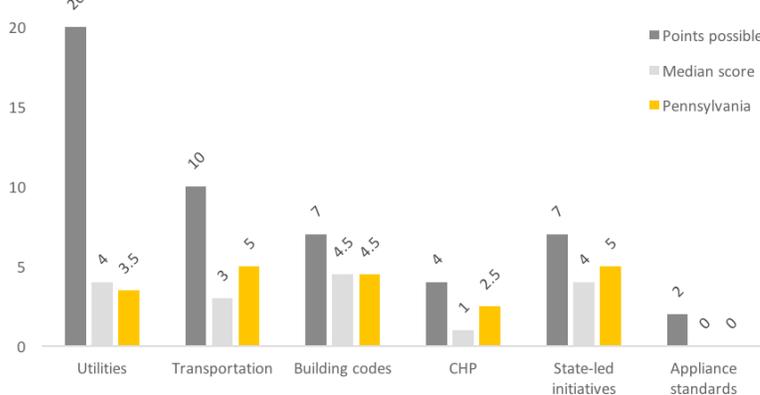


Pennsylvania

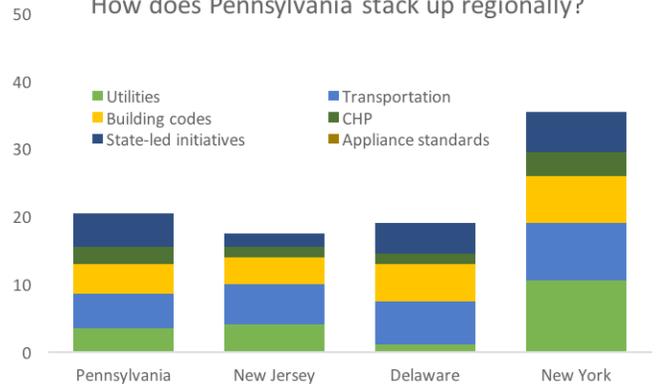


Pennsylvania ranked 19th in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling two positions from last year. The state scored 20.5 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points fewer than it earned in 2015.

Pennsylvania in *The 2015 State Scorecard*



How does Pennsylvania stack up regionally?



UTILITIES

Pennsylvania earned 3.5 out of 20 points for its utility policies and programs. Utilities implement electricity efficiency programs and some natural gas efficiency programs. Electricity savings have hovered around the national average in recent years. Although the state has an energy efficiency resource standard (EERS), a cost cap limits the measures available to utilities. Pennsylvania regulators recently approved electricity savings goals through 2021. The state has not implemented decoupling mechanisms and does not offer utility performance incentives, both utility business model tools that could encourage long-term utility investment in energy efficiency.

Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard, the Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority, and the Commonwealth Financing Authority's Alternative Clean Energy Program. Two new CHP systems were installed in 2015.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Pennsylvania scored 5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers several loans and grants for efficiency projects in homes, businesses, and public buildings. The state government leads by example by setting energy requirements for public buildings and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Several research centers focus on energy efficiency within the state.



TRANSPORTATION

Pennsylvania earned 5 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. Pennsylvania encourages efficient transportation systems through tailpipe emissions standards, a dedicated revenue stream for transit projects, and complete streets legislation. Pennsylvania has seen a reduction in vehicle miles traveled per capita in recent years.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Pennsylvania has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Pennsylvania earned 4.5 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. Residential buildings must comply with the 2009 IECC or 2009 IRC, while commercial buildings must comply with the 2009 IECC, with reference to ASHRAE 90.1-2007. The state is working with the US Department of Energy to conduct a code compliance study. In addition, Pennsylvania has completed a gap analysis, offers code training and outreach, and convenes stakeholder groups regularly.



HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

While Pennsylvania has an energy efficiency resource standard in place, the state continues to realize lower levels of energy savings than its neighbors in the region. To strengthen efficiency, Pennsylvania could remove the cost cap for efficiency measures and set more aggressive savings targets that include natural gas. Opportunities remain to adjust utility business models to align incentives with efficiency. Policies to encourage efficient transportation systems and streamline the building code adoption process could also further expand energy savings for Pennsylvanians and improve the state's standing in the *State Scorecard*.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Pennsylvania scored 2.5 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state includes cost-effective and efficient CHP as an eligible resource within its energy efficiency standard. CHP systems are eligible to receive incentives through the state's