

An aerial photograph of the New York City skyline at sunset. The sky is filled with soft, orange and yellow clouds. The city is densely packed with skyscrapers, with the Empire State Building prominently visible in the center. The water of the harbor is visible in the distance.

# **PIERCING THE SKY RESPONSIBLY:**

## **Predicting NYC Upcoming Skyscrapers' Compliance with 2030 Carbon Goals**



An aerial photograph of the New York City skyline at sunset. The sky is filled with soft, orange and yellow clouds. The city is densely packed with skyscrapers of various heights and colors. The Empire State Building is prominent in the center, with its spire reaching towards the sky. Other notable buildings include the Chrysler Building and the United Nations Secretariat Building. The water of the harbor is visible in the distance.

# **PIERCING THE SKY RESPONSIBLY:**

## **Predicting NYC Upcoming Skyscrapers' Compliance with 2030 Carbon Goals**





**New York City  
Law Department**

# Local Law 97

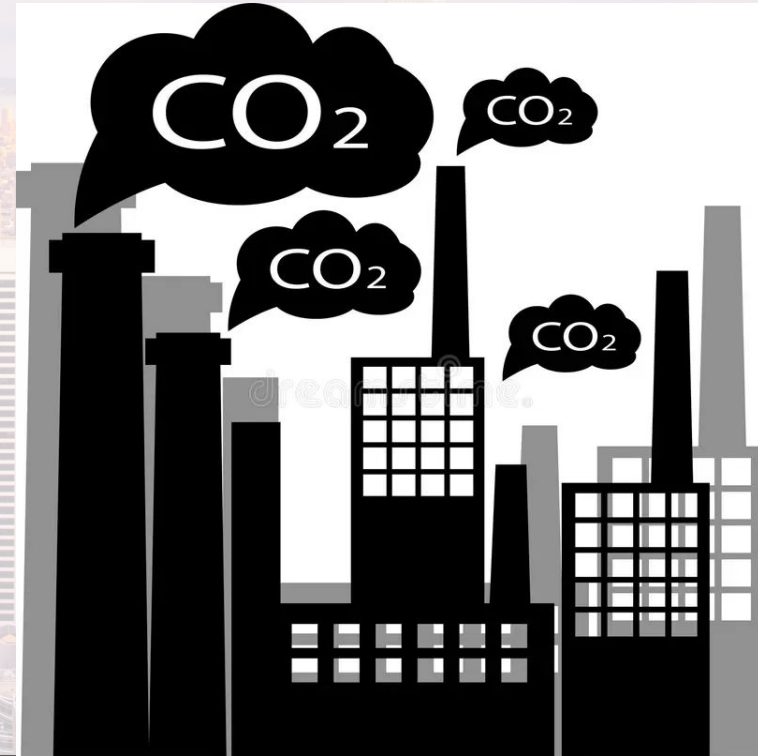
**NYC local law 97, passed in April 2019, aims to reduce carbon emissions by 40% in 2030**

- **Group A (Residential): 0.00675 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ft<sup>2</sup>**
- **Group B (Business): 0.00846 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ft<sup>2</sup>**
- **Group E (Educational): 0.00574 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ft<sup>2</sup>**
- **Group I-1 and I-2 (Institutional): 0.00987 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ft<sup>2</sup>**
- **Group M (Mercantile): 0.01181 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ft<sup>2</sup>**
- **Group R-1 (Residential Hotels): 0.00987 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ft<sup>2</sup>**
- **Group S (Storage): 0.02003 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ft<sup>2</sup>**

**Over 70 percent of New York's greenhouse gas emissions come from buildings**  
- **NYC Mayor's Office of Climate and Environmental Justice**

**We know that most buildings in Manhattan are high-rise...**

- **Do they meet this goal?**
- **What types of buildings produce most greenhouse gas emissions?**
- **How could future NYC skyscrapers work towards this goal?**





