Climate Framework and Laws The Pennsylvania Climate Change Act requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to develop and update an annual inventory of GHG emissions, administer a Climate Change Advisory Committee, set up a voluntary registry of GHG emissions, and prepare and update a Climate Change Action Plan every three years. In January 2019, Governor Tom Wolf established Pennsylvania’s first GHG reduction target through Executive Order 2019-01 (EO 2019-01), Commonwealth Leadership in Addressing Climate Change and Promoting Energy Conservation and Sustainable Governance. EO 2019-01 also created the Commonwealth’s GreenGov Council, which is charged with incorporating environmentally sustainable practices into Pennsylvania’s policy, planning, operations, procurement, and regulatory functions.

Power Generation Pennsylvania enacted the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard (AEPS) in 2004 to provide economic development opportunities by increasing its mix of alternative electricity generation. AEPS requires that by 2021, electric distribution companies and generation suppliers must supply 8% of their electricity from Tier I energy sources (including solar, wind, low-impact hydro, geothermal, biomass, biologically derived methane gas, coal-mine methane,
and fuel cell resources) and 10% from Tier II energy sources (including new and existing waste coal, distributed generation, demand-side management, and municipal solid waste, among other sources). In 2018, Pennsylvania finalized its implementation plan for in-state solar generation sources. Going forward, all new Tier I solar credits must now come from facilities connected to Pennsylvania’s distribution system. January’s executive order established a lead-by-example goal for state agencies to procure renewable energy that offsets at least 40% of the Commonwealth’s annual electricity use and evaluate opportunities to source electricity through Pennsylvania Certified Tier I credits, and/or direct purchase of renewable power generation sited within Pennsylvania.

**Energy Efficiency** Pennsylvania enacted its energy efficiency and conservation program in 2008. Now in its third phase, the program set five-year cumulative targets for each of the Commonwealth’s seven major electric distribution companies of about 3.7% for the 2016–21 time period. As a result, Pennsylvania’s residents have saved over 8.8 million megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity since 2009, resulting in $6.4 billion in savings to Pennsylvania electric customers, while employing over 65,000 people in the field. Pennsylvania also updated its Uniform Construction Code, including adopting the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), while also allowing the city of Philadelphia to adopt the 2018 IECC. Additionally, January’s executive order set a lead-by-example energy performance goal for state agency buildings to collectively reduce overall energy consumption by 3% per year and 21% below 2017 levels by 2025.

**Transportation** Pennsylvania is investing in alternative vehicle deployment through various state incentive programs and completing FAST Act Alternative Fuel Corridors. Pennsylvania is also a member of the Transportation and Climate Initiative (TCI), a regional collaboration of 12 Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states and the District of Columbia that seeks to improve transportation, develop the clean energy economy, and reduce carbon emissions from the transportation sector. Through TCI, Pennsylvania is actively working with other states to design an approach to cap GHG emissions from the transportation sector. Additionally, EO 2019-01 set a lead-by-example goal for all state agencies to replace 25% of the state passenger car fleet with battery electric and plug-in electric hybrid cars by 2025 and evaluate opportunities for the reduction of vehicle miles traveled and incorporation of new technology where appropriate.

**Resilience** DEP updates and publishes a report of the potential impacts of climate change in Pennsylvania every three years. Pennsylvania’s latest *Climate Action Plan* identified two adaptation-focused goals: 1) Minimize disruptions to Pennsylvania’s citizens, economy, and environment from climate related hazards and 2) Increase Pennsylvania’s ability to anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to changing conditions and withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from climate-related disruptions. The plan also includes sector-specific strategies the Commonwealth should implement in order to achieve these goals. In 2019, Governor Wolf unveiled his *Restore Pennsylvania* plan to address critical infrastructure needs, including investments that help mitigate flooding. If passed, it will provide funding to help towns and cities prepare for flooding and severe weather, upgrade floodwalls and levees, replace high-hazard dams, and conduct stream restoration and maintenance. The plan will also establish a disaster relief trust fund to assist Pennsylvanians who suffer losses that are not compensated by the federal government.

**Climate Finance** In 2018, Pennsylvania established its commercial property-assessed clean energy (C-PACE) program, which provides business property owners access to low-interest, long-term loans for clean energy and clean water projects that are repaid as property tax to benefit the community. Governor Tom Wolf awarded nearly $30 million in grants for 78 new Solar Energy Program project approvals in 22 counties through the Commonwealth Finance Authority, which will expand solar energy implementation and promote development across Pennsylvania.

**Natural and Working Lands** The Pennsylvania Agricultural Conservation Easement Purchase Program strengthens the Commonwealth’s agricultural economy and protects prime farmland. This program enables state and county governments to purchase conservation easements from farmers. Since 1988, 5,329 farms have been approved for easement purchases totaling 552,702 acres. Through its outreach programs, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources provides leadership and technical assistance in conserving and managing Pennsylvania’s important forest lands.