






| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| ✓ Enacted | Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets | | | |
| | 50% by 2030 80% by 2050 | | | |
| | Relative to 2006 levels | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2021 |
| | Establishing Policies | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A3301 - Global Warming Response Act (2007)• Executive Order 274 (2021) | | | |
| ✓ Enacted | Climate Action Plans | | | |
| | 80x50 Report | | | |
| | Establishing Policies | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2020 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A3301 – Global Warming Response Act (2007)• 80x50 Report (2020) | | | |
| ✓ Enacted | State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory | | | |
| | The 1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory was published in March 2024. | | | |
| | Establishing Policies | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2024 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A3301 – Global Warming Response Act (2007)• 1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (2024) | | | |



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Climate Bureaucracy | | | | |
|  Enacted | <p>Governor's Office of Climate Action and the Green Economy</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Executive Order 221 (2021)• Governor's Office of Climate Action and the Green Economy | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2021 |
| Climate Advisory Bodies | | | | |
|  Not Enacted | <p>Climate advisory bodies often write or advise on a state's climate plan, and make non-binding recommendations on climate policy design and implementation. The bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members.</p> | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | |
| Environmental Justice Community Definitions | | | | |
|  Enacted | <p>"Overburdened communities" are census block groups where at least 35% of households are low-income, 40% have limited English proficiency, or 40% of residents are minorities or members of a State recognized tribal community.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.J.S.A. 13:1D-157 (2020) | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2020 |



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|--------|--------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
|--------|--------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|

Environmental Justice Mapping

Tools

Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



Enacted

NJ Overburdened Communities

Establishing Policies

Climate
Governance
and Equity

**Environmental
Justice and
Equity**

2022

- Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP) (2022)
- NJ Overburdened Communities (2022)

Environmental Justice Community Investment Requirements



Environmental justice (EJ) community investment requirements help ensure communities most impacted by environmental burdens are benefitting equitably from public programs by requiring a certain percentage of funds and/or benefits from other policies are allocated to EJ communities.



Not
Enacted

Climate
Governance
and Equity

**Environmental
Justice and
Equity**

| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
|  Enacted | Environmental Justice Bureaucracy NJDEP – Office of Environmental Justice Environmental Justice Interagency Council (EJIC) Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJDEP – Office of Environmental Justice Environmental Justice Interagency Council (EJIC) | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | |
| | | | | |
|  Enacted | Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies Environmental Justice Advisory Council Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Justice Advisory Council | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | |
| | | | | |



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|--------|--------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
|--------|--------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|

Cumulative Impact Assessment



Enacted

Requires that, when proposing to locate certain pollution-generating facilities in an overburdened community, an applicant must prepare an EJ impact statement and engage directly with members of their proposed host community by hosting a public hearing; permit applicants must avoid and minimize such stressors, including through the use of added pollution control technology.

Climate
Governance
and Equity

Environmental
Justice and
Equity

2020

Establishing Policies

- [S232 \(2020\)](#)
- [N.J.A.C. 7:1C \(2023\)](#)
- [Environmental Justice Law](#)

Just Transition Plans




Not
Enacted





Just transition plans are documents that outline policies and recommendations aimed at supporting communities, workers, and industries affected by the transition away from fossil fuels. The plans often focus on workforce development and retraining, job creation, and economic diversification.

Climate
Governance
and Equity





Just Transition





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
|  Not Enacted | Just Transition Offices and Staff Just transition offices and staff assist workers and communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction and use, typically through retraining programs and support with relocation and economic diversification. Offices and staff also coordinate with other state agencies to effectively design policy to achieve a just transition. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |
| | Just Transition Advisory Bodies Just transition advisory bodies write or advise on a state's just transition plan or report, and make recommendations on ways to support affected workers, communities, and industries. The bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |
| | Just Transition Funds Just transition funds support initiatives and investments aimed at facilitating the equitable transition of workers and communities affected by shifts in industries or policies that transition from fossil fuels. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |







| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
|  Not Enacted | Green Banks Green banks are public, quasi-public, or non-profit entities that use innovative financing to invest in climate solutions and attract private capital across various economic sectors. | Cross-Sector | Climate Finance | |
| | | | | |
|  Enacted | Carbon Pollution Pricing The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) covers the electricity sector. | Cross-Sector | Carbon Valuation | 2020 |
| | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.J.A.C. 7:27C (2019)• N.J.A.C. 7:27D (2019)• The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) | | | |
|  Not Enacted | Social Cost of Carbon The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society. | Cross-Sector | Carbon Valuation | |
| | | | | |
|  Enacted | Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards 50% renewable energy by 2030 100% clean electricity by 2035 | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2023 |
| | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A 3723 (2018)• Executive Order 315 (2023) | | | |







| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|
|  Not Enacted | Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets Electricity greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit GHG emissions in the electricity sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by different amounts over time, often expressed as percentage relative to a baseline year. | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | |
| | | | | |
|  Enacted | Clean Energy Plans 2019 New Jersey Energy Master Plan: Pathway to 2050 Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">Executive Order No. 28 (2018)2019 New Jersey Energy Master Plan: Pathway to 2050 (2020) | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2020 |
| | | | | |
|  Enacted | Distributed Generation Carve-out The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">SPOT – Generation Carve-outs in New Jersey Policy Components  5/5 | Electricity | Clean Energy Generation | |
| | | | | |

| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|
|  Partially Enacted | Net Metering The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. | Electricity | Clean Energy Generation | |
| | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPOT - Net Metering in New Jersey • SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in New Jersey Policy Components  5/11 | | | |
|  Partially Enacted | Shared Renewables The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. | Electricity | Clean Energy Generation | |
| | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPOT - Shared Renewables in New Jersey Policy Components  5/6 | | | |






| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| Community Choice Aggregation | | | | |
|  Enacted | <p>New Jersey has an active community choice aggregation program.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A2165 (2003) | Electricity | Clean Energy Generation | 2003 |
| Energy Storage Targets | | | | |
|  Enacted | <p>600 megawatts (MW) of energy storage by 2021 and 2,000 MW by 2030</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A3723 (2018) | Electricity | Transmission, Distribution, and Energy Storage | 2018 |
| Interconnection Standards | | | | |
|  Enacted | <p>New Jersey received a D grade from Freeing the Grid.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Freeing the Grid New Jersey Grade (2023) | Electricity | Transmission, Distribution, and Energy Storage | 2023 |
| Coal Phaseouts | | | | |
|  Not Enacted | <p>Coal phaseouts establish a target year by which states must end coal-fired power generation.</p> | Electricity | Coal Retirement | |





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
|  Not Enacted | Coal Plant Securitization Coal securitization is a financing tool that allows utility companies to refinance debt they issued to build coal plants and close the facilities early without taking a financial hit or passing costs on to ratepayers. | Electricity | Coal Retirement | |
|  Enacted | Residential Energy Codes The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2021 IECC. Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">New Jersey State Energy Code (2022) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2022 |
|  Enacted | Commercial Energy Codes The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is ASHRAE 90.1-2019. Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">New Jersey State Energy Code (2022) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2022 |
|  Not Enacted | Stretch Building Energy Codes Stretch building energy codes are an optional, more stringent building code established by the state that local jurisdictions can adopt to require that newly constructed buildings are more efficient than the baseline state codes. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | |







| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Appliance Standards | | | | |
|  Enacted | <p>The Appliance and Equipment Efficiency Standards apply to 20 products.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A 5160 (2022)• Appliance Standards | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | 2022 |
| Building Performance Standards | | | | |
|  Not Enacted | <p>Building performance standards establish energy and/or greenhouse gas performance targets for existing buildings in a state. These targets increase in stringency over time, leading to efficiency improvements in buildings to conserve energy and reduce emissions.</p> | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | |
| Clean Heat Standards | | | | |
|  Not Enacted | <p>Clean heat standards establish a performance standard requiring heat providers to deliver a gradually-increasing percentage of low-emission heating services to customers.</p> | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | |






| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) Electric utilities are required to achieve energy savings equivalent to 1.31% in 2024, 1.66% in 2025, 2% in 2026, and 2% in 2027. | | | |
|  Enacted | Gas utilities are required to achieve energy savings equivalent to 0.61% in 2024, 0.68% in 2025, 0.75% in 2026, and 0.75% in 2027. Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• P.L. 2018, c. 17 (2018)• BPU Board Order 20230726 (2023) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2023 |
| | Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) New Jersey has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and is developing programs. | | | |
|  In-Progress | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A2374/S1953 (2021) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2021 |






| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
|  Enacted | <p>Weatherization Funding</p> <p>The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SPOT - Weatherization Funding in New Jersey <p>Policy Components</p> <div></div> <p>4/4</p> | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | |
|  Not Enacted | <p>All-Electric Buildings</p> <p>All-electric buildings policies require new buildings to be constructed with all-electric heating, cooling, and cooking systems to transition away from fossil-fuel use in buildings.</p> | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Electrification | |
|  Enacted | <p>Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards</p> <p>New Jersey LEV Program</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.J.A.C. 7:27-29 (2023)• New Jersey LEV Program | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | 2023 |





