

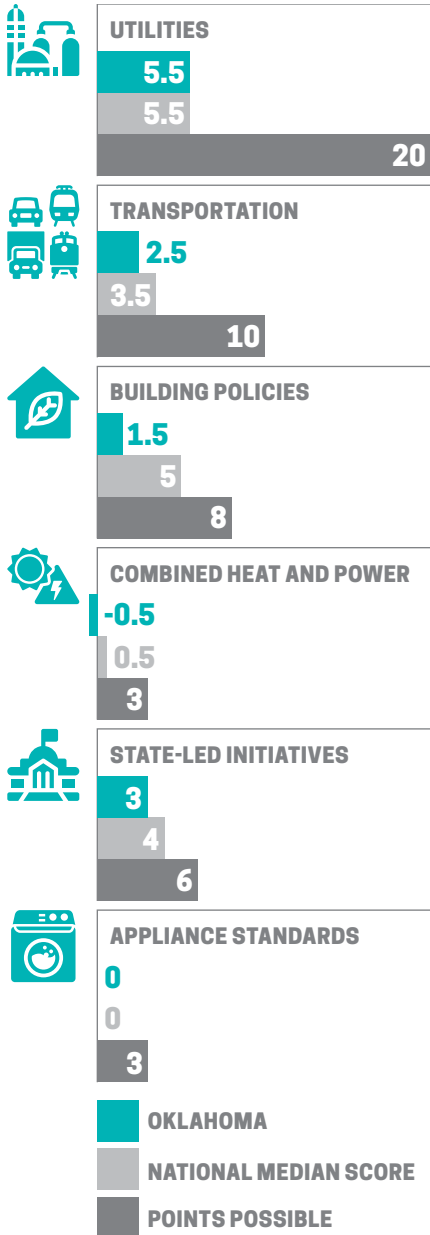
# 37

## 2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

# Oklahoma

Oklahoma ranked 37th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising two positions compared to last year. The state scored 12 points out of a possible 50, 1 point more than it earned in 2018.

While utility efficiency programs have expanded in recent years, electric savings still remain lower than the national average and are significantly limited by the ability of large customers to opt out. Energy savings targets could improve long-term certainty. In addition, updating building energy codes and putting a greater focus on efficient transportation could improve energy savings within the state.



### UTILITIES (5.5 OF 20 POINTS)

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 (2.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Oklahoma passed a freight plan that complies with the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. The state has also seen a reduction in vehicle miles traveled per capita and an increase in the number of electric vehicles registered.

### BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (1.5 OF 8 POINTS)

Oklahoma has significant room for improvement in strengthening efficiency in the building sector. Residential buildings must comply with the 2015 International Residential Code (IRC); however the energy chapter references the 2009 IRC. Commercial buildings must meet 2015 International Code Council (ICC)/ International Building Code (IBC) standards; however the energy chapter references the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (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 (-0.5 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has limited policies to encourage the deployment of combined heat and power (CHP) systems. One new CHP system was installed in 2018.

### STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (3 OF 6 POINTS)

Oklahoma offers a variety of loan programs. State government leads by example by requiring benchmarking in public buildings and encouraging energy savings performance contracts. Opportunities remain to set efficiency targets for state vehicle fleets.

### APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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