Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission

2023 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

Dear Governor Holcomb and Members of the Indiana General Assembly,

Eric Holcomb
Governor of Indiana

Suzanne Crouch
Lt. Governor

We are pleased to present to you the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2023. This report highlights the agency's accomplishments and ongoing efforts to serve Hoosiers and fulfill our mission of ensuring regulated utilities provide their customers with safe and reliable service at just and reasonable rates. We are grateful for the support and collaboration of our staff and numerous stakeholders in advancing our mission on behalf of all Hoosiers.

Over the past year, the Commission has continued to engage with stakeholders on a variety of topics to ensure preparedness and stay up to date on changes in the utility industry. This included hosting summer and winter reliability forums, cyber and physical security meetings, stakeholder roundtables on rule developments, including the implementation regarding FERC Order 2222 in Indiana, and the annual Contemporary Issues Technical Conference aimed at discussing emerging topics and best practices related to integrated resource plans.

The Commission also took action to adapt to legislative changes following recommendations approved by the 21st Century Energy Policy Development Task Force. These actions included issuing General Administrative Orders regarding the requirement to consider the "Five Pillars" of reliability, affordability, resiliency, stability, and environmental sustainability in Commission decisions on any electric ratemaking construct, as well as setting minimum filing standards for petitions concerning new electric generation facilities to meet new statutory deadlines. Furthermore, the Commission is commencing a multi-year study on performance-based ratemaking and continues to evaluate ways to implement innovative approaches to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of our regulatory operations.

As the utility industry continues to evolve and encounter challenges, from dealing with aging infrastructure to the electric generation transition, the Commission and its staff remain dedicated to being an informational resource for policymakers and to fulfilling our mission for Hoosiers. We hope this report serves as a foundation to better understand our involvement and the current activities happening within each industry sector.

Thank you for your service to our great state and for your commitment to Indiana.

Sincerely,

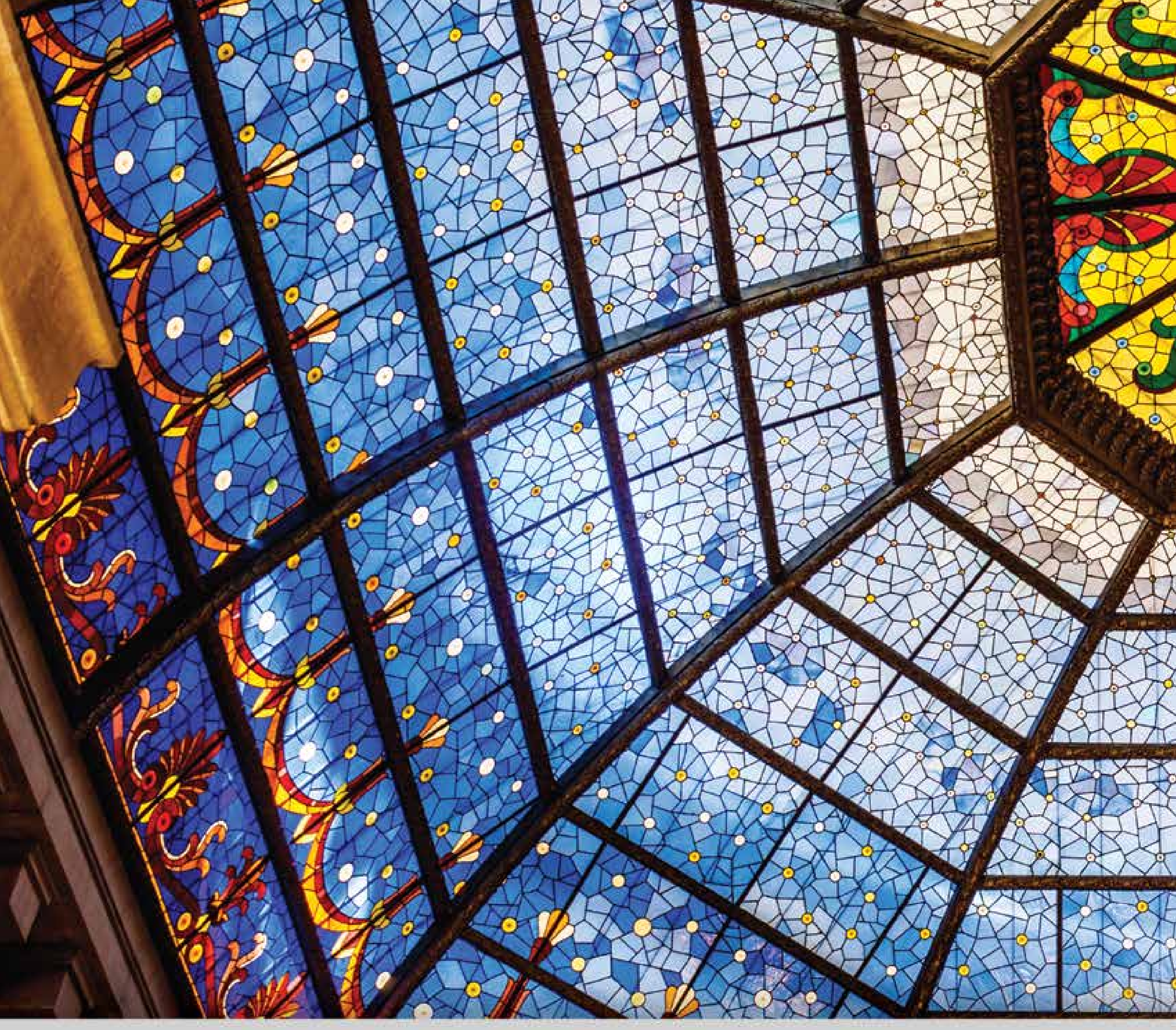
James F. Huston
Chairman

Sarah E. Freeman
Commissioner

Wesley R. Bennett
Commissioner

David E. Veleta
Commissioner

David E. Ziegner
Commissioner



2023 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

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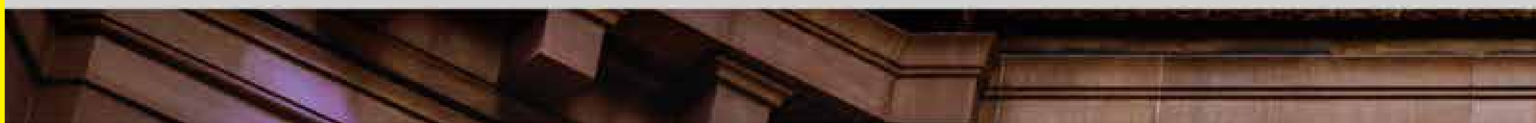

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About the Commission

The bipartisan Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (Commission or IURC) consists of five commissioners who are appointed by the Governor to staggered four-year terms. A dedicated and well-educated professional staff (who have earned various degrees including accounting, finance, economics, engineering, and law) advises the Commission regarding regulatory matters and pending cases. The Commission also includes a Pipeline Safety Division, which oversees compliance with state and federal pipeline safety regulations, and a Consumer Affairs Division, which provides dispute resolution services for customers and utilities.

You can view the Commission's annual budget and the public utility fee calculation in *Appendix A*.

OUR MISSION

The Commission is an administrative agency that hears evidence in cases filed before it and makes decisions based on the evidence presented in those cases. The Commission is required by state statute to be impartial and make decisions in the public interest to ensure regulated utilities provide safe and reliable service at just and reasonable rates.

The Commission also serves as a resource to the legislature, executive branch, state agencies, and the public by providing information regarding Indiana's utilities and the regulatory process. In addition, Commission members and staff are actively involved with regional, national, and federal organizations affecting utility issues in Indiana.

Upon taking office in January 2017, Governor Eric Holcomb outlined five priorities to guide his administration:

1. Cultivate a strong and diverse economy to ensure that Indiana remains a magnet for jobs.
2. Fund a long-term roads and bridges plan that takes the greatest advantage of our location.
3. Develop a 21st century skilled and ready workforce.
4. Attack the drug epidemic.
5. Provide great government service at a great value for taxpayers.

The Commission, with its mission and statutory framework as guideposts, has adopted objectives for Fiscal Year 2023 that align with the Governor's priorities to take Indiana to the Next Level.

IURC NEXT LEVEL PRIORITIES

1. Continued emphasis on the reliability and affordability of service to Indiana customers in all utility sectors and implementing the State's "Five Pillars" policy in electric ratemaking decisions.
2. Focus on knowledge transfer, succession planning, and professional development.
3. Work on continuing to identify and implement opportunities to improve procedural or operational methods in order to deliver more value to ratepayers and reduce regulatory burden.

REGULATORY RESPONSIBILITY

The Commission was created by and receives its authority primarily from Indiana Code Title 8, which sets forth the types of utilities under the Commission's jurisdiction and the framework for the Commission's determinations.

The Commission regulates various aspects of Indiana public utilities' business, including rates and charges, financing, bonding, environmental compliance plans, and service territories. The Commission has regulatory oversight concerning construction projects, as well as acquisition of additional plant and equipment assets. It also has the authority to initiate investigations of regulated utilities' rates and practices and to promulgate rules governing utility service and various processes and procedures.

The structure of utilities is a key aspect to utility service. For example, Indiana's investor-owned electric utilities are vertically integrated; meaning, they own and operate each step of the utility service process between a power plant and the infrastructure necessary to get that power to customers, including transmission and distribution lines. Alternately, most natural gas utilities are not vertically integrated and purchase natural gas from a wholesale producer, and customer's rates can vary when the price of natural gas has large fluctuations.

Providing utility services to homes and businesses requires large capital investments, and, to avoid the high costs of unnecessary duplication of infrastructure, utilities in Indiana have generally been granted specific retail service territories, pursuant to state law. In exchange for the utilities receiving exclusive service territories, they are obligated to serve the public safely and reliably without discrimination. To prevent this structure from overcharging customers, the state – through the Commission – regulates rates in a manner that balances customer rates with the need to provide sufficient funding for utilities, so they are able to provide safe and reliable service to their customers at just and reasonable rates. Included in the rates of an investor-owned utility (IOU) is the opportunity (but not a guarantee) for a reasonable return on that utility's private investment. The obligation of the utilities to provide safe and reliable service to customers in exchange for regulated rates is often described as the regulatory compact.

It is these regulatory structures that ensure the responsibility for resource adequacy is assigned to the utilities and they are held accountable by the Commission, particularly in times of transition.

The need for utility infrastructure investments, during this period of transition and shifting economic dynamics, is impacting utilities and their rates. These impacts upon the electric, natural gas, and water/wastewater industries must be managed. The drivers of these changes are happening at both the micro and macro levels.

At the micro level, customers are engaging in and expecting more flexibility to participate in their energy consumption through things like distributed energy resources, energy efficiency programs, and other technological innovations. At the macro level, aging infrastructure, large-scale technological innovations, environmental mandates, the regional impact of system changes, and shifting demand periods, all have an influence on this transition.

Ultimately, the Commission, through its authority granted by the Indiana General Assembly, continues to apply its oversight of the jurisdictional utilities' management of the transition to ensure Hoosiers receive safe and reliable service at just and reasonable rates.

THE COMMISSIONERS

Jim Huston
Commission Chair

Jim Huston was appointed to the Commission by Governor Mike Pence on Sept. 3, 2014, and was reappointed by Governor Eric Holcomb on March 31, 2017, and on March 31, 2021. He was named Chairman of the Commission by Governor Holcomb in March 2018. He serves on the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) Committee on Gas and also serves on the Gas Technology Institute's Public Interest Advisory Committee. Before his appointment, Chairman Huston served as chief of staff at the Indiana State Department of Health. During Governor Mitch Daniels' administration, he served as executive director of the Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.

Chairman Huston worked as the scheduler and traveling aide to Governor Robert Orr and has served as assistant deputy treasurer for the State of Indiana and as deputy commissioner for the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. He also served as deputy chief of staff to Congressman David McIntosh, district director to Congressman Steve Buyer, and deputy chief of staff to Congressman Todd Rokita.

Chairman Huston earned his Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts degrees from Ball State University. He also is a 1987 recipient of the Sagamore of the Wabash Award and is a member of Brownsburg Kiwanis.

Chairman Huston and his wife Christy have been married 37 years and are the proud parents of four boys: John, (wife Lt. Lauren, USN) grandsons Clark and Grant, of Chicago, Ill.; Captain Luke, Army Aerial Artillery Defense (wife Faith), who is based at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; David, (wife Shae) grandson Henry, David and Shae are Resident Doctors in Greenville, NC; and Joseph, who is at home with mom and dad. The Hustons reside in Brownsburg and are members of Calvary United Methodist Church.

Wesley R. Bennett
Commissioner

Wesley R. Bennett was appointed Commissioner by Governor Eric J. Holcomb on May 25, 2023, and was appointed as a member of NARUC's Washington Action Program. He joins the Commission with nearly two decades of public service and more than 25 years of private sector experience. The market sectors in which he has experience include banking, insurance, investments, sales, and commercial lending.

Prior to his appointment, Commissioner Bennett served as Commissioner of the Department of Local Government Finance, where he oversaw Indiana's property tax assessment system. He was also responsible for reviewing and approving tax rates, property tax levies and budgets for all local tax levy authorities which include counties, cities, towns, school corporations, libraries and special taxing districts.

Before joining the state in 2017, Commissioner Bennett served 12 years as the elected Clerk-Treasurer of Plainfield. There, as the chief fiscal officer, he managed the financial arm of the town and was responsible for budgeting, fiscal analysis, asset and investment portfolios, internal auditing, payroll, payables and utility accounts receivables. He was also in charge of record-keeping, maintaining the municipal code and supplying constituent services, among other responsibilities.

Over the years, Commissioner Bennett has worked with appointed and elected officials, stakeholders, and members of the public to address a myriad of issues ranging from public safety to education to local government finance. He has also served in various leadership capacities and on multiple committees with organizations like the Indiana League of Municipal Clerks & Treasurers and Accelerating Indiana Municipalities.

Born in Anderson and raised in Plainfield, Commissioner Bennett is a lifelong Hoosier and a graduate of Plainfield High School. He is a member of the American Legion Post 145 in Avon and the Plainfield Fraternal Order of Police and enjoys giving back to the community by volunteering with youth sports organizations, as well as serving with Meals on Wheels.

Commissioner Bennett and his wife Suzy have been married for 37 years, and they attend Westlake Community Church. They have two adult sons, Ryan and Brendon (wife Stephanie), and two grandsons, Jaxson and Parker.

Sarah Freeman

Commissioner

Sarah Freeman was appointed by Governor Mike Pence as Commissioner on Sept. 19, 2016, and was most recently reappointed by Governor Eric Holcomb on Dec. 20, 2021. Commissioner Freeman sits on the Board of Directors of the NARUC, is a member of the NARUC Committee on Telecommunications, and chairs its Subcommittee on Education and Research. She serves on the Board of Directors for the Universal Service Administrative Company, chairs the MISO Advisory Committee, and is a member of the EPRI Advisory Council. Freeman is also Vice President of the Mid-American Regulatory Conference and serves on the Board of Directors of the Organization of MISO States.

Prior to her appointment, Commissioner Freeman served as a senior staff attorney with the nonpartisan Indiana Legislative Services Agency, where she drafted utility and transportation legislation and served as counsel to numerous legislative committees.

A native Hoosier, Commissioner Freeman earned her undergraduate degrees in psychology, French, and political science from Indiana University – Bloomington and her juris doctor degree from the Indiana University Maurer School of Law.

Commissioner Freeman lives in Indianapolis with her husband, Ian Stewart. Their daughter, Nia, attends Indiana University-Bloomington. They are members of Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation.

David Veleta

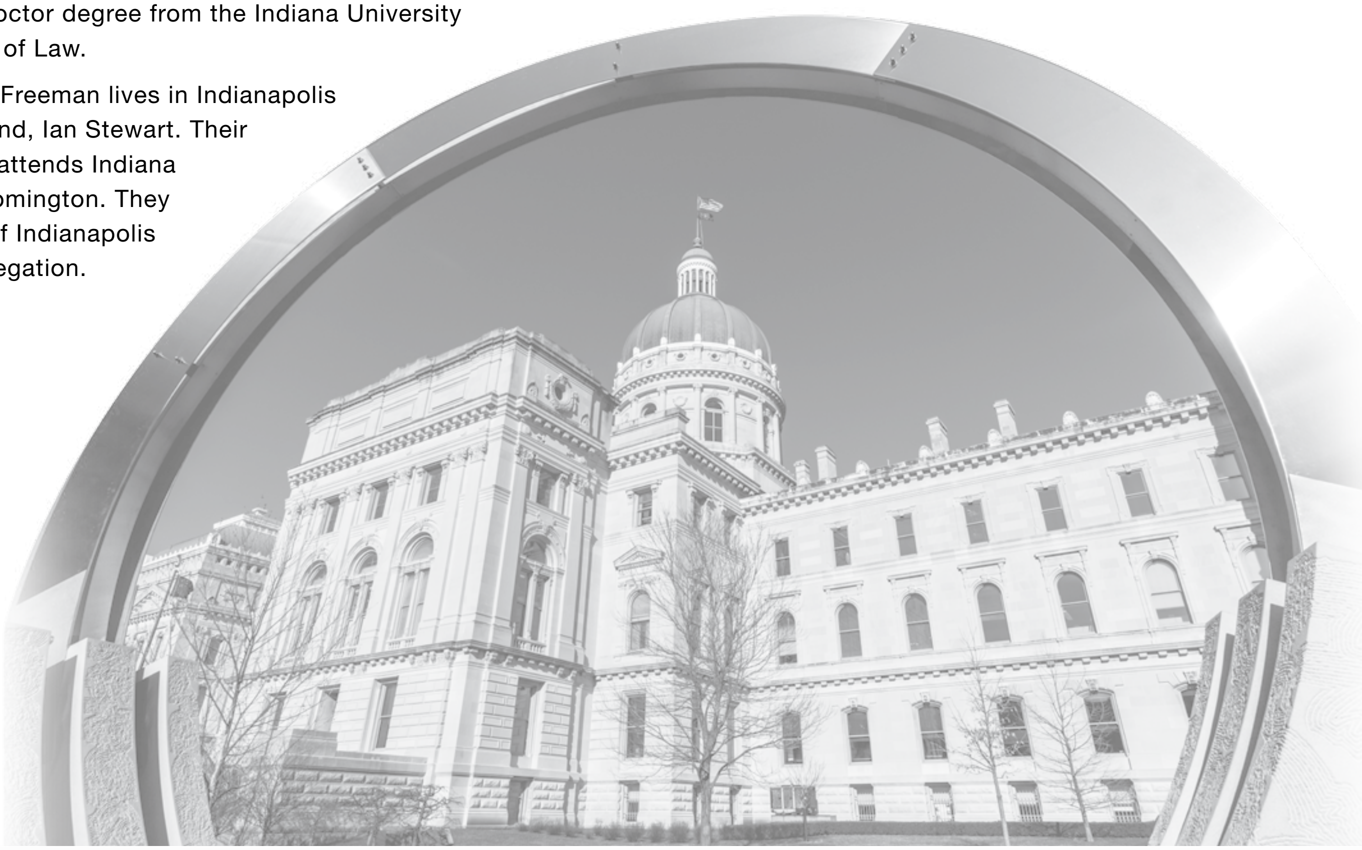
Commissioner

David Veleta was appointed Commissioner by Governor Eric Holcomb on Sept. 14, 2022. He is a member of the NARUC Committee on Water and Committee on Critical Infrastructure. Commissioner Veleta also leads the Commission's cross-functional internal team focused on cybersecurity and serves on Governor Holcomb's Indiana Executive Council on Cybersecurity. Additionally, he serves on the Board of Directors of the Organization of PJM States, Inc. (OPSI).

Before his appointment, he served as Senior Administrative Law Judge at the Commission.

Prior to his role at the Commission, he served as a deputy prosecutor in Marion County and worked in private practice.

David earned his bachelor's degree from Franklin College and his law degree from the University of Dayton School of Law. He resides in Greenwood with his wife, Kylie, and their children.



THE COMMISSIONERS

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David Ziegner

Commissioner

David Ziegner was appointed to the Commission on Aug. 25, 1990, by Governor Evan Bayh and has received continuous reappointments from Governor Frank O'Bannon, Governor Mitch Daniels, Governor Mike Pence, and Governor Eric Holcomb, with the most recent reappointment occurring in March 2023. He serves on the Board of Directors of the NARUC.

Commissioner Ziegner is part of the Nuclear Energy Partnership, which is a partnership between the NARUC Center for Partnerships and Innovation and the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Nuclear Energy. He is a former Treasurer of NARUC and a member and former vice-chair of the NARUC Committee on Electricity and is former chair of its Clean Coal and Carbon Sequestration Subcommittee. He is a member of the Mid-America Regulatory Conference.

Additionally, he is a former chairman of the Advisory Council of the Center for Public Utilities at New Mexico State University and of the Consortium for Electric Reliability Technology Solutions Industry Advisory Board. He is a former member of the Advisory Council of the Electric Power Research Institute.

Commissioner Ziegner earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in history and journalism from Indiana University in 1976. He obtained his juris doctor degree from the Indiana University School of Law in Indianapolis in 1979 and was admitted to the Indiana Bar and U.S. District Court in that same year.

Prior to joining the Commission, he served as a staff attorney for the Legislative Services Agency, where he developed his background in both utility and regulatory issues. As the agency's senior staff attorney, he specialized in legislative issues concerning utility reform, local measured telephone service, the citizens' utility board, and pollution control. He also served as the general counsel for the Commission prior to his appointment.

Commissioner Ziegner and his wife Barbara reside in Greenwood and are members of Northminster Presbyterian Church.

EXECUTIVE TEAM

Ryan Heater
Chief of Staff

Ryan Heater oversees all operational areas of the Commission, including Administrative Law Judges, External Affairs, Office of General Counsel, Technical Operations (including energy, water/wastewater, communications, research, policy and planning, and pipeline safety), and Business Operations as Chief of Staff. He also serves as strategic advisor to the Commission Chair and Commissioners. Ryan is a graduate of Purdue University and the Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law. He joined Commission staff in July 2018.

Beth Heline
General Counsel

Beth Heline serves as the chief legal advisor to the Commission, as well as the Commission's ethics officer. She manages the Office of General Counsel attorneys and legal assistant, who provide complete legal support for all aspects of the Commission's operations and statutory requirements. Additionally, they conduct legal research on a wide range of issues, participate in matters before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and oversee Commission rulemakings. Heline earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Western Michigan University and a Juris Doctor from Valparaiso University School of Law. She has served at the Commission for 18 years.

Stephanie Hodgin
Executive Director of Strategic Communications

Stephanie Hodgin co-leads the Commission's External Affairs Division and advises the Commission on media and communications strategies. She oversees the Commission's Information Technology team, as well as the Consumer Affairs Division, which provides dispute resolution services to customers and utilities. Additionally, she directs the disbursement strategy of the Underground Plant Protection Account Fund, intended to raise awareness of Indiana's 811 Law and provide education on safe digging practices. Stephanie is a graduate of Butler University. She joined Commission staff in June 2017.

Loraine Seyfried
Chief Administrative Law Judge

Loraine Seyfried leads the Commission's staff of administrative law judges who, along with the Commissioners, preside over docketed proceedings before the Commission.

She assists in the management of the Commission's hearing docket by making initial recommendations on case assignments and procedure, overseeing the hearing process, and providing advice in the preparation and review of Commission decisions. Judge Seyfried earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Purdue University and a juris doctor degree from Southern Illinois University School of Law. She has served at the Commission for 18 years.

Luke Wilson
Executive Director of Legislative and Public Affairs

Luke Wilson co-leads the Commission's External Affairs Division, serving as the Commission's primary liaison with the Indiana General Assembly. He advises the Commission on legislative matters and helps oversee stakeholder engagement strategies. He graduated from Purdue University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics. Prior to joining the Commission in November 2022, Luke served at the Indiana House of Representatives for seven years, first as a legislative assistant and later as a policy analyst, where he advised members on legislative matters mainly related to utilities, transportation, and public health.

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

Chief of Staff Ryan Heater manages the technical operations divisions that monitor and evaluate regulatory, legislative, and policy initiatives that affect the electric, natural gas, water, wastewater, and telecommunications industries and their customers. The technical operations divisions perform research, analyze testimony in docketed proceedings, advise the Commission, and address utility issues outside of docketed proceedings.