# Data Preparation



## Data Exploration

- Loading the dataset & understanding basic information about it

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 29842 entries, 0 to 29841  
Data columns (total 59 columns):
```



## Data Cleaning

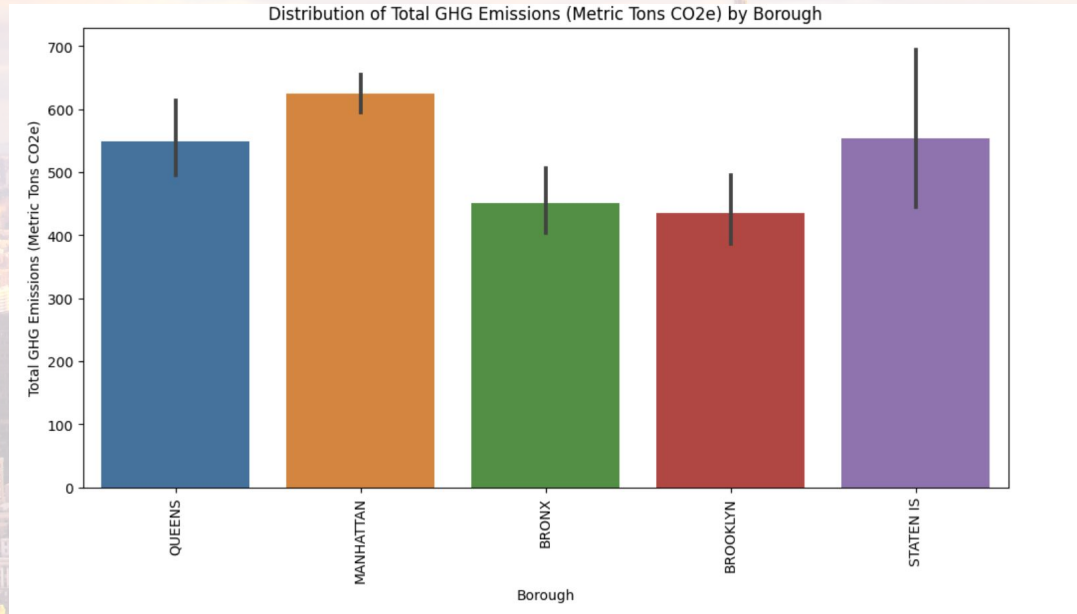
- Replacing "Not Available" / "Not Applicable" columns with Nan
- Selecting the most relevant columns through manual scrapping
- Removing rows that had  $\geq 10$  missing data columns



## Imputation to fill in missing values

- KNN imputation to fill missing values given our assumption that GHG emissions of a certain property would be similar to other properties that are nearby

