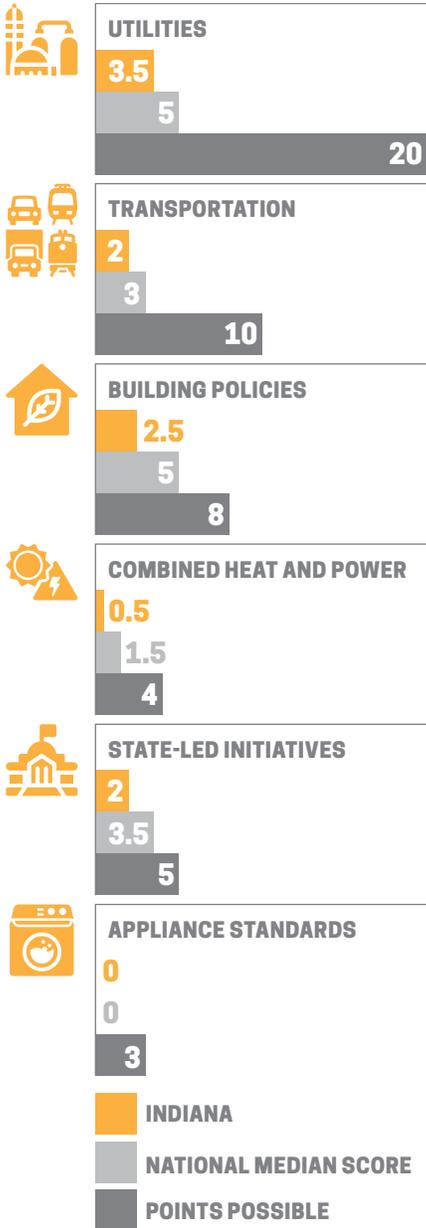




Indiana

Indiana ranked 40th in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position it held last year. The state scored 10.5 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 2014 repeal of the state's energy efficiency standard, costing utilities and ratepayers millions of dollars annually. With several other states in the Midwest recently extending and strengthening their savings targets, Indiana will need to strengthen utility efforts significantly 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

Indiana's utility savings have dipped below the national average since the 2014 dismantling of the state's energy efficiency resource standard. The following year, legislators replaced the standard by calling on utilities to develop their own energy savings plans. A review of programs has shown that utilities have drastically scaled back spending on efficiency while the savings per dollar invested has also declined. Decoupling and performance incentives remain in place for specific utilities.

TRANSPORTATION

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. Although Indiana has a comprehensive freight plan in place, opportunities remain to strengthen the plan's energy efficiency goals.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

State government developed Indiana's building energy codes, which are 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

The state has an interconnection standard, but has not otherwise pursued policies to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP development. One new CHP installation came online in 2017.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

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, but does not benchmark the energy use of those buildings. 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.