The technical divisions analyze requests made by utilities to adjust their rates and charges through rate cases (with the exception of the telecommunications industry) and many types of regulatory filings, including fuel adjustment, federal environmental compliance, and infrastructure improvement proceedings. Regulatory cases can span anywhere from three months to almost a year, involving the review of hundreds of pages of evidence submitted by several parties in each case. The technical divisions also review the utilities' 30-day administrative filings. The 30-day administrative filing process is designed to allow certain types of non-controversial requests, such as changes to reconnect fees and rate adjustment mechanisms, to be reviewed and approved by the Commission in a more expeditious and less costly manner than a formal docketed case. Additionally, staff analyzes the annual reports for all jurisdictional utilities. Staff also reviews the periodic earnings review of each utility with more than 8,000 customers.

Technical operations also includes the Pipeline Safety Division, which administers federal and state pipeline safety standards that apply to all intrastate natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline operators.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

Chief Administrative Law Judge Loraine Seyfried and her team of five judges preside over docketed proceedings before the Commission and provide legal research, advice, and support to the Commissioners in the drafting of orders. The administrative law judges have diverse legal backgrounds gained through prior private practice and working for other state and local agencies. This Division is supported by two court reporters and two paralegals.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The Commission's General Counsel Beth Heline leads a team of four assistant general counsels and a legal assistant. The Office of General Counsel works on Commission assignments including appeals of Commission orders, rulemakings, review of Commission contracts and affiliate contracts, consumer affairs questions and appeals, pipeline safety violations, legislative affairs, public record requests, comments and filings to regional and federal agencies, and other legal research. Members of the team also act as legal counsel to Commission testimonial staff and provide legal support to the Indiana Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Executive Director of Legislative and Public Affairs Luke Wilson and Executive Director of Strategic Communications Stephanie Hodgin lead the External Affairs Division. This Division serves to maintain productive and transparent relationships with the media, legislators, customers, sister agencies, and other external stakeholders. The team provides neutral policy and legislative analysis, develops internal and external communication and outreach strategies, provides information to, and educates stakeholders on, Commission processes and procedures, engages with customers and utilities to resolve disputes, and advises the Commission regarding external issues. The team accomplishes these efforts by working cross-functionally in the organization to effectively respond to and communicate about complex industry matters. Additionally, the Division includes the Information Technology team, which supports the agency with all day-to-day information- and technology-related needs.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION

Consumer Affairs Division Director Deborah Mattingly-Huber leads a team of four analysts and an intake coordinator who are responsible for providing dispute resolution services through reasonable and timely determinations for customers of jurisdictional utilities in accordance with Indiana Code, Indiana Administrative Code, and Commission-approved tariffs. The types of issues handled by the Division include extension of service and credit, deposits, billing, termination of service, customer rights, and utility responsibilities. Director Mattingly-Huber earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Indiana Wesleyan University and has served the Commission for five years.

ENERGY DIVISION

Energy Division Director Jane Steinhauer leads a team of 12 analysts who assist the Commission in regulating the rates and charges of electric utilities, natural gas local distribution companies, and intrastate pipelines. Director Steinhauer earned a Bachelor of Science from Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis and a Master's in Business Administration from Butler University. She has served the Commission for 38 years.

The Energy Division monitors and evaluates regulatory and policy initiatives affecting the state's electric and natural gas industries. It also reviews and analyzes evidence to advise the Commission on regulatory proceedings initiated by Indiana electric and natural gas utilities involving rates, environmental compliance plans, permission to build or purchase power generation plants, energy efficiency programs, reliability, fuel cost adjustments, service territories, Commission-initiated investigations, pipeline safety violation appeals, and many other issues.

RESEARCH, POLICY, AND PLANNING DIVISION

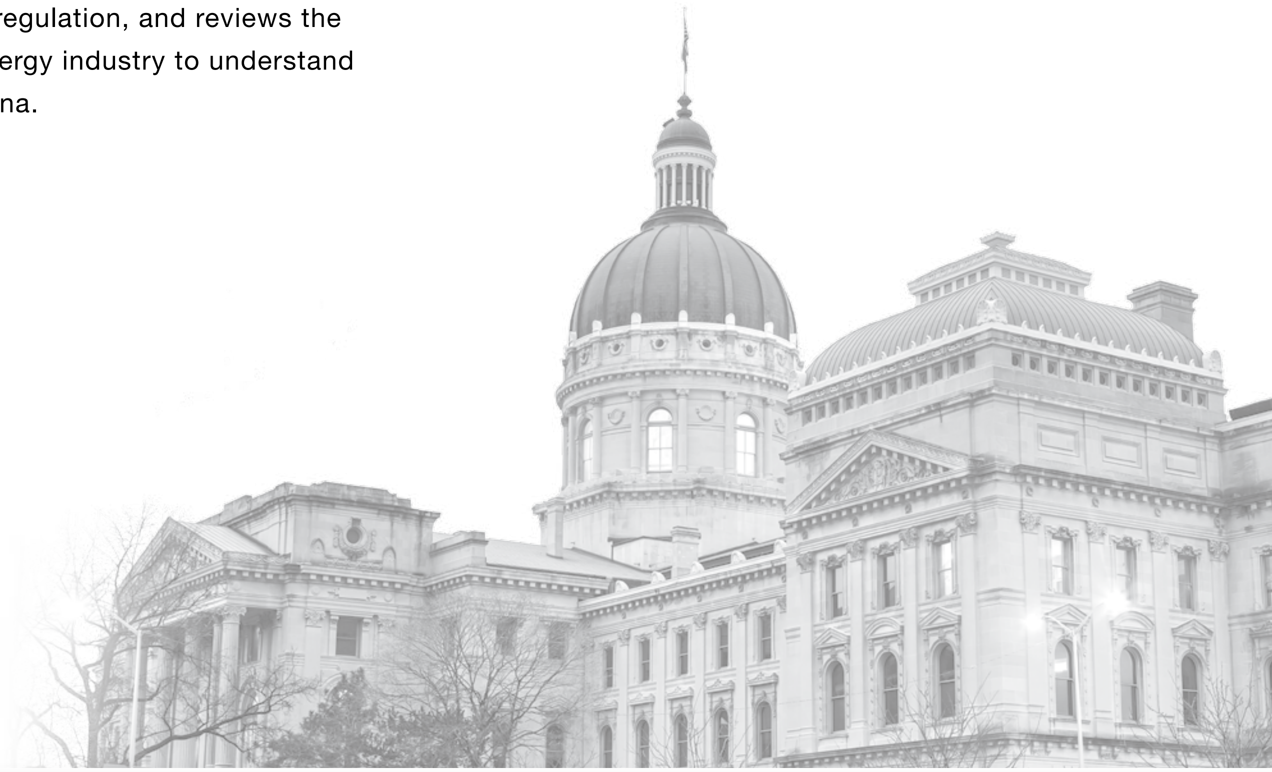
Research, Policy, and Planning Division Director Dr. Brad Borum leads a team of three advisors. Dr. Borum earned a Bachelor of Science from Coe College, and a Master of Economics and a PhD in Economics from Michigan State University. He has served the Commission for 37 years.

The Research, Policy, and Planning Division was established to provide the Commission with an analysis of the electric industry, including monitoring of regional transmission organizations, reviewing regulatory matters at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and analyzing integrated resource plans. The Division provides advice and education to the Commission on a wide variety of topics. Integrated resource planning, because it is related to all aspects of the electric industries, is the primary focus of this Division. However, the Division also monitors federal and regional electric grid issues and developments, evaluates changes in federal and state regulation, and reviews the economics of the energy industry to understand the impacts on Indiana.

WATER AND WASTEWATER DIVISION

Water and Wastewater Division Director Curt Gassert leads a team of five analysts who monitor and evaluate regulatory and policy issues affecting the water and wastewater industries. Gassert earned a Bachelor of Science from Indiana University and is a Certified Public Accountant. He has served with the Commission for 17 years.

The majority of the Division's time is spent reviewing evidence in regulatory proceedings and advising the Commission. The types of regulatory proceedings include rate changes, acquisitions, financing requests, service territory matters, infrastructure and revenue trackers, and other matters. The Division also provides assistance with Commission rulemakings and complaints submitted to the Consumer Affairs Division. The Division assists in Commission investigations, both formal and informal, that frequently involve the resolution of problems related to at-risk water or wastewater utilities.



COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Communications Division Director Pamela Taber leads a team of three analysts who manage Indiana-specific issues related to telecommunications and video services. Taber earned a Bachelor of Science in Accounting from Ball State University and is a Certified Public Accountant. She has served the Commission for 40 years.

The Division provides advice to the Commission on telecommunications issues, such as numbering issues, slamming and cramming, telecommunications providers of last resort, eligible telecommunications carriers, and disputes between carriers. In addition, the Division monitors the federal Lifeline program in Indiana, which provides essential phone service to low-income Hoosiers. The Division also advises the Commission on the certification of communications service providers and the granting of video service franchises, as well as tracking and storing information about all types of communications providers and the areas where they offer their services.

PIPELINE SAFETY DIVISION

Pipeline Safety Division Director Miranda Erich leads a team of 14 pipeline professionals with over 200 years of combined experience. Director Erich earned a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice from Indiana Institute of Technology, has 8 years of experience in the pipeline industry, and has served the Commission for the last four years. Director Erich serves as Chair of the National Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives (NAPSR) Legislative Committee, which reviews the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) proposed federal regulatory initiatives to evaluate the cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment, as well as the practicability, feasibility, and reasonableness, of each proposal. Director Erich also serves on NAPSR's Hydrogen Task Force and is a representative of NAPSR on the API 1173 Voting Group.

The primary focus of the Division is to ensure compliance with federal and state pipeline safety standards that apply to all intrastate natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline operators, regardless of whether they are under the Commission's regulatory authority for rates and charges.

Pipeline safety engineers enforce the safety standards established by the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) as adopted in Indiana. Standards apply to the design, installation, inspection, testing, construction, extension, operation, replacement, and maintenance of pipeline facilities. The Division also enforces state law adopting the U.S. DOT's anti-drug program for gas operators within Indiana, as well as U.S. DOT's integrity management, operator qualification, and damage prevention regulations. In addition, the Division is responsible for investigating possible violations of the Indiana 811 Law (Ind. Code chapter 8-1-26).

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Accomplishments

Accomplishments & Highlights

278

Cases adjudicated in the last fiscal year that include rate, infrastructure improvement, environmental compliance, gas cost adjustment, and other types of cases.

$1.8 million

Amount invested from fines levied by the Commission for pipeline safety violations toward awareness, education, training, and incentive programs to support the Indiana 811 Law in Fiscal Year 2023.

948

Pipeline inspection days completed in Calendar Year 2022 to ensure the safety of the intrastate pipeline system.

99%

The score the Pipeline Safety Division's program evaluations for Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquids received from PHMSA during its annual inspection in 2022.

$442,434.45

Amount refunded to utility customers via dispute resolution services provided by the Consumer Affairs Division.

$52.9 million

In June 2023, the securitization bonds for the A.B. Brown 1 & 2 generation assets were priced at $218.6 million, which is $52.9 million less than the amount that would be recovered through traditional financing.

DOCKETED CASES

During Fiscal Year 2023, 314 new petitions were filed with the Commission. Petitions are given a docket number upon receipt and generally assigned both an administrative law judge and a commissioner, who serve as the presiding officers.

To access information pertaining to a docketed case, visit our Online Services Portal at: *https://iurc.portal.in.gov/*. Here, you can search for a case by entering the cause number, industry, petition type, case status, petition filing date, or petitioner, and clicking Search. To watch hearings that are live streamed, please visit: *www.in.gov/iurc/watch-the-iurc-live*.

For purposes of the graph below, case numbers for 2022-2023 by sector are:

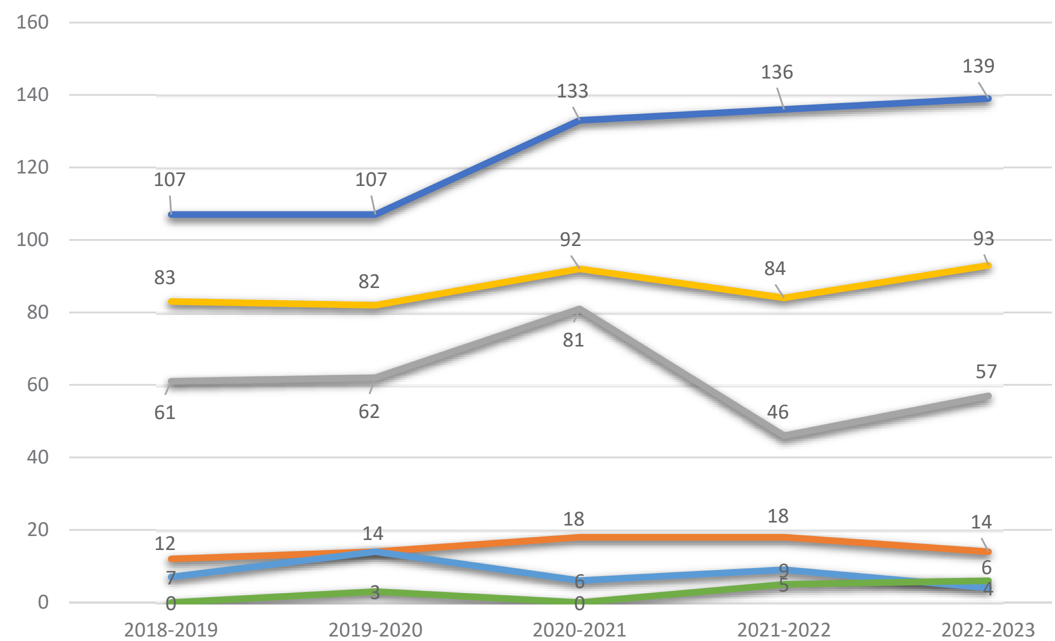
- Electric: 139
- Gas and Pipeline Safety: 93
- Communications: 57
- Water: 14
- Water/Wastewater: 6
- Wastewater: 4
- Electric/Gas: 1*

2023 COMMISSION ANALYSIS OF THE ABILITY OF THE INDIANA PUBLIC UTILITIES TO PROVIDE FOR RELIABLE ELECTRIC SERVICE (HEA 1520 REPORT)

In 2021, the Indiana General Assembly passed House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1520 which established a reporting process to provide transparent and timely monitoring of electric utility resource availability to the Commission and other Indiana governmental leaders. HEA 1520 called for an ongoing reporting mechanism for Indiana electric utilities to identify how they plan to meet their customers' electricity needs in the near-term. The Commission was directed to then compile and analyze the utility data, investigate, and if necessary, act to address unsatisfactory conditions, and beginning in 2022 annually provide a report to the Governor and interim study committee.

This year, the Commission received the required information from the utilities and concluded they should all be able to meet their planning reserve margin requirements over the next three years. The full report can be found on *pages 52-53* and will be posted on the Commission's website.

PETITIONS FILED BY INDUSTRY *(5-year Comparison)*



**Note: the electric/gas case for FY 2023 is not represented on the chart.*

FERC 2222 IMPLEMENTATION

In 2022, the Indiana General Assembly passed Ind. Code § 8-1-40.1-4, charging the Commission with drafting rules necessary for implementation regarding the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) Order 2222 concerning distributed energy resources (DERs), the aggregation of the DERs, and the DER aggregators. FERC's Order enables DERs to participate alongside traditional resources in the regional wholesale energy markets through aggregations, opening U.S. organized wholesale markets to new sources of energy and grid services. On Dec. 1, 2022, the IURC's Office of the General Counsel convened its first stakeholder meeting regarding Indiana's implementation of FERC's Order 2222. Subsequently, affected utilities and other interested parties and stakeholders were invited to submit comments. A second stakeholder meeting was held on March 2, 2023, and a second comment period was opened through March 31, 2023. Roundtable discussions started on June 8, 2023, and additional roundtable meetings are planned through the end of 2023. For more information or to access documents and public comments related to this process, please visit: *www.in.gov/iurc/home/implementation-re-ferc-order-2222*.

IMPROVING PROCEDURAL EFFICIENCIES PROJECT

As part of its Next Level priorities and strategic planning, the Commission and its staff continue to evaluate how to engage in a process of incremental, continuous improvement in our processes and procedures, particularly with regard to the Commission's docketed cases, to ensure each case record is as robust as possible for decision-making. Since April 2020, Commission staff have identified areas of focus each year and have requested comments and other stakeholder feedback. These areas have included improving the information provided in initial filings and petitions to ensure better education and background on issues being presented and improving the organization of information in docketed cases to ensure consistency from all parties, as well as reviewing the Commission's Minimum Standard Filing Requirements rule (170 IAC 1-5) that applies to certain rate cases. As a result of this process, the Commission has started a rulemaking to amend the Minimum Standard Filing Requirements rule.

Information regarding its Improving Procedural Efficiencies project can be found on the Commission's website at: *www.in.gov/iurc/docketed-cases/find-a-docketed-case/improving-procedural-efficiencies*.

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING

Under Indiana law, electric utilities are required to provide safe and reliable service in an efficient and cost-effective manner. To ensure adequate resources have been planned to meet their ongoing and future cost-effective reliable service obligations, these utilities employ state-of-the-art tools and engage in a rigorous stakeholder process to develop credible integrated resource plans (IRPs). IRPs evaluate a broad range of feasible and economically viable resource alternatives – including utility-owned resources, energy efficiency, demand response, and customer-owned resources – over a 20-year planning period.

IRPs are analytically challenging and complex and affect virtually all aspects of utility operations and long-term objectives. To address the inherent complexities of IRPs, the Commission hosts an annual Contemporary Issues Technical Conference to discuss IRPs. The Commission, with the assistance of various stakeholders, invites experts to discuss methods for addressing complex issues. The 2023 Contemporary Issues Technical Conference will take place virtually on Oct. 20, 2023.

SECURITIZATION UPDATE

The Commission this year issued its first order as part of a pilot program, established by Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 386 in 2021, for the securitization of a retiring electric generation facility. Securitization is a refinancing tool, often authorized by state statute, that can be used by a utility to restructure debt or other costs from higher- to lower-interest rate bonds. Ultimately, the securitization financing mechanism helps lower the overall cost burden for ratepayers by reducing the lifetime financing costs to pay off an asset.

In May 2022, CenterPoint Energy Indiana South, the only utility eligible to utilize this financial pilot program, filed its petition before the Commission in Cause No. 45722 to securitize the qualified costs for the retirement of the coal-fired electricity generation assets A.B. Brown Units 1 and 2. After extensive testimony by all parties, the final order was issued Jan. 4, 2023, in which the Commission approved the securitization of the generating units.

The Commission established a bond team in the final order, which was comprised of Commission staff and a financial advisor (PFM Financial Advisors LLC), that was tasked with overseeing and participating in meetings related to the structuring, marketing, and pricing of the securitization bonds being issued by CenterPoint. The goal of the team was to evaluate the securitization bond terms to ensure they were just and reasonable, to keep the Commission informed throughout the securitization bond process, and to issue a report, concurrent with the submission of a final issuance advice letter by CenterPoint, to aid the Commission during its review.

In June 2023, the securitization bonds for those generation assets were priced at $218.6 million, which is $52.9 million less than the amount that would be recovered through traditional financing, according to data from CenterPoint. Otherwise stated, the net present value of the total securitization charges to be collected by CenterPoint under the order is less than the amount that would be recovered through traditional ratemaking if CenterPoint's qualified costs were included in its net original cost rate base and recovered over a period of not more than 20 years.

INFORMATION PROVIDED TO SMALL WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Due to challenges that small water and wastewater utilities face, such as the replacement of aging infrastructure and small customer bases across which to share infrastructure improvement costs, the Commission's Water and Wastewater Division provides small water and wastewater utilities with educational assistance. The Commission has focused its educational assistance in two major areas: hands-on training and information sharing via the Commission's website. Based on prior successes, the Commission continues to hold workshops on how to complete the Commission's small utility rate application and annual report, the basics of utility accounting, and tools for strategic planning and asset management. In November of last year, a four-day, primarily web-based, workshop was held for utilities to work specifically on plans to update their rates and charges.

To make educational materials more accessible, the Commission continues to find ways to improve its website by providing useful documents to utilities, such as standard operating procedures, generic maintenance plans and forms, best practice guides, emergency response, conservation guides, and board training. Commission staff also created several documents about its main extension rules based on 2020 legislation with the passage of HEA 1131. HEA 1131 added Ind. Code § 8-1-2-101.5, which requires municipally owned water and wastewater utilities to comply with the Commission's main extension rules for main extension agreements entered into after June 30, 2020.

The Division also performs an annual review of every Commission regulated small water and wastewater utility, notifying them of any managerial, financial, or technical deficiency identified in their annual report. Moreover, five small utility rate applications were sent to small utilities from July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023, resulting in two utilities filing and completing the rate application for small utilities without the use of a consultant, greatly reducing rate case expenses that are ultimately passed along to customers. Ind. Code § 8-1-2-61.5, amended by SEA 472 (2019), increased the number of utilities that can file small rate applications from those serving fewer than 5,000 customers to those serving fewer than 8,000 customers, and expanded eligibility to divisions of large utilities that serve fewer than 5,000 customers. With these enhancements, the Commission expects more utilities will take advantage of this efficient, cost-saving measure in the future.

UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT

The Underground Plant Protection Account (UPPA) is funded by fines levied by the Commission for violations of the Indiana 811 Law. Funds are used to provide public awareness, education, and incentive programs designed to reduce damages to buried utility facilities during excavation.

The Commission-administered fund supported more than $1.8 million in awareness, training, incentive, and education initiatives focused on underground utility safety during Fiscal Year 2023.

WINTER & SUMMER RELIABILITY FORUMS

This fiscal year, the Commission resumed hosting reliability forums to engage its jurisdictional electric and gas utilities, as well as the two regional transmission organizations (RTOs) that operate in the state, on reliability and preparedness during peak seasons. In November 2022, the Commission hosted a Winter Reliability Forum with the five investor-owned electric and gas utilities and Citizens Energy Group to hear about their preparations for winter, including ensuring resource availability for customers.

The Commission hosted a similar Summer Reliability Forum in May 2023 with the five investor-owned electric utilities and two RTOs to learn more about topics such as fuel supply, resource adequacy, three- to five-year forecasts, preparations for planned outages, and actions taken to prepare for severe weather events.

The Commission appreciates the participation of stakeholders in these forums, as they are valuable ways of receiving information directly from the utilities responsible for ensuring reliable electric and gas service, while also maintaining connections to the RTOs that serve Indiana. The plan is to host these winter and summer reliability forums again in the upcoming year.

CYBERSECURITY AND PHYSICAL SECURITY OUTREACH WITH UTILITIES

Cybersecurity is a fundamental part of a utility's business operations. Cyberattacks on these facilities can lead to disastrous consequences, including physical equipment damage, power outages, and the breach of confidential information. Recognizing this, the Commission has continued to engage utilities on cybersecurity to ensure utilities and grid operators provide safe and reliable service to Hoosiers.

In October 2022, the Commission met with the state's five investor-owned electric utilities – AES Indiana, CenterPoint Energy Indiana, Duke Energy Indiana, I&M, and NIPSCO – and two RTOs – Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) and PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM) – in a confidential forum setting to discuss their ongoing efforts regarding cybersecurity, planning and preparedness. Representatives from the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Transportation Security Administration, as well as members of the Indiana Executive Council on Cybersecurity, also attended. In September 2023, the Commission plans to hold meetings with each of the five investor-owned electric utilities to follow up on any changes to their preparedness since the forum.

The Commission also engaged the small jurisdictional water utilities in conversations on cybersecurity practices. The Water and Wastewater Division prepared a survey for utilities to gauge preparedness and, as of July 1, 2023, 35 have been submitted. The Division is planning an outreach program to increase the number of responses. The Commission also created educational documents for future planning and reference.

FIELD HEARINGS & IRP STAKEHOLDER UPDATE

The Commissioners and staff heard from the public on several important issues before the Commission over the last fiscal year, including traveling to field hearings in five different cases and attending several IRP stakeholder meetings around the state.

Field hearings are public hearings that give utility customers an opportunity to speak in favor of or against pending cases before the Commission. If a utility seeks an increase in revenue in a base rate case that exceeds $2.5 million, at least one field hearing held in the largest municipality within a utility's service territory is required. Hearings are documented by a court reporter, and the testimony is offered in the case as evidence by the OUCC.

