Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Waste Water Management New York City VS London

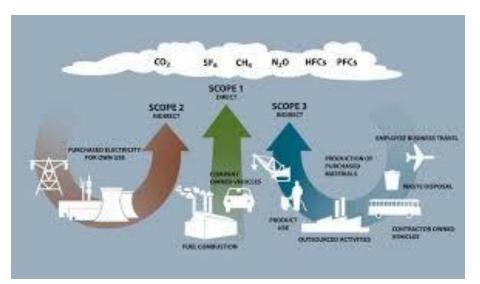
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Environmental Economics ECON 2505 Prof. Sean P. MacDonald 05/17/2017

Greenhouse gases

Greenhouse gases are a group of compounds that are able to trap heat in the atmosphere, keeping the Earth's surface warmer than it would be if they were not present.

The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, water vapor.





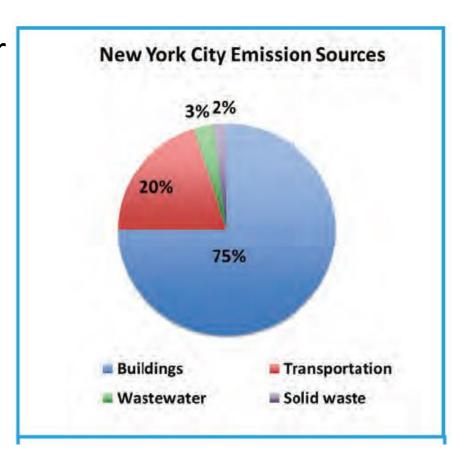
New York City

New York City has population of 8.5 million, an increase of half a million people since 2000.



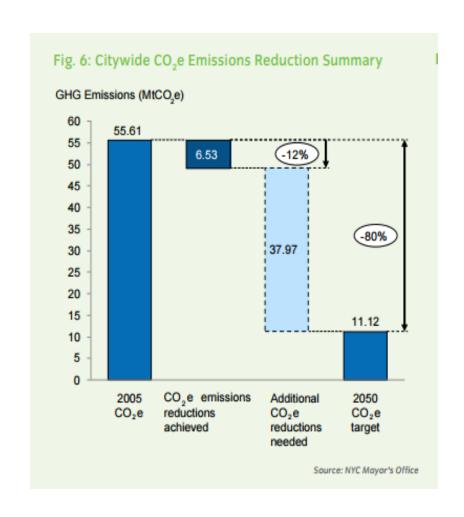
New York City GHG Emissions

- City buildings accounted for 75 percent of NYC's total CO2 emissions.
- Transportation accounted for 21 percent of NYC's greenhouse gas emissions



New York City GHG Emissions

- New York City has committed to reducing the city's greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent over 2005 levels by 2050 ("80 x 50").
- As of 2014, citywide GHG emissions have decreased relative to 2005 levels by 11.7 percent, resulting in citywide GHG emissions of 49.1 million tCO2e (MtCO2e) in 2014.



City Buildings

- The nation's largest landlord—the New York City Housing Authority has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from its buildings by 30% over the next 10 years.
- MATERIAL INCENTIVES
- REWARDS
- COMPETITION



Transportation

- Walking: DOT will continue to install at least 75 accessible pedestrian signals each year
- Biking: DOT will create aleast 50 miles of bike routes a year and expand the network of protected bike lanes
- Transit: With the MTA,
 DOT will expand the SBS
 network to 20 routes
 citywide

