West Virginia’s electric utilities deliver some of the lowest savings levels of any state in the Scorecard. To meaningfully expand savings, the state could promote an Energy Efficiency Resource Standard, offer performance incentives that include energy efficiency as part of utility resource planning, and require utilities to offer efficiency programs to large customers. In its favor, West Virginia is among 16 states that have authorized intervenor compensation for individuals and groups to participate in utility regulatory proceedings. In 2022, the state enacted legislation updating residential and commercial building energy codes to the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code and American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers 90.1-2013 standard, respectively, but more can be done to incentivize healthy, affordable, and decarbonized housing. To improve its score, West Virginia could adopt policies to incentivize efficient transportation systems, increase equity in state government planning and processes, and encourage industrial energy efficiency.