# Exploratory Data Analysis: Total GHG Emissions by Borough

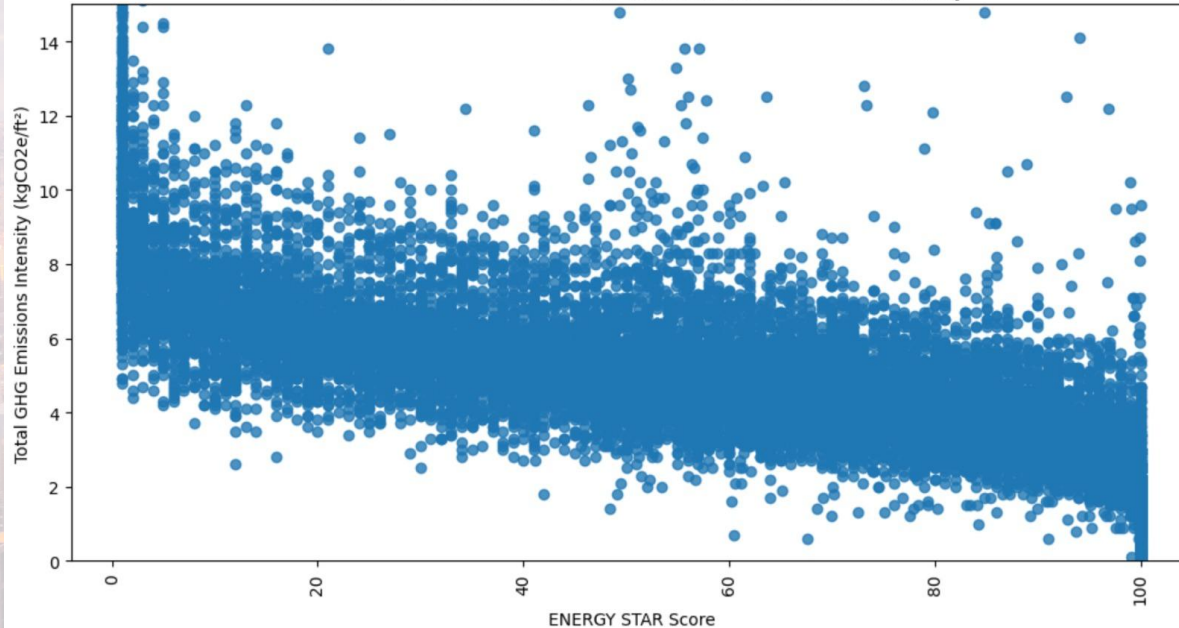


Manhattan (59 km<sup>2</sup>), followed by Staten Island (152 km<sup>2</sup>) and Queens (280 km<sup>2</sup>)

Since Manhattan produces the most GHG Emissions Intensity, we will focus our analysis on Manhattan.

# Exploratory Data Analysis: ENERGY STAR Score and GHG Emissions

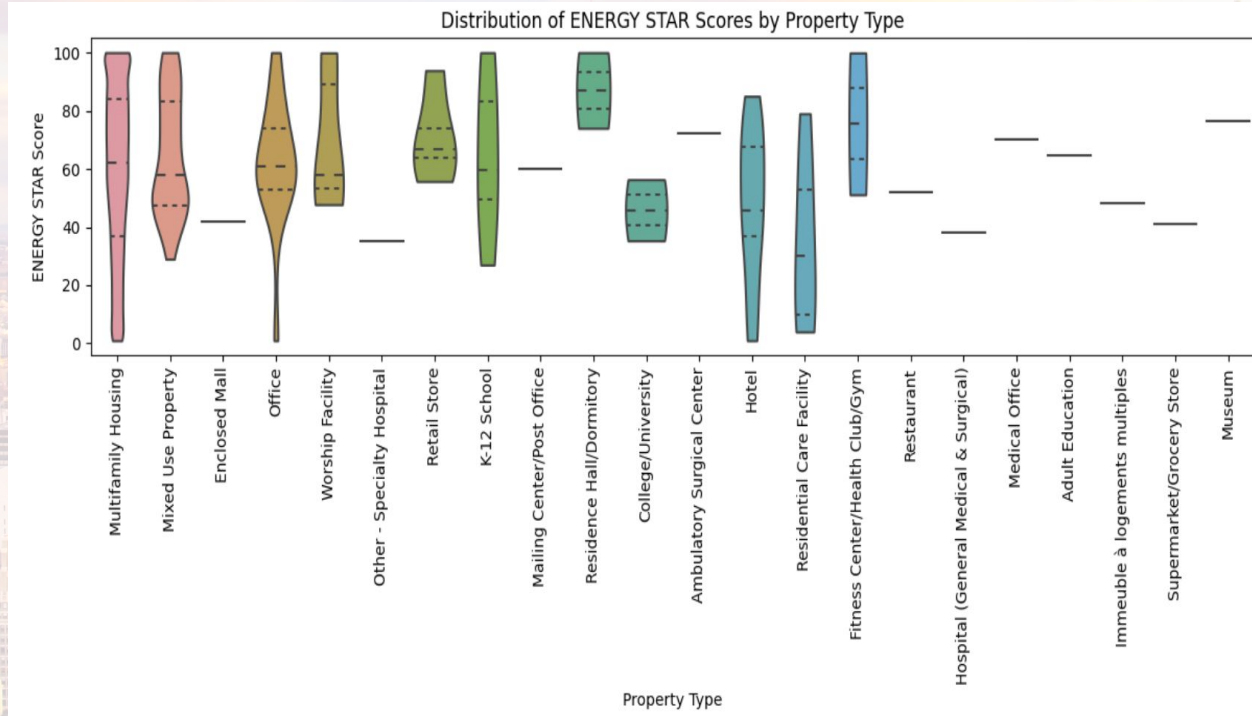
Correlation between STAR score and total GHG emissions intensity



**As we can see, Total GHG Emissions intensity and ENERGY STAR Score are negatively correlated**



# Exploratory Data Analysis: ENERGY STAR Score across building types

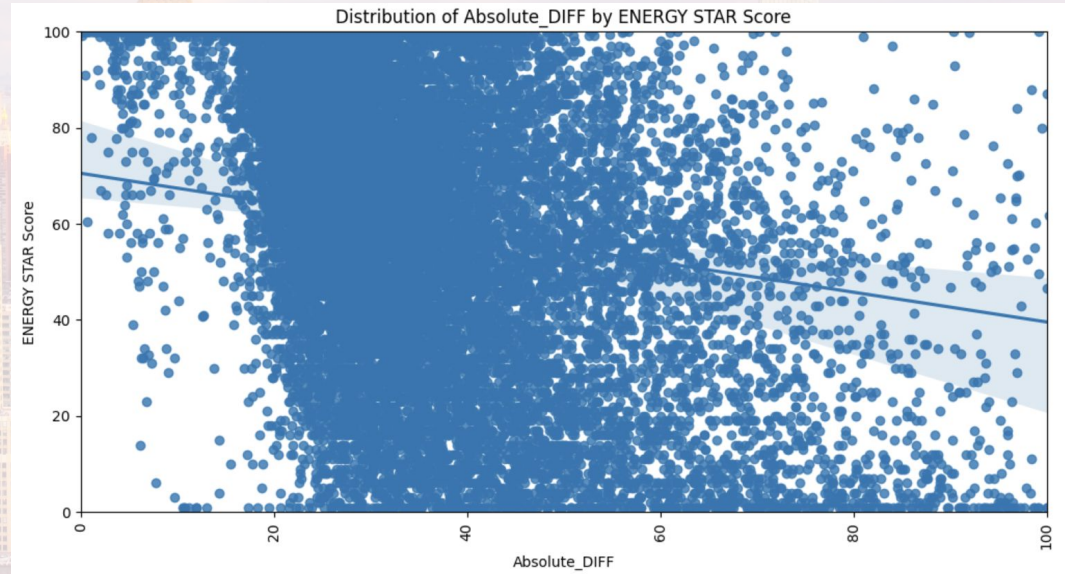


