



# INDIANA RENEWABLE ENERGY

Siting through Technical Engagement and Planning (R-STEP™)

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## Understanding the Economic Effects of Renewable Energy Restrictions:

EVIDENCE FROM INDIANA, USA

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# Key Points

This policy brief summarizes the findings of a broader empirical study examining the how county-level restrictions on utility-scale wind and solar facilities affect economic activity.

**The results consistently show that counties adopting renewable energy restrictions (for either or both wind and solar) experienced weaker economic performance than counties without restrictions.**

- Differences are most evident in employment outcomes and GDP, with effects concentrated in manufacturing and related sectors.
- Employment effects are mostly negative. Although 113 jobs were added in the agricultural sector, the total number of jobs in manufacturing and transportation/warehousing declined by 8,841 (exclusively in counties with restrictions), resulting in an overall net loss of 8,728 jobs.
- Counties with wind and solar energy restrictions experienced an aggregate net loss of \$204 million in GDP, while adjacent counties experienced a GDP gain of \$13 million.
- Counties with these restrictions also experienced slower growth in assessed value and local revenue. Over time, the reduced tax base can constrain the local government's ability to fund public services or maintain infrastructure without raising tax rates.

## Introduction

Local governments often play a central role in shaping where economic activity occurs. In recent years, that role has expanded to include decisions about the siting and regulation of wind and solar energy facilities. While renewable energy policy is often discussed at the federal or state level, many of the most consequential decisions affecting wind and solar deployment are made locally. County governments determine whether projects are permitted, prohibited, or allowed only under specific conditions. These choices influence not only energy production, but also employment, investment, and local public finances.

The academic literature on renewable energy policy has largely emphasized incentives designed to encourage deployment. A substantial body of work documents how renewable energy portfolio standards, tax incentives, net metering, and interconnection rules affect the adoption of wind and solar technologies (Sarzynski et al., 2012; Shrimali and Jenner, 2013; Krasko and Doris, 2013; Menz and Vachon, 2006). These studies consistently find that policy matters, though most studies are limited by the difficulty of establishing causal relationships in non-experimental settings. Much less attention has been given to the economic effects of policies that restrict renewable energy development.

More recent research has begun to examine public opposition to wind and solar facilities and the regulatory responses that follow. Ko (2023) documents how setback requirements for solar facilities diffused rapidly across rural counties in South Korea following organized opposition. Lerner (2022) shows that counties in the United States are more likely to adopt restrictive wind ordinances after prolonged negotiations with developers and when neighboring counties have already implemented similar restrictions. Other studies focus on public perceptions, finding that residents often express concerns about visual impacts, land use patterns, and perceived local costs associated with large-scale solar development (Codemo et al., 2023; Li and Gou, 2023). These studies help explain why restrictions emerge, but they do not address what happens economically after those restrictions are put in place.

This policy brief summarizes findings from a broader empirical study of county-level wind and solar energy restrictions in Indiana (Hicks, Faulk, Payton and Orzechowski, 2026). That study estimates lower-bound impacts of renewable energy restrictions on employment and output using spatial difference-in-differences methods.

Indiana provides a useful setting for this analysis. The state's land use framework is highly decentralized, granting counties broad authority to regulate wind and solar development. As a result, Indiana counties exhibit substantial variation in regulatory approaches. Some counties have no renewable energy-specific regulations, while others impose detailed requirements governing setbacks, height limits, sound levels, shadow flicker, decommissioning, and related issues. A smaller number of counties effectively prohibit certain forms of wind or solar energy development altogether. These differences exist within a common state policy environment and labor market, allowing for meaningful comparisons across counties.

Using data from the renewable energy ordinance inventory available in Ogle and Salazar (2021), the analysis compares counties with wind and solar energy restrictions to counties without such restrictions over the period from 2008 to 2022.<sup>1</sup> This period corresponds to rapid growth in renewable energy development and includes the earliest known adoption of restrictive local ordinances. Because precise adoption dates and enforcement measures are not available for all counties, conventional causal statistical model designs are not able to be implemented. For that reason, the study authors interpret their model of economic causation as a lower-bound effect.

A full technical description of the methodology appears in Hicks et al. (2026). Indiana's land use regulations on wind and solar energy production are mapped in *Figure 1* (next page).

