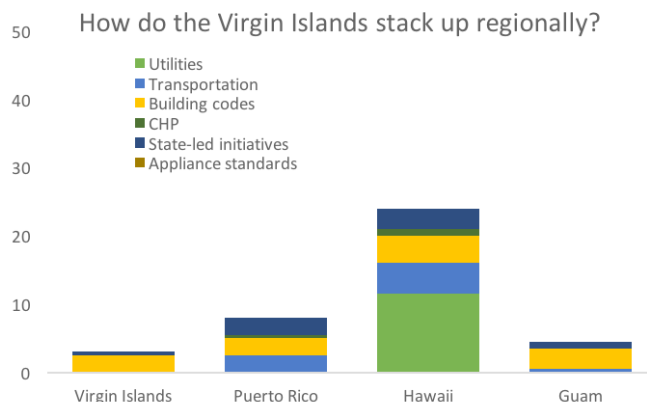
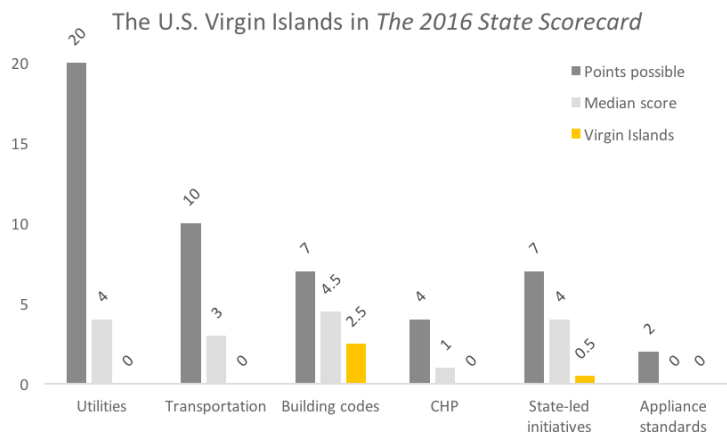


US Virgin Islands



This is the third year that US territories, including the US Virgin Islands, have been included in the *State Scorecard*; however, territories are not included of the overall rankings. The Virgin Islands earned 3 points out of a possible 50, the same as in 2015.



UTILITIES

The Virgin Islands earned 0 out of a possible 20 points for utility policies and programs. Electricity generation and distribution in the US Virgin Islands is managed by the Water and Power Authority (WAPA), an independent governmental agency. WAPA has been working with the US Department of Energy and National Renewable Energy Laboratory in an effort to identify strategies to reach the Virgin Island's goal to reduce fossil fuel dependence 60% by 2025, although no savings from efficiency were reported this year.



TRANSPORTATION

The US Virgin Islands earned 0 out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The territory has not focused its efforts on policies to promote efficient transportation systems.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

The US Virgin Islands earned 2.5 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. The territory requires compliance with the 2009 IECC for residential and commercial new construction. The Department of Planning and Natural Resources has hired and trained inspectors exclusively to ensure energy code compliance in each district. Code compliance training is provided for inspectors, architects, engineers, and contractors.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

The Virgin Islands scored 0 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The territory has few policies in place that encourage CHP deployment. There is significant room for growth in this policy area.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The Virgin Islands scored 0.5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. No government incentives to encourage energy efficiency investments by businesses or residents were reported. The government does administer energy savings performance contracts for territorial government agencies. There are no research centers that focus on energy efficiency.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

The US Virgin Islands has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.



LOOKING AHEAD

As of 2016, the average price of electricity for US Virgin Islands residents is about three times the national average. In recognition of the need to transition to a cleaner, more sustainable energy future, the territory, once entirely reliant on fossil fuels, has set a goal to reduce its fossil fuel dependence to 60% by 2025. To do so, the Virgin Islands have been working closely with the US DOE as part of its Energy Development in Island Nations (EDIN) initiative to help islands across the world adopt energy efficiency measures and implement renewable energy technologies. Opportunities are available to strengthen efficiency across multiple policy areas, including stepping up energy-saving incentive programs for utility customers and benchmarking building energy use. With electricity prices far higher than the national average, prioritizing energy efficiency as a resource should deliver significant savings.