Multifamily housing has lowest star scores alongside hotels and residential care facilities.

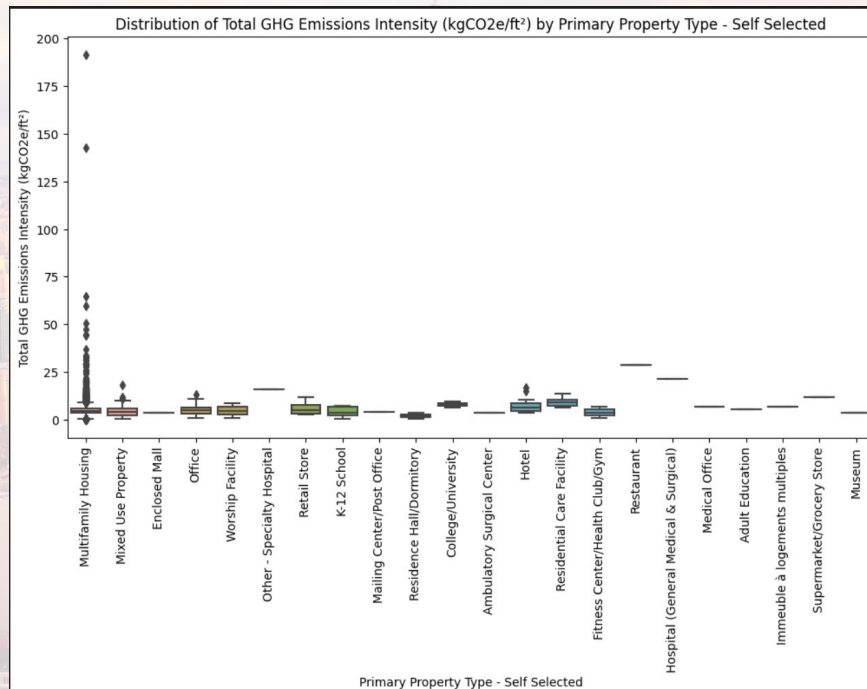


# Exploratory Data Analysis: ENERGY STAR Score and EUI

- **site EUI:** energy use intensity used on-site at a building
- **source UI:** total amount of energy used to operate building, both on-site and off
- The difference between site and source EUI gives an indication of the amount of energy lost during transmission



As we can see, multifamily housing produces most GHG emissions





# Understanding whether buildings are meeting the GHG emission limits based on property type.