The economic mechanism by which regulations on wind or solar energy affect other sectors is fairly straightforward. Many firms

1. See Salazar et al. (2025) for a more detailed analysis of these regulations.

today, particularly in capital-intensive sectors such as manufacturing, information, and logistics have ‘green’ portfolio goals for their energy use. To meet even a modest goal requires that most, if not all, new plants and equipment rely on renewable energy through a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Thus, at the margin, new establishments will wish to take geographic advantage of the availability of renewable energy. This is true regardless of state-level renewable portfolio standards for firms.

The results of our analysis consistently show that counties adopting restrictions on wind and solar energy development experienced weaker economic performance than counties without restrictions. These differences are most evident in employment outcomes and gross domestic product (GDP), with effects concentrated in manufacturing and related sectors. While the magnitude of the effects varies across specifications, the direction of the results is stable across models, alternative control groups, and robustness checks.

Counties may restrict one, both, or neither type of renewable energy production. To examine the effects of regulation on GDP, we use three different treatment groups: counties with solar-only regulations, counties with wind-only regulations, and counties with both wind and solar regulations. Measuring these restrictions and the control group vary across these three types of restrictions. We begin with our broadest examination of impacts, the effects of solar restrictions on GDP in all 92 counties.

## Economic Effects

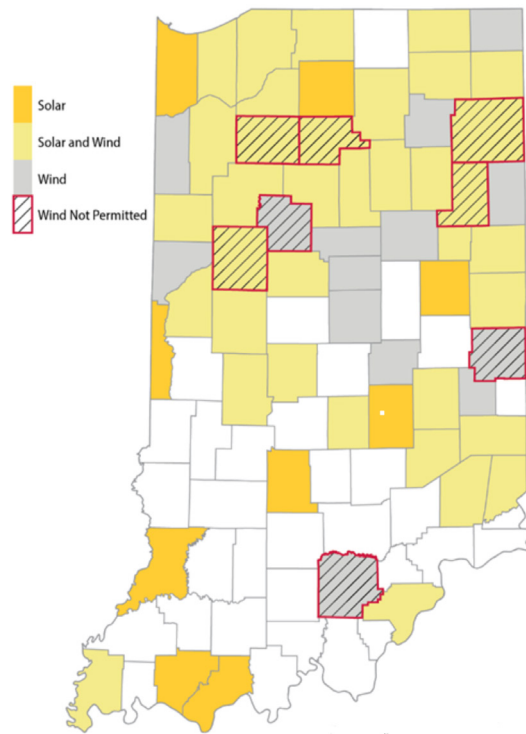
### Impacts on GDP

Table 1 presents the core GDP results from the main specifications. After solar energy restrictions are implemented, counties with these restrictions exhibit lower GDP than counties without restrictions. The differences are observed across the manufacturing and information sectors; durable goods manufacturing GDP shows the most consistent negative association with restrictive solar policies. This finding is notable because manufacturing plays a central role in many Indiana counties, particularly in rural areas where alternative sources of economic activity are limited.

Table 1 includes the direct effects (the impact on counties that have restrictions), the spillover effects on counties adjacent to those with restrictions and the sum or total statewide effect of

Figure 1. Land Use Regulations on Wind & Solar Energy in Indiana

Source: Ogle and Salazar (2021). See Appendix Table A1 for details.



solar restrictions. The total effect is over \$80 million in lower economic activity each year due to these restrictions. The control group for the solar sample are those Indiana counties that have no regulation on solar energy production.

A concern in considering the effect of any regulations is whether counties that adopted restrictions differ systematically from those that did not. For example, counties with low wind speeds may not be a reliable control group for wind deployment. Likewise, a county with slower economic growth prospects might be less likely to restrict renewable development. Hicks, et al. (2026) conducted a full battery of diagnostic tests of the treatment and control groups, and were able to reject the effect of differing economic growth between counties as a problem in our analysis.



Table 1. Solar Energy Regulation Effects on GDP by Sector

Source: Calculations using data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Solar	Total	Utilities	Durable Goods Manufacturing	Non-Durable Goods Mfg	Information	Transportation / Warehousing	Agriculture
Direct Solar Restrictions	0	0	-\$36,846,000	0	-\$22,592,000	0	0
Spillover Effects	0	0	0	0	-\$25,037,000	0	0
Total Effects	0	0	-\$36,846,000	0	-\$47,629,378	0	0

However, these tests could not be conclusively conducted on the potential variation in wind speed, offering some concern over the choice of counties with less desirable average wind speeds as a control group. To address this concern, the study introduces an alternative control group based on wind resource classification. Specifically, counties designated as Class 3 wind resource areas are used as a comparison group.<sup>[2]</sup> These counties have similar underlying wind potential to generate electricity but differ in their regulatory choices. See *Figure 2*.

