EFFICIENT BUILDINGS CAN SAVE OKLAHOMANS MONEY

July 2025

CONVENERS NETWORK

$249 million awarded through IIJA and IRA

15,000 energy efficiency jobs incl. **10,000** in construction

326,000 all electric homes (as of 2020)

Oklahomans Save $585 Annually from New Building Codes

Oklahoma adopted the 2006 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2003 energy codes for commercial buildings and 2018 IRC for residential buildings in 2022. Compared to ASHRAE 2010 and IECC 2009, respectively, these codes are estimated to save consumers:[1]

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
$119 saved per 1,000 sq ft per year

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
$585 or 27.8% saved per year

Upgrading residential buildings to 2021 IECC could save consumers $788 annually. Adopting 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2019 could also create an additional 7,392 jobs over 30 years.[2]

Energy Efficiency and Heat Pump Jobs are Increasing in Oklahoma

Companies have announced **600 jobs in heat pump manufacturing** in Oklahoma.[3]

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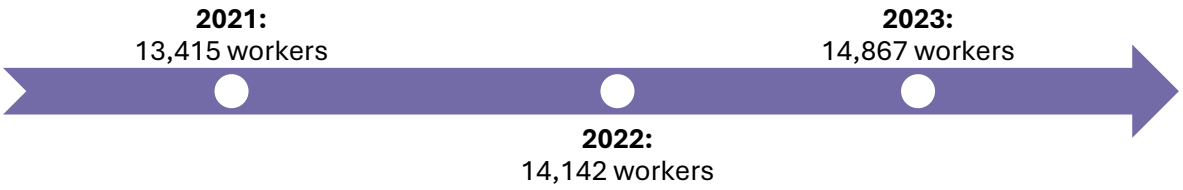
[1] IECC is International Energy Conservation Code and ASHRAE is American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers. Sourced from Department of Energy, State Energy Code, Oklahoma.

[2] Department of Energy, Building Energy Codes (Oklahoma), 2021.

[3] Manufacturing jobs include publicly announced, committed manufacturing jobs. Not all jobs may be realized. Data sourced from Clean Economy Tracker. Accessed March 17, 2025.

Oklahoma had **14,867 workers** in the energy efficiency sector in 2023, of whom 9,760 are employed in construction and 8,124 in high efficiency and renewable heating and cooling.[4]



Oklahoma Lags in All-Electric Homes

As of 2020, **21.8 percent** of Oklahoma homes, or about 326,000, were all-electric. This is below the national rate of 25 percent and well below the rate among Southern states of 43 percent. In Oklahoma, there were 182,530 homes with heat pumps, 677,438 with electric water heaters, and 22,811 with solar power.[5]

$249 Million Awarded to Oklahoma in Federal Funding

Oklahoma has been awarded **$249 million** in federal funding for building programs related to electrification, energy efficiency, and pollution reduction from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), excluding loans and tax credits. This funding covers projects and programs that include:

- **$155 million** to establish state-run rebate programs for energy-saving or efficient appliances, home retrofits, and other home upgrades to save residents and consumers money on utility bills
- **$42 million** to make homes more energy-efficient to reduce costs and resilient to mitigate impact during natural disasters or other hazardous events
- **$15 million** to install efficiency upgrades and renewable energy at businesses in rural areas across the state.[6]

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[4] United States Energy & Employment Report, Energy Employment by State 2024, Department of Energy.

[5] The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia in the South. Atlas Buildings Hub, Residential Building Characteristics. Accessed April 1, 2025.

[6] Funding amounts exclude awards that have been confirmed canceled by the Trump Administration but do include awards that are currently in litigation or otherwise on hold. Funding amounts are based on program and a given program may include projects in multiple sectors. These have been disaggregated to the extent possible but some over- and/or undercounting may remain. All funding data sourced from the Climate Program Portal. Accessed June 14, 2025.