```
fail
True      17806
False     2
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

		Property Name	Primary Property Type – Self Selected
6779	2022	Copy of Clearview 6 Bldg A-1	Multifamily Housing
16854	708-716	OCEAN COMMUNITY CORP	Multifamily Housing

	Property Id	Property Name \
6779	21322144	2022 Copy of Clearview 6 Bldg A-1
16854	6669870	708-716 OCEAN COMMUNITY CORP

	NYC Building Identification Number (BIN)	City \
6779	4443389;4443384;4443385;4443388;4458409;444338...	Queens
16854	3327291	BROOKLYN

	Postal Code	Primary Property Type – Self Selected \
6779	11357	Multifamily Housing
16854	11226	Multifamily Housing

**Only 2 of the buildings fall within the Local Law 97 regulations**

# A Look Into These Residential Buildings

NYC Department of Buildings

## Property Profile Overview

158-18 CROSS ISLAND PARKWAY SR SOUTH		QUEENS 11357	BIN# 4443389
CROSS ISLAND PARKWAY 158-18 - 158-18	Health Area	: 222	Tax Block : 4742
	Census Tract	: 1029	Tax Lot : 22
	Community Board	: 407	Condo : NO
	<u>Buildings on Lot</u>	: 7	Vacant : NO

[View DCP Addresses...](#)

[Browse Block](#)

Low-Rise Residential Building in  
Queens





# A Look Into These Residential Buildings

## NYC Department of Buildings

### Property Profile Overview

706 OCEAN AVENUE		BROOKLYN 11226	BIN# 3327291
OCEAN AVENUE	706 - 712	Health Area : 7210	Tax Block : 5123
		Census Tract : 510.01	Tax Lot : 31
		Community Board : 314	Condo : NO
		<u>Buildings on Lot</u> : 2	Vacant : NO

[View DCP Addresses...](#) [Browse Block](#)

