

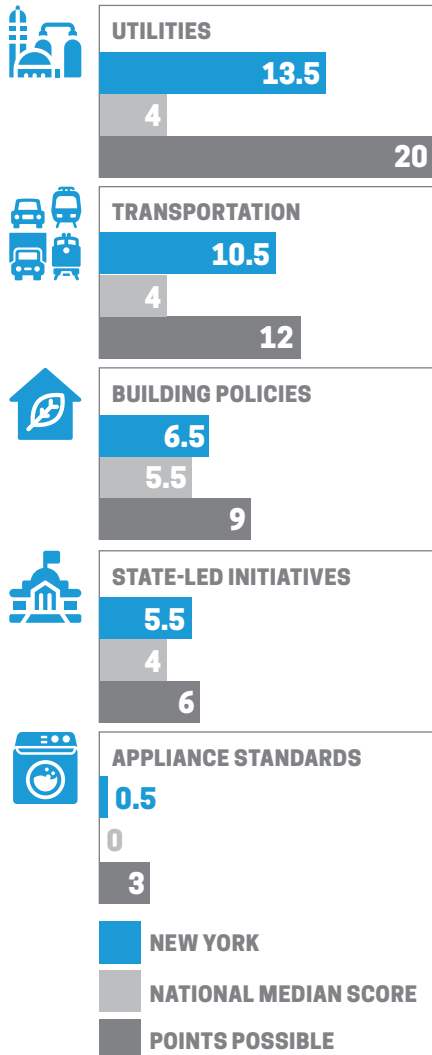


## 2020 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

# New York

New York ranked fifth in the 2020 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position it held in 2019. The state scored 36.5 points out of a possible 50, a half-point less than it earned in 2019.

The state's utilities and energy community worked to update policies and programs to meet ambitious net zero carbon goals under the 2019 Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA). In January, the state's Public Service Commission issued an order setting robust energy efficiency and building decarbonization targets to meet the state's goal to achieve 185 TBtus of savings by 2025. These goals are notable for being among the first in a next generation of fuel-neutral energy efficiency resource standards that integrate beneficial electrification and include a separate heat pump target. Other recent achievements include of enactment of the state's first voluntary stretch code, the release of a new state freight plan with efficiency performance measures, as well as the signing of a bill in late 2019 strengthening appliance standards.



### UTILITIES

The state's Public Service Commission issued a major new efficiency order in January calling for the achievement of 185 TBtus of savings by 2025 per the state's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), translating to nation-leading annual goals of 3% electric savings and 1.3% natural gas savings. The order also includes a 3.6 TBtu carve-out target for savings from heat pumps, along with a \$454 million combined budget with \$30 million set aside for low-to-moderate income heat pump adoption. Shortly afterwards, Con Edison announced a \$1.5 billion initiative tripling efficiency investments by 2025 with a focus on heat pump deployment. The state's climate goals are among the most ambitious in the United States: 100% carbon-free electricity by 2040 and economy-wide net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

### TRANSPORTATION

The state has a comprehensive set of policies to encourage efficient transportation systems, and which sets aside a significant amount of funding for statewide transit systems and offers incentives for zero-emission vehicles. Average vehicle miles traveled have decreased in recent years, and the state has more electric vehicle registrations and public charging stations per capita than most states.

### BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

In 2016, the state completed updates to its building energy codes, incorporating 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 90.1-2013 standards, and it plans to adopt the 2018 IECC in 2019. Also going into effect this year was NYStretch Energy Code 2020—the state's first voluntary, locally adoptable stretch code, providing savings of roughly 11% over the state's base code. NYSERDA and the state's utilities have been highly active in supporting code compliance by undertaking baseline compliance assessments, developing codes and standards, and funding training for code officials and energy professionals.

### STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The state provides access to energy assessments, low-cost financing, and workforce training through its Green Jobs Green New York program, in addition to offering several rebate, loan, and grant programs. Since 2014, the NY Green Bank, which is administered by NYSERDA, has worked to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency by partnering with the private sector to address market and financial barriers. The state government leads by example by requiring efficient buildings, benchmarking energy use, 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 into energy efficiency programs.

### APPLIANCE STANDARDS

New York was one of the first states to set appliance standards, following California's lead in the 1980s. In December 2019, Assembly Bill A2286 updated water efficiency standards for faucets, showerheads, toilets, urinals, and drinking fountains to the EPA's WaterSense levels. The law makes New York the eighth state to adopt updated plumbing standards and is expected to reduce water use by 3.7 billion gallons in 2025, growing three-fold to 11.3 billion gallons by 2035, equivalent to the annual water consumption of 160,000 New York households.