In Fiscal Year 2023, the Commission held six field hearings around the state: one in Michigan City for NIPSCO's environmental compliance case (Cause No. 45700), one in Hammond and one in Valparaiso for NIPSCO's rate case (Cause No. 45772), one for the City of East Chicago's rate case (Cause No. 45827), one for the City of Marion's rate case (Cause No. 45838), and one in Fishers for Indiana American Water Company's rate case (Cause No. 45870). The field hearings were conducted in accordance with Ind. Code § 8-1-2-61(b).

A hallmark of Indiana's IRP process is open stakeholder participation in a concerted effort to narrow areas of controversy, provide transparency regarding the IRP to stakeholders, and facilitate timely decisions by the Commission regarding future resources. The Commission has diligently sought to encourage broad stakeholder participation to ensure a variety of perspectives are considered. Utilities generally hold at least three public advisory sessions to provide meaningful input into the development of the IRPs. As the importance of the IRPs and the potential costs of resource decisions have increased, utilities have scheduled more meetings to better address stakeholder concerns. The utilities also provide educational programs for participants in the stakeholder process.

Investor-owned electric utilities, rural electric member cooperatives (Hoosier Energy and Wabash Valley Power Assoc.), and Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA) submit an IRP once every three years on a staggered schedule, pursuant to the Commission's IRP rule, 170 IAC 4-7. Five public advisory sessions were held by AES Indiana in preparation of its IRP submitted Dec. 1, 2022. Four public advisory sessions were held by CenterPoint Energy Indiana South in preparation of its IRP submitted on May 26, 2023. Both Hoosier Energy and IMPA submitted their most recent IRPs on Nov. 2, 2020. WVPA submitted an IRP on Nov. 1, 2021, NIPSCO on Nov. 15, 2021, Duke on Dec. 15, 2021, and I&M on Jan. 31, 2022.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION

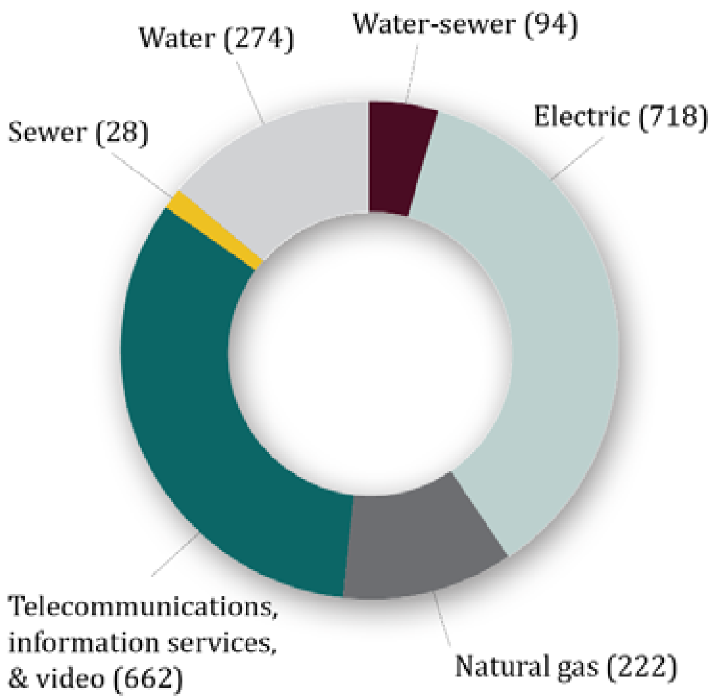
In Fiscal Year 2023, the Commission's Consumer Affairs Division handled 7,152 calls, 675 online submissions, 88 emails, 72 letters, 2 faxes, and 5 walk-ins resulting in 1,998 complaints/inquiries. The complaints/inquiries spanned all industries concerning a wide-ranging list of utility-related issues, but billing was one of the most common. Billing issues can be complicated, often involving misunderstandings of billing statement formats or questions regarding unexpected increases in usage charges. In Fiscal Year 2023, $442,434.45 in billing adjustments were refunded to customers due to the Consumer Affairs Division's resolutions of customer complaints.

Although the Commission has limited authority over video, telecommunications, and information services providers, complaints/inquiries about these providers are a significant portion of the Division's workload. More than 33% of complaints/inquiries received in Fiscal Year 2023 by the Consumer Affairs Division were related to video, telecommunication, and information services providers. Even with limited statutory authority, the Consumer Affairs Division continues to be a resource for customers by connecting with these providers to come to a resolution.

A table with a breakdown of complaints/inquiries by county during Fiscal Year 2023 can be found in *Appendix B*.

If customers cannot resolve their concerns with their regulated utility, they may contact the Commission's Consumer Affairs Division by phone at 1-800-851-4268 or online at https://iurc.portal.in.gov/.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION COMPLAINTS/INQUIRIES
by Industry



RTO PARTICIPATION

Federal energy policies have increased regionalization of the electric industry through the advent of wholesale energy markets and the development of Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs) and Independent System Operators (ISOs). RTOs and ISOs manage the flow of high-voltage electricity across member jurisdictions, facilitate energy markets, and plan the interstate electric transmission grid. To address the increased workload on the states following these developments, multi-state organizations of retail utility regulators called regional state committees were formed to pool the work and to increase the influence and effectiveness of state regulators in the broader stakeholder processes.

Many Indiana electric utilities are members of either the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) or the PJM Interconnection, Inc. (PJM). The Organization of MISO States and the Organization of PJM States are the corresponding regional state committees. Indiana staff, including members of the General Counsel Team and the Research, Policy and Planning Division, participate in the business of these organizations and assist their respective boards of directors, which include Indiana Commissioners, with legal and subject-matter expertise in matters relevant to the states.

In addition, the General Counsel attorneys and the Research, Policy and Planning Division, participate on the Commission's RTO/FERC Team and report to the Commission's RTO Oversight Committee on matters affecting Indiana. This work involves collaborating with regional state colleagues and our own technical staff in multiple stakeholder venues to identify issues important to Indiana and relaying that information to the Commissioners, the Executive Team, the RTO Oversight Committee, and other technical staff.

ENERGY GUIDELINES

The Office of the General Counsel drafted various General Administrative Orders this fiscal year providing guidelines for utilities to add RTO-related information to their requests and to provide testimony and evidence regarding the General Assembly's policy that decisions concerning Indiana's electric generation resource mix, energy infrastructure, and electric service ratemaking constructs must consider reliability, affordability, resiliency, stability, and environmental sustainability ("Five Pillars").

INTERVENTIONS AND COMMENTS

In order to ensure Indiana's interests are represented at the federal and regional levels, one of the various duties the Office of General Counsel undertakes is drafting and filing pleadings or comments with federal and regional entities. The Office of General Counsel is also responsible for intervening in cases where the Commission or state of Indiana's interests should be represented. The Office of General Counsel, on behalf of the Commission, intervened, provided comments, or participated in proceedings 33 times in Fiscal Year 2023. These include the following:

- One comment and three interventions to the FERC on behalf of the IURC.
    - In comments filed in FERC docket RM21-14 on Aug. 17, 2022, the Commission provided information and perspective regarding a series of questions, topics, and statements made in FERC's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking regarding regional electric transmission planning, cost allocation and generator interconnection.

- Fourteen filings, resolutions, or letters through the Commission's participation in the Organization of PJM States, Inc., regarding the PJM Interconnection, LLC.

- Fifteen filings, resolutions, or letters through the Commission's participation in the Organization of MISO States, regarding the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

In Fiscal Year 2023, the Commission issued the following GAOs:

- GAO 2022-01 **Guidelines for Additional Evidence in Electric Generations Proceedings**, approved July 6, 2022, which provides guidance for utilities to provide RTO-related information in certificate of public convenience and necessity, power purchase agreement, and declination proceedings.

- GAO 2022-02 **Guidelines Regarding Utilities and Federal-State Grant-Loan Opportunities**, approved Oct. 26, 2022, which encourages utilities to explore possible grant and low-cost loan options and to list their efforts when seeking cost recovery for infrastructure improvements.

- GAO 2022-03 **Policy governing the Interest Rate for Gas Customer Deposits for 2023**, approved Dec. 28, 2022, which set the interest rate gas utilities must credit on customer deposits.

- GAO 2023-01 **Numbering Safety Valve Procedures**, approved Feb. 8, 2023, which provides for a streamlined procedure for Safety Valve Requests.

- GAO 2023-02 **Informal Review of Ind. Code § 8-1.9-5(e)**, approved May 3, 2023, delegates the Commission's authority to perform the informal review and requirements of Ind. Code § 8-1.9-5(e) to the Commission's Water and Wastewater Division.

- GAO 2023-03 **Electric General CPCN Guidelines**, approved June 14, 2023, sets guidelines and a standard procedural schedule for electric generation CPCN proceedings (that now have a 240-day timeline).

- GAO 2023-04 **Guidelines re: the Five Pillars**, approved June 28, 2023, sets guidelines for including information, discussions, and evidence regarding the individual attributes making up the Five Pillars from Ind. Code § 8-1-2-0.6.

RULEMAKINGS

Before the Commission can adopt rules or make changes to its existing rules, it must follow the formal rulemaking process. This ensures the opportunity for public comment and allows the issues at hand to be fully vetted. In addition to the formal process dictated by state procedures, it is the practice of the Commission to hold informal workshops and discussions with stakeholders prior to initiating a formal rulemaking. Although the rule development process can extend the time the rule is discussed, it helps achieve common ground among stakeholders before the formal process begins. For more information or to access documents and public comments related to these rulemakings, please visit: *www.in.gov/iurc/rulemakings/rulemakings-pending-and-effective*.

The following are rulemakings completed in Fiscal Year 2023:

- **IURC RM #22-02 Revisions to Minimum Pipeline Safety Standards:** The rule amends Title 170 Ind. Admin. Code 5-3 concerning minimum pipeline safety standards to incorporate new federal pipeline safety standards through Nov. 1, 2022, and to make various updates and revisions to Indiana-specific safety standards related to training of employees working on gas pipelines, and public awareness requirements to communicate risks to public safety personnel. Effective date July 3, 2023.

- **IURC RM #22-05 Adopting New Provisions Regarding Small Modular Reactors:** This rule adds 170 IAC 4-11 regarding requirements for certification under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.5 for the construction, purchase, or lease of small modular reactors by a public utility. This rulemaking was done in consultation with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). Effective date June 30, 2023.

- **IURC RM #23-01 2023 Readoptions LSA #23-296:** Readopted rules that would have expired on Jan. 1, 2024, including title 170 Ind. Admin. Code 1-7, 170 Indiana Administrative Code 5-5 regarding the Commission Review of Municipal Utility Rates and Charges and Damage to Underground Facilities. The readoptions were filed with the Legislative Services Agency on May 25, 2023, and became effective on June 24, 2023.

The following are current rulemakings that are under development at the Commission:

- **IURC RM #20-02 Revisions to Sub-billing Rules:** The rule will be revised to incorporate changes made by the General Assembly in HEA 1664 (2019), which amended Ind. Code § 8-1-2-1.2 to expand the ability to sub-bill to include not only landlords, but also to condominium associations and homeowners' associations. The rule amendment will also clarify certain provisions in the rule with respect to sub-billing for water and wastewater service.

- **IURC RM #21-04 Revisions to Minimum Standard Filing Requirements:** The rule will amend 170 IAC 1-5 to update and modernize the required filings by a utility in certain rate cases.

- **IURC RM #22-03 Revision to Indiana 811 Law:** The rule will amend 170 IAC 5-5 to update and modernize the Indiana 811 law to add new definitions and to modify the procedural timeline for resolution of excavation damage cases in damages to gas pipelines. The rule will also clarify the "two full working days" in which an operator shall provide location information of buried facilities, and it will require markings indicating the size and type of underground facilities. Proposed effective date is Jan. 5, 2024.

- **IURC RM #22-04 Revisions to 30-Day Filing Procedures:** This rule will amend 170 IAC 1-6 to require 30-day filings be submitted electronically, to recognize certain statutory or other exemptions from this rule, to detail what is required to be included in an objection, and to clarify the timeline for an objection.

APPEALS

When Commission orders are appealed, the Commission's Office of General Counsel works with the Indiana Attorney General's Office (which represents the Commission in state court) and assists in drafting briefs to the Indiana Court of Appeals and the Indiana Supreme Court. In Fiscal Year 2023, a total of five briefs were drafted in the following cases:

- IURC Cause No. 45378, 21A-EX-821, *OUCC v. Vectren*, regarding Vectren's (now CenterPoint's) tariff rate for the purchase of excess distributed generation from customers under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-40. The Commission filed its response brief on Nov. 4, 2021. After the Court of Appeals reversed the Commission's order, the Commission filed a petition to transfer on March 15, 2022, which was granted on June 1, 2022. Oral arguments before the Indiana Supreme Court were held on Sept. 15, 2022. On Jan. 4, 2023, the Court upheld the Commission's order.

- IURC Cause No. 45482, 22A-EX-88, *Carmel v. Duke*, regarding Carmel's underground and relocation ordinances mandating the location of utility facilities. The Commission filed its Petition to Transfer on Dec. 12, 2022, and its Reply on Jan. 12, 2023. On May 17, 2023, the Indiana Supreme Court granted transfer and oral arguments are scheduled for Sept. 21, 2023.

- IURC Cause No. 45557, 22A-EX-187, *NIPSCO Industrial Group v. NIPSCO*, regarding the cost justification of NIPSCO's Transmission, Distribution and Storage System Improvement Charge (TDSIC). The Commission filed its brief on July 26, 2022. The Court of Appeals affirmed the Commission order in all respects on Sept. 29, 2022. After the Industrial Group filed a Petition to Transfer, the Commission filed its response on Dec. 1, 2022.

- IURC Cause No. 45647, 22A-EX-1685, *OUCC v. Duke Indiana*, regarding the cost justification of Duke Indiana's TDSIC. The Commission filed its brief on Jan. 12, 2023. The Court of Appeals affirmed the Commission order in all respects on March 9, 2023. After the Industrial Group filed a Petition to Transfer, the Commission filed its response on April 11, 2023. The Supreme Court granted the Petition to Transfer on June 22, 2023, and oral arguments are scheduled for Sept. 28, 2023.

2023 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

Energy Division~ Electricity

Energy Division~ Electricity

REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

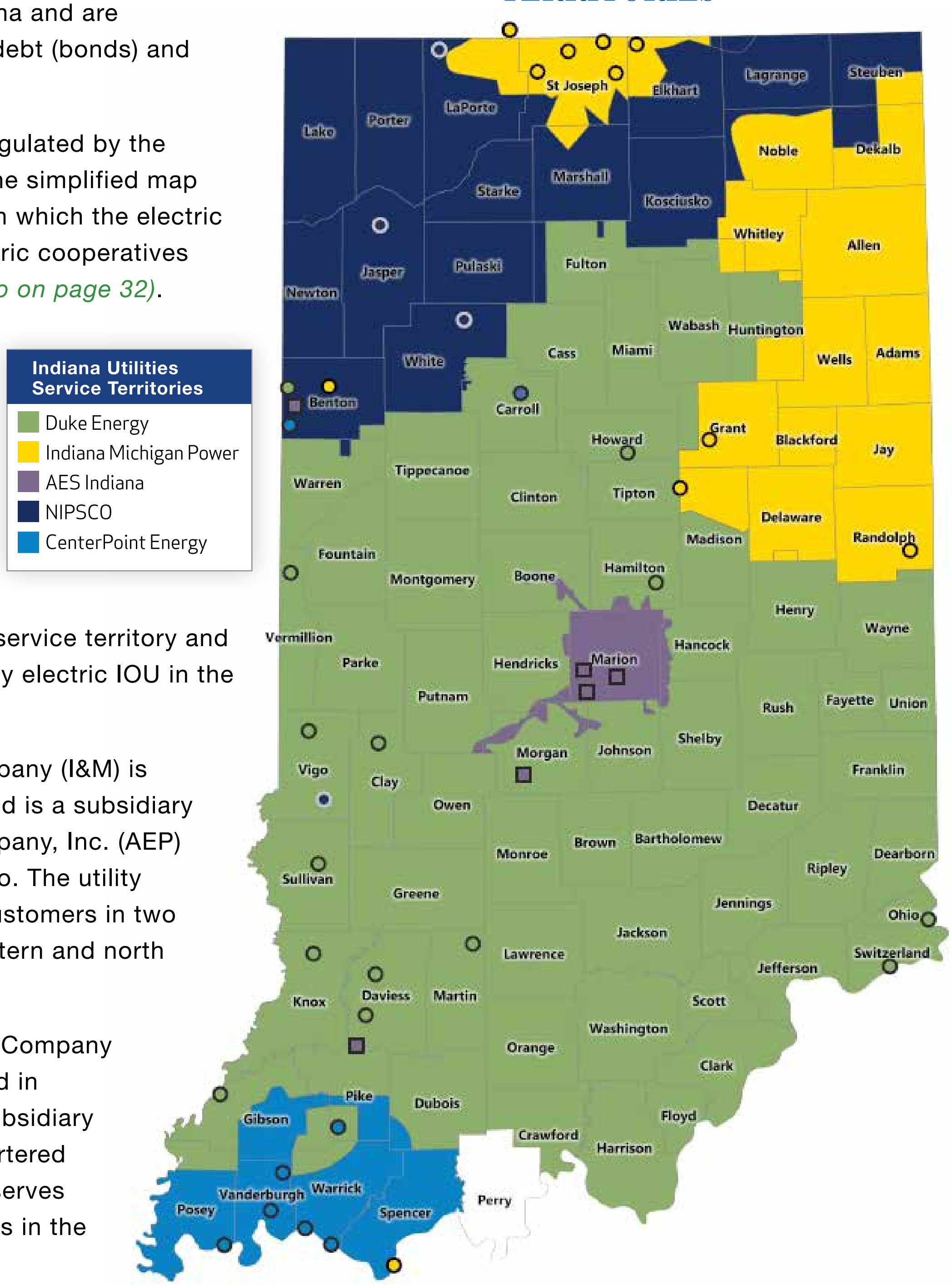
There are three types of electric utilities in Indiana—investor-owned utilities (IOUs), municipally owned utilities, and rural electric membership cooperatives (REMCs). The Commission has jurisdiction over IOUs, including rates and charges, as well as customer service terms and conditions. In addition, the Commission reviews and approves long-term financing for IOUs, municipals that have not opted out of the Commission's jurisdiction for rates and charges, the Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA), and Wabash Valley Power Association (WVPA). Generally, all Indiana electric utilities wanting to build, buy, or lease new generation facilities must first have their proposals reviewed and approved by the Commission. The Commission also has jurisdiction over all Indiana electric utilities' retail service territories. The electric utilities under the Commission's rate jurisdiction served approximately 2.7 million customers and had total revenues of more than $11.1 billion for Calendar Year 2022 *(see Appendix C)*.

Investor-Owned Utilities

Five major IOUs operate in Indiana and are for-profit enterprises funded by debt (bonds) and equity (stock).

The five IOUs, all of which are regulated by the Commission, are listed below. The simplified map to the right shows the counties in which the electric IOUs have service territory. Electric cooperatives serve mostly rural areas *(see map on page 32)*.

ELECTRIC SERVICE TERRITORIES



- Duke Energy Indiana, LLC (Duke), is based in Plainfield, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. The utility serves 888,000 customers in 69 of the 92 counties located in Indiana. Duke has the largest service territory and serves the most ratepayers of any electric IOU in the state.

- Indiana Michigan Power Company (I&M) is based in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc. (AEP) headquartered in Columbus, Ohio. The utility serves approximately 482,000 customers in two noncontiguous parts of northeastern and north central Indiana.

- Indianapolis Power and Light Company (IPL) (d/b/a AES Indiana) is based in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of the AES Corporation headquartered in Arlington, Virginia. The utility serves approximately 519,000 customers in the greater Indianapolis area.

- Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC (NIPSCO), is a subsidiary of NiSource Inc., which is headquartered in Merrillville, Indiana. The utility serves approximately 485,000 electric customers in northern Indiana.

- Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (d/b/a CenterPoint Energy Indiana South) is based in Evansville, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of CenterPoint Energy headquartered in Houston, Texas. The utility serves approximately 151,000 customers in southwestern Indiana, including Evansville.

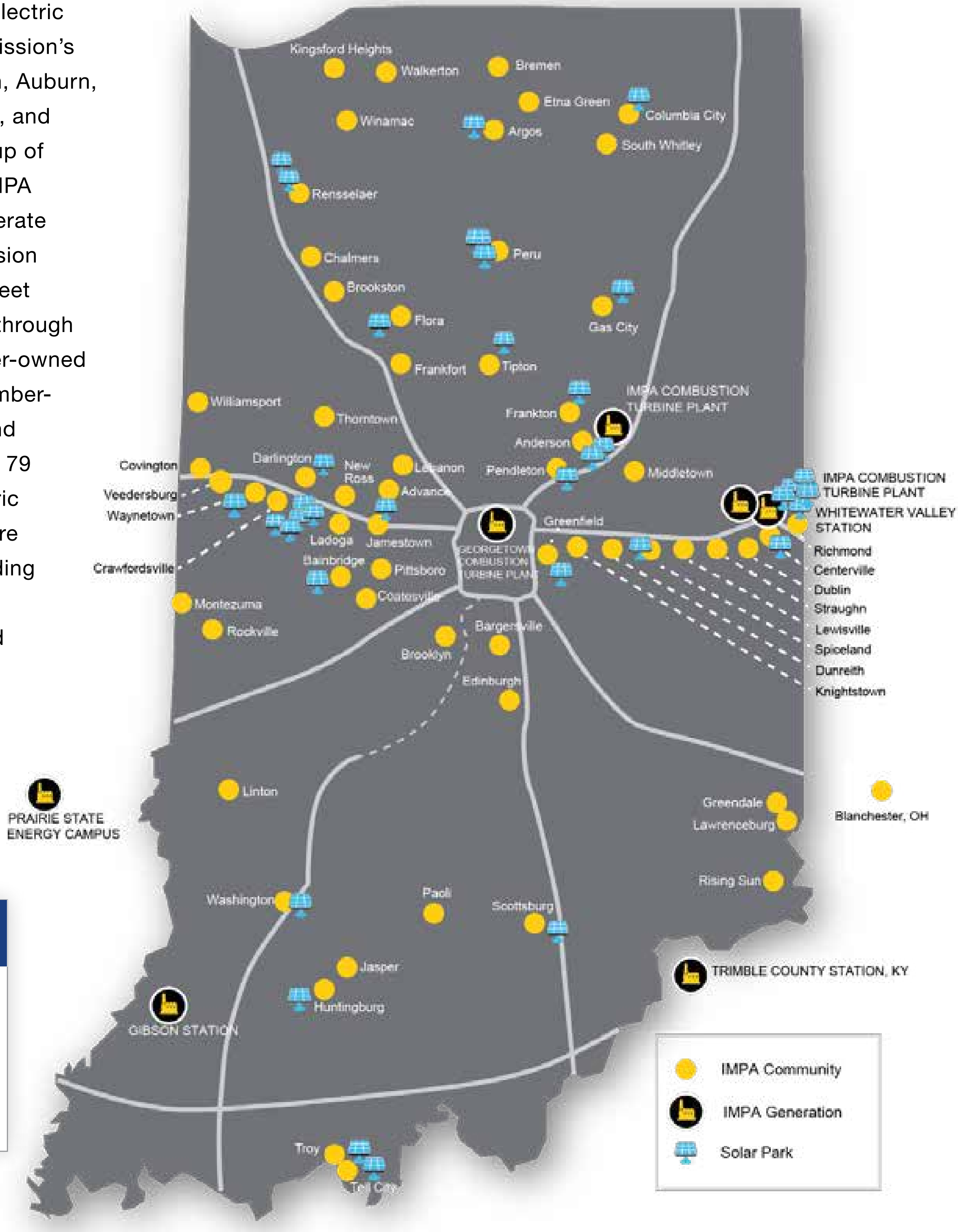
Municipally Owned Utilities

The municipally owned electric utilities under the Commission's jurisdiction are Anderson, Auburn, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, and Lebanon. In 1980, a group of municipalities created IMPA to jointly finance and operate generation and transmission facilities, as well as to meet members' power needs through a combination of member-owned generating facilities, member-dedicated generation, and purchased power. Of the 79 municipally owned electric utilities in the state, 60 are members of IMPA, including four of the five municipal electric utilities regulated by the Commission *(see Appendix D)*.