## Multi-story Low-Rise Building with a Smaller Floor Area

## NYC Department of Buildings DOB Violation Display for 010112BENCH02002

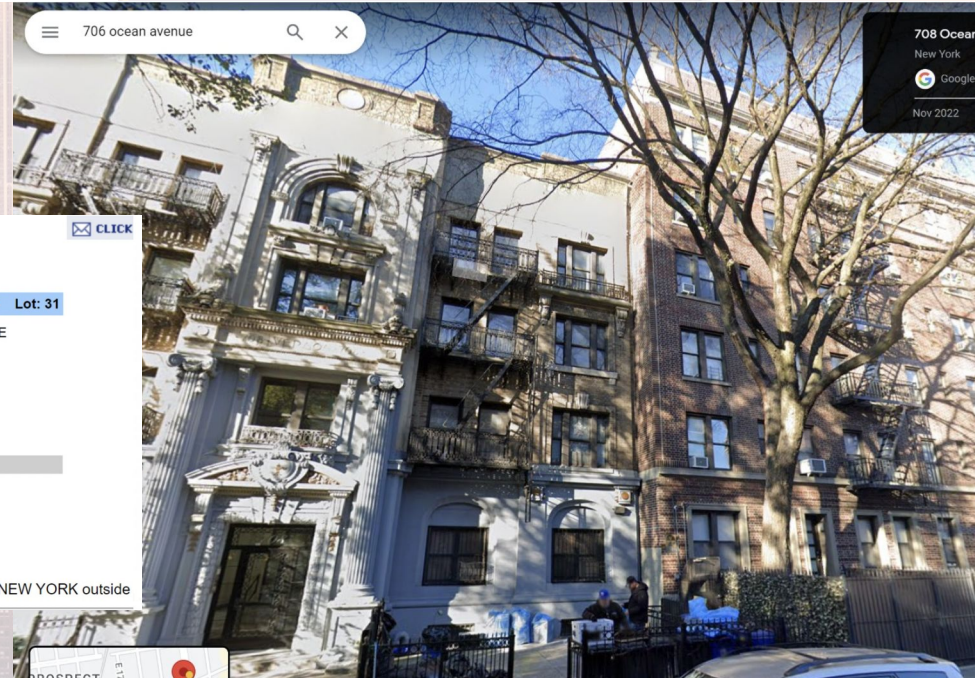
Premises: 706 OCEAN AVENUE BROOKLYN BIN: 3327291 Block: 5123 Lot: 31

Issue Date: 01/01/2012 Violation Category: V - DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE  
Violation Type: BENCH - FAILURE TO BENCHMARK  
Violation Number: 02002 Device No.:

OATH/ECB No.:  
Infraction Codes:  
Description: FAILURE TO FILE BENCHMARKING REPORT OF ENERGY USE AS PER AD. CODE SEC. 28-309.4

#### Disposition:

Code: Date:  
Inspector:  
Comments:



ns please review these [Frequently Asked Questions](#), the [Glossary](#), or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside

# To predict what factors lead to higher GHG emissions amongst multifamily housing, we made use of multiple regression models.

Cross-Validation Scores (Without Scaling):

KNN: 0.654218562676791

OLS: 0.6773510175383961

Ridge: 0.6773524705140357

Lasso: 0.6775105091230527

Cross-Validation Scores (With Scaling):

KNN: 0.65483416417694

OLS: 0.6773510175383741

Ridge: 0.6773723225776165

Lasso: 0.677570670035135

Best Model Overall: Lasso

Best Model Without Scaling: Lasso

Best Model With Scaling: Lasso

We made use of 4 regression models - KNN, OLS, Ridge and Lasso - and tested each model's accuracy with scaling and tuning. Here, X consists of variables like gross floor area, bedroom density, building height while Y is the gross GHG emissions.

Our best model achieved **~68% accuracy**.

Best Tuned KNN Mean CV Score: 0.6686673650029825

Best Tuned Ridge Mean CV Score: 0.6775631141633838

Best Tuned Lasso Mean CV Score: 0.6794305322559795

Best Overall Tuned Model: **Lasso with Mean CV Score of 0.6794305322559795**



To predict what factors lead to higher GHG emissions amongst multifamily housing, we made use of logistic regression model.

Accuracy: 0.6209994385176867

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[2212  0]
 [1350  0]]
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.62	1.00	0.77	2212
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	1350
accuracy			0.62	3562
macro avg	0.31	0.50	0.38	3562
weighted avg	0.39	0.62	0.48	3562

We also made use of a logistic regression, where X consists of variables like gross floor area, bedroom density, building height while Y is a binary variable - whether gross GHG is above or below the national median. We achieved an accuracy score of 72%

# 262 FIFTH AVENUE

- 305 meter residential skyscraper (by 2024)

Based on current energy systems and consumption, future skyscrapers will not meet these goals by 2030, unless a radical change is made

Perhaps, the best way to ensure that is to increase the penalty, currently add 268\$ per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> over the limit

