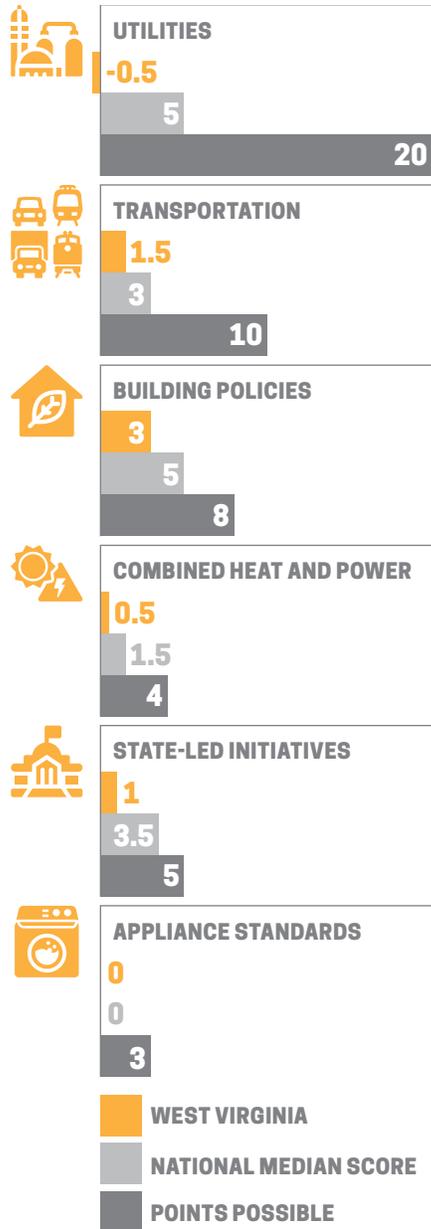




West Virginia

West Virginia tied for 49th in the 2018 State Scorecard, falling two positions from 2017. The state scored 5.5 points out of a possible 50, 1 point less than it scored last year.

In the last year, West Virginia has not expanded its efficiency policies, and has fallen further behind other states—including its neighbors. While utility-sector investments in energy efficiency have increased somewhat in recent years, savings to homes and businesses remain very low. To expand savings meaningfully, the state could encourage utilities to consider energy efficiency as a low-cost supply side resource and require them to offer efficiency programs to large customers. The state could also adopt policies to enable CHP deployment, encourage local adoption of building energy codes, and reduce energy use in state facilities and fleets.



UTILITIES

Electric utilities implement efficiency programs but achieve low levels of savings. The state allows large customers to opt out of efficiency programs, limiting savings potential. West Virginia did not report any natural gas efficiency programs, and the state does not promote alternative business models for utilities to encourage them to include energy efficiency as part of resource planning.

TRANSPORTATION

The state has a fund to pay track access fees accrued by commuter rail services. West Virginia has also passed complete streets legislation and saw a notable reduction in vehicle miles traveled per capita in recent years.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

While the state requires residential buildings to comply with the 2009 IECC and commercial buildings with ASHRAE 90.1-2007 standards, adoption by jurisdictions is voluntary. West Virginia has completed a code compliance gap analysis and is in the process of completing a field study on residential energy code compliance. The state also offers training and outreach focusing on residential energy code compliance.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

CHP systems in West Virginia are eligible for net metering, but the state has not otherwise adopted policies to encourage CHP. No new CHP installations were completed in 2017.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The state offers energy efficiency services to industrial and commercial businesses, however it does not otherwise lead by example through energy efficiency in public buildings. The state is working to update its state energy plan to cover the next five years. Energy efficiency research is conducted at the West Virginia University Energy Institute.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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