Jurisdictional IMPA Members

- Anderson
- Crawfordsville
- Frankfort
- Lebanon

STATEWIDE MAP OF INDIANA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY MEMBERS AND GENERATING RESOURCES

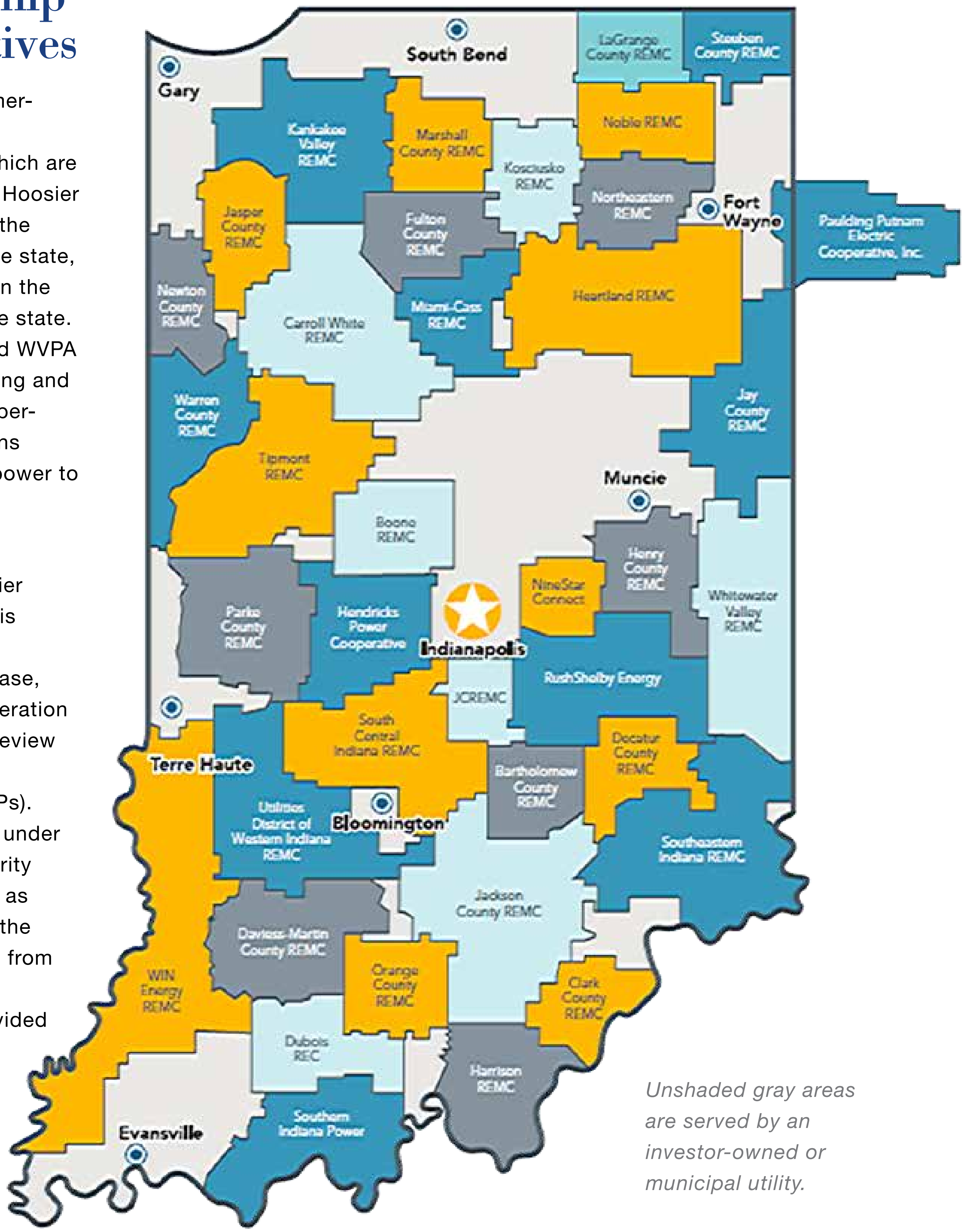


Rural Electric Membership Cooperatives

REMCs are customer-owned distribution utilities, most of which are members of either Hoosier Energy, located in the southern part of the state, or WVPA, located in the northern part of the state. Hoosier Energy and WVPA are power generating and transmission member-owned organizations formed to supply power to the REMCs.

The Commission's regulation of Hoosier Energy and WVPA is primarily limited to decisions to purchase, build, or lease generation facilities, and the review of their integrated resource plans (IRPs). No REMCs remain under Commission authority for rate regulation, as all have exercised the option to withdraw from the Commission's jurisdiction as provided by Ind. Code § 8-1-13-18.5.

INDIANA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES – MEMBER COOPERATIVES

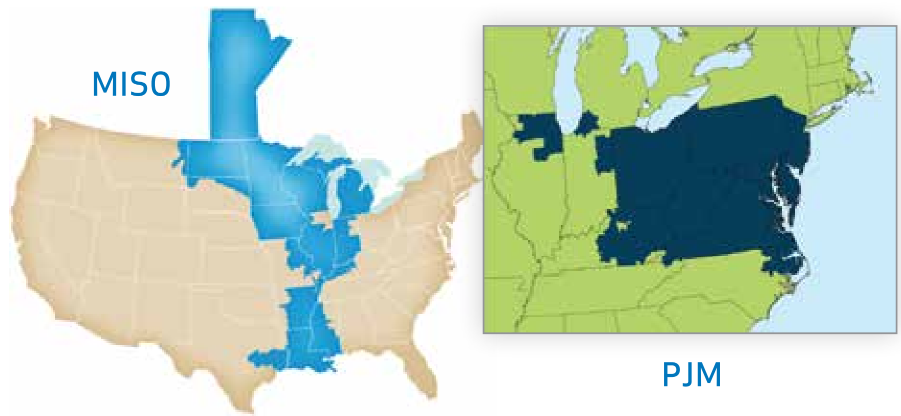


Unshaded gray areas are served by an investor-owned or municipal utility.

REGIONAL TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATIONS

Indiana electric utilities' participation in regional transmission organizations (RTOs) provides benefits to Indiana's electric customers. These benefits include greater reliability and lower costs due to regional transmission planning that is not possible when individual utilities act alone. The vast regional scope of the RTOs allows Indiana's customers to experience the financial and operational benefits of a diverse resource mix and variations in customer demand. For example, a utility in one portion of the footprint might experience peak demand due to hot weather while a utility in a different part of the RTO's footprint is experiencing moderate weather and lower demand. This situation allows a portion of one area's peak demand to be satisfied with relatively lower cost energy from available generation resources from a different area in the RTO's footprint.

REGIONAL TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATIONS



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RTOS SERVING INDIANA

RTO Characteristics	MISO	PJM
Participating Indiana Utilities	AEP, AES Indiana, CenterPoint Energy Indiana South, Duke, Hoosier Energy, IMPA, NIPSCO, and WVPA	AEP (including its Indiana subsidiary I&M), IMPA, and WVPA
Transmission Lines	68,000 miles	88,115 miles
Generation Capacity	190,000 MW	183,254 MW
Annual Billings	More than $40 billion	$86.3 billion
Headquarters	Carmel, Indiana	Audubon, Pennsylvania

In addition, RTOs operate markets to achieve their reliability goals. These markets enable customers to realize the lowest possible wholesale energy prices while ensuring reliability. Two RTOs operate in Indiana: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO) and PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM). The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates these organizations, and Commission staff closely monitor each RTO's stakeholder processes.

The reliability risk is diversified over the entirety of the RTOs' footprints – from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean – which assists in managing reserve margin needs. A reserve margin is the amount of extra generation capacity available to serve customer loads in the event of a system contingency, such as the planned or unplanned outage of a generation plant or a high-voltage transmission line. The electric industry historically maintained planning reserve margins in the range of 15% to 20%. With the development of RTOs, the necessary level of reserve margins has fallen compared to what individual utilities would have to maintain if they were not in an RTO. The comparatively reduced reserve margins reflect one of the benefits of regional coordination.

Interaction with RTOs

Commissioners and staff are engaged in RTO matters through a variety of channels. Commission staff participates in two different work groups that manage RTO matters. The Energy Division has a working group that discusses and resolves issues pertinent to rate adjustment trackers and other proceedings brought before the Commission. Additionally, an RTO/FERC Team, consisting of staff from the Office of General Counsel, and the Research, Policy, and Planning Division, analyzes and responds to RTO and FERC issues that affect Indiana and its regulated utilities. This coordinated effort helps develop feedback that is provided to the RTOs and in filings and comments at FERC.

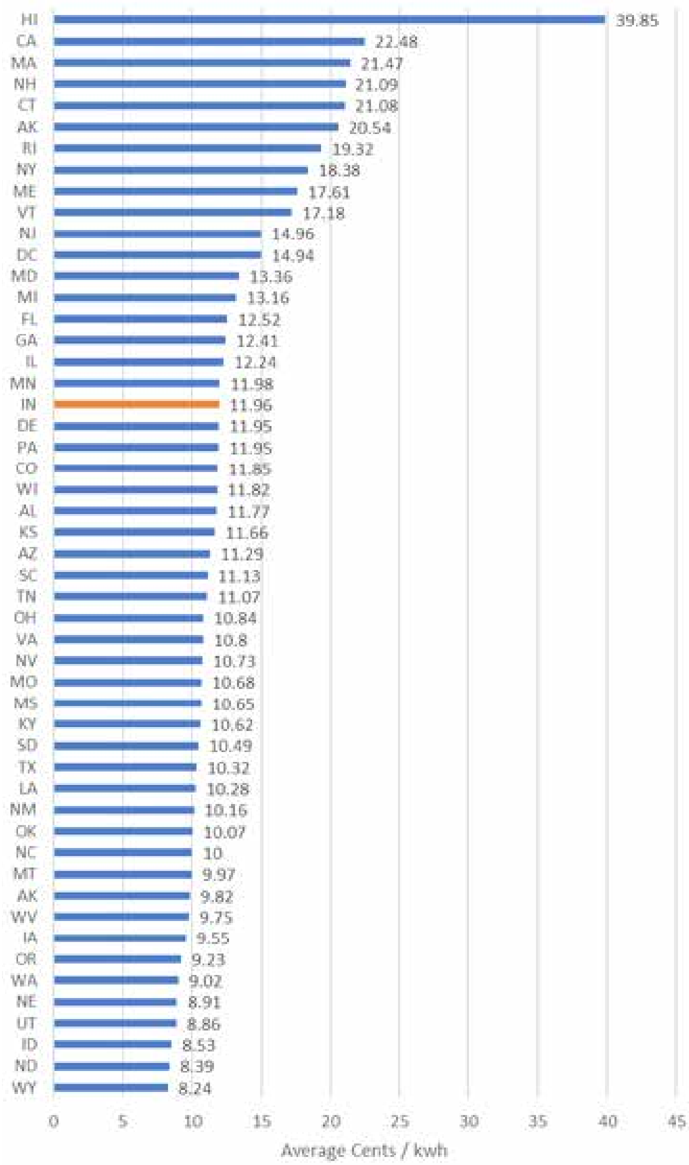
Another mode of IURC involvement in RTO matters is participation in both the Organization of MISO States (OMS) and the Organization of PJM States Inc. (OPSI). Encouraged by FERC in the early 2000s, regional state committees were formed to engage with the RTOs. Since Indiana has regulated utilities that are members of both MISO and PJM, the Commission participates in both OMS and OPSI. The Boards of Directors of both groups are composed of commissioners from each of the state and local regulators that oversee utilities in the RTOs. Commissioner Sarah Freeman currently serves on the OMS Board, and Commissioner David Veleta is the Commission's OPSI Board representative. In these roles, they help the Commission develop an understanding of and take positions on issues involving transmission planning and cost allocation, resource adequacy, energy markets, and RTO operations.

CURRENT ELECTRICITY RATES

Competitiveness of Rates

Indiana's average retail prices for electricity continue to be competitive both nationally and regionally. State average electricity prices are the composite average price for all rate classes, including residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

2022 AVERAGE STATE ELECTRICITY RETAIL PRICES (ALL CUSTOMER CLASSES)
by state, in cents/kwh



Indiana's average total customer retail rates historically have compared favorably to those of the rest of the nation. They ranked as the 4th lowest in 2004 and the 33rd lowest in 2022, according to Electric Power Monthly. The variability in ranking is the result of many factors, including environmental requirements, the timing of rate cases (both in and out of state), required infrastructure investments, and fluctuations in fuel costs. Neighboring states' total customer retail rate rankings for 2022 are as follows: Kentucky – 18th, Illinois – 35th, Ohio – 23rd, and Michigan – 38th.

How Indiana Compares

Changes in rates can be seen between the customer classes—residential, commercial, and industrial. Each class has been affected differently from a ranking standpoint.

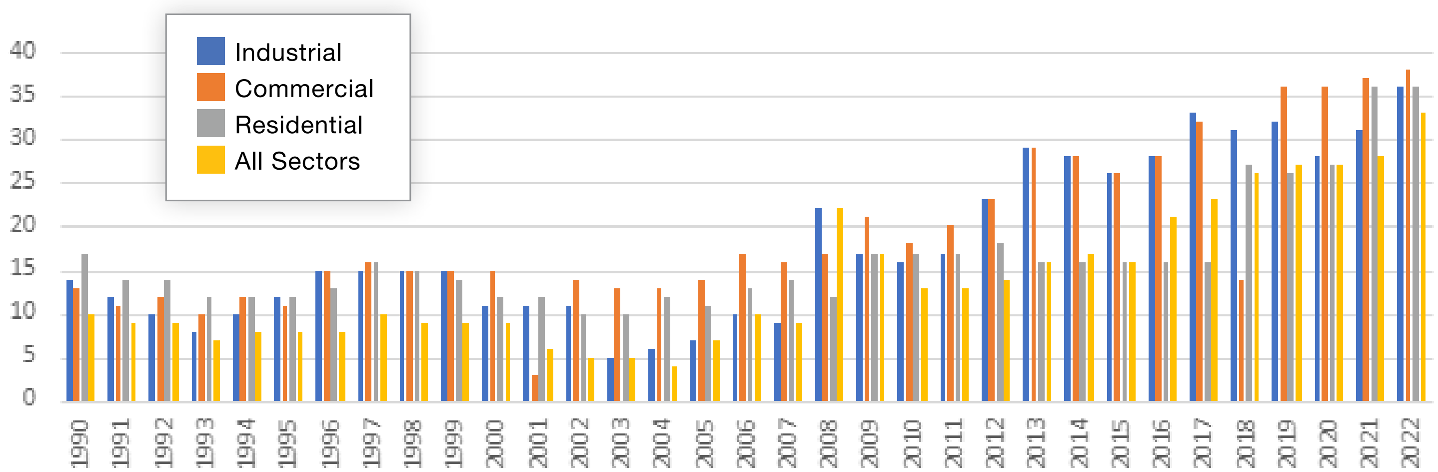
When focusing solely on rankings, Indiana is still competitive; however, its average electricity price ranking has lost ground to other states due to changes in the commodity markets and the cost of compliance with federal environmental regulations. Indiana's dependence on coal as a fuel source for electricity generation has historically contributed to the state's relatively low-cost electricity, which has created an important economic development advantage. However, costs to address federal regulatory mandates, the general trending of fuel prices, the transition to renewable sources of electricity generation, and infrastructure additions and upgrades have reduced Indiana's relative price advantage.

Customer Bills

The Commission issues a residential electric bill survey annually that compares the rates of Indiana regulated utilities. This information is summarized in *Appendices E-H*.

Indiana's regulated utilities utilize statutory rate adjustment mechanisms, also known as trackers, for recovery of certain expenses and capital investments. Rate adjustment mechanisms provide for more timely flow-through of specifically defined and approved costs to retail rates. Because tracker proceedings occur outside of a base rate case, they can incent investment by providing a faster return on the investment.

INDIANA CUSTOMER CLASS RATE NATIONAL RANKING



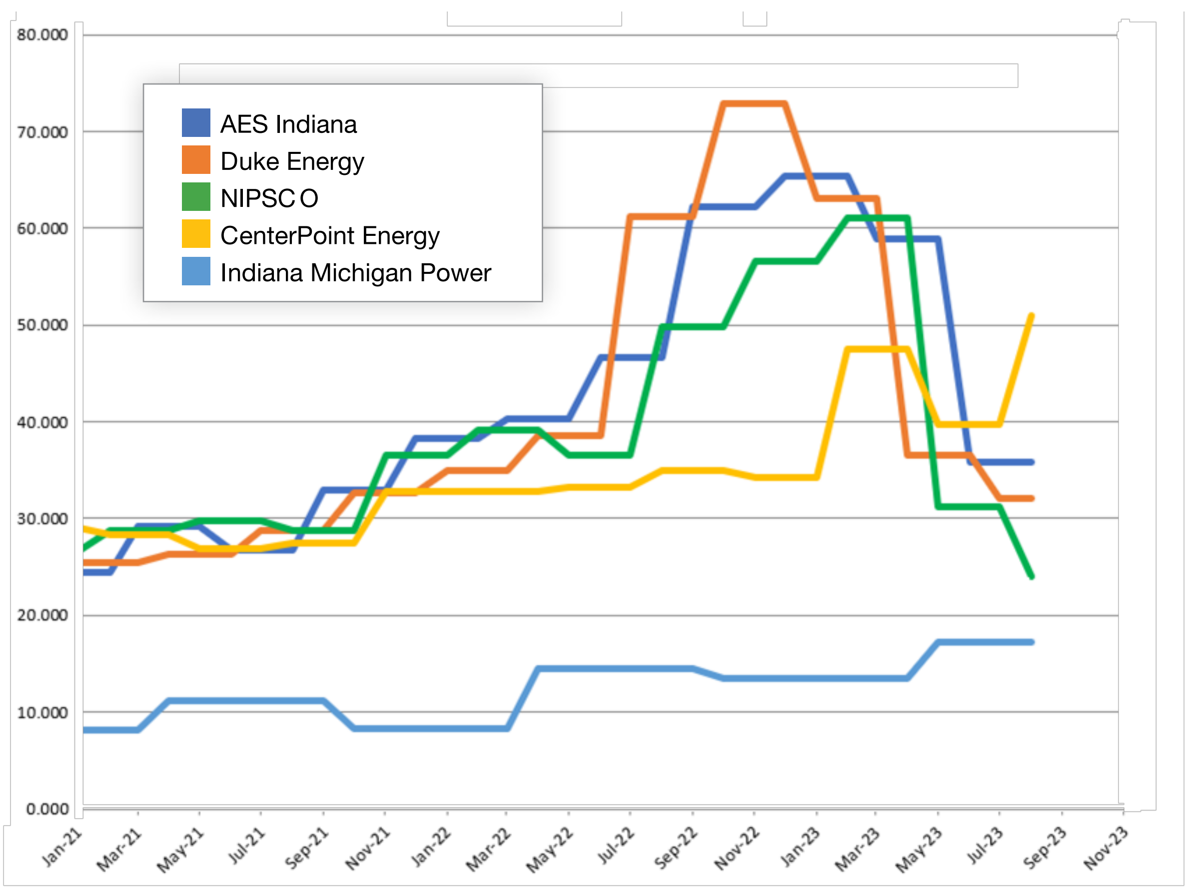
An electric customer's bill consists of four main components:

1. Base rates
2. Service charge
3. Expense adjustments (adjustable-rate mechanisms)
4. Capital adjustments (adjustable-rate mechanisms)

The relative weighting of elements in customer bills varies in part due to the size of a utility's construction program and how much time has passed since its last base rate case. Generally, the base rate and service charge together account for more than 80% of the bill. The remaining bill components include expense-related trackers, which range from 12% to 25% of the bill, and capital trackers that account for less than 5% of the bill.

Indiana utilities experienced volatile fuel costs in 2022 and 2023, and ratepayers saw a significant impact on their utility bills from these pass-through costs, mainly during the colder late fall and winter months. The volatility of these fuel costs was driven largely by natural gas prices, which experienced a sharp spike due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine causing global instability and supply disruptions in the marketplace. However, efforts to address these supply disruptions and stabilize natural gas market prices in the spring and summer of 2023 have helped move fuel costs back towards their longer-term average, alleviating some of the immediate financial pressure for ratepayers caused by these higher energy costs. These fluctuations in gas prices due to geopolitical actions highlights the benefits of maintaining a diverse fuel supply.

EFFECTIVE FUEL COST *($/MWh)*



Infrastructure and TDSIC

To encourage replacement of aging infrastructure and investment in transmission and distribution systems, the Indiana General Assembly created a rate adjustment mechanism called the Transmission, Distribution, and Storage System Improvement Charge (TDSIC), which covers projects related to safety, reliability, system modernization, and economic development. Examples of electric TDSIC projects include investments in substations, circuits, underground cables, and breakers/transformers. Absent the TDSIC mechanism, these investments would have to await consideration for cost recovery in a base rate case. Using TDSIC, regulated electric and natural gas utilities can petition for preapproval of investments and cost recovery on an expedited basis.

The TDSIC statute, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-39, was amended in 2019 by House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1470 to further define what constitutes "eligible transmission, distribution, and storage system improvements," and to allow utilities to submit five- to seven-year TDSIC plans, instead of only seven-year plans. HEA 1470 also delineated that a utility can include new projects or improvements throughout the course of its TDSIC plan if approved by the Commission. Additionally, Indiana's TDSIC statute includes provisions which allow for recovery of costs intended to initiate targeted economic development (TED) projects in the various communities in which utilities operate. To date, the Commission has approved one TED project for electric utilities – the River Ridge project in Clark County for Duke Energy Indiana (IURC Cause No. 45647 S1).

TDSIC Update

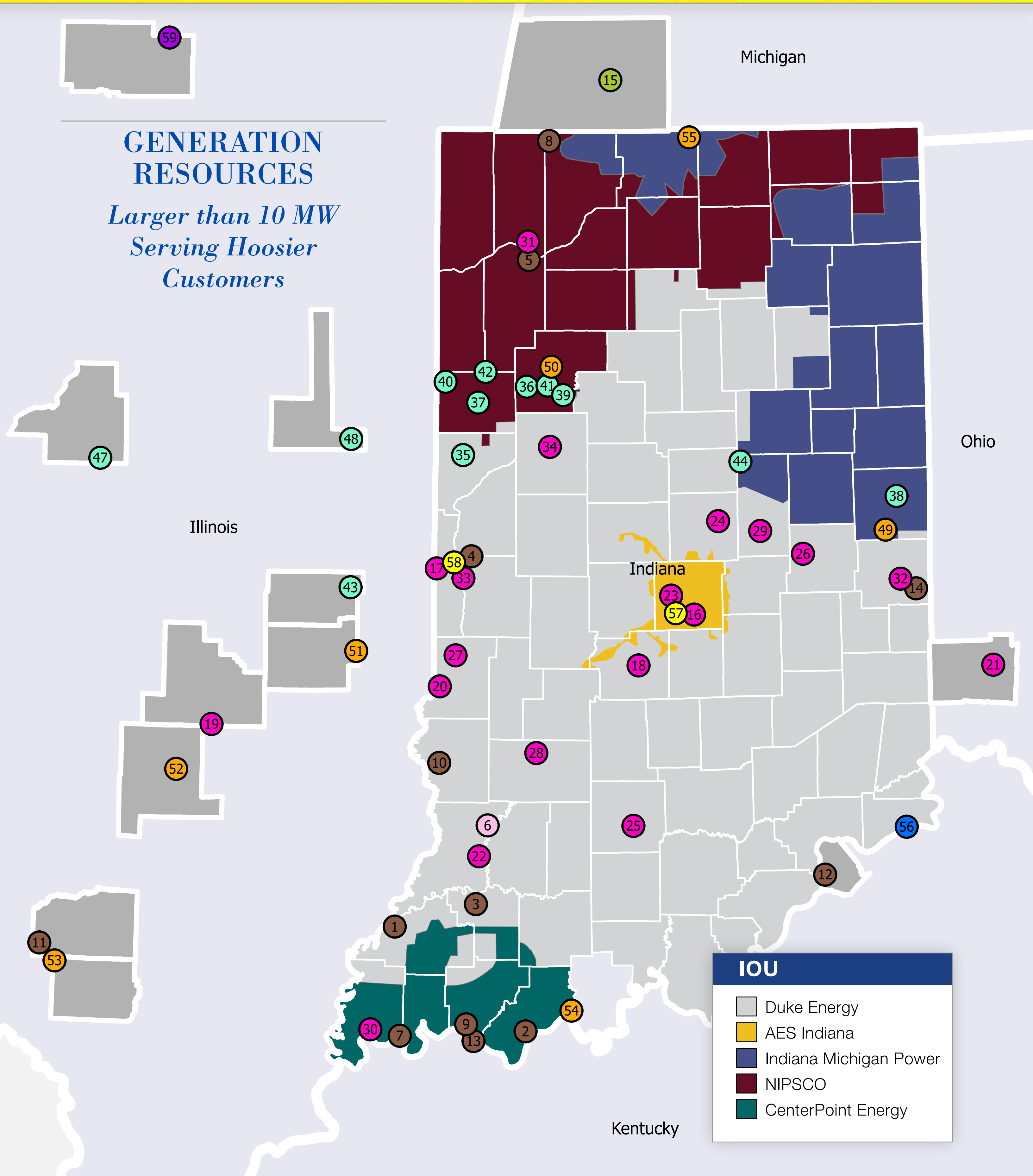
A utility-specific TDSIC plan includes projects to upgrade infrastructure over a five- to seven-year period. After the Commission approves the initial plan, utilities file updates to the plans for ongoing review and recovery of investments. The table below shows the current TDSIC plans that have been approved to invest a total of more than $5.4 billion in eligible projects.

