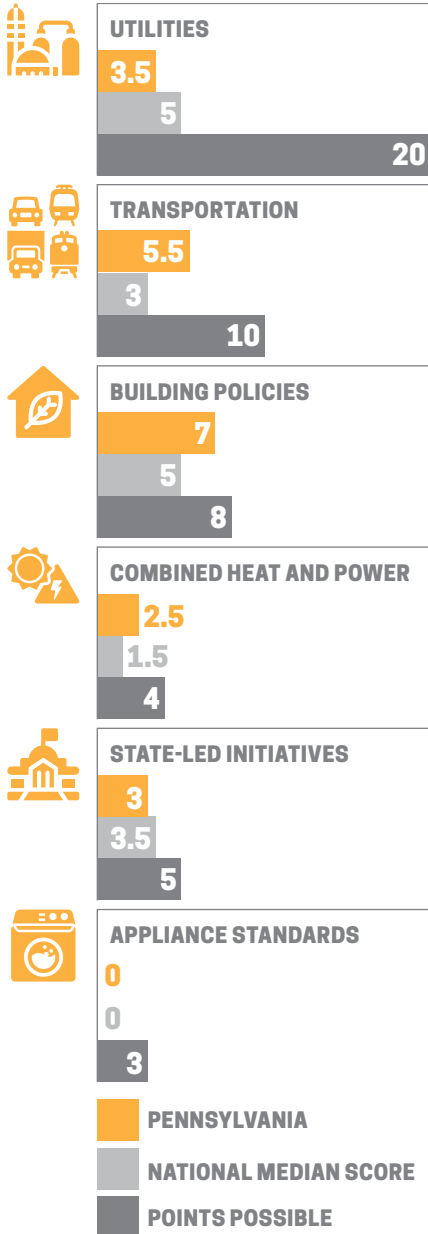




# Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania tied for 18th in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one position compared to last year. The state scored 21.5 points out of a possible 50, 1 point more than it earned in 2017.

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. In June 2018, the state legislature passed a bill allowing public utilities to petition the public utilities commission to consider alternative ratemaking mechanisms, potentially paving the way for decoupling of utility sales and revenues. Earlier in the year the state also updated its building energy codes to the 2015 IECC, a significant improvement over its previous codes, which had been based on the 2009 IECC. Policies to further encourage efficiency in the transportation sector, and lead by example programs to save energy in public sector buildings and fleets could also expand energy savings for Pennsylvanians and improve the state's standing in the State Scorecard.



## UTILITIES

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 at creating jobs and helping customers save energy, a cost cap limits the potential savings available to utilities. Following the signing of HB 1782 in 2018, which allows utilities to propose new ratemaking approaches, the state has an opportunity to better align business models to encourage long-term utility investment in energy efficiency.

## TRANSPORTATION

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

Residential and commercial buildings must comply with the 2015 IECC beginning in October 2018. 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

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. In 2018, Pennsylvania's public utility commission also formally adopted a policy statement in support of CHP and initiated a CHP Working Group to address funding opportunities, data disclosure, interconnection processes, and other technical issues. Five new CHP systems were installed in 2017.

## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

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

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