

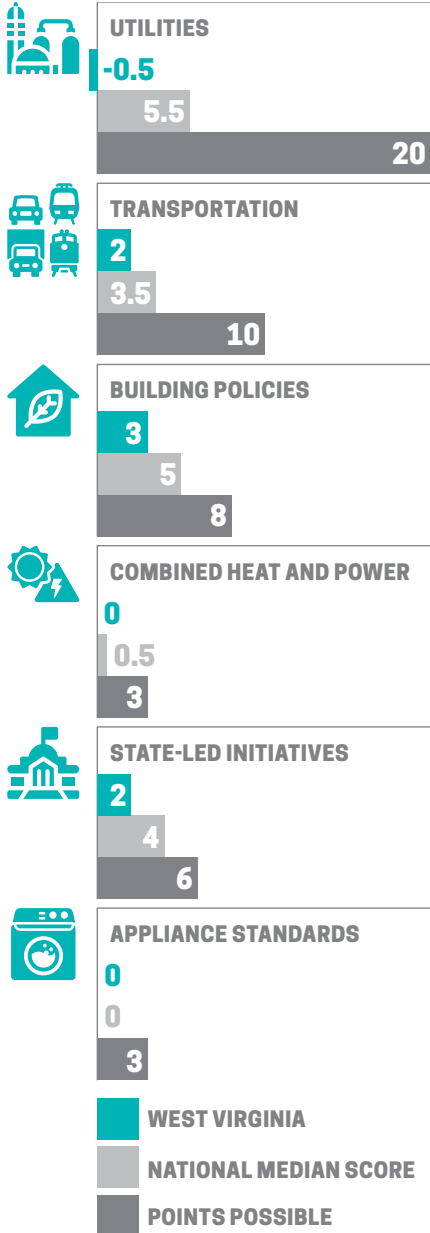


## 2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

# West Virginia

West Virginia tied for 48th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one position from 2018. The state scored 6.5 points out of a possible 50, 1 more than it scored last year.

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 value 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 combined heat and power (CHP) deployment, encourage local adoption of building energy codes, and reduce energy use in state facilities and fleets.



### UTILITIES (-0.5 OF 20 POINTS)

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 (2 OF 10 POINTS)

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

### BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (3 OF 10 POINTS)

While the state requires residential buildings to comply with the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and commercial buildings with American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 90.1-2010 standards, adoption by jurisdictions is voluntary. The state received a US Department of Energy award to begin an initiative to benchmark energy performance of state-owned buildings, starting March 2019. This effort is beginning with K-12 schools. The state also offers training and outreach focusing on residential energy code compliance.

### COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OF 3 POINTS)

Combined heat and power 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 2018.

### STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2 OF 6 POINTS)

The state offers energy efficiency services to industrial and commercial businesses, but it does not otherwise lead by example through energy efficiency in public buildings. The West Virginia University Energy Institute conducts energy efficiency research.

### APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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