APPROVED TDSIC UTILITY PLANS

Utility Name	TDSIC Cause No.	7-year Plan Approved Investment Amount	7-year Plan Approved Investments to Date	Percent of Approved Amount in Rates
AES Indiana	45264	$1,209,913,988	$321,162,326	26.5%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana	44910	$489,907,691	$344,651,274	70.4%
Duke Energy Indiana	45647	$2,140,185,171	$0	0.00%
NIPSCO	45557	$1,635,535,402	$682,095,190	41.7%
Total		**$5,475,542,252**	**$1,347,908,790**	**24.6%**

GENERATION RESOURCES

Larger than 10 MW Serving Hoosier Customers



Resource Type

- Biomass
- Coal
- Coal/Natural gas
- Hydro
- Natural gas
- Nuclear
- Oil
- Solar
- Wind
- 45 46 * Not shown on map

The following list and accompanying map (on the left) are intended to provide a high-level overview of generation resources that serve Hoosier customers, with certain limitations. The list doesn't include resources that are below 10MW, have multiple locations, like IMPA solar parks, or use landfill gas. It also doesn't include every short-term capacity contract (less than one year) or power purchase agreement between utilities. Furthermore, based on the information gathered from the utilities, the data is more reflective of installed summer rated capacity, rather than accredited capacity, so while this data doesn't show every generation resource, it does capture a significant majority of the ones serving Hoosiers in the state.

COAL

1. Gibson Station Units 1-5 – 3,276.4 MW (Duke, IMPA, WVPA)
2. Rockport Units 1 & 2 – 1,750.2 MW (I&M)
3. Petersburg Units 3-4 – 1,054 MW (AES Indiana)
4. Cayuga Units 1 & 2 – 989.9 MW (Duke)
5. R.M. Schahfer Generating Station Units 17 & 18 – 722 MW (NIPSCO)
6. Edwardsport IGCC – 541.3 MW (Duke)
7. A.B. Brown Generating Station Units 1 & 2 – 485 MW (CenterPoint)
8. Michigan City Unit 12 – 469 MW (NIPSCO)
9. F.B. Culley Generating Station Units 2 & 3 – 360 MW (CenterPoint)
10. Merom Generating Station – 300 MW (Hoosier Energy)
11. Prairie State Generating Company Units 1 & 2 – 286.9 MW (IMPA, WVPA)
12. Trimble County Units 1 & 2 – 158.9 MW (IMPA)
13. Warrick Unit 4 – 150 MW (CenterPoint)
14. Whitewater Valley Station Units 1 & 2 – 96 MW (IMPA)

NUCLEAR

15. Cook Units 1 & 2 – 2,181 MW (I&M)

NATURAL GAS

16. Harding Street Units 4-7 – 916 MW (AES Indiana)
17. Vermillion Units 1-8 – 824.5 MW (Duke, WVPA)
18. Eagle Valley CCGT – 671 MW (AES Indiana)
19. Holland – 627.7 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
20. Sugar Creek Generating Station Units 1 & 2 – 578 MW (NIPSCO)
21. Madison 1-8 – 560 MW (Duke)
22. Wheatland Generating Facility Units 1-4 – 441.2 MW (Duke)
23. Georgetown Units 1-4 – 328 MW (AES Indiana, IMPA)
24. Noblesville Station Units 1-5 – 262.8 MW (Duke)
25. Lawrence Units 1-6 – 257.8 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
26. Henry County Generating Station Units 1-3 – 194.13 MW (Duke, WVPA)
27. Wabash River Highland – 192 MW (WVPA)
28. Worthington – 174 MW (Hoosier Energy)
29. Anderson Station Units 1-3 – 170 MW (IMPA)
30. A.B. Brown Generating Station Units 3 & 4 – 160 MW (CenterPoint)
31. R.M. Schahfer Generating Station Unit 16A & B – 155 MW (NIPSCO)
32. Richmond Station Units 1 & 2 – 85 MW (IMPA)
33. Cayuga Unit 4 – 82.7 MW (Duke)
34. Purdue CHP – 14.7 MW (Duke)

WIND

35. Jordan Creek – 400 MW (NIPSCO)
36. Indiana Crossroads Wind Farm – 300.1 MW (NIPSCO)
37. Fowler Ridge Wind Farm – 200 MW (CenterPoint, I&M)
38. Headwaters Wind Farm – 200 MW (I&M)
39. Meadow Lake V & VI – 175.4 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
40. Benton County Wind Farm – 130.5 MW (Duke, CenterPoint)
41. Rosewater Wind Farm – 100.1 MW (NIPSCO)
42. Hoosier Wind Park – 100 MW (AES Indiana)
43. Broadlands – 100 MW (WVPA)
44. Wildcat Wind Farm – 98.5 MW (I&M)
45. Buffalo Ridge – 50.4 MW (NIPSCO)
46. Barton – 50 MW (NIPSCO)
47. Rail Splitter – 25 MW (Hoosier Energy)
48. Pioneer Trail Wind Farm – 10 MW (WVPA)

SOLAR

49. Riverstart – 200 MW (Hoosier Energy)
50. Indiana Crossroads Solar Park – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
51. Prairie Wolf Solar – 200 MW (WVPA)
52. Dressor Plains Solar – 99 MW (WVPA)
53. Prairie State Solar – 99 MW (WVPA)
54. Troy Solar – 50 MW (CenterPoint)
55. St. Joseph Solar – 20 MW (I&M)

HYDRO

56. Markland Hydroelectric Units 1-3 – 52 MW (Duke)

OIL

57. Harding Street GT1 & GT2 – 38 MW (AES Indiana)
58. Cayuga Unit 3 – 10 MW (Duke)

BIOMASS

59. Livingston Renewable Energy Plant – 17 MW (Hoosier Energy)

INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX

In 2013, the fuel sources for electric power generation meeting Indiana's needs were:

- Coal: 76.3%
- Nuclear: 9.1%
- Natural gas: 7.4%
- Other fuels: 4.3%
- Wind: 2.9%

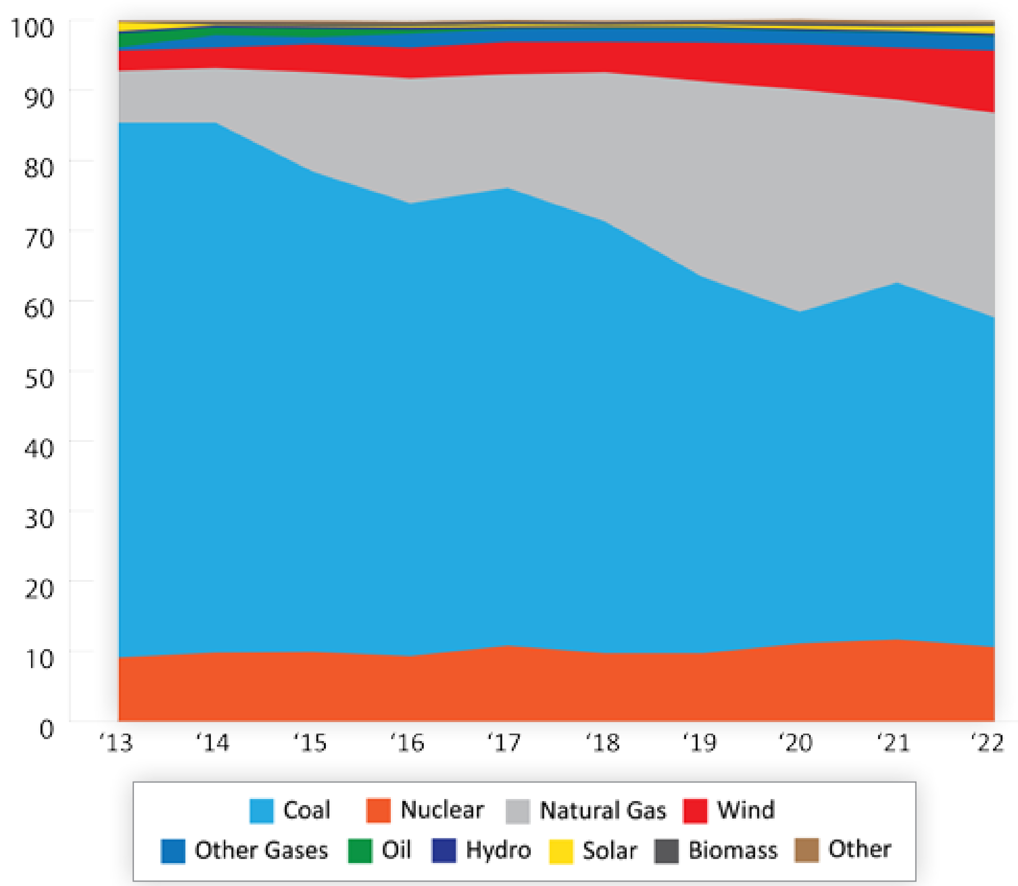
Today, Indiana's fuel mix looks quite different. The fuel mix on an energy basis for the fleet serving Indiana for 2022 was:

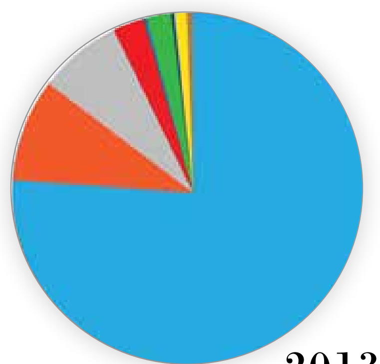
- Coal: 47.0%
- Natural gas: 29.2%
- Nuclear: 10.6%
- Wind: 8.9%
- Other fuels: 4.3%

Although most of Indiana's electrical energy needs are met through coal-fired, natural gas-fired, and nuclear generation at utility-owned facilities, wind and other renewable energy sources are increasingly contributing to the generation of electricity consumed in the state.

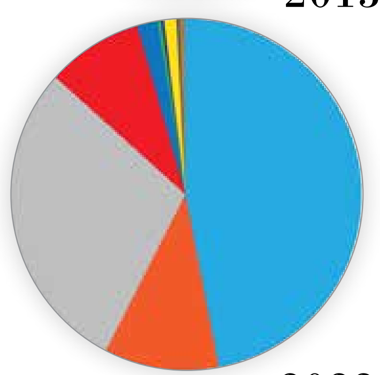
I&M's Cook nuclear plant in Michigan (with approximately 67% of the total production allocated to Indiana) is represented by the nuclear portion of the table. A variety of factors affect the relative shares of each technology, including environmental regulations, market prices, and the continued shift away from fossil fuel generation that is prevalent in the industry, not only in Indiana but across the nation. The graph and chart below show Indiana's diversified generation mix from 2013 through 2022.

INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX





2013



2022

INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX PERCENTAGES (2013-2022)

Technology	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Coal	76.3%	75.6%	68.5%	64.6%	65.3%	61.6%	53.7%	47.3%	50.9%	47.0%
Nuclear	9.1%	9.8%	9.9%	9.3%	10.8%	9.7%	9.7%	11.1%	11.7%	10.6%
Natural Gas	7.4%	7.8%	14.2%	17.8%	16.2%	21.3%	27.9%	31.7%	26.1%	29.2%
Wind	2.9%	2.9%	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%	5.5%	6.5%	7.4%	8.9%
Other Gases	0.4%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%
Oil	2.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Hydro	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Solar	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%
Biomass	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%

Coal Plant Retirements

Indiana has seen 29 coal-fired generation units retire from 2012 to July 1, 2023. Of the units that have retired, only five were less than 50 years old. Environmental regulations caused a number of these units to retire earlier than might have otherwise been the case, but increasingly these units are retiring because they are no longer competitive in power markets with low incremental cost renewables pushing down average wholesale energy prices. Operating expenses combined with ongoing maintenance often causes thermal units to struggle to be economic.

Based on submitted IRPs, Indiana utilities are planning to retire as many as 20 additional coal-fired generation units between 2023 and 2035. It is important to remember that these are projected retirements, not definite. This will be discussed in greater detail later in this section.

RETIRED COAL FIRED UNITS *Since 1-1-2012*

Generating Unit	Owner	Summer Rating (MW)	Retire Date	Age at Retire Date
State Line Unit 1 (1929)	Merchant	197	01-31-12	83
State Line Unit 2 (1929)	Merchant	318	01-31-12	83
Gallagher Unit 1 (1959)	Duke	140	01-31-12	53
Gallagher Unit 3 (1960)	Duke	140	01-31-12	52
Harding Street Unit 3 (1941)	AES Indiana	35	07-01-13	72
Harding Street Unit 4 (1947)	AES Indiana	35	07-01-13	66
Ratts Unit 2 (1970)	Hoosier	121	12-31-14	44
Ratts Unit 1 (1970)	Hoosier	42	03-10-15	45
Tanners Creek Unit 1 (1951)	I&M	145	06-01-15	64
Tanners Creek Unit 2 (1952)	I&M	142	06-01-15	63
Tanners Creek Unit 3 (1953)	I&M	195	06-01-15	62
Tanners Creek Unit 4 (1956)	I&M	500	06-01-15	59
Eagle Valley 3 (1951)	AES Indiana	40	04-15-16	65
Eagle Valley 4 (1953)	AES Indiana	55	04-15-16	63
Eagle Valley 5 (1955)	AES Indiana	61	04-15-16	61
Eagle Valley 6 (1956)	AES Indiana	100	04-15-16	60
Wabash River Unit 2 (1953)	Duke	85	04-15-16	63
Wabash River Unit 3 ((1954)	Duke	85	04-15-16	62
Wabash River Unit 4 (1955)	Duke	85	04-15-16	61
Wabash River Unit 5 (1956)	Duke	95	04-15-16	60
Wabash River Unit 6 (1968)	Duke	318	04-15-16	48
Bailly Unit 7 (1962)	NIPSCO	160	05-31-18	56
Bailly Unit 8 (1968)	NIPSCO	320	05-31-18	50
Petersburg Unit 1 (1967)	AES Indiana	220	05-31-21	54
Gallagher Unit 2 (1958)	Duke	140	06-01-21	62
Gallagher Unit 4 (1961)	Duke	140	06-01-21	59
Schahfer Unit 14 (1976)	NIPSCO	431	10-01-21	45
Schahfer Unit 15 (1979)	NIPSCO	472	10-01-21	42
Petersburg Unit 2 (1969)	AES Indiana	410	05-31-23	54

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The amount of electricity generation from renewable energy sources continues to increase in the state, as does the percentage of electricity consumption that is sourced from renewables. Renewable resources accounted for about one-sixth of the state's generating capacity in 2021 while supplying 10% of the state's total electricity net generation. Wind energy contributed the largest share at 8% of the state's total electricity net generation and solar energy supplied about 1%, while biomass and hydroelectric facilities provided the remainder. In addition to customer-owned net metering and distributed generation tariffs, the Commission has approved construction of utility-scale renewable generation facilities, utility power purchase agreements (PPAs), and feed-in tariffs, which allow utilities to diversify their generation portfolios by purchasing renewable energy. Electric IOUs have increasingly been acquiring renewable generation facilities through build-transfer agreements, also known as purchase and sale agreements, in which the IOU purchases and then operates a renewable generation facility after construction by a third-party developer.

While wind is the most productive source of renewable generation in Indiana, currently, developers of merchant utility scale renewable generation have recently favored solar facilities (as of July 1, 2023).

Wind and solar facilities require a sizeable amount of land, but the direct land use of each facility is only a fraction of the reported facility size. According to a 2009 survey of 172 large-scale wind generation facilities by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), most facilities surveyed reported requiring approximately three-fourths of an acre per 1 MW of production in direct land use, which includes concrete base pads, transmission infrastructure, substations, and permanent access roads. Total land use, however, indicated a typical wind facility requires approximately 100 acres for every 1.2 MW of generation due to the need for uninterrupted airstreams and compliance with setback regulations. With the amount of land needed per MW, a significant amount of undisturbed land remains that may be suitable for ranching or agricultural activity.

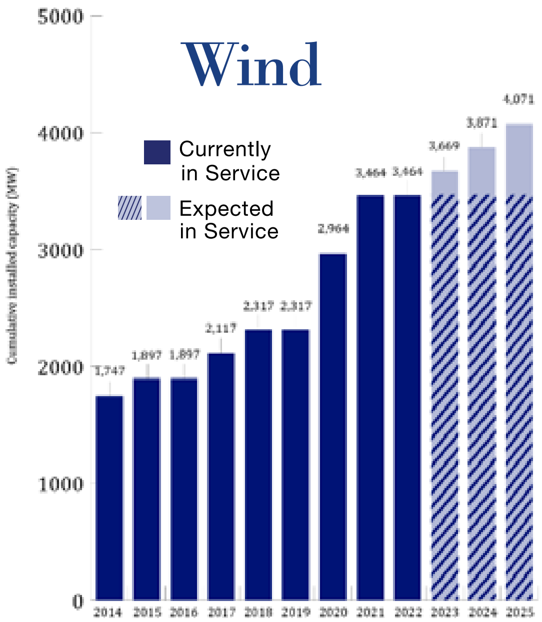
A separate 2012 NREL survey found that solar panels require an average of only approximately 7.3 acres of direct land use per 1 MW of production.

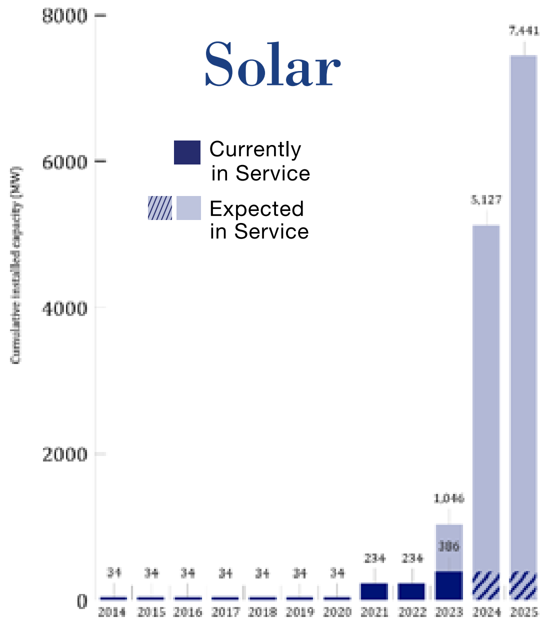
INDIANA MERCHANT RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

	WIND			SOLAR		
	Capacity	No. of Facilities	Acres	Capacity	No. of Facilities	Acres
Operating	3,464.5 MWAC	20	325,701+	386.5 MWAC	6	2,811
Under Construction	204.4 MWAC	1	18,000	1,695 MWAC	6	16,880
Order Issued, but Construction Not Started	402.5 MWAC	2	38,500	6,390.19 MWAC	35	58,387
Petitioner's Declination Request is Pending	–	–	-	874 MWAC	5	8,395
Total	**4071.4 MWAC**	**23**	**382,201+**	**9,345.65 MWAC**	**52**	**86,473**

The "+" above represents the data for three wind farms with unknown acreage.

INDIANA'S MERCHANT RENEWABLE CAPACITY OVER TIME





The charts above show the changes in generation capacity of both wind and solar (for merchant plants only) over the last several years, as well as projected growth based on projects that have filed with the Commission. This chart represents data provided to the Commission as of July 1, 2023.

Batteries can provide system reliability support. While they are expected to be a significant factor in the continued expansion of renewable generation, battery installation in Indiana remains limited. IOUs currently operate or are in the process of bringing online the following battery projects in Indiana:

INDIANA IOU BATTERY PROJECTS

Utility	Location	Battery Type	Battery Capacity	Battery Status
AES Indiana	Indianapolis	Lithium Ion	20 MW	Operating
	Petersburg Energy Center, Pike County	Lithium Ion	60 MW	Planned
CenterPoint	Highway 41 Facility	Lithium Ion	4 MW	Operating
Duke	NSA Crane	Lithium Ion	5 MW	Operating
	Camp Atterbury	Lithium Ion	5 MW	Operating
	Nabb	Lithium Ion	5 MW	Operating
NIPSCO	Calvary Energy Center, White County	Lithium Ion	60 MW	Under Construction
	Dunns Bridge Solar/ Storage Phase II, Jasper County	Lithium Ion	75 MW	Under Construction

Industry Challenges

The MISO and PJM interconnection queues became significantly backlogged in the last few years due to the increased number of new renewable facilities requesting interconnection studies. In 2021, solar facilities represented 51.0% of the MISO central region (Missouri, Illinois and Indiana) interconnection requests, and storage represented approximately 22.2%. In that same year, solar facilities represented 66.5% of PJM Interconnection requests in Indiana, and storage represented approximately 20.3%. The interconnection queue backlogs combined with supply chain constraints have resulted in major delays in the ability of developers to get projects online.

Distributed Energy Resources

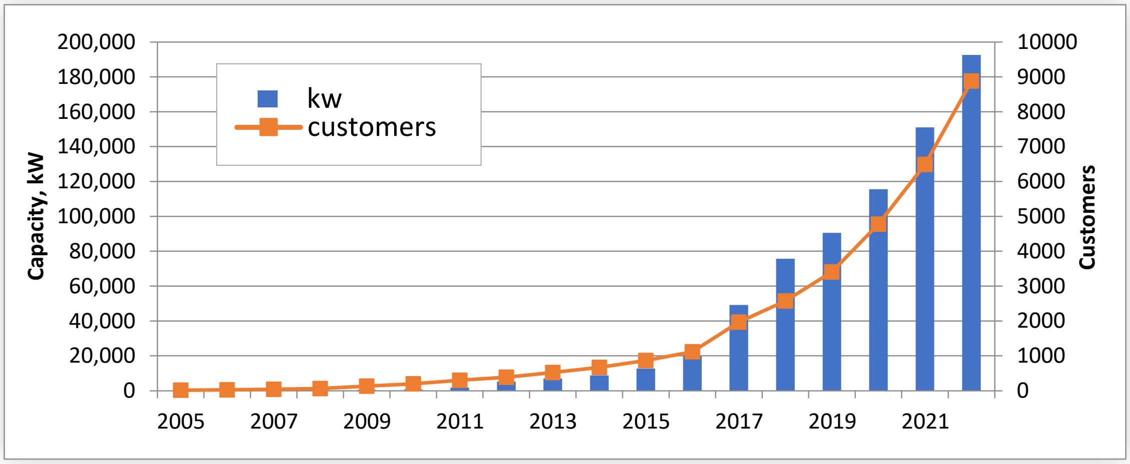
Distributed energy resources (DERs) are electric energy resources that are interconnected to the distribution system and/or operate on the customer side of the meter. DER technologies can produce electricity (e.g., rooftop solar generation), consume electricity (e.g., electric vehicles), store electricity (e.g., batteries), and improve electricity management and consumption (e.g., demand response). These are all energy resources that play a role at the distribution level of the electric grid. Recent increases in customer interest in and adoption of DERs is causing the electric industry to reevaluate how the system is structured and how best to reliably and equitably serve all customers.

