

# Residential Eligible Improvements

The improvements listed below – subject to specified requirements where noted – are eligible for financing for qualified borrowers under the Indian Smart-E Loan Program. This list is subject to change. Measures that are not included on this list may also qualify for financing if they are recommended through a home energy assessment conducted by a certified professional. See the Indiana Energy Independence Fund [list of authorized contractors](#) to find a certified energy auditor near you if you are interested in receiving a home energy assessment.

Measure	Minimum Efficiency Rating	Additional Requirements
Air filtration for air quality	ENERGY STAR®	
Air Sealing	Pre and post blower door	Requires pre- and post-installation blower door test for air sealing work
Air Source Heat Pump	SEER2 ≥ 14.2	
Asbestos Abatement (including vermiculite)		Financing can be used for asbestos remediation when coupled with a qualifying boiler, furnace, or water heater
Battery Storage		
Boiler: Combi	AFUE ≥ 95%, Water heating ≥ 0.87 UEF	
Boiler: Steam	AFUE ≥ 82%	
Central Air Conditioning	SEER2 ≥ 15.2	
Combined heat & power (Micro CHP)		
Controls: Zone Heating		
Direct Geexchange	COP ≥ 3.6, EER ≥ 16	
Duct Insulation	R-value ≥ R8	
Duct Sealing	Post-CFM values, CFM 25/100ft = 4	
Ductless Mini-Split Heat Pump	SEER2 ≥ 14.2	
Electric Heat Pump Water Heater	FHR 45, UEF ≥ 2.8	
Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Station	Level 2	

Measure	Minimum Efficiency Rating	Additional Requirements
ENERGY STAR® Appliances: Dishwasher, Freezer (Chest or Upright), Heat Pump Dryer, Refrigerator, Washer	ENERGY STAR®	Appliances can only be financed when there are \$1,000 or more in other qualifying measures
Exterior doors	ENERGY STAR®	
Green Roofing (living roof)		
Hot Water Boiler: Natural Gas	AFUE ≥ 95%	
Hot Water Boiler: Propane	AFUE ≥ 95%	
Indirect Water Heater: Natural Gas		
Insulated mobile home skirting	R-Value ≥ R7	
Insulated vinyl siding	R-value ≥ R3	Insulation and siding should be a single, integrated unit
Insulation: Attic	R-value ≥ R38	
Insulation: Floor	R-Value ≥ R13	
Insulation: Wall	R-Value ≥ R15	
Lead abatement	ENERGY STAR®	
Lights: LEDs		
Low Flow Fixtures: Bathroom faucet, Kitchen faucet, Showerhead, Toilet		
Mold and mildew removal		Financing can be used for lead abatement when coupled with a qualifying building shell improvement
Natural gas storage or condensing water heater	UEF for tanks < 55 gallons ≥ 0.81 UEF for tanks > 55 gallons ≥ 0.86	
Oil Tank Removal		Financing can be used for oil tank removal when coupled with a qualifying boiler, furnace or water heater
On-Demand Tankless Water Heater: Natural Gas	Energy Factor (EF) ≥ 0.90	
On-Demand Tankless Water Heater: Propane	Energy Factor (EF) ≥ 0.90	

Measure	Minimum Efficiency Rating	Additional Requirements
Radon Abatement		Financing can be used for radon abatement when coupled with a qualifying building shell improvement
Roofing: Asphalt, metal, or membrane		
Skylights	U-Factor $\leq$ 0.60	
Smart Meters	ENERGY STAR®	
Solar Photovoltaic (PV)		The panels, inverter, and meter should be approved by the local utility
Structural remediation	ENERGY STAR®	
Thermostat: Programmable or WiFi enabled		
Tree removal		
Unlisted but relevant to improving the energy performance, safety, or resiliency of a home		
Warm Air Furnace: Natural Gas	AFUE $\geq$ 97%	
Warm Air Furnace: Propane	AFUE $\geq$ 97%	
Water Heater: Solar Thermal		
Water to Air Closed Loop	COP $\geq$ 3.6, EER $\geq$ 17.1	
Water to Air Open Loop	COP $\geq$ 4.1, EER $\geq$ 21.1	
Water to Water Closed Loop	COP $\geq$ 3.1, EER $\geq$ 16.1	
Water to Water Open Loop	COP $\geq$ 3.5, EER $\geq$ 20.1	
Weather Responsive Controls		
Whole Home Generator		A generator can only be financed when there are \$1,000 or more in other qualifying measures
Wind Turbine		
Windows	U factor 0.35	
Wiring: Knob & Tube Upgrade	ENERGY STAR®	Financing can be used for rewiring a home to meet building code when it prevents the installation of insulation

