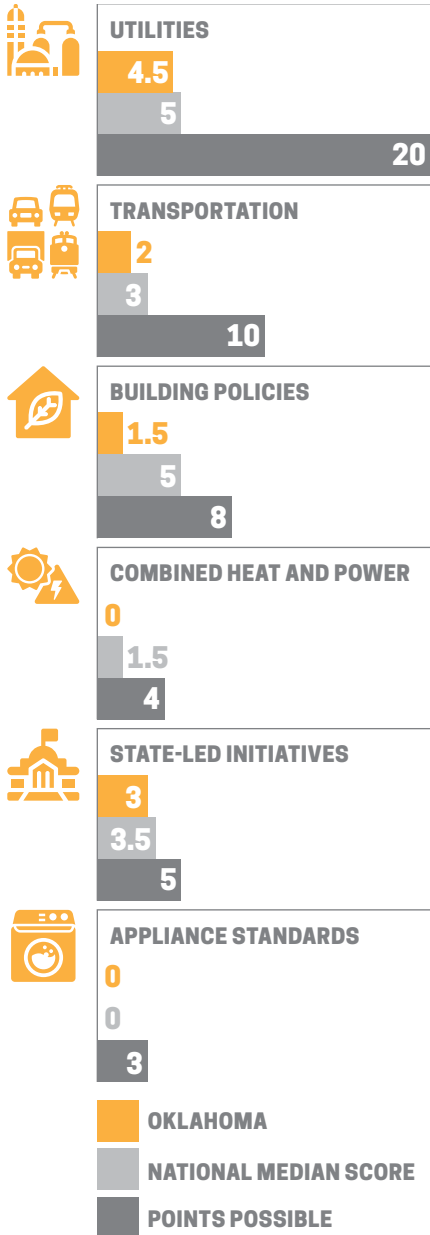




Oklahoma

Oklahoma ranked 39th in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one position compared to last year. The state scored 11 points out of a possible 50, 1 point more than it earned in 2017.

While utility sector energy efficiency has 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, encouraging CHP deployment, updating building energy codes, and putting a greater focus on efficient transportation could improve energy savings within the state.



UTILITIES

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

Oklahoma passed a freight plan last year 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

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 buildings must meet 2015 ICC/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.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

The state has limited policies to encourage the deployment of CHP systems. No CHP systems were installed in 2017.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

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

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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