Net metering & excess distributed generation

Indiana electric customers may self-supply a portion of their electricity usage by installing renewable energy facilities, such as solar panels, while also relying on their electric utility as a back-up provider. If the amount of electricity the customer receives from the utility is greater than the amount of generation from the customer's facility supplied to the utility, the difference is charged to the customer. If the amount of electricity the customer receives from the utility is less than the amount of generation delivered to the utility from the customer's facility, the customer receives a credit for the excess supply. Under net metering, the netting period is monthly, and the credit is a one-to-one credit at the retail electric rate.

In 2017, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-40 was enacted, which provided for a transition from net metering tariffs to new excess distributed generation tariffs. Customers who installed qualifying facilities before Dec. 31, 2017, remain net metering customers until July 1, 2047, and customers who installed qualifying facilities between Jan. 1, 2018, and June 30, 2022, or until the utility reached 1.5% of its summer peak

INDIANA ELECTRIC IOU NET METERING CAPACITY AND CUSTOMER COUNT



load (whichever is earlier), remain net metering customers until July 1, 2032. With the passing of the transition deadline, June 30, 2022, newly installed qualifying facilities receive a bill credit set at the excess distributed generation rate. Under the statute, the credit for excess distributed generation is the average annual wholesale price plus 25%. The Commission has approved excess distributed generation tariffs filed by all five large electric investor-owned utilities in the state.

Approximately 8,881 customers had installed a total net metering capacity of 192.5 MW as of the end of calendar year 2022.

FERC Order 2222 & HEA 1111

On Sept. 17, 2020, FERC approved Order 2222, which requires RTOs and states to allow distributed energy resources (DERs), individually or through aggregators, to participate directly in all regionally organized wholesale electric markets. Under this rule, RTOs must revise their tariffs to establish DERs and DER aggregators as a type of market participant, which would allow them to register their resources under one or more participation models that accommodate the physical and operational characteristics of those resources. Upon implementation, DERs will be able to participate in day-ahead and real-time energy, capacity, and ancillary services markets run by the RTOs. Because DERs are connected to the electric distribution system regulated by the state, it is important for the state and the Commission to understand the possible impacts of FERC Order 2222.

On Feb. 1, 2022, PJM filed its Order 2222 compliance plan. PJM proposed an effective date of Feb. 2, 2026. OPSI filed generally supportive reply comments on April 1, 2022, and recommended FERC reaffirm that PJM's governing documents can in no way impose requirements or deadlines on state commissions or other state governmental entities that are subject to state law and will not interfere with any matter under state jurisdiction. The IURC filed comments that noted general approval of PJM's deference to state jurisdictional authority, and the deference it gives to the expertise of the distribution utilities regarding the planning and operations of the distribution systems. Subsequently, PJM has responded to requests for additional information from the FERC and has made multiple tariff filings pursuant to FERC orders on compliance. Additional compliance filings are pending as of the time of this report.

MISO filed its Order 2222 compliance plan on April 18, 2022. MISO proposed an effective date of Oct. 1, 2029, with distributed energy aggregated resources able to participate in MISO's Energy and Operating Reserve markets in early 2030. MISO stated that this extended implementation timeline is necessary because other MISO priorities will deliver more benefits, and states and other entities need time to prepare for Order 2222 implementation. OMS filed comments on June 6, 2022, and encouraged FERC to require MISO to implement Order 2222 in a timelier manner than proposed by MISO. OMS supported a compliance timeline for MISO more in line with the timelines of other RTOs.

The IURC filed comments regarding the MISO Order 2222 compliance proposal on June 6, 2022, which noted MISO's identification and recognition regarding areas of jurisdictional authority of the relevant electric retail regulatory authority (RERRA). The comments also noted appreciation for MISO's efforts at distinguishing the various roles and responsibilities. The IURC comments highlight the importance of properly demarcating between federal and RERRA jurisdictional authority, especially for states like Indiana which has utilities participating in more than one RTO. The Commission anticipates an ongoing collaborative process with MISO to further coordinate and refine areas of interest including interconnection, cost allocation, double counting, double compensation, operational overrides and disputes, other areas of dispute resolution, and operational oversight and control.

House Enrolled Act 1111

In anticipation of the need to develop rules responsive to FERC Order 2222, the Indiana General Assembly passed House Enrolled Act No. 1111, which was signed into law and codified as Ind. Code chapter 8-1-40.1 on March 10, 2022. The new chapter directs the Commission to adopt rules "that the commission determines to be necessary to implement Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order No. 2222 concerning distributed energy resources and distributed energy resource aggregators."

In an open, transparent stakeholder process led by the Commission's Office of General Counsel, Commission staff held educational sessions regarding FERC Order 2222 in December 2022 and February 2023. Starting in June 2023, monthly roundtable discussions are being held that include consumer advocates, utilities, and other interested stakeholders, in order to develop issues lists and possible future implementation actions that may be necessary with regards to FERC Order 2222 and the RTOs' compliance plans.

IMPACT OF FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The impact of federal environmental regulations is greater in Indiana than in most other states because of Indiana's historical use of coal for most of its electricity generation. Coal-fired power plants generated 47.0% of the projected electric generation by fuel type for Indiana customers in 2022, down from 76.3% in 2012. Nationally, 19.5% of electricity was generated from coal, down from 39.1% in 2013, according to U.S. Energy Information Administration data.

Electric utilities undertake a great deal of planning to ensure compliance with federal and state environmental regulations. There are several federal regulations that have been updated, including the following:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPAs) Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2014. The rule has been in effect and undergone many changes over the last several years due to court decisions and EPA actions. On March 15, 2023, the EPA released the final rule to require upwind states to reduce emissions of the ozone precursor nitrogen oxide (NOx) from electric generating units (EGUs) and certain stationary industrial sources, in accordance with EPA's 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Indiana continues to be included in the group of 23 affected states. The new rule provides for ozone season (May 1-September 30) NOx reductions from utility units beginning in 2023 and from certain industrial stationary sources by 2026. According to the EPA, to achieve the remaining needed emissions reductions from power plants, the final rule sets emissions budgets that decline over time based on the level of reductions achievable through phased installation of state-of-the-art emissions controls at power plants starting in 2024. The final rule's 2027 budget for power plants reflects a 50% reduction from 2021 ozone season NOx emissions levels.

- U.S. EPA's Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) was originally promulgated in 2012. Following several court decisions and changes in opinion by the U.S. EPA, on Jan. 31, 2022, the U.S. EPA reversed its previous stance to reaffirm that MATS standards are "appropriate and necessary", which allowed the U.S. EPA to begin enforcing the rule again. The MATS rule remains in effect. On April 3, 2023, the EPA proposed to strengthen and update the MATS rule to reflect recent developments in control technologies and the performance of these plants. This proposed rule reflects the most significant changes to the rule since its inception in 2012. According to EPA, the proposal also fulfills EPA's responsibility under the Clean Air Act to periodically re-evaluate its standards considering advancements in pollution control technologies to determine whether revisions are necessary. Among several initiatives, EPA is proposing to further limit the emission of non-mercury hazardous air pollutant (HAP) metals from existing coal-fired power plants by significantly reducing the emission standard for filterable particulate matter (fPM), which is designed to control non-mercury HAP metals.

- In May 2023, the U.S. EPA announced a significant new proposed rule entitled Greenhouse Gas Standards and Guidelines for Fossil Fuel-Fired Power Plants. EPA is proposing Clean Air Act emission limits and guidelines for carbon dioxide (CO2) from fossil fuel-fired power plants. The proposals would set limits for new gas-fired combustion turbines, existing coal, oil and gas-fired steam generating units, and certain existing gas-fired combustion turbines. Consistent with EPA's traditional approach to establishing pollution standards for power plants under section 111 of the Clean Air Act, the proposed standards are based on technologies such as carbon capture and sequestration/storage (CCS), low-GHG hydrogen co-firing, and natural gas co-firing, which can be applied directly to power plants that use fossil fuels to generate electricity. The EPA also proposes to repeal the previously proposed Affordable Clean Energy rule. On June 12, 2023, EPA extended the comment period on the proposal to Aug. 8, 2023. A final rule is expected in 2024, likely followed by challenges in the courts.

- The U.S. EPA's final Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities rule became effective in October 2015. The rule establishes a comprehensive set of requirements for the disposal of coal combustion residuals (CCR), commonly known as coal ash, from coal-fired power plants. On Aug. 28, 2020, the U.S. EPA finalized revisions to its CCR rule. These changes would generally give states more ability to manage coal ash issues and incorporate the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act. In May 2023, EPA proposed changes to the CCR regulations for inactive surface impoundments at inactive electric utility facilities, referred to as "legacy CCR surface impoundments". The proposed requirements largely mirror those put into place through regulation in 2015 for inactive impoundments at active facilities. This notice is in response to the Aug. 21, 2018, court decision that vacated and remanded the provision of the 2015 CCR rule that exempted inactive impoundments at inactive electric facilities.

- In September 2015, the U.S. EPA finalized its Steam Electric Power Generating Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) rule, which includes requirements for wastewater from power plants, including ash handling and scrubber wastewaters. On Aug. 31, 2020, EPA finalized the Steam Electric Reconsideration Rule that establishes effluent limits for flue gas desulfurization wastewater and for bottom ash transport water applicable to existing steam electric power generators. In 2021, the U.S. EPA initiated a supplemental rulemaking to strengthen certain discharge limits in the Steam Electric Power Generating category, finding that opportunities for improvement exist. In March 2023, the U.S. EPA issued Proposed Supplemental Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards. This proposed regulation would establish more stringent discharge standards for three wastewaters generated at coal fired power plants: flue gas desulfurization wastewater, bottom ash transport water, and combustion residual leachate. The proposed rule also includes implementation flexibilities where appropriate. For example, acknowledging that some plants have installed, or are in the process of installing, additional treatment technologies to meet the 2015 and 2020 regulations, the proposed regulation allows additional time for these plants to come into compliance with the requirements in this proposed regulation. In addition, recognizing that some coal-fired power plants are in the process of closing or switching to less polluting fuels such as natural gas, the proposed regulation also allows these plants to continue to meet the 2015 and 2020 regulation requirements instead of the requirements contained in this proposal.

INDIANA'S ELECTRICITY OUTLOOK

The State Utility Forecasting Group (SUFG) was established by Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-3.5 to provide an independent forecast of Indiana's electricity needs. The most recent report is "Indiana Electricity Projections: The 2021 Forecast" which can be found here: *www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/sufg/docs/publications/2021%20forecast%20final.pdf.*

The 2021 forecast projects electricity usage to decrease somewhat through 2025, then grow through the remainder of the forecast period, with overall growth at a rate of 0.21% per year over the 20-year forecast. This compares to 0.67% in the 2019 forecast. The 2021 forecast is for lower growth in the commercial (-1.02% vs. -0.10%) and industrial sectors (0.53% vs. 1.26%) compared to the 2019 projections, while the residential sector is higher (0.61% vs. 0.45%). The peak demand is projected to exhibit almost no growth with an average annual increase of just 0.02% in the next 20 years, compared to 0.06% in the 2019 forecast. The 2021 projection of peak demand growth corresponds to about 5 MW of increased peak demand every year. The 2021 forecast indicates that the state does not need significant additional resources until 2026. The projection shows a need for a mix of natural gas-fired combustion turbines and combined cycle units with wind and solar capacity.

Although the first year in which Indiana requires additional resources is predicted to be 2026, the Aurora model finds it economic to add resources earlier. This result continues through 2028, with the reserve requirement determining resource additions afterwards. Long-term resource needs are projected to be about 4,185 MW by 2030, but this is lower than the amount forecast in 2019 by approximately 1,500 MW. By 2039, Indiana will need an additional 22,172 MW (this includes retirements that are projected to occur before this time). It is important to note that SUFG does not advocate any specific means of achieving the resource needs or the location. The SUFG's Indiana Electricity Projections reports are available at: *www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/sufg/resources/publications.php*.

The SUFG's forecast lists Indiana average electricity prices in 2022 to be 12.61 cents/kWh and predicts that price will increase to 14.45 cents/kWh in 2025 and to 14.65 cents/kWh in 2030.

Several factors determine price projections. These include costs associated with future resources required to meet future load, costs associated with continued operation of existing infrastructure, and fuel costs. Costs are included for transmission and distribution of electricity in addition to generation. Environmental rules that are in place at the time the forecast was prepared are included, while proposed and potential future rules are not.

Ind. Code § 8-1-8.8-14 requires the SUFG to conduct an annual study on the use, availability, and economics of using wind, solar, photovoltaics, dedicated energy crops, organic waste biomass, and hydropower. The clean energy resources are listed in Ind. Code § 8-1-37-4(a)(1) through Ind. Code § 8-1-37-4(a)(6). The Commission may also direct the SUFG to study the use of additional clean energy resources in the state. The SUFG's 2022 Indiana Renewable Energy Resources Study is available on the SUFG's website at: *www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/sufg*.

LOOKING FORWARD – GENERATION

Indiana's Commission-regulated electric utilities are required to supply power from an integrated portfolio of resources at the lowest reasonable cost, while providing safe and reliable service. To accomplish this, utilities must strategically plan on both a short-term and long-term basis, a process known as integrated resource planning. Each IOU, IMPA, Hoosier Energy, and WVPA are required to submit regular integrated resource plans (IRPs) to the Commission.

Integrated Resource Planning

To ensure adequate resources have been planned to meet their ongoing and future cost-effective reliable service obligations, these utilities employ state-of-the-art tools and engage in a rigorous stakeholder process to develop credible IRPs. IRPs evaluate a broad range of feasible and economically viable resource alternatives – including utility- and customer-owned resources, energy efficiency, and demand response – over a 20-year planning period. Energy efficiency refers to measures or technologies that reduce the consumption of energy, while demand response refers to measures, technologies, or incentives and pricing programs that reduce or curtail usage during periods of peak demand.

These utilities submit an IRP once every three years on a staggered schedule, pursuant to the Commission's IRP rule, Indiana Administrative Code 170 IAC 4-7. Five public advisory sessions were held by AES Indiana in preparation of their IRP submitted Dec. 1, 2022. Four public advisory sessions were held by CenterPoint Energy Indiana South in preparation of their IRP submitted on May 26, 2023.

Both Hoosier Energy and IMPA submitted their most recent IRPs on Nov. 2, 2020. WVPA submitted an IRP on Nov. 1, 2021; NIPSCO on Nov. 15, 2021; Duke on Dec. 15, 2021; and I&M on Jan. 31, 2022.

IRPs are analytically challenging and complex and affect virtually all aspects of utility operations and long-term objectives. To address the inherent complexities of IRPs, the Commission hosts an annual Contemporary Issues Technical Conference to discuss IRPs. The Commission, with the assistance of various stakeholders, invites experts to discuss methods for addressing complex issues. The 2023 Contemporary Issues Technical Conference will take place on Oct. 20, 2023.

Energy efficiency and demand response programs are also examined within the utilities' IRPs.

Historically, resource additions were driven by load growth, but this is generally not the case anymore. New resources are driven largely by the retirement of existing coal units for various reasons. A significant focus of resource plans over the last five years has been when to replace/retire existing facilities with new generation, considering new technology, economics, and policy changes. A table with the projected list of coal-fired unit retirements through 2035 based on publicly announced changes or utilities' most recent IRPs, can be found on the following page.

PROJECTED COAL FIRED UNIT RETIREMENTS THROUGH 2035

Generating Unit	Owner	Summer Rating (MW)	Projected Retire Date	Age at Retire Date
Brown Unit 1 (1979)	CenterPoint	245	10-31-23	44
Brown Unit 2 (1986)	CenterPoint	245	10-31-23	37
Merom Unit 1 (1983)	Hallador Power	501	12-31-25	42
Merom Unit 2 (1982)	Hallador Power	482	12-31-25	43
Culley Unit 2 (1966)	CenterPoint	90	12-31-25	52
Warrick Unit 4 (ALCOA, 1970))	CenterPoint	150	12-31-23	53
Schahfer 17 (1983)	NIPSCO	361	12-31-25	42
Schahfer 18 (1986)	NIPSCO	361	12-31-25	39
Gibson Unit 5 (1982)	Duke	620	5-31-25	39
Michigan City Unit 12 (1974)	NIPSCO	469	12-31-28*	54
Cayuga Unit 1 (1970)	Duke	500	5-31-27	57
Cayuga Unit 2 (1972)	Duke	495	5-31-27	55
Rockport Unit 1 (1984)	IM Power	1300	12-31-28	44
Rockport Unit 2 (1989)	IM Power	1300	12-31-28	39
Whitewater Valley Unit 1 (1955)	IMPA	30	5-31-34	79
Whitewater Valley Unit 2 (1973)	IMPA	60	5-31-34	61
Gibson Unit 4 (1979)	Duke	622	5-31-29	50
Gibson Unit 3 (1978)	Duke	630	5-31-29	51
Gibson Unit 1 (1976)	Duke	630	5-31-35	59
Gibson Unit 2 (1975)	Duke	630	5-31-35	60

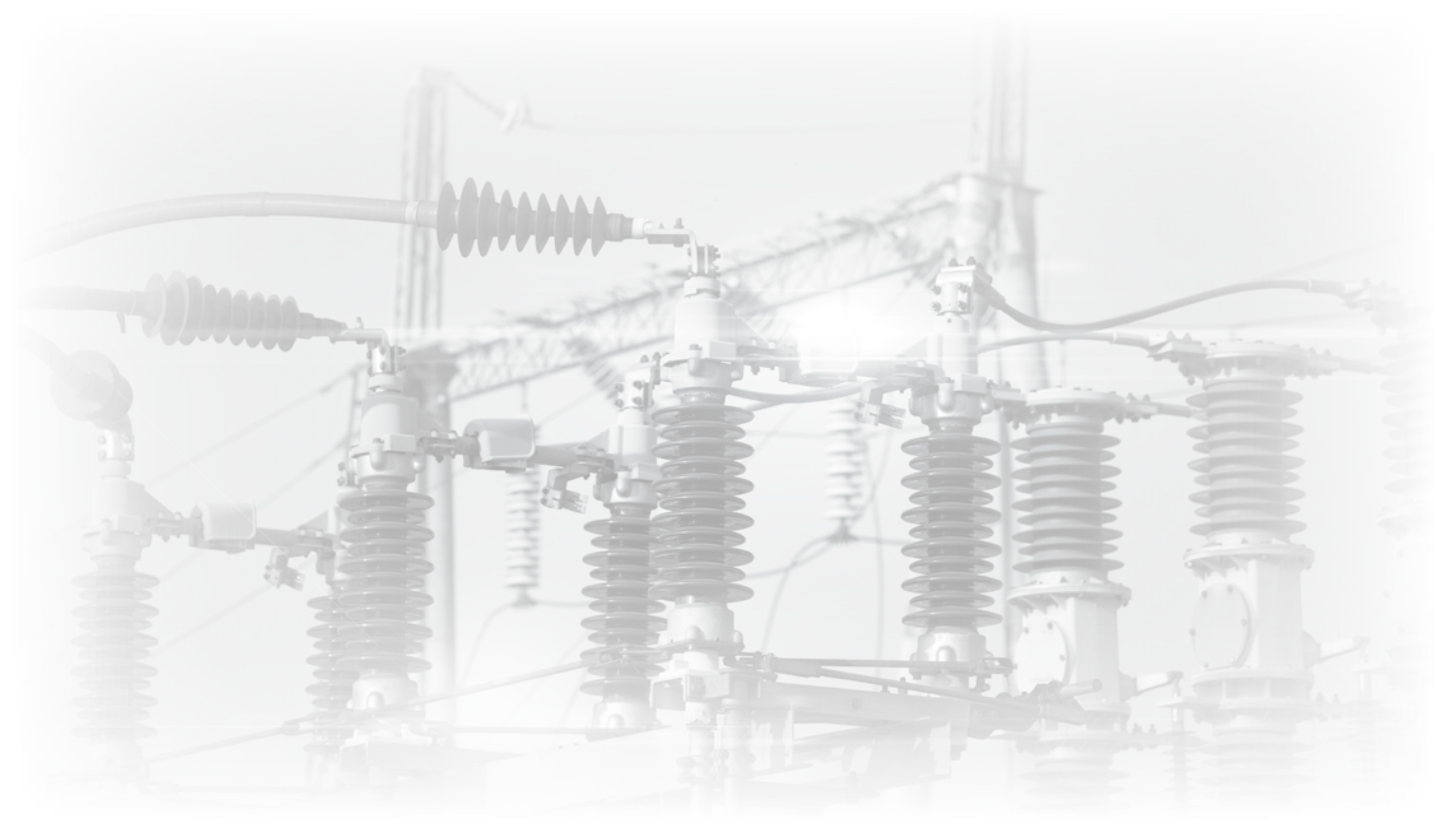
**May retire as early as 12-31-26*

Projected Replacement Generation

IRPs prepared by Indiana utilities have always had to account for a complex and rapidly changing planning environment, but this circumstance has been highlighted by many factors. Recent IRPs submitted to the Commission have had to contend with the recent substantial increase in commodity prices, especially oil and natural gas prices, which occurred with the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and supply chain challenges that have hit solar and storage resources particularly hard. Significant policy changes affecting electric utility resource choices were also implemented. In 2022, Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) into law which provides a 10-year extension for the Production Tax Credits (PTC) and Investment Tax Credits (ITC) for wind, solar and storage resources at their full incentive levels.

Generally, recent IRPs project adding significant incremental resources that include solar, battery energy storage, and some natural gas combustion turbines and wind over the next three to five years. It is unclear at this time how these near-term resource plans might be impacted by the substantial increase in commodity prices, supply chain issues, or the IRA. Recent utility requests for proposals (RFPs) have received fewer total resources being offered by respondents with much higher prices than were received in response to similar RFPs issued in recent years. It is unclear how the lengthy RTO interconnection queues have impacted developer proposals, but the long interconnection process is making resource acquisition by utilities more uncertain for the near term.

IRPs being developed now will be able to provide a better understanding of how these market challenges play out when fully accounted for in the planning and analysis of resource decisions.



2023 COMMISSION ANALYSIS OF THE ABILITY OF THE INDIANA PUBLIC UTILITIES TO PROVIDE FOR RELIABLE ELECTRIC SERVICE

In 2021, the Indiana General Assembly passed House Enrolled Act 1520 (HEA 1520), which established a reporting process to provide transparent and timely monitoring of electric utility resource availability to the Commission and other Indiana governmental leaders. HEA 1520, now in statute as Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-13, calls for an annual reporting mechanism for Indiana electric utilities to identify how they plan to meet their customers' electricity needs in the near-term. The relevant code was modified by the General Assembly in 2023 for future reporting years to capture the advent of the four-season capacity construct of MISO, lower the reasonability threshold capacity market dependence, and consolidate the Commission report into this annual reporting vehicle. The standalone *2022 Commission Analysis of the Ability of the Indiana Public Utilities to Provide Reliable Electric Service* provides an extensive Background on System Reliability Planning to complement your understanding of this year's analysis: *www.in.gov/iurc/files/HEA1520-Report-10.5.2022-Final.pdf*.

HEA 1520 draws upon the underlying statutory framework of Indiana's vertically integrated electric utility structure and the service obligation it places on the franchised utility provider, or in the case of the rural electric membership cooperatives (REMCs) and municipalities, their coordinated wholesale energy provider. Notwithstanding this Indiana service structure, the individual utility resource portfolio transition occurs within a broader ongoing regional transition. As partners through their regional grid management organizations (Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) and PJM Interconnection, Inc. (PJM)), Indiana utilities both support and draw from other utilities. In effect, each partner in the regional transmission organization (RTO) is in some measure dependent on the other partners to accomplish the desired interconnected system reliability across the region. While acknowledging this interconnectedness of the partners, in the HEA 1520 oversight exercise, the Commission undertakes an evaluation of how the Indiana-specific partners collectively and individually satisfy their obligation to provide reliable electric service to Hoosiers.