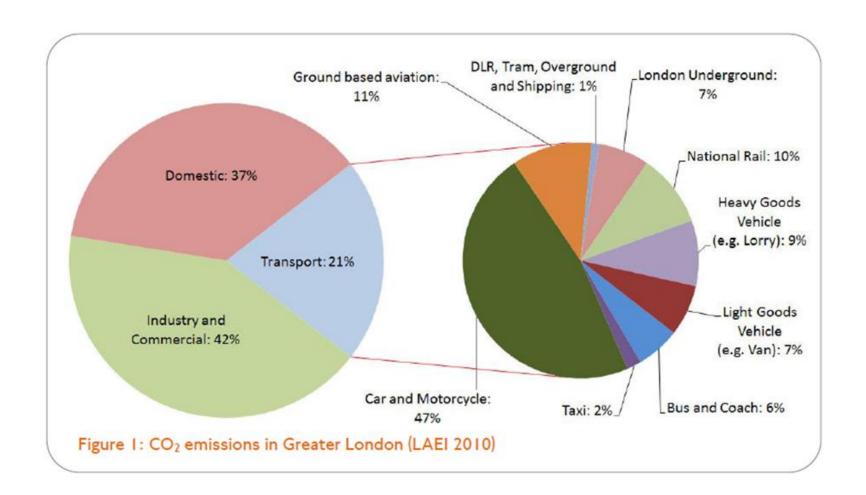




London

London is the largest urban area and capital city of the United Kingdom, located in southeastern Great **Britain** on the River Thames. With a latitude of 51.5074° N, 0.1278° W London's population is estimated to be 8.63 million.





Mayor's Adaptation Strategy

- The local government tackling climate change and waste treatment in many ways:
- cutting London's greenhouse gas emissions to limit further climate change.
- invest in a water management and sewerage infrastructure system that fit for a world class city and will also create jobs.

- 1) Ultra Low Emission Zone
- 2) The future of the Low Emission Zone
- 3) Making traffic management and regulation smarter
- 4) Helping Londoners tackle air pollution and climate
- 5) Driving the uptake of low emission vehicles
- 6) Cleaner electricity for London's transport
- 7) Transforming London's bus fleet
- 8) Delivering a zero emission taxi and PHV fleet
- 9) Transforming London's public and commercial fleets
- 10) Low Emission Neighborhoods

Improving Air Quality

- The Congestion Charge is an £11.50 (\$14.57) daily charge for driving a vehicle within the charging zone between 07:00 AM and 6:00 PM, Monday to Friday.
- Introducing a £10 (\$12.67) Emissions Surcharge (dubbed the 'T-charge') on the most polluting vehicles entering central London. The charge would apply to all vehicles with pre-Euro 4 emission and will cost an extra £10 a day on top of the existing Congestion Charge.
- Bringing forward the requirement for all double-decker buses to be Ultra Low Emission Vehicle in central London.
- London's Congestion Charge Cuts CO2 Emissions by 16%





Air Quality

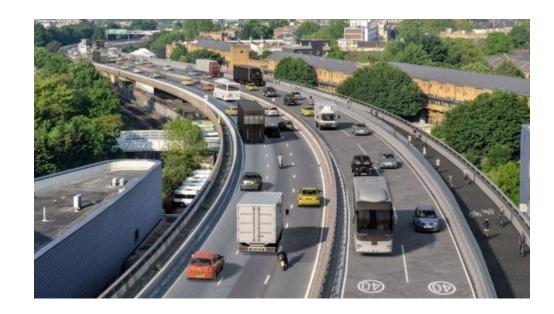
- Launched in 2011, the city-wide electric vehicle charging network has 1,300 charge points across the Capital.
- Expanding an innovative Euro bus retrofit program to 3,000 vehicles by 2020 (up from 800) and to more than 5,000 by 2021
- An aim to purchase only hybrid or zero emission double-decker buses from 2018
- Ultra Low Emission Vehicle
 Delivery Plan: vision for ULEVs to
 be the preferred option in London
 for public transport, fleets and
 private vehicle owners.





Encouraging cycling and walking

- New Superhighways
- Quietways
- New cycle parking spaces







New York City Waste Water Management Green Roof Advantages



For Building Owner

- Expand roof life 2x3 times (up to 60 years)
- Reduce air-conditioning and Heating costs

For The Community

- Reduce stormwater runoff.
- Reduce energy demand.

For The environment

- Prevent combined sewer overflow.
- Remove nitrogen pollution from rain.

New York City Waste Water Management

DOT will test the effectiveness of permeable asphalt pavement and permeable concrete sidewalks. These surfaces allow the ground below the pavement or sidewalk to absorb a portion of storm water, reducing runoff into the sewer system.



London's Waste Water Management

London use more than 2.6 billion liters

Most of London's water come from the rivers

Thames and Lee.

An overflow system diverts the excess flow to the Thames.

Annually, 32 million cubic meters of untreated sewage is discharged into the river.





Thames Tideway Tunnel

- The tunnel is a 24 feet diameter 16 mile long, it will Help to tackle the 39 million tones of untreated sewage
- Providing additional sewer capacity to ensure the city has a sewerage system fit for at least the next 100 years





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