

40 Oklahoma

Oklahoma tied for 40th in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising four positions in the rankings compared to last year. The state scored 10 points out of a possible 50, 2 points more than it earned in 2016. While utility-sector energy efficiency has expanded in recent years, electric savings still remain lower than the national average and are significantly limited by large customer opt-out. Energy savings targets could improve long-term certainty. In addition, encouraging CHP deployment, updating building energy codes, and putting a greater focus on efficient transportation could improve energy savings within the state.

UTILITIES (4 OUT OF 20)

Utilities run electricity and natural gas efficiency programs, but savings lag behind 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.

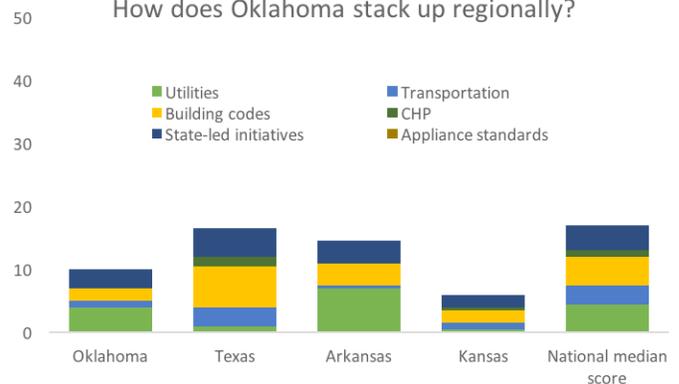
TRANSPORTATION (1 OUT OF 10)

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.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (2 OUT OF 8)

Oklahoma has significant room for improvement in strengthening efficiency in the building sector. Residential buildings must comply with the 2015 IRC; however the energy chapter references the 2009 IRC. Commercial

How does Oklahoma stack up regionally?



buildings must meet 2015 ICC/IBC standards while 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.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OUT OF 4)

The state has limited policies to encourage the deployment of CHP systems. No CHP systems were installed in 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (3 OUT OF 6)

The state offers a variety of loan programs; however the Energy Efficient Residential Construction Tax Credit was eliminated in 2016. Oklahoma's State Facilities Energy Conservation Program serves to benchmark and reduce state building energy consumption 20% by 2020. There are no major research centers focused on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

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

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA

The University of Central Oklahoma received a rebate of more than \$60,000 from the City of Edmond and its power supplier, the Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority, for converting to LED lighting. The university leveraged these funds for the first phase in its lighting conversion program. It replaced more than 40,000 fixtures with LED bulbs and expects to save at least \$247,970 annually from the switch. In addition, the lights also improve color rendering and output consistency, which improves people's impressions of their environment.

