

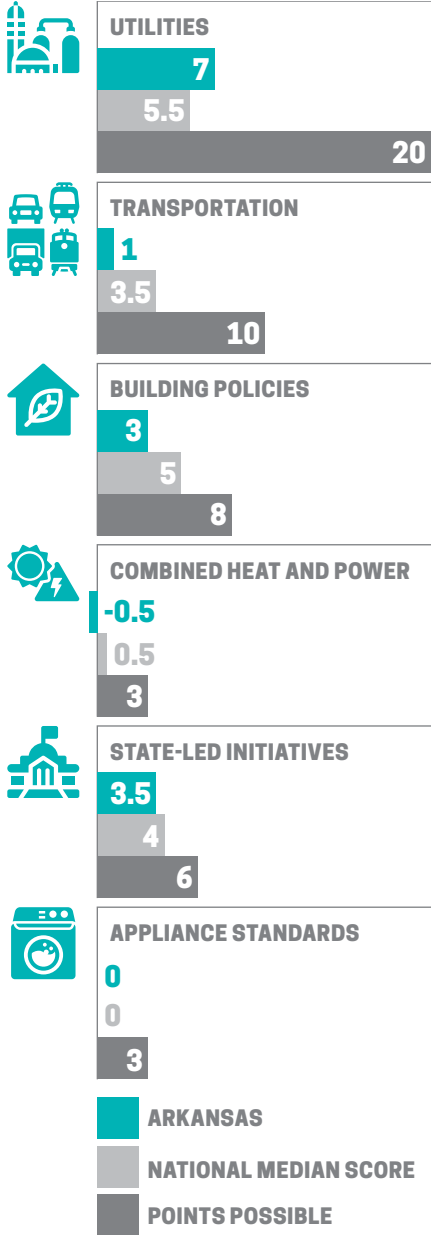


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Arkansas

Arkansas tied for 33rd in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one place from its 2018 rank. However the state scored a half-point less than in 2018, earning 14 points out of a possible 50.

The state's utilities continue to report among the highest levels of savings in the Southeast, spurred by a statewide energy efficiency resource standard. However large industrial customers and state-supported higher education institutions are permitted to opt out of efficiency programs, reducing cost-effective energy savings opportunities. Arkansas has opportunities to improve efficiency in other sectors of the economy by strengthening building codes, pursuing more efficient transportation policies, and encouraging combined heat and power (CHP) as a resource.



UTILITIES (7 OF 20 POINTS)

Arkansas is one of the only Southeastern states to have an energy efficiency resource standard that sets long-term savings targets and performance incentives, which are awarded annually to utilities for meeting efficiency goals. Electricity savings have increased consistently in recent years and are poised to continue their growth, thanks to newly approved 2020-22 program cycle efficiency targets of 1.2% and 0.5% for electricity and natural gas, respectively. However large customers are still permitted to opt out of efficiency offerings, undermining potential savings.

TRANSPORTATION (1 OF 10 POINTS)

Arkansas has a dedicated transit revenue stream and comprehensive freight plan in place but has not otherwise pursued policies to encourage efficient transportation systems. There is still significant opportunity for improvement in this policy area.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (3 OF 8 POINTS)

The 2014 Arkansas Energy Code is based on the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with amendments and is mandatory for both commercial and residential new construction. Newly constructed or remodeled public buildings must comply with American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 90.1-2007. The state has completed several code compliance activities, most recently through a 2017 collaboration with the US Department of Energy on a Residential Energy Code Field Study to measure code compliance and improve training.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (-0.5 OF 3 POINTS)

Arkansas does not have policies in place to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP deployment.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (3.5 OF 6 POINTS)

Arkansas offers loans for energy-related cost reduction retrofits and green energy projects, and has also enabled Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing. The state government also leads by example, benchmarking energy usage in state buildings and encouraging energy savings performance contracts. The state does not fund energy efficiency research or development programs.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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