HEA 1520 requires each utility to file a report with the Commission that provides specific information for each of the next three resource planning years (PYs). The information includes identification of resources the utility will use to provide service and is to be delineated as generating facilities owned and operated by the electric utility, generating resource capacity the utility has procured under contract, and the amount of demand response resources available to the utility under contracts and tariffs. In addition, the utility must provide a comparison of its resource portfolio to the established planning reserve margin requirement and the reliability adequacy metrics of the utility, as forecasted for the three planning years covered by the report. The utilities timely submitted their reports for the prompt planning year 2023/24, and the subsequent two-years, 2024/25 and 2025/26. Commission staff reviewed the utility reports and commenced an initial analysis and deliberation to determine if there were any concerns that rose to the level of immediate elevation and investigation. In the absence of such concern, the staff continued its internal analysis and created the summarized data on the next page. To afford the confidentiality provided in the statute, the Commission aggregates our presentation of the data at the level of the four MISO IOUs (Duke Energy Indiana (DEI), Northern Indiana Power Service Co (NIPSCO), Indianapolis Power and Light (IPL) d/b/a AES Indiana, Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co (SIGECO) d/b/a CenterPoint Indiana South, collectively the MISO IOUs) and all the reporting utilities (MISO IOUs plus Indiana Michigan Power Co (I&M), Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA), Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (Hoosier Energy), and Wabash Valley Power Alliance (WVPA), collectively All Reporting).

In the following tables, the contracted amounts include declared bilateral contracts not yet executed and the Reliability Adequacy Metric (RAM) is a measure of dependence on the RTO clearing auction. RAM values less than zero indicate utility pre-auction resources are more than needed to meet required planning requirements.

The utility data submissions confirm the ongoing generation portfolio transition and provide visibility to its near-term pace. A review of the longer-term utility IRPs makes plain that, while each utility is progressing its own transition with slightly different timing, the near-term period finds Indiana at the early stages of the implementation phase. The data identifies that the next two years are expected to see solar and wind resources enter the resource portfolio while coal-based resources exit. Certainly, the transition for a system as complex as the electric ecosystem should be expected to face challenges as it moves through this dynamic transitional period. Challenges that have arisen, or may yet arise, in the portfolio transition will benefit from proactive planning, resource optionality and flexibility, and timely completion of identified action items to address them. The Commission analysis supports a finding that the public utilities' plans and their anticipated reasonable actions to implement such plans enables their ability to provide reliable electric service to Indiana customers and for them to meet their planning reserve margin requirement (PRMR) for the next three planning years.

MISO IOUS RESOURCE PRMR SHARE FOR EACH PY *(Summer/ Winter)*

	PY 23/24		PY 24/25		PY 25/26	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
MISO IOUs owned	82%	83%	82%	88%	90%	87%
MISO IOUs contracted	18%	14%	9%	9%	9%	4%
MISO IOUs DR	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%
MISO IOUs RAM	-4%	0%	4%	-1%	-4%	5%

ALL REPORTING UTILITIES RESOURCE PRMR SHARE FOR EACH PY *(Summer/ Winter)*

	PY 23/24		PY 24/25		PY 25/26	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
All Reporting owned	78%	78%	76%	79%	81%	78%
All Reporting contracted	23%	20%	19%	19%	19%	13%
All Reporting DR	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%
All Reporting RAM	-5%	-1%	1%	-2%	-5%	4%

UTILITY-OWNED COAL RESOURCE AND SOLAR/ WIND RESOURCE PRMR SHARE

	PY 23/24		PY 24/25		PY 25/26	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
MISO IOUs Coal-Share	52%	48%	46%	46%	45%	41%
MISO IOUs Solar & Wind Share	2%	2%	6%	3%	16%	5%
All Reporting Coal-Share	43%	40%	37%	37%	37%	33%

RECENT LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

Five Pillars of Electric Service (HEA 1007)

In House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1007, effective July 1, 2023, the Indiana General Assembly established in statute that it is the continuing policy of the state that decisions concerning Indiana's electric generation resource mix, energy infrastructure, and electric service ratemaking constructs must consider the following attributes of electric utility service: reliability, affordability, resiliency, stability, and environmental sustainability. These attributes, referred to as the "Five Pillars," are consistent with the recommendations approved by the 21st Century Energy Policy Development Task Force.

In response, the Commission adopted GAO 2023-04 on June 28, 2023, providing guidelines for a utility providing information, discussions, and evidence regarding the "Five Pillars" in its case-in-chief for any case filed with the Commission concerning the utility's generation resource mix, energy infrastructure, and electric service ratemaking constructs after June 30, 2023.

HEA 1007 also tasked the Commission with conducting a comprehensive study on the topic of performance-based ratemaking for electricity suppliers. The study must take into consideration various aspects of performance-based ratemaking, such as multi-year rate plans, index-driven revenue formulas, and performance incentive mechanisms, and include recommendations on the appropriate design, framework, and requirements. The study is to be completed by Oct. 1, 2025.

Finally, HEA 1007 amended Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-13, commonly referred to as the HEA 1520 report statute, to reduce the amount of electricity a utility could purchase from capacity markets to meet demand from 30% to 15% starting after June 30, 2023. It also required utilities to include information on the spring and fall unforced capacities starting after June 30, 2026.

Utility Scale Battery Energy Storage Systems (HEA 1173)

HEA 1173 states that a person after June 30, 2023, cannot construct a new utility scale battery energy storage system (BESS) or expand the capacity of an existing system by more than 10% without the prior approval of the Department of Homeland Security. The Act also requires that a new BESS, or expansion of an existing BESS, comply with the National Fire Protection Association's standard for stationary energy storage systems (NFPA 855). The Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission may adopt rules setting standards for the installation and operation of a utility scale BESS.

Utility Deferred Costs and Accounting Practices (HEA 1417)

HEA 1417 provides that a public utility, municipal utility, or a not-for-profit utility may create a regulatory asset for costs incurred or to be incurred if the specific costs are not already included in the utility's rates. Preapproval by the Commission is not necessary for the creation of the regulatory asset but future recovery of the deferred costs must be determined by the Commission to be reasonable before they can be included in rates and recovered from customers.

HEA 1417 also includes amendments that clarify that depreciation rates shall be calculated to recover a reasonable estimate of the future cost of removing retired assets. A utility may account for any asset retirement obligations and recover through rates reasonable and prudently incurred costs associated with the asset retirement obligations that have not already been recovered from customers through depreciation rates.

Transmission Right of First Refusal (HEA 1420)

HEA 1420 modifies Ind. Code chapter 8-1-38 by expanding the transmission facilities for which an incumbent electric transmission owner can exercise a right-of-first refusal (ROFR) for qualifying transmission facility projects, excluding a transmission line installed for the purpose of interconnecting an electric generation facility to facilities owned by the transmission owner. The ROFR applies to RTO approved projects for the construction of new transmission facilities or the upgrade of existing facilities. The Act requires an electric transmission owner exercising the ROFR to use a competitive bidding process for engineering, procurement, or construction contracts.

CPCN Order Issuance and CWIP Treatment for Natural Gas (HEA 1421)

HEA 1421 contained modifications to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.5 (Certificate of Need or CPCN) and Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.8. The CPCN statute was modified to require the Commission to issue an order granting or denying a certificate request no later than 240 days after the date the utility applied for the certificate and submitted the supporting testimony to the Commission. A certificate request involves a utility seeking Commission approval to build, buy, or lease a generation facility.

Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.8 has a stated purpose, in part, of encouraging the construction of new energy production or generating facilities that increase the in-state capacity to provide for current and anticipated energy demand at a competitive price. HEA 1421 included language that provides for specified financial incentives to also apply to the construction or repowering of a natural gas facility that displaces electricity generated by an existing coal-fired facility.

Financial incentives for qualifying clean energy projects can only occur if the timely recovery of costs and expenses incurred during the construction and operation of the project is found to be just and reasonable. It must be demonstrated by the utility that timely recovery of construction financing costs will result in a gross financing cost savings over the life of the project.

HEA 1421 also eliminated the ability to create a financial incentive allowing up to three percentage points added to the shareholder return on equity for qualifying projects.

On June 14, 2023, the Commission issued GAO 2023-03, setting a standard procedural schedule to help assure that CPCN cases submitted under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.5 will be completed within the 240-day timeframe.

Review of Plant Closures (SEA 9)

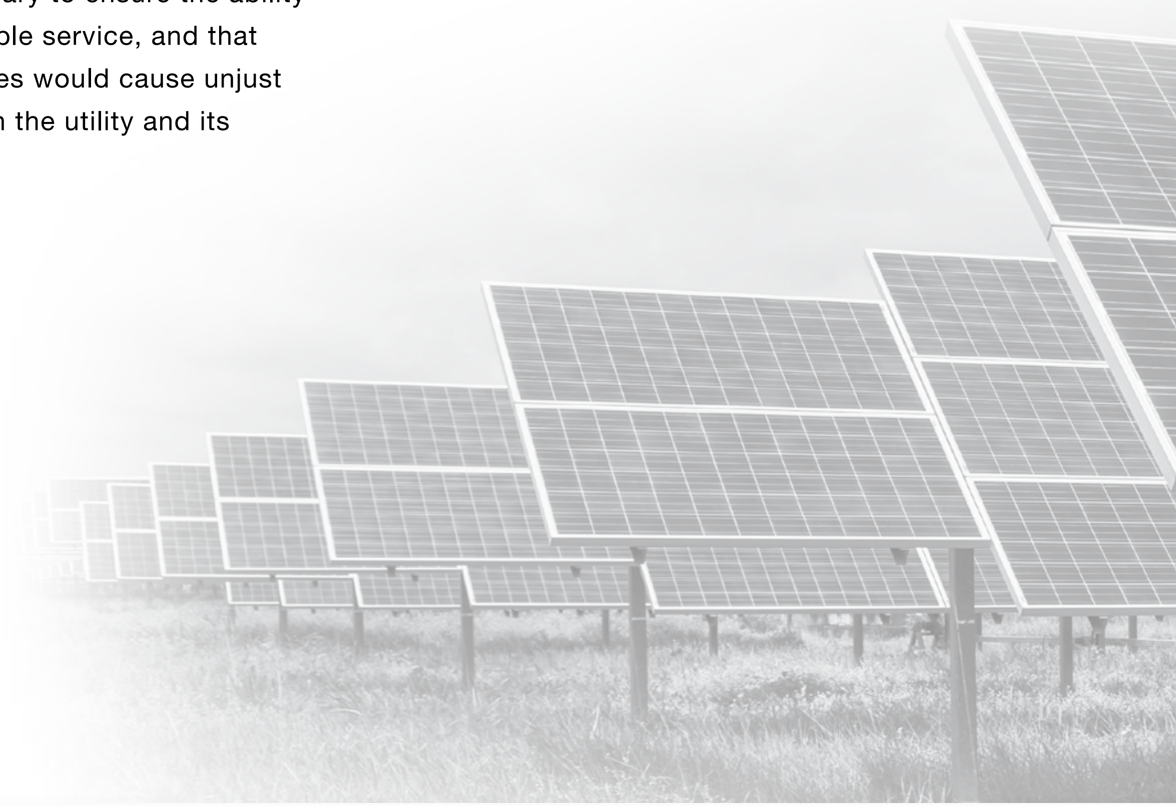
SEA 9 modified Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.5 (Certificate of Need or CPCN) by requiring a utility to notify the Commission if the utility decides to retire, sell, or transfer a generation facility 80 megawatts or larger, and the retirement was not included or is taking place earlier than specified in the utility's most recent integrated resource plan. Upon receipt of the notification, the Commission may investigate and examine the impact of the utility's decision on its ability to meet the utility's planning reserve margin requirements or other federal reliability requirements.

Before July 1, 2026, if a utility intends to retire, sell, or transfer a generation facility 80 megawatts or larger not specified in the utility's most recent IRP, the Commission shall not allow the utility's depreciation rates to be changed to account for the unplanned action timing. The exception is if the Commission finds an adjustment to the depreciation rates is necessary to ensure the ability of the utility to provide reliable service, and that unadjusted depreciation rates would cause unjust and unreasonable impact on the utility and its customers.

SEA 9 makes clear that the added reporting requirements under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.5 do not apply to utility actions necessary to comply with a federal consent decree or if the generation facility sells exclusively to the wholesale market.

SEA 9 amends Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.4 (Federally Mandated Requirements for Energy Utilities) by clarifying that federally mandated costs are costs the utility has incurred or estimates it will incur for a compliance project. These compliance project costs may be incurred before the utility's application for project approval by the Commission or an order by the Commission regarding the utility application. The Commission action qualifies the costs for recovery if the compliance project costs are determined to be just and reasonable.

Another modification to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.4 stated that an application by a utility for a compliance project certificate must be filed either before or within a reasonable time with respect to any federally mandated compliance project date.



Solar Panel and Wind Power Equipment Disposal Study (SEA 33)

SEA 33 directs the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) to conduct a study concerning the decommissioning and disposal of solar panels and wind power devices located in Indiana. IDEM is required to consider several factors in preparing the study and may consult with the Commission as necessary. The report is to be completed by Oct. 1, 2024.

Small Modular Nuclear Reactors (SEA 176)

SEA 176 for small modular nuclear reactors changed the generating capacity from 350 megawatts to 470 megawatts for certificates under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.5 and for financial incentives for utility investments in clean energy projects under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.8.

2023 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

Energy Division~ Natural Gas

Energy Division~ Natural Gas

REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

In Indiana, the Commission regulates the rates, charges, and terms of service for intrastate pipelines and local gas distribution companies (LDCs). The Commission reviews gas cost adjustments (GCAs), financial arrangements, service territory requests, and conducts investigatory proceedings. It also analyzes various forms of alternative regulatory proposals, such as rate decoupling, rate adjustment mechanisms, and customer choice initiatives.

The Commission has full regulatory authority over 17 natural gas distribution utilities in Indiana whose 2022 annual operating revenues totaled over $2.38 billion *(See Appendix I)*. These utilities maintain plants in service of approximately $8.91 billion and serve roughly 1.99 million customers. Of the utilities regulated by the Commission, 15 are investor-owned utilities (IOUs), with the remaining two being a not-for-profit and a municipality. Citizens Gas, Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC (NIPSCO), Indiana Gas Company, Inc. d/b/a CenterPoint Energy Indiana North (previously Vectren North), and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company d/b/a CenterPoint Energy Indiana South (previously Vectren South), represent the four largest natural gas utilities in the state and collectively serve approximately 96% of the state's natural gas customers. *See Appendix J* for the list of gas utilities under Commission rate jurisdiction.

Investor-Owned Utilities

IOUs are for-profit enterprises funded by debt (bonds) and equity (stock). The largest natural gas IOUs regulated by the Commission are NIPSCO and CenterPoint Energy Indiana.

- NIPSCO is a subsidiary of NiSource, Inc., headquartered and based in Merrillville, Indiana. The natural gas utility serves approximately 859,000 customers in northern Indiana.

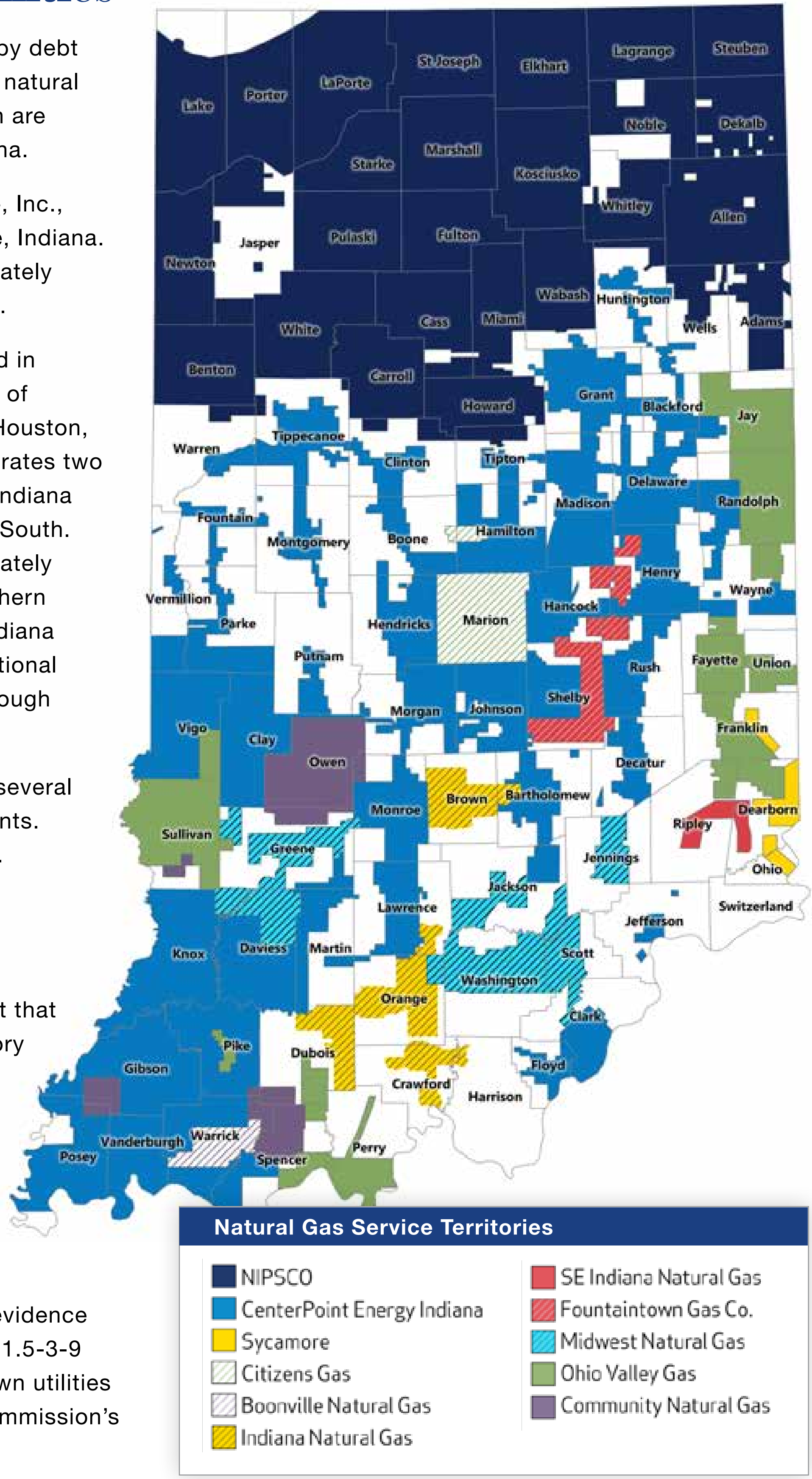
- CenterPoint Energy Indiana is based in Evansville, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of CenterPoint Energy headquartered in Houston, Texas. CenterPoint Energy Indiana operates two separate entities: CenterPoint Energy Indiana North and CenterPoint Energy Indiana South. The natural gas utility serves approximately 645,000 customers in central and southern Indiana through CenterPoint Energy Indiana North and approximately 115,000 additional customers in southwestern Indiana through CenterPoint Energy Indiana South.

The Commission has jurisdiction over several smaller LDCs that serve Indiana residents. For a complete listing, see *Appendix J*.

Municipal Utilities

Citizens Gas is a public charitable trust that is treated as a municipality for regulatory purposes and serves approximately 284,000 customers, primarily in the Indianapolis metropolitan area. The remainder of the municipal gas utilities have elected to withdraw from Commission jurisdiction over their rates and charges and the issuance of stocks, bonds, and other evidence of indebtedness under Ind. Code §§ 8-1.5-3-9 and 8-1.5-3-9.1. However, the withdrawn utilities remain under the jurisdiction of the Commission's Pipeline Safety Division.

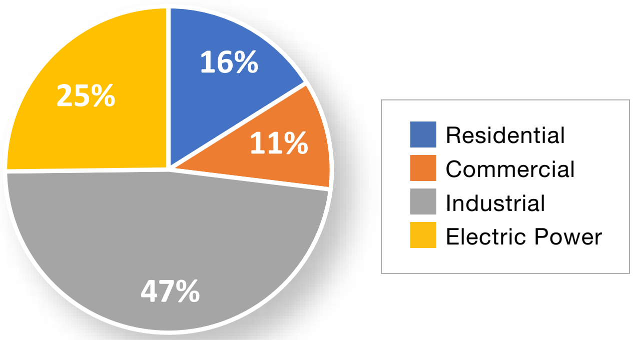
NATURAL GAS SERVICE TERRITORIES



SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Indiana's LDCs serve three types of customers: residential, commercial, and industrial, as well as electric utility generation. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), in 2021 (the most recent year with complete data at the time of publication), Indiana's residential customers consumed approximately 131 million dekatherms (Dth) of the state's total gas consumed by all customers, commercial customers used nearly 89 million Dth, industrial customers consumed approximately 390 million Dth (the fourth highest in the nation), and electric utilities used over 205 million Dth. Out of the 30,665 million Dth consumed in the United States in 2021, Indiana ranked 10th with approximately 827 million Dth in consumption. The graph below displays the percentage used by each type of customer in 2021.

PERCENTAGE OF NATURAL GAS USED BY CUSTOMER TYPE *(2021)*



NATURAL GAS USED BY CUSTOMER TYPE *(2018-2021) (In million Dth)*

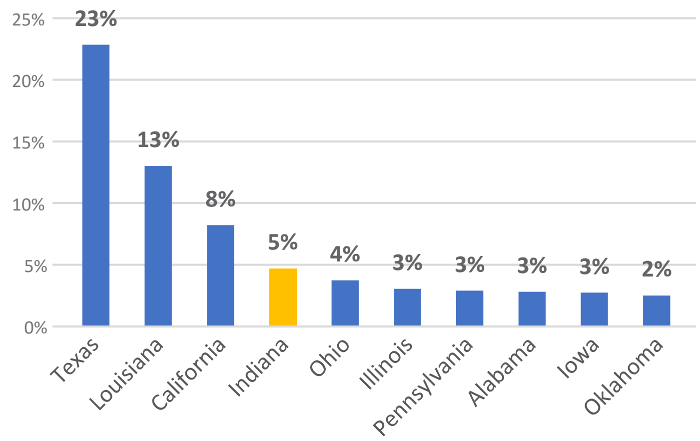
	2018	2019	2020	2021
RESIDENTIAL	144.2	142.8	133.8	131.0
COMMERCIAL	86.2	88.2	81.4	88.6
INDUSTRIAL	419.1	426.4	376.9	389.9
ELECTRIC POWER	196.2	222.1	230.5	205.3
VEHICLES	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.9
TOTAL INDIANA CONSUMPTION	854.0	891.0	832.7	827.2
TOTAL NATIONAL CONSUMPTION	**30,138.9**	**31,132.0**	**30,513.5**	**30,665.0**

Drivers of Demand

Marketed production of natural gas reached a record high in 2021, continuing the steady growth observed since 2005. Furthermore, global demand for natural gas increased in 2021 following reduced global demand in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. National consumption across all sectors increased in 2021 due to colder winter temperatures and rising economic activity as industries began recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic. The EIA forecasts that U.S. consumption of natural gas will remain stable from 2022 through 2024.

TOP 10 STATES FOR INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION

Total National Industrial Consumption (2021)



Key factors driving longer-term demand for energy include a growing economy and population; an increased use of renewables and need for dispatchable resources; increased consumption of natural gas for power generation; and changing technology, behavior, and policy that affects energy efficiency in vehicles, end-use equipment, and lighting. The industrial sector consumes more energy than any other end-use sector and its consumption is expected to remain stable for the foreseeable future. The graph above displays the top 10 states for industrial consumption.

Supply-side Factors

New technology and lower extraction costs have led to increased drilling for non-conventional gas supplies (e.g., coal bed methane, shale gas, and tight sands) in the last decade. While coal-bed methane is expected to continue to decline through 2050 due to unfavorable economics, off-shore gas production is projected to stay nearly flat over the 50-year horizon as production from new discoveries generally offset declines in current fields. Growing demand in export markets will likely lead to increasing natural gas spot prices at the U.S. benchmark Henry Hub through 2050 despite continued technological advances that support increased production. Taken as a whole, the expected increase in production will continue to outweigh swings in demand leading to relatively stable and low prices relative to coal, according to the EIA.

Other developments affecting long-term supply include Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approvals for liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities (including LNG export terminals), which, according to the EIA, will result in the U.S. becoming a net exporter of natural gas. After 2030, the EIA projects a rapid increase in LNG exports and increased imports from Mexico to displace the LNG exports. Canadian imports are expected to remain stable for the foreseeable future.

