

New York City's Local Law 97 (LL97): A Fact Sheet for CHP End-Users and Stakeholders

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Local Law 97 is referred to as one of the most ambitious plans for reducing emissions in the nation. Many cities and states have adopted similar laws.

Local Law 97 (LL97), part of a package of laws referred to as the Climate Mobilization Act, is a New York City law seeking to reduce the carbon emissions of buildings in New York City by placing caps on greenhouse gases emitted by them. It was passed on April 2019 and will come into effect beginning in 2024. The goal of LL97 is to reduce the emissions produced by the city's largest buildings 40% by 2030 and 80% by 2050 since approximately 70% of New York City's emissions come from the fossil fuels used to heat, cool, and power buildings²

Buildings that are over 25,000 square feet, which includes nearly 50,000 properties across New York City, will fall under the scope of LL97. The Law also applies to two or more buildings on the same tax lot that together exceed 50,000 gross square feet, or two or more

rehabilitating affordable housing, and (viii) buildings that participate in a project-based federal housing program.⁴

The greenhouse gas emissions limits are based on each building's square footage, but different types of buildings have different emissions limits based on their occupancy group. For example, from 2024-2029, a multifamily housing building will have a limit of 6.75kg/sq. ft., while an office building will have a limit of 7.58kg/sq. ft.⁵ The emissions limits for sixty different property types can be found at the

