

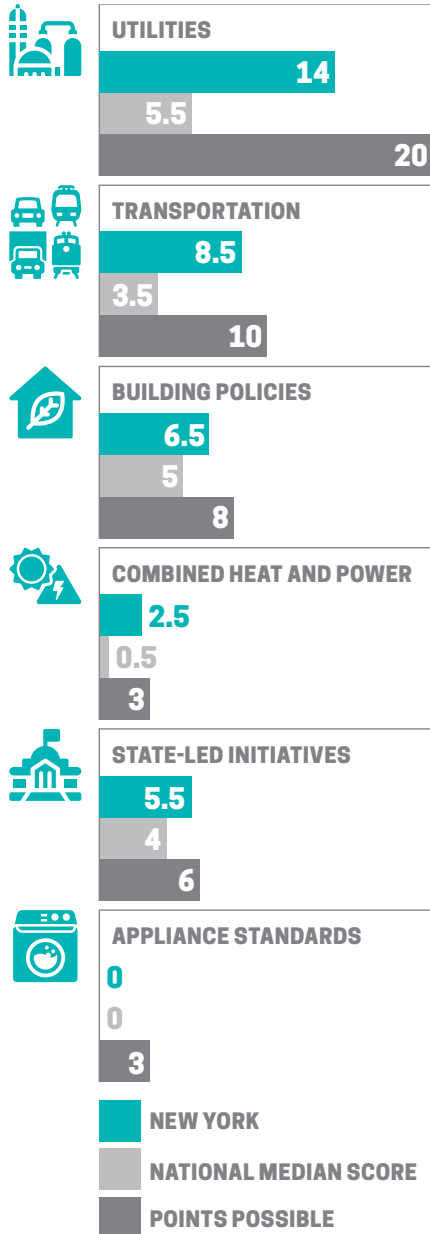


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

New York

New York ranked fifth in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one position compared to last year. The state scored 37 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points more than it earned in 2018.

New York returned to the top five this year as policymakers and program administrators continued their pursuit of the aggressive savings goals first unveiled by the governor on Earth Day 2018. State regulators also convened a series of conferences seeking to clarify a path forward on the new goals and issued an order adopting additional sub-targets for electricity savings, heat pumps, and income-qualified customers. New York's broad policy approach—which also encompasses energy benchmarking, accelerated building codes, and efforts to accelerate building electrification—seems to be gaining momentum toward a more energy-efficient future for the state.



UTILITIES (14 OF 20 POINTS)

New York continues to generate electricity and natural gas savings through both utility energy efficiency portfolios, as well as the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) and its Clean Energy Fund (CEF). The CEF is investing \$2 billion over 10 years in support of energy efficiency for all fuels through efforts including research and development and market transformation initiatives. Utilities continue to transition programs to a new framework under New York's ongoing Reforming the Energy Vision (REV) initiative, which seeks to provide a more flexible, market-based procurement strategy to meet long-term clean energy and efficiency goals. The state's goal to reduce energy consumption 185 trillion Btus by 2025 was also recently codified by lawmakers under the New York Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, which sets one of the nation's most ambitious climate targets: 100% carbon-free electricity by 2040 and economy-wide net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

TRANSPORTATION (8.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The state has a comprehensive set of policies to encourage efficient transportation systems and sets aside a significant amount of funding for transportation. New York offers vouchers toward the purchase of hybrid and electric trucks. Average vehicle miles traveled have decreased in recent years, and electric vehicle registrations have increased. The state also considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (6.5 OF 8 POINTS)

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. 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.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (2.5 OF 3 POINTS)

New York has an interconnection standard that is favorable for combined heat and power (CHP). The state includes cost-effective and efficient CHP as an eligible resource within its energy efficiency goals and renewable portfolio standard. The state has historically supported CHP through project funding and incentive programs, but the flagship program stopped accepting applications in 2019. Within the REV proceeding, the Public Service Commission is encouraging utilities to pursue distributed energy resources, including CHP, as alternatives to large capital investments in traditional infrastructure. Thirty-three new CHP installations were completed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (5.5 OF 6 POINTS)

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 has several major research programs devoted to energy efficiency research, including programs run through NYSERDA. The state is a member of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and reinvests cap-and-trade proceeds into energy efficiency programs.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

New York was one of the first states to set appliance standards, following California's lead in the 1980s. However, most standards have been preempted by federal standards. In 2019, NYSERDA completed an extensive research project to validate estimated savings and identify additional cost-effective appliance standards for future consideration.