The use of Class 3 wind counties as the control group allows for a more focused comparison (with the assumption that the negative employment effects observed in restricted counties were driven primarily by differences in natural resource endowments).

*Table 2* shows the effects of direct wind restrictions using the Class 3 wind counties as a control group. The effects occur in counties that have restrictions, the spillover effects occur in adjacent counties, and the total effect is the sum of the two. Keep in mind that these effects could be positive, negative, or zero.

The negative direct effects on GDP occur in utilities, while agricultural GDP experiences an increase in GDP. Spillover effects accrue to adjacent county durable goods manufacturing and information, with agricultural GDP experiencing positive effects. The lost economic activity in utilities, manufacturing and information account for a reduction of \$162 million in GDP, which is partially offset by increases in agriculture GDP of \$120 million, resulting in net annual losses of \$42 million statewide from wind-only restrictions.

Finally, we examine counties that have both wind and solar restrictions. See *Table 3*. These effects are also separated into direct (own county), spillover (adjacent counties) and total effects on GDP.

This estimate reports direct effects only on manufacturing, with spillovers negatively affecting GDP in total, and across durable goods manufacturing, information, and transportation/warehousing. Utility, transportation/warehousing, and agricultural GDP each experience positive spillovers from these restrictions.

**Figure 2. Areas with Class 3 Wind Power at 50 Meters Elevation**

Source: NREL. See *Appendix Table A2* for details.



2. Class 3 wind power areas have wind speeds between 14.3 and 15.7 miles per hour at 50 meters elevation. A list of counties that meet this classification is found in *Appendix Table A2*.

**Table 2. Wind Energy Regulation Effects on GDP by Sector**

Source: Calculations using data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Wind	Total	Utilities	Durable Goods Manufacturing	Non-Durable Goods Mfg	Information	Transportation / Warehousing	Agriculture
Direct Wind Restrictions	0	-\$28,905,000	0	0	0	0	+\$40,788,000
Spillover Effects	0	0	-\$106,220,000	0	-\$28,546,000	0	+\$79,944,000
Total Effects	0	-\$28,905,000	-\$106,220,148	0	-\$28,546,414	0	+\$120,732,224



**Table 3. Both Wind & Solar Energy Regulation Effects on GDP by Sector**

Source: Calculations using data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Wind & Solar	Total	Utilities	Durable Goods Manufacturing	Non-Durable Goods Mfg	Information	Transportation / Warehousing	Agriculture
Direct Restrictions (Own County)	0	0	-\$157,313,000	0	0	0	0
Spillover Effects (Adjacent Counties)	-\$45,567,000	+\$110,147,262	-\$232,999,000	0	-\$128,064,000	+\$168,380,000	+\$221,159,000
Total Effects	-\$45,567,011	+\$110,147,262	-\$390,312,680	0	-\$128,064,118	+\$168,380,288	+\$221,159,711



A note on the estimated magnitudes of these effects is important. In both solar and wind restrictions alone, the net effects were modest at \$83 million and \$42 million, respectively. These estimates are derived from testing those sectors most likely to be affected by the regulation of solar and wind energy installations. In neither of these samples did we detect overall GDP effects, a likely result of the relatively small industry effects.

However, counties with both wind and solar restrictions have much larger effects across sectors. We observe a GDP loss of roughly \$520 million in own and adjacent counties from manufacturing and information, with increases of roughly \$500 million in adjacent counties across the utilities, transportation and agricultural sectors. Because these are estimates of sub-sectors, we do not expect the total GDP and sum of selected sub-sectors to be identical.<sup>[3]</sup> Our estimated net effects from *Table 3* should be interpreted as reflecting losses to overall county GDP from combined solar and wind energy regulation to be roughly \$45 million a year, distributed across the state.

## Impact on Employment

Our study also examined the employment effects of renewable energy restrictions. These estimates were made using the same methodology as described in Hicks, et al. (2026). The results, which appear in *Table 4*, report that counties with solar restrictions lost 4,311 manufacturing jobs and 1,491 transportation jobs. Those with both restrictions lost 3,152 manufacturing jobs and gained 113 farm proprietor jobs. These are summed across the state.

These tables summarize the statewide effects of these three types of regulatory policies, but the total effects involve flows of economic activity, primarily out of affected counties. It is helpful to understand the magnitude of the effects inside and outside counties because that is where they are felt.

