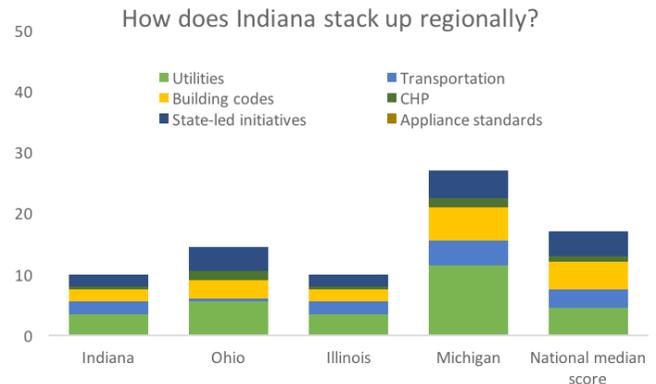
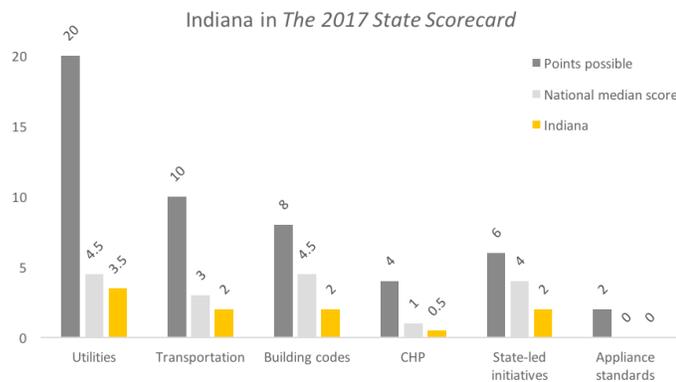


# 40 Indiana



Indiana tied for 40th in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising two positions compared to last year's rankings. The state scored 10 points out of a possible 50, a half-point more than last year. Indiana's utility savings have declined to below-average levels in recent years following the legislature's 2014 repeal of the state's energy efficiency standard. A recent statute requires that utilities develop energy efficiency plans consistent with their integrated resource planning efforts, though it remains to be seen how effective this approach will be for achieving meaningful savings. With several other states in the Midwest recently extending and strengthening their savings targets, Indiana will need to significantly strengthen utility efforts to keep up with its neighbors. Other opportunities to improve the state's overall ranking include adopting building energy code updates, pursuing sustainable transportation policies, and deploying CHP.

## UTILITIES (3.5 OUT OF 20)

Indiana's utility savings have dipped below the national average since the 2014 dismantling of the state's energy efficiency resource standard. Utilities are now developing energy efficiency plans based on recently filed integrated resource plans, but whether these will deliver substantial savings is still to be determined. Decoupling and performance incentives remain in place for specific utilities.

## TRANSPORTATION (2 OUT OF 10)

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 (2 OUT OF 8)

Indiana earned 2 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. Indiana's building energy 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 AND POWER (0.5 OUT OF 4)

The state has an interconnection standard, but has not otherwise pursued policies to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP development. Three new CHP installations came online in 2016.

## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2 OUT OF 6)

The state offers a tax credit for energy efficiency investments, as well as a state revolving loan fund offering incentives for energy efficiency. Indiana also leads by example by requiring efficient public buildings. Indiana has no benchmarking requirement for public buildings and one research center in the state focuses on energy efficiency.

## APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

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