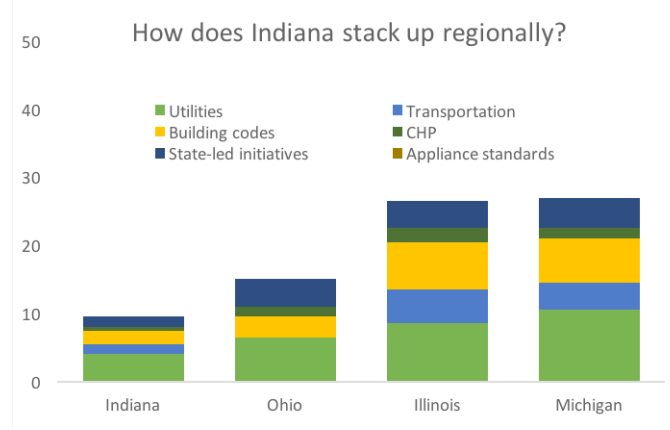
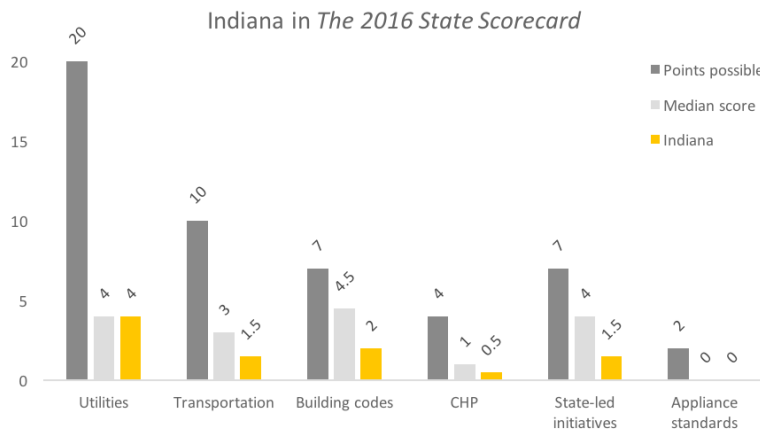


# Indiana



Indiana tied for 42nd in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling four positions compared to last year's rankings. Indiana scored 9.5 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points fewer than last year.



## UTILITIES

Indiana earned 4 out of 20 points for its utility efficiency policies and programs. The state has recently achieved electricity and natural gas savings near the national average. However, in 2014, state legislators repealed the energy efficiency resource standard driving these savings, leaving the future of utility-led energy efficiency efforts for homes and businesses uncertain in the state. Decoupling and performance incentives remain in place for specific utilities, and many continue to implement some efficiency programs.



## TRANSPORTATION

Indiana earned 1.5 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state allows counties to implement an income tax to finance transit districts and the Department of Transportation has a complete streets policy in place to accommodate multiple modes of transportation on streets. Although the state has a comprehensive freight plan in place, opportunities remain to strengthen the plan's energy efficiency goals.



## BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Indiana earned 2 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. Codes are state-developed and mandatory statewide. Residential construction must comply with 2009 IRC standards with amendments meeting the stringency of the 2009 IECC, and commercial buildings must meet ASHRAE 90.1-2007 standards. The state has not invested resources in code compliance efforts in recent years.



## COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Indiana scored 0.5 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state has an interconnection standard, but has not otherwise pursued policies to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP development. No new CHP installations came online in 2015.



## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Indiana scored 1.5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers a tax credit for energy efficiency investments, and leads by example by requiring efficient public buildings. Indiana has no benchmarking requirement for public buildings, and no fuel-efficiency requirement for public fleets. One research center in the state focuses on energy efficiency.



## APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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



## HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Since the 2014 elimination of Indiana's energy efficiency standard, the future of demand side management programs has been uncertain and utilities have scaled back their efforts. Discussions are ongoing for alternative ways to continue to encourage efficiency through methods such as integrated resource planning. However, research shows that states with energy savings goals in place tend to save more energy, so it is unclear whether this will prove to be an effective strategy for Indiana. As other states in the Midwest achieve high levels of energy savings for customers, Indiana will need to step up its support of energy efficiency by raising awareness of its benefits and designing programs that encourage large industrial customers to remain enrolled. Other opportunities to improve the state's overall ranking include adopting building energy code updates, pursuing sustainable transportation policies, and deploying CHP.