# Legend

<b>AFUE</b>	The annual fuel utilization efficiency is a thermal efficiency measure of space-heating furnaces and boilers. Furnaces are rated by the AFUE ratio, the percentage of heat produced for every dollar of fuel consumed. The higher the AFUE rating, the lower the fuel costs. Any furnace with an efficiency of 90 percent or higher is considered high efficiency and carries the ENERGY STAR® label.
<b>BTU</b>	The British thermal unit is a traditional unit of heat, defined as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.
<b>CEE</b>	The Consortium for Energy Efficiency creates product specifications for advanced levels of energy performance. A CEE tier-one label is the equivalent of the ENERGY STAR® label. Products with CEE tier-two, -three, or -four labels would represent products that achieve energy savings above and beyond the ENERGY STAR® label.
<b>COP</b>	The coefficient of performance of a heat pump, refrigerator, or air conditioning system is a ratio of useful heating or cooling provided to the work required. Higher COPs equate to lower operating costs.
<b>EER</b>	The energy efficiency ratio measures how much cooling a system puts out for each unit of energy it consumes. EER is calculated by dividing an air conditioning unit's BTU rating by its wattage. The higher the EER rating, the more efficiently the air conditioner operates. Any air conditioning unit with an efficiency of 12 EER or higher is considered a high-efficiency unit and carries the ENERGY STAR® label.
<b>EF</b>	The energy factor indicates a water heater's overall energy efficiency based on the amount of hot water produced per unit of fuel consumed over a typical day. The higher the energy factor, the more efficient the water heater.
<b>ENERGY STAR®</b>	ENERGY STAR® is a government program promoting energy-saving improvements by providing consumers with objective product information. The ENERGY STAR® label indicates that a product uses less energy than other products in that category.
<b>GPM</b>	Gallons per flush measures the flow from a showerhead or faucet. The lower the GPM, the greater the water savings.
<b>Induction</b>	Induction lighting uses a high-frequency generator with a power coupler. The generator produces a radio frequency magnetic field to excite the gas fill. This differs from fluorescent lamps, which use internal electrodes.

# Legend

- LED** Light-emitting diodes are up to 80 percent more efficient than traditional lighting, such as fluorescent and incandescent lights. Of the energy in LEDs, 95 percent is converted into light, and only 5 percent is wasted as heat.
- Level-two** Level-two charging refers to the voltage the electric vehicle charger uses (240 volts). Level-two chargers come in various amperages, typically ranging from 16 amps to 40 amps. The two most common level-two chargers are 16 and 30 amps, which also may be referred to as 3.3 kilowatt (kW) and 7.2 kW, respectively. These two amperages are the most common because they match the onboard charger on many current electric vehicles.
- LPW** Lumens per watt measures the efficacy of an LED bulb. Higher LPW values indicate more efficient LED bulbs.
- R-value** An insulating material's resistance to conductive heat flow is measured or rated in terms of its thermal resistance or R-value. The higher the R-value, the greater the insulating effectiveness.
- SEER** The seasonal energy efficiency ratio measures how much cooling a system puts out for each unit of energy it consumes. The higher the SEER rating, the more efficiently the air conditioner operates. Any air conditioning unit with an efficiency of 15 SEER or higher is considered a high-efficiency unit and carries the ENERGY STAR® label.
- SF** The solar factor measures the percentage of heat that passes through a solar panel's glass. The higher the solar factor, the greater the solar gain for solar-thermal water heating units.
- SHGC** The solar heat gain coefficient is the fraction of incident solar radiation admitted through a window, both directly transmitted and absorbed and subsequently released inward. SHGC is expressed as a number between zero and one. The lower a window's solar heat gain coefficient, the less solar heat it transmits.
- TE** Thermal efficiency is an efficiency measure for space-heating boilers that exceed 300,000 BTUs per hour, in lieu of the AFUE rating. TE is also used to measure the efficiency of gas-fired water heaters that exceed 75,000 BTUs per hour.
- U-factor** The rate of heat loss of a window assembly is indicated in terms of the U-factor (U-value). The lower the U-factor, the greater a window's resistance to heat flow and the better its insulating properties.