

19 Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania tied for 19th in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, the same position as last year. The state scored 20.5 points out of a possible 50, the same score it earned in 2016. 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*.

UTILITIES (4 OUT OF 20)

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's energy efficiency targets under Act 129 have been successful in helping customers save energy and creating jobs, a cost cap limits the potential savings available to utilities. 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.

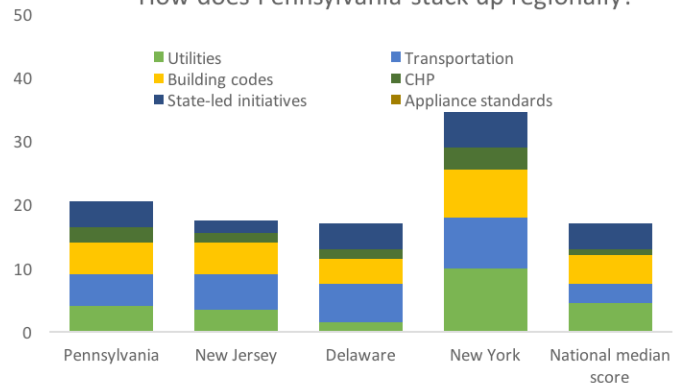
TRANSPORTATION (5 OUT OF 10)

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.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (5 OUT OF 8)

Residential buildings must comply with the 2009 IECC or 2009 IRC, while commercial buildings must comply with the

How does Pennsylvania stack up regionally?



2009 IECC, with reference to ASHRAE 90.1-2007. The state is working with the US Department of Energy to conduct follow-up on a code compliance study. In addition, Pennsylvania has completed a gap analysis, offers code training and outreach, and convenes stakeholder groups regularly.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (2.5 OUT OF 4)

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 Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard, the Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority, and the Commonwealth Financing Authority's Alternative Clean Energy Program. Eleven new CHP systems were installed in 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4 OUT OF 6)

The state offers several loans and grants for efficiency projects in homes, businesses, and public buildings. Several research centers focus on energy efficiency within the state.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

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

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY'S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Pennsylvania State University's Technical Assistance Program (PennTAP) works with small and medium-sized businesses to improve energy efficiency and provide technological support. This program gives students hands-on learning experiences and reduces costs for community businesses. In 2016, more than 100 students helped businesses reduce energy use by a total of 3.6 million kWh and 15,535 MMBtus, generating an estimated \$1.1 billion in economic benefits.

Christopher Kampel, owner of Kampel Enterprises, is one of 2,095 PennTAP clients. Implementing PennTAP's recommended switch to LED lighting and repairs to air compressor lines is projected to result in annual savings of 127,231 kWh and \$11,703 for his business. He said, "PennTAP was very professional, responsive, and able to provide me with useful information I intend to use in the future to help make our business more sustainable."