LNG Exports

According to the EIA, the U.S. became the world's largest LNG exporter during the first half of 2022, with LNG exports increasing 12% when compared to the second half of 2021. This growth is attributed to increased LNG export capacity, increased international natural gas and LNG prices, and increased global demand, particularly in Europe. In its Annual Energy Outlook 2023 reference case, EIA projects U.S. natural gas production to increase 15% and LNG exports to increase 152% between 2022 and 2050.

It is important to note that the price and demand dynamics for natural gas, both domestically and internationally, are complex and nuanced (e.g., subject to changes in public policy, international trade policies, economic conditions, etc.) which makes it difficult to project future conditions. Historically, most LNG was traded under long-term, oil price-linked contracts, in part because oil could substitute for natural gas for industry use and power generation. However, as the LNG export market expands, contracts are expected to change with weaker ties to oil prices, especially in the U.S. Thus, LNG exports will be less sensitive to the oil-to-natural gas price relationship. If the current price discrepancies between the U.S. and European Union markets persist, the price differences give U.S. natural gas producers the opportunity to increase profits by exporting LNG.

FERC regulates LNG export facilities under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act. As of May 30, 2023, FERC reported that there are eight existing LNG export terminals, five LNG export terminals are under construction, and 12 additional LNG export terminals which have been approved but are not yet under construction. In addition, nine projects currently have been proposed or are in the pre-filing stages.

Winter Storm Uri Update

An extreme cold weather event in February 2021 brought arctic weather conditions to a significant portion of the U.S. For the week ending Feb. 19, 2021, U.S. Heating Degree Days (HDDs) reached 254, or nearly 40% colder than normal, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The extreme temperatures resulted in gas well freeze-offs and pipeline restrictions. It has been estimated that those freeze-offs caused approximately 20% of the U.S. gas production to be taken out of the market, triggering exceptional fuel costs due to low supply with high demand.

The freeze-offs impacted a major supply region known as the mid-continent region that normally has abundant gas output and associated low prices. In response to the tightening of supply, storage and pipeline operators, as well as LDCs, issued a series of postings, restrictions, and flow orders to help maintain the reliability of the gas system.

Indiana natural gas utilities experienced extremely high prices during this timeframe. One utility reported that gas closed at a record $204.85/Dth during this period, while intra-day prices traded as high as $250.00/Dth in Chicago. This high cost of natural gas caused a very large under-collection during the February GCA reconciliation for some gas utilities. As a result, the Commission allowed three affected natural gas utilities to recover large under-collections over an adjusted timeframe to help ease the impact to customers. At the time of publication, all three of these natural gas utilities have concluded collections of all remaining variances resulting from Winter Storm Uri, the most recent being Citizens Gas of Westfield in May 2023.

CURRENT NATURAL GAS RATES

Pricing and Economics

Over the last 10 years, Indiana has consistently performed well in comparison with other states for residential and commercial delivered (bundled) gas prices. Gas moves through the transmission system to the distribution system, where LDCs deliver gas to customers on either a bundled basis (i.e., commodity and transportation) or unbundled basis (i.e., the customer buys gas from a producer or marketer and pays the LDC to transport the gas from the city gate to the customer's facilities).

Based upon the most recent data from the EIA (2021), Indiana had the 14th lowest average residential gas prices nationally and the sixth lowest average residential gas prices in the Midwest (i.e., Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) in 2021. The state average residential

2021 STATE RESIDENTIAL GAS PRICES
($/thousand cubic ft.)

gas price increased from $8.59 per thousand cubic feet in 2020 to $10.05 per thousand cubic feet in 2021. These prices are higher than the commonly referenced Henry Hub commodity cost because they are retail prices which include costs for pipeline transportation, storage, and local delivery in addition to the basic commodity charge for natural gas. Neighboring states' average residential retail rates per thousand cubic feet for 2021 are as follows: Illinois – $10.51, Kentucky – $12.22, Michigan – $9.21, and Ohio – $11.08.

Indiana had the 11th lowest average commercial natural gas prices nationally and the fifth lowest average commercial natural gas prices in the Midwest for 2021. Indiana's 2021 average commercial price was $7.78 per thousand cubic feet, which is higher than the 2020 average price of $6.86 per thousand cubic feet. Neighboring states' average commercial retail rates for 2021 were as follows: Illinois – $9.10, Kentucky – $9.59, Michigan – $7.87, and Ohio – $6.64 per thousand cubic feet.

In 2021, Indiana's average industrial gas prices increased to $6.86 per thousand cubic feet from $5.41 per thousand cubic feet in 2020. Neighboring states' average industrial retail rates for 2021 were as follows: Illinois – $7.57, Kentucky – $4.99, Michigan – $6.70, and Ohio – $8.00 per thousand cubic feet.

Note that the data used in this section is the most recent complete data available as of July 1, 2023. Therefore, the analysis is based on 2021 statistics. Once the information is updated by the EIA, 2022 data will be available at the EIA's website for residential, commercial, and industrial prices at www.eia.gov.

Rate Adjustment Mechanisms

When natural gas utilities incur costs beyond their control (e.g., federal regulations and market price volatility), the costs typically occur outside the timeframe of a rate case. For natural gas utilities to recover these costs in a timely manner, Indiana law allows them to petition the Commission for approval of a rate adjustment mechanism to recover some or all those costs. These petitions are referred to as gas cost adjustments (GCAs).

A rate adjustment mechanism assists in the timely recovery of costs, which maintains or improves the financial health of the utility. Before costs are passed on to customers, the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor reviews the underlying support for the requested rate adjustment and may provide evidence supporting or contesting the request in proceedings. These proceedings are usually expedited processes that occur much faster than a general rate case proceeding. Nevertheless, the Commission considers evidence submitted by all parties before rendering a decision.

Residential Gas Bills

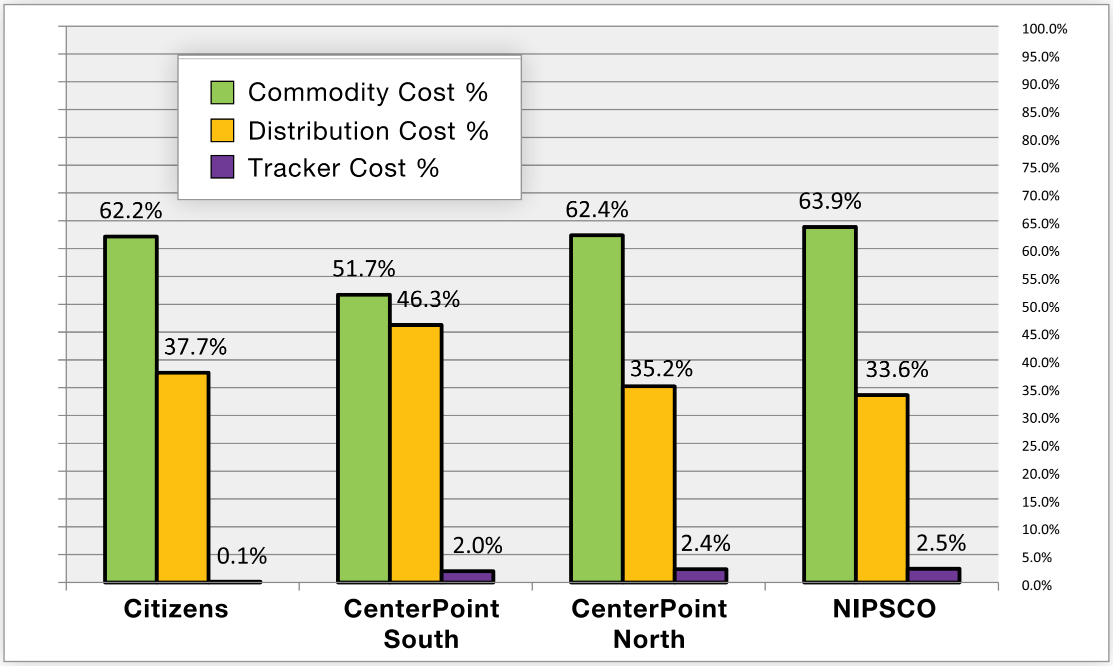
So far, natural gas residential customers typically have paid more for natural gas in 2023 than in 2022, as demonstrated from the residential natural gas survey shown on *Appendices K and L*. In 2022, a residential customer using 200 therms would have received a bill for $186.85. In 2023, this bill would have increased to $230.72. Additionally, residential gas bills in 2023 are higher than the five-year industry average of $178.79.

The cost of the actual natural gas commodity accounts for a majority of a customer's bill. On average, gas usage accounts for approximately 60% of a customer's bill, while distribution costs account for approximately 38%. Rate adjustment mechanisms approved by the Commission account for approximately 2% of a customer's bill.

Utilities do not profit from the gas commodity portion of customers' bills because the cost of gas is a dollar-for-dollar pass-through. The overall weighted cost of gas and a utility's purchasing practices are reviewed before approval by the Commission. For costs to be approved, each utility must demonstrate that its purchases were prudent. This means utilities must make reasonable efforts to mitigate price

RESIDENTIAL GAS BILL COMPARISON (2014 - 2023)
200 Therms Per Month

BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BILLING COMPONENTS FOR THE LARGEST GAS UTILITIES



volatility, which includes having a program that considers current and forecasted market conditions and the price of natural gas. One way to achieve this is by having a diversified portfolio (i.e., a balance of purchases such as fixed, spot market, and storage gas).

Infrastructure and TDSIC

To transport natural gas to end-use customers, utilities maintain thousands of miles of transmission pipelines and distribution mains. Over time, the natural gas industry has studied and developed best practices for the maintenance and replacement of aging infrastructure. Although age is one factor in considering whether a pipeline needs to be replaced, the type of material used (e.g., bare steel, cast iron, or plastic), its location, and the relative risk to public safety, are also considered. In accordance with pipeline safety standards, natural gas utilities perform inspections of their pipeline facilities on a regular basis to help identify areas at risk. Based on the results of these inspections, corrective actions are initiated. In some cases, this includes implementing replacement programs for existing bare steel, cast iron, or wrought iron systems. Many of these pipes need to be replaced because older pipelines of this nature were not coated or cathodically protected when they were installed decades ago. Consequently, corrosion and leaks have developed over time. To enhance reliability and safety, many natural gas utilities now use plastic pipe for their distribution systems.

Age Profile

Indiana's natural gas infrastructure consists of more than 78,500 miles of intrastate pipelines, which have been placed in service over the past 80-plus years. Included in this total are nearly 43,000 miles of distribution mains that transport gas within a given service area to points of connection with pipes serving individual customers. Nearly 63% of the state's distribution mains are at least 30 years old. Also included in the state's infrastructure are approximately 1,784 miles of transmission lines that transport gas from a source(s) of supply to one or more distribution centers, large-volume customers, or other pipelines that interconnect sources of supply. Typically, transmission lines differ from gas mains in that they operate at higher pressures and are longer with a greater distance between connections. Approximately 70% of the state's transmission mains are at least 40 years old.

INFRASTRUCTURE AGE PROFILE

Age	Transmission Lines		Distribution Mains	
Years old	Miles	% of Total	Miles	% of Total
80+	1.82	0.10%	615	1.44%
70-80	228	12.76%	2,004	4.68%
60-70	625	35.03%	7,194	16.81%
50-60	238	13.35%	3,944	9.22%
40-50	165	9.25%	5,860	13.69%
30-40	233	13.07%	7,299	17.06%
20-30	153	8.58%	5,463	12.77%
10-20	106	5.94%	4,457	10.41%
0-10	19	1.05%	1,433	3.35%
Unknown	16	0.87%	4,524	10.57%
Total	**1,784**	**100%**	**42,794**	**100%**

Federal guidelines for integrity management require that operators, including LDCs and pipeline companies, make every effort to assess threats to their pipelines. The replacement of aging infrastructure continues to be a focus as demand for service connections continues to increase. Ind. Code chapter 8-1-39 provides for recovery of the costs of replacing aging gas transmission and distribution pipelines, as well as the expansion of gas pipelines to certain unserved areas, through a rate adjustment mechanism called the transmission, distribution, and storage system improvement charge (TDSIC). As a result of TDSIC filings, the Commission has approved the replacement of a significant amount of aging infrastructure. Additionally, Indiana's TDSIC statute includes provisions which allow for recovery of costs intended to initiate Targeted Economic Development (TED) projects in the various communities in which utilities operate. To date, the Commission has approved six TED projects for natural gas utilities, which are reflected in the table on the next page.

TED PROJECTS FOR INDIANA NATURAL GAS UTILITIES

TED Projects for Indiana Natural Gas Utilities	
Utility & Cause Number	**Project Name**
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 3 S1	River Ridge Commerce Center
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 5 S1	River Ridge Commerce Center
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 7 S1	Blue Buffalo in the Midwest Industrial Park in Wayne County
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 8 S1	UPS' CNG Station and the AllPoints Midwest Industrial Park in Plainfield
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 9 S1	Shelby Materials and Giving Hope Family Center in Pendleton
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 12 S1	Saturn Pet Care in Vigo County Industrial Park and NHK Seating in Frankfort
NIPSCO – 45330 TDSIC 5 S1	Kokomo Economic Development Project (including Stellantis and Samsung SDI companies)

TDSIC Update

As noted above, TDSIC plans include projects to upgrade infrastructure over a five- to seven-year period. After the Commission approves the initial plan, utilities file updated plans for additional review. The table below shows that current TDSIC plans have been approved to invest approximately $1.42 billion in eligible projects.

CURRENT TDSIC APPROVED PLANS

Utility Name	Cause No.	TDSIC Plan Approved Investment Amount	Investment Amount Included in Rates to Date	% of Approved Amounts in Rates
NIPSCO	45330	$ 1,021,563,497	$ 203,666,359	19.9%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	45611	$ 339,898,423	$ 9,298,309	2.7%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	45612	$ 48,253,844	$ 3,297,925	6.8%
Ohio Valley Gas	45400	$ 7,303,795	$ 6,107,072	83.6%
Midwest Natural Gas	44942	$ 2,778,210	$ 2,385,450	85.9%
Total		**$ 1,419,797,769**	**$ 224,755,115**	**15.8%**

2023 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

Water & Wastewater Division

Water and Wastewater Division

REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

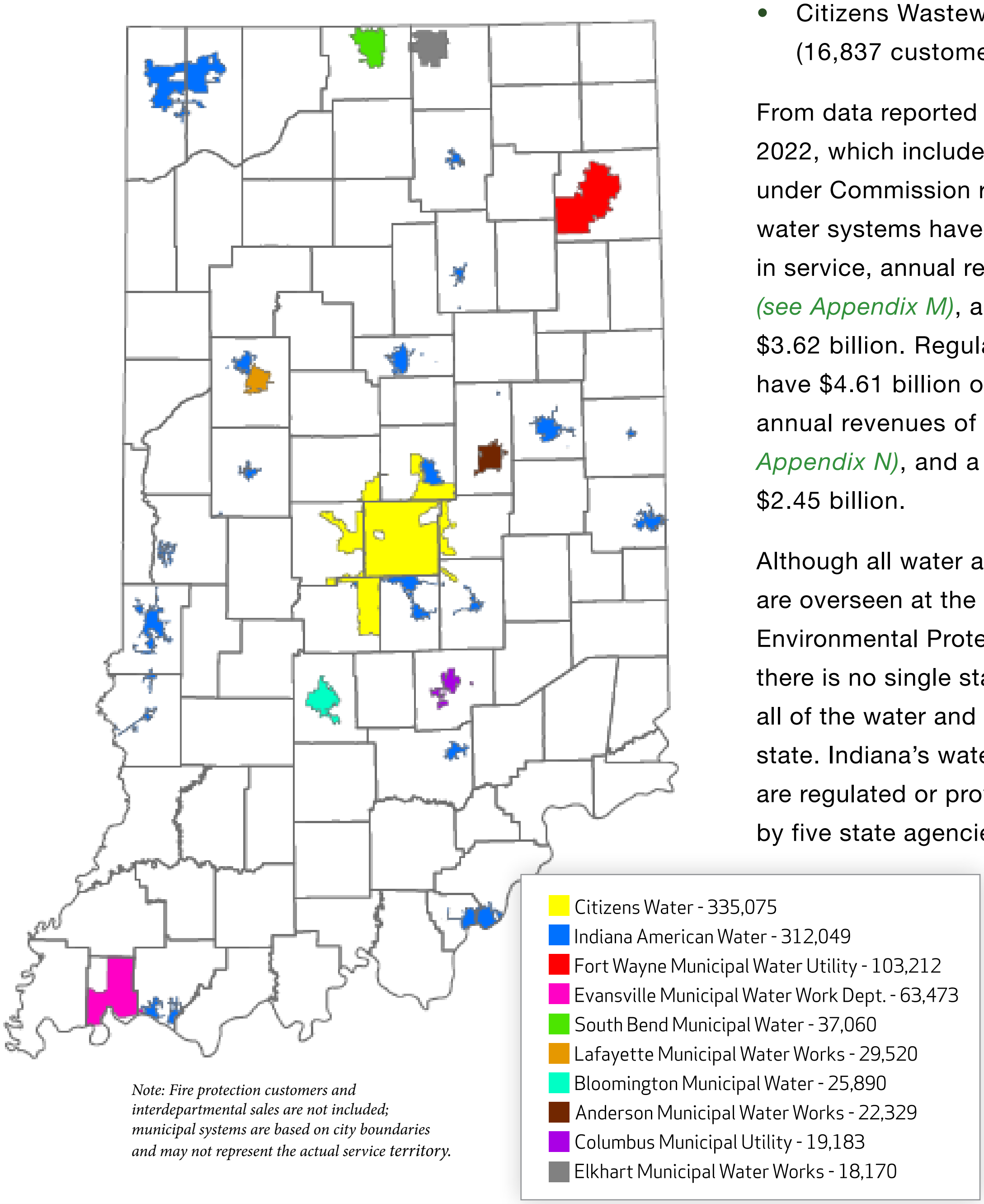
The Commission regulates only a fraction of the state's water and wastewater utilities (as of July 1, 2023, 65 of approximately 525 water utilities and 24 of approximately 550 wastewater utilities). As shown in the chart below, regulated water and wastewater utilities exhibit a variety of legal forms. The legal form of a utility determines the existence and extent of the Commission's regulatory authority. Although many water and wastewater utilities initially were fully regulated, Ind. Code §§ 8-1-2.7-2, 8-1.5-3-9, and 8-1.5-3-9.1, allow certain utility types to withdraw from the Commission's rate jurisdiction. For other water and wastewater utilities, the Commission has limited or no regulatory authority.

JURISDICTIONAL WATER & WASTEWATER UTILITIES

Type of Utility	Number of Jurisdictional Utilities
Municipal Water	20
Not-For-Profit Water	23
Investor-Owned Water	5
Conservancy District Water	2
Water Authority	5
Not-For-Profit Wastewater	4
Investor-Owned Wastewater	10
Combined Not-For-Profit Water / Wastewater	3
Combined Investor-Owned Water / Wastewater	7

The 65 water utilities that are regulated by the Commission provide service to approximately 45% of Indiana's water residential customers. This is because the largest rate regulated water utilities serve primarily urban areas that are more densely populated. Most water utilities whose rates are not regulated by the Commission serve only a small number of customers.

LARGEST REGULATED WATER UTILITIES AND THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS



Note: Fire protection customers and interdepartmental sales are not included; municipal systems are based on city boundaries and may not represent the actual service territory.

The 24 wastewater utilities that are regulated by the Commission provide service to about 15% of Indiana's residential wastewater customers. This is because most customers are served by municipal wastewater systems, which are not fully regulated by the Commission. Based on data reported in 2022, only three Commission-regulated wastewater utilities serve more than 5,000 customers:

- CWA Authority, Inc. (255,948 customers)
- Aqua Indiana, Inc. (21,307 customers)
- Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (16,837 customers)

From data reported to the Commission in 2022, which includes utilities not currently under Commission rate jurisdiction, regulated water systems have $7.01 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of $732.47 million *(see Appendix M)*, and a total rate base of $3.62 billion. Regulated wastewater utilities have $4.61 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of $381.80 million *(see Appendix N)*, and a total rate base of $2.45 billion.

Although all water and wastewater utilities are overseen at the federal level by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), there is no single state agency that regulates all of the water and wastewater utilities in the state. Indiana's water and wastewater utilities are regulated or provided financial assistance by five state agencies: the Commission, Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Indiana Department of Health (IDOH), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA). The Commission mainly regulates the economic aspects of a utility, ensuring that its rates are reasonable for the provision of safe and reliable service. IDEM and IDOH oversee water quality, and DNR has oversight on well construction and monitors Indiana's groundwater levels. The IFA manages the Wastewater and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Programs and provides low-interest loans to Indiana communities for projects that improve wastewater and drinking water infrastructure. Under Ind. Code § 5-1.2-11.5-9, added by Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 4 in 2019, IFA serves as the coordinator of water-related programs and activities in the state, including coordinating the collection and sharing of information concerning water and wastewater service and providing leadership regarding investment, affordability, supply, and economic development related to water and wastewater service.

The Commission's statutory authority over investor-owned and not-for-profit utilities has changed over time. Under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-1.9, added by SEA 362 (2018), investor-owned and not-for-profit utilities organized after June 30, 2018, cannot withdraw from the Commission's rate jurisdiction until 10 years have passed from the utility's organization date. Prior to SEA 362, certain investor-owned and not-for-profit utilities were allowed to withdraw from the Commission's rate jurisdiction immediately after organization. Ind. Code chapter 8-1-1.9 was amended by House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1131 (2020) to add that a municipality that creates a water utility with fewer than 8,000 customers remain under the Commission's jurisdiction for 10 years.

Based on the findings and recommendations of the 2021 Task Force on Wastewater Infrastructure Investment and Service to Underserved Areas, SEA 272 (2022) developed a three-strike process to address wastewater utilities in non-compliance with IDEM regulations for health and environmental benefits.

In early 2023, pursuant to Ind. Code § 8-1-1.9-5, IDEM informed the IURC that three wastewater utilities (Towns of Bruceville, Cloverdale, and Monrovia) were subject to an enforcement order (i.e., strike one).

On May 3, 2023, through General Administrative Order 2023-2, the Commission's authority to perform the informal review and requirements of Ind. Code § 8-1-1.9-5(e)(1) was delegated and assigned to Water/Wastewater Division staff. To fulfill these duties, staff has done the following:

- Developed a detailed checklist including documents to obtain, questions to ask, and tasks to perform to determine whether the rates and charges of each utility are sufficient to operate and maintain the collection and treatment system and pay all obligations.
- Contacted each utility and discussed preliminary issues regarding current and future rates, the IDEM violations, an asset management plan, a Preliminary Engineering Report, and general operations.
- Toured or will tour each utility's operations to understand the system configuration, operation/maintenance needs, and capital requirements; and discuss the asset management plan with utility personnel.
- If needed, visit the office if documents are not available electronically.

Staff expects to complete a report for each utility by Sept. 30, 2023.

State Agency Jurisdiction over Water and Wastewater Utilities

	IDEM					IURC							DNR			IDOH
Type of Utility	NPDES Permitting[1]	Construction Permits	Operator Certification	Monthly Report of Operation	Oversee Entity Start-up	Rates and Charges	Rules and Regulations	Territory Authority (CTA)	Annual Report	Ability to Withdraw from Jurisdiction	No Jurisdiction	Oversee Entity Start-up	Significant Water Withdraw Reporting	Dam/Levee Permitting (if applicable)	Oversee Entity Start-up	Permitting On-site Sewage Systems (if applicable)
Investor-Owned Water		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓[2]		✓	✓	✓		
Investor-Owned Wastewater	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓[2]		✓				✓
Not-for-Profit Water		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓[3]		✓	✓	✓		
Not-for-Profit Wastewater	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓[3]		✓				✓
Water Authority		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Municipal Water		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓[3]		✓	✓	✓		
Municipal Wastewater	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓					✓
Regional Water District		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		✓	✓		
Regional Sewer District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓[4]					✓
Conservancy Water District		✓	✓	✓		✓[5]			✓[5]	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Conservancy Sewer District	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓				✓	✓

1 A majority of wastewater utilities utilize a treatment system where effluent is discharged into an open stream