## Aggregate Impacts

*Table 5* captures the flow of economic activity among counties. Direct regulation of solar, wind, or both types of energy costs counties a total of \$245 million in losses, with gains of roughly \$40 million. Spillover effects of regulation in a county cost the adjacent (unregulated) counties a total of \$566 million, but also cause an increase of \$579 million, due to the differing effects on industries. The net effect of spillovers is just over \$13 million in GDP.

Overall, almost \$1.4 billion in economic activity (GDP) has relocated across county lines (spillover effects) due to restrictions on utility-scale solar, wind, or both. This is a large shift in economic activity, about \$15 million per county. However, the net effect is small, at about \$190 million or roughly \$2 million per county.

The employment effects are mostly negative, with total jobs in manufacturing and transportation/warehousing sectors declining by 8,841 exclusively in counties with restrictions. Agriculture growth offsets that very slightly with an additional 113 jobs, making the net effect of 8,728 fewer jobs due to solar and combined wind and solar restrictions.

As a reminder, all these estimates represent a lower-bound effect. The total effect could be much larger. Because we do not

**Table 4. Energy Regulation Effects on Employment by Sector (2001-2021)**

Source: Calculations using data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

	Total	Utilities	Manufacturing	Information	Transport / Warehouse	Farm Proprietor
Solar Restrictions	0	0	-4,311	0	-1,491	0
Wind Restrictions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Both Restrictions	0	0	-3,152	0	0	113

**Table 5. Aggregate & Net GDP Changes**

Source: Calculations using data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

	Losses	Gains	Net
Direct Effects (Own County)	-\$245,656,000	+\$40,788,000	-\$204,868,000
Spillover Effects (Adjacent Counties)	-\$566,433,000	+\$579,630,262	+\$13,197,262
Total	-\$812,089,000	+\$620,418,262	-\$191,670,738

know the date of implementation, we are unable to measure the average county effect, only the lower-bound effect.

It is useful to walk through how these changes in GDP actually occur. The energy production in solar and wind facilities are accounted for as utility GDP. So, restricting solar or wind deployment reduces utility GDP in a county, and increases it in surrounding counties. That finding is consistent with the idea that utility producers are looking for similar locations, and when denied the opportunity to build in a county, they will go elsewhere.

For the manufacturing and information sectors, the effect on GDP is likely caused by firm location and expansion decisions tied to renewable energy portfolio commitments, or access to renewable energy resources. So, not having wind or solar facilities directly within a county they are considering or in a nearby county reduces the likelihood they will locate or expand in a county.

For the transportation/warehousing sector, there are no direct effects, only positive spillover effects. So, restrictions on wind or solar production within a county increases GDP in that sector in adjacent counties. A likely explanation for the differing effect across these four energy-intensive sectors is that they focus on different sets of location variable. For example, proximity to a large labor force and interstate or intermodal facilities will be more important for transportation and warehousing firms than manufacturing or information firms, which have lower rates of employee turnover and more location flexibility.

The most interesting effect is on agriculture. The reason for this is that much of wind generation and some solar generation occur on farmland whose owners receive payments for hosting commercial energy producers. This is counted within the agricultural sector (Winikoff and Maguire, 2024). Thus, most of these changes to agricultural GDP do not reflect expanded farming, but payments to farmers for hosting solar fields and wind turbines. There are positive direct effects on agricultural GDP of wind restric-

3. We select and display the industry sectors most affected by wind and solar restrictions; however, total calculations include effects on other affected sub-sectors.

tions. This small increase (\$40 million) may be due to restrictions coming into place in response to early placement of turbines for wind generation. However, this benefit to local farms is offset by spillover effects of roughly \$300 million to adjacent counties.

Agricultural spillover is very strong evidence that utility firms are choosing similar geographic areas, either for low population density or access to wind. It does not indicate that restricting energy development boosts traditional agricultural production, only payments to farmers for hosting utility scale energy production on their farmland.

The emphasis on manufacturing is important for policy discussions. Manufacturing employment often supports higher wages, generates demand for local services, and contributes significantly to local tax bases. Changes in manufacturing employment therefore have implications that extend beyond the sector itself. The results reported in *Tables 1 through 4* indicate that restrictive renewable energy policies are associated with weaker manufacturing output, particularly in counties that impose restrictions on both wind and solar energy development.

