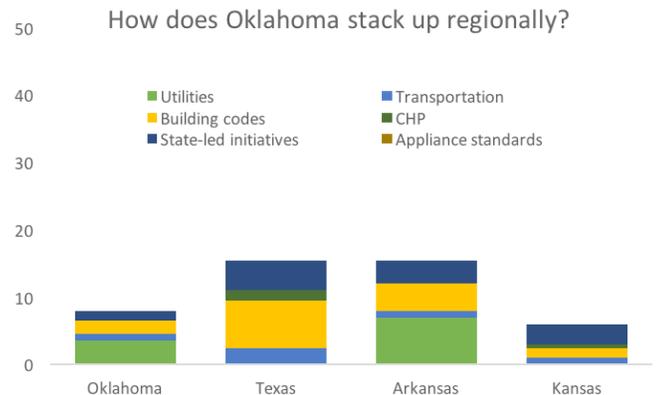
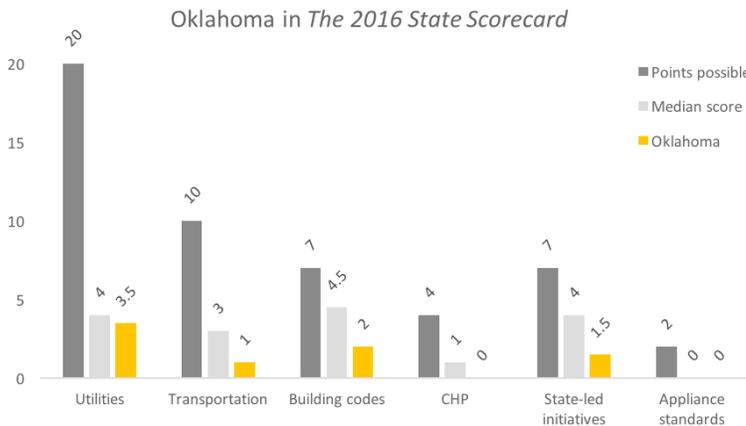


# Oklahoma



Oklahoma tied for 44th in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling six positions in the rankings compared to last year. The state scored 8 points out of a possible 50, 3 points fewer than it earned in 2015.



## UTILITIES

Oklahoma earned 3.5 points out of 20 for its utility policies and programs. Utilities run electricity and natural gas efficiency programs, but electricity savings are lower than the national average. Large electric customers are allowed to opt out of efficiency programs, and about 90% of eligible customers have chosen to do so, representing a large portion of total load and potential energy efficiency gains. Performance incentives are available for utilities, and mechanisms are in place to deal with lost revenues. However, there is no energy efficiency resource standard in Oklahoma. Significant room remains to ramp up programs and achieve higher energy savings.



## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Oklahoma scored 1.5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers a variety of loan programs; however, the Energy Efficient Residential Construction Tax Credit was eliminated this year. The state also ended its State Facilities Energy Conservation Program, intended to help benchmark and reduce state building energy consumption 20% by 2020. There are no major research centers focused on energy efficiency.



## TRANSPORTATION

Oklahoma earned 1 point out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state has seen a reduction in vehicle miles traveled per capita in recent years, but Oklahoma has not pursued policies to encourage efficient transportation systems.



## APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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



## BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Oklahoma earned 2 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. Residential buildings must comply with the 2009 IRC. Commercial buildings must meet 2009 IBC standards; however, the energy chapter references the 2006 IECC. Confusion regarding code enforcement authority has led to limited adoption within the state. The state has completed a gap analysis and offers training and outreach.



## HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Oklahoma's energy efficiency efforts suffered a significant setback this year with the state's withdrawal of a tax credit for energy-efficient construction and its decision to end the Oklahoma Facilities Energy Conservation Program after only two years. The loss of the program will impact the state's plans to lower its energy bill, save taxpayer dollars, and meet its state facility energy savings targets. While utility-sector energy efficiency has expanded in recent years, energy savings still remain lower than the national average and are significantly limited by large customer opt out. Energy savings targets would improve long-term certainty. In addition, encouraging CHP deployment and putting a greater focus on efficient transportation could improve energy savings within the state.



## COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Oklahoma scored 0 out of 5 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state has limited policies to encourage the deployment of CHP systems. None were installed in 2015.