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
|  Enacted | Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | 2023 |
| | Mandates | | | |
| | Model Year (MY) 2027: 43% of new passenger vehicle sales are ZEVs MY 2030: 68% of new sales are ZEVs MY 2035: 100% of new sales are ZEVs, with up to 20% being hybrid or hydrogen-powered vehicles. | | | |
|  Enacted | Electric Vehicle Rebates | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | |
| | The Charge Up New Jersey | | | |
| | The Charge Up New Jersey program offers rebates up to \$4,000 for new battery EVs. | | | |
|  Not Enacted | Low NOx Omnibus Rules | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | |
| | Low NOx Omnibus Rules | | | |
| | Low NOx Omnibus Rules establish stringent tailpipe emission standards for heavy duty vehicles, updated testing procedures, and technology-neutral compliance mechanisms to reduce nitrous oxide (NOx) pollution. The regulation must be adopted first by California, and other states may adopt the regulation under the federal Clean Air Act. | | | |







| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|----------------|--|--------------|
|  Enacted | <p>Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates</p> <p>By 2035: 55% of Class 2b-3 truck sales are zero-emissions 75% of Class 4-8 straight truck sales are zero-emissions 40% of Class 7-8 tractor sales are zero-emissions.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Clean Truck Rules (2021)• Advanced Clean Trucks Program | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | 2021 |
|  Not Enacted | <p>Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates</p> <p>Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) electric vehicle rebates consist of programs and policies that offer rebates to make MHD electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.</p> | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | |
|  Enacted | <p>Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets</p> <p>25% of state-owned non-emergency light duty vehicles are plug-in EVs by 2025 100% are plug-in EVs by 2035</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• S 2252 (2020) | Transportation | Lead by Example | 2020 |

| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|--|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Electric Bus Procurement Targets | | | | |
|  Enacted | <p>10% of new bus purchases by NJ Transit are zero-emission by 2024 50% by 2026 100% by 2032</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S 2252 (2020) | Transportation | Lead by Example | 2020 |
| Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements | | | | |
|  Enacted | <p>Requires at least 15% of off-street parking spaces be EV charger-ready ("Make-Ready") in multi-family buildings with 5+ dwellings; within 3 years of the certificate of occupancy, one-third of Make-Ready spaces must have EV supply equipment (EVSE) installed, followed by another one-third within the next 3 years, after which the remaining one-third must have EVSE installed.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S 3223 (2021) | Transportation | EV Charging Infrastructure | 2021 |




| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|--|----------------|---|--------------|
|  Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates Charge Up New Jersey offers rebates of \$250 for the purchase and installation of an in-home Level 2 EV charger. It Pay\$ to Plug In provides grants for the purchase and maintenance of EV charging stations, up to \$750 for Level 1 chargers and \$4,000 for Level 2 chargers. Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Charge Up New Jersey Program• It Pay\$ to Plug In Program | Transportation | EV Charging Infrastructure | |
| | | | | |
|  Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans 2019 Energy Master Plan Strategies and Goals Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2019 Energy Master Plan Strategies and Goals (2019) | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | 2019 |
| | | | | |




| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|--|----------------|---|--------------|
|  Not Enacted | Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets Transportation greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit emissions in the transportation sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by specific amounts over time, often expressed as a percentage reduction from a baseline year. | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | |
| | Low Carbon Fuel Standards A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions. | | | |
| | Bicycle Friendly States New Jersey is ranked 26th out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists. | | | |
|  Partially Enacted | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Jersey Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard Policy Components <div>  </div> 3/5 | Transportation | Public and Active Transportation | |

| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|
|  Not Enacted | Buy Clean Requirements Buy clean requirements mandate or incentivize the use of low-carbon construction materials, such as concrete and steel, in public projects to address embodied carbon. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Industrial Decarbonization | |
| | Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations The state prohibits the sale, lease, rent, or installation of certain equipment or products containing HFCs or other greenhouse gases in the state of New Jersey and requiring manufacturers to disclose HFCs and substitutes in their products. Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 5583 (2020) | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations | 2020 |
| | Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations | |



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------|
|  Not Enacted | Oil and Gas Methane Regulations Oil and gas methane regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, leak detection and repair, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations | |
| | Fracking Bans Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracking for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations | |
| | Landfill Methane Regulations Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | |



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|--------------|
| Food Waste Bans and Targets | | | | |
|  Enacted | <p>Food waste ban – The state requires commercial waste generators to recycle organic materials at authorized food waste recycling facilities, provided they generate at least 52 tons of food waste per year and are within 25 miles of a permitted recycling facility.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A 2371 (2020) | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | 2020 |
| Agriculture Financial Incentives | | | | |
|  Not Enacted | <p>Agriculture financial incentives support healthy soils and regenerative agriculture. Incentives may include reduced crop insurance premiums, property tax exemptions, grants, or cost-share programs.</p> | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture | |
| Agriculture Technical Assistance Programs | | | | |
|  Not Enacted | <p>Agriculture technical assistance programs provide state-driven technical assistance, apprenticeship and mentorship programs, and support securing additional funding for farmers to increase uptake of soil health practices.</p> | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture | |