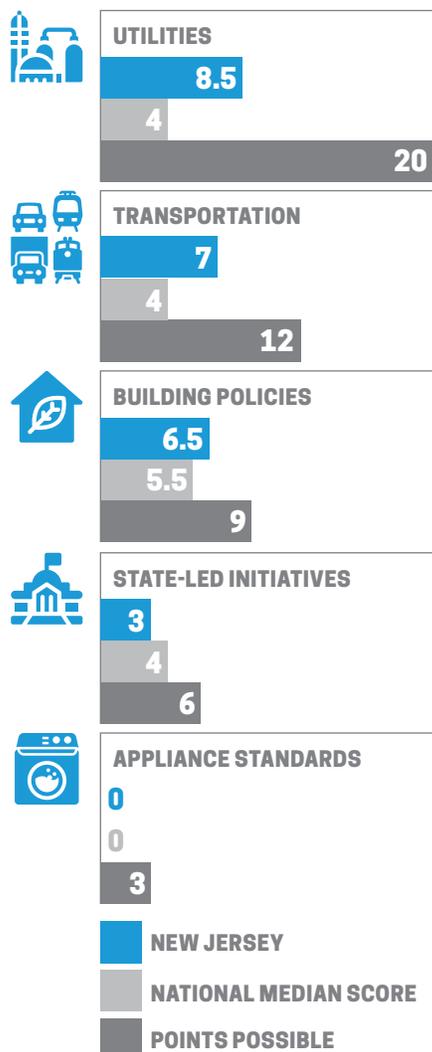


New Jersey

17

New Jersey ranked 17th in the 2020 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position it held in 2019. The state scored 25 points out of a possible 50, 1 more than it earned last year.

New Jersey marked a critical milestone in its efforts to scale up energy efficiency and deliver on robust energy savings goals established under its 2018 Clean Energy Act. The state's Board of Public Utilities issued an order establishing a framework of programs, including five-year targets that ramp up electric and gas savings to some of the highest levels in the nation. It also calls for specific provisions and enhanced incentives for low-income customers to ensure equitable access to programs for these communities. These programs, planned for June of 2021, will work in parallel with Governor Phil Murphy's recently released economy-wide Energy Master Plan (EMP), which lays out a pathway to 100% clean energy by 2050. The state also finalized regulations last year for rejoining the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), including the creation of a Global Warming Solutions Fund that will help support energy efficiency measures. The state has also maintained strong building energy codes and has adopted California's stringent standards for low-emission and zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs).



UTILITIES

Following months of work by stakeholders, the commission, and staff, the Board of Public Utilities produced an order in June setting ambitious goals to ramp up annual electric savings to 2.15% and gas savings to 1.1%; these exceed even the respective 2% and 0.75% electric and gas goals initially called for in the state's 2018 Clean Energy Act. The order also transitions the utilities to a more central role in program delivery, establishes a performance-based recovery mechanism to encourage utilities to maximize customer savings, and strengthens stakeholder engagement processes with an added focus on equity and workforce development, all signaling a new era for efficiency in New Jersey.

TRANSPORTATION

New Jersey has more electric vehicle (EV) registrations per capita than most states. The state integrates transportation and land use planning and has a complete streets policy in place. New Jersey devotes a significant amount of funding to transportation initiatives and offers consumer incentives for high-efficiency vehicles. The New Jersey Partnership to Plug-In, a first-of-its-kind, statewide partnership, aims to create a strategic and streamlined framework to support New Jersey's EV ecosystem, with the goal of registering 330,000 ZEVs by 2025.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

New Jersey has adopted the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 90.1 2016 standards, with minor amendments. The state also provides training on building energy codes. A baseline study of the multifamily sector in New Jersey was completed in 2019.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The bulk of the state's energy efficiency incentives are ratepayer funded, so New Jersey does not devote state dollars to these programs. The state government leads by example by setting energy savings goals for buildings and fleets, benchmarking energy use in public buildings, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. The state is a member of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and reinvests cap-and-trade proceeds in energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

New Jersey established minimum standards for eight products in 2005, but all have been preempted by federal standards.