## Fiscal Impacts

Hicks, Faulk, Orzechowski, and Peyton (2026) also examine fiscal outcomes associated with renewable energy restrictions. Local governments often cite fiscal considerations when revising land use regulations. Concerns about infrastructure costs, service demands, and tax impacts frequently appear in discussions of wind and solar ordinances. The fiscal analysis explores whether counties with restrictive policies experience different revenue and tax base trends than counties without restrictions.

The fiscal results (which are detailed in the technical study by Hicks, et al., 2026) indicate that counties with wind and solar restrictions experience weaker growth in assessed value and local revenues. These effects are modest in any given year, but they accumulate over time. Slower growth in the tax base can constrain local governments' ability to fund services or maintain infrastructure without raising tax rates.

Overall, we find that wind restrictions are associated with 4.2% and 6.2% more property tax abatement, or statewide between \$39 million and \$61 million more abatement each year associated with restrictions on wind and solar facilities. In an alternative model, with fewer control variables, we find smaller effects ranging from 2.7% to 3.6% in the presence models (\$27 million to \$35 million more abatement per year, statewide). These results suggest that counties with these restrictions offer more abatement to attract or retain manufacturing and related businesses.

The fiscal findings are consistent with the employment results. Counties with slower employment growth tend to experience weaker growth in assessed value. While the analysis does not isolate specific fiscal mechanisms, the results suggest that restrictions on renewable energy development are associated with less favorable long-run fiscal outcomes.

## Conclusions

Local officials face difficult choices when regulating wind and solar development. Community concerns about land use, aesthetics, and local impacts are real and deserve consideration. At the same time, regulatory decisions have economic consequences. The evidence summarized here suggests that restrictive policies on wind and solar energy are associated with lower employment growth and weaker fiscal performance, particularly in rural and manufacturing-intensive areas.

Taken together, the findings paint a consistent picture. Counties that restrict the development of wind and solar energy production tend to experience weaker employment growth and slower fiscal expansion than counties that do not impose such restrictions. These patterns hold across multiple analytical approaches, including alternative control groups and event-study comparisons. While the analysis does not establish causality at the highest level of fidelity, the convergence of evidence across methods strengthens confidence in the results.

This work is not an exhaustive analysis of benefits and costs, especially the potential effects on land or property values, nor any other local effects. Such a detailed benefit-cost analysis is outside the scope of this work and available data. In this study, we assess only the employment and GDP effects of wind and solar energy restrictions.

The examination of Class 3 wind counties is especially relevant for policy discussions. It shows that even among counties with similar natural resource potential, regulatory choices matter. Counties that permit renewable energy development tend to perform differently than those that restrict it. This finding suggests that local policy decisions, rather than underlying geography alone, play a meaningful role in shaping economic outcomes.

The fiscal findings highlight another dimension of the policy tradeoff. Restrictions that slow employment and investment growth may also limit the growth of local tax bases. Over time, this can affect a county's capacity to fund services, invest in infrastructure, or respond to economic shocks. These fiscal considerations are often cited by local officials as important inputs into regulatory decisions (Salazar et al., 2025).

This policy brief summarizes evidence that county-level restrictions on wind and solar energy are associated with weaker economic and fiscal outcomes in Indiana. While the study does not claim causality, it provides clear evidence that regulatory choices surrounding renewable energy are linked to local economic performance.

Policymakers considering revisions to wind and solar energy ordinances should weigh these economic considerations alongside other objectives when evaluating the costs and benefits of restrictive land use regulations.

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# Appendix A. Corresponding Data

**Page 8** Table A1. Wind & Solar Energy Land Use Regulations (Figure 1)

**Page 9** Table A2. Counties with Class 3 Wind Speeds (Figure 2)

# Appendix A. Corresponding Data

## Table A1. Wind & Solar Energy Land Use Regulations by County

Source: Tabulations from Ogle and Salazar (2021).

County	Setbacks & Height	Shadow Flicker	Signal Interference	Sound Level Limit	Light Mitigation Technology	Drainage Repair	Decommissioning	No Additional Standards / Plans	# Categories Met
Adams		X	X	X	X	X	X		6
Allen	X							X	2
Bartholomew								X	1
Benton	X		X	X		X	X		5
Blackford	X			X	X	X	X	X	6
Boone								X	1
Brown								X	1
Carroll	X		X	X	X	X	X		6
Cass	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Clark								X	1
Clay								X	1
Clinton	X	X			X	X	X	X	6
Crawford								X	1
Daviess								X	1
Dearborn	X				X	X	X		4
Decatur	X		X	X		X	X		5
DeKalb	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Delaware	X			X		X	X		4
Dubois								X	1
Elkhart								X	1
Fayette	X		X		X	X	X	X	6
Floyd								X	1
Fountain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Franklin	X	X		X		X	X		5
Fulton	X	X	X	X		X	X		6
Gibson								X	1
Grant	X			X	X		X	X	5
Greene								X	1
Hamilton	X			X	X	X	X		5
Hancock	X		X	X	X	X	X		6
Harrison								X	1
Hendricks	X	X	X	X			X	X	6
Henry								X	1
Howard		X	X	X			X		4
Huntington	X	X		X		X	X		5
Jackson								X	1
Jasper	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Jay	X		X	X		X	X		5
Jefferson								X	1
Jennings								X	1
Johnson	X			X			X		3
Knox	X			X		X	X		4
Kosciusko	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Lagrange	X			X		X	X		4
Lake	X			X			X	X	4
LaPorte	X	X		X	X	X	X		6

County	Setbacks & Height	Shadow Flicker	Signal Interference	Sound Level Limit	Light Mitigation Technology	Drainage Repair	Decommissioning	No Additional Standards / Plans	# Categories Met
Lawrence								X	1
Madison	X			X	X	X	X	X	6
Marion								X	1
Marshall	X						X		2
Martin								X	1
Miami		X		X		X	X		4
Monroe	X					X	X		3
Montgomery	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Morgan								X	1
Newton	X			X		X	X		4
Noble	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Ohio								X	1
Orange								X	1
Owen								X	1
Parke								X	1
Perry								X	1
Pike								X	1
Porter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Posey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Pulaski	X			X		X	X		4
Putnam								X	1
Randolph	X		X	X		X	X		5
Ripley									0
Rush	X	X	X	X		X	X		6
Scott								X	1
Shelby	X		X				X		3
Spencer	X			X		X	X		4
St. Joseph	X		X			X	X		4
Starke	X			X		X	X		4
Steuben	X	X	X		X				4
Sullivan								X	1
Switzerland								X	1
Tippecanoe	X					X	X		3
Tipton	X	X	X	X		X	X		6
Union								X	1
Vanderburgh								X	1
Vermillion	X			X			X	X	4
Vigo								X	1
Wabash	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7
Warren								X	1
Warrick	X					X	X	X	4
Washington								X	1
Wayne								X	1
Wells	X						X		2
White	X		X	X		X	X		5
Whitley	X		X	X	X	X	X		6

## Table A2. Counties with Class 3 Wind Speeds at 50 Meters Elevation

Source: U.S. National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). Note: Class 3 wind power areas have wind speeds between 14.3 and 15.7 miles per hour at 50 meters elevation.

County	Rated Wind Class 3 @ 50 Meters (Yes or No)	County	Rated Wind Class 3 @ 50 Meters (Yes or No)
Adams	No	Lawrence	No
Allen	No	Madison	Yes
Bartholomew	No	Marion	No
Benton	Yes	Marshall	No
Blackford	No	Martin	No
Boone	Yes	Miami	No
Brown	No	Monroe	No
Carroll	Yes	Montgomery	Yes
Cass	No	Morgan	Yes
Clark	No	Newton	Yes
Clay	No	Noble	No
Clinton	Yes	Ohio	No
Crawford	No	Orange	No
Daviess	No	Owen	No
Dearborn	No	Parke	No
Decatur	No	Perry	No
DeKalb	No	Pike	No
Delaware	Yes	Porter	No
Dubois	No	Posey	No
Elkhart	No	Pulaski	No
Fayette	No	Putnam	No
Floyd	No	Randolph	Yes
Fountain	No	Ripley	No
Franklin	No	Rush	No
Fulton	No	Scott	No
Gibson	No	Shelby	No
Grant	Yes	Spencer	No
Greene	No	St. Joseph	No
Hamilton	Yes	Starke	No
Hancock	No	Steuben	No
Harrison	No	Sullivan	No
Hendricks	Yes	Switzerland	No
Henry	No	Tippecanoe	Yes
Howard	Yes	Tipton	Yes
Huntington	No	Union	No
Jackson	No	Vanderburgh	No
Jasper	Yes	Vermillion	No
Jay	No	Vigo	No
Jefferson	No	Wabash	No
Jennings	No	Warren	Yes
Johnson	No	Warrick	No
Knox	No	Washington	No
Kosciusko	No	Wayne	No
Lagrange	No	Wells	No
Lake	No	White	Yes
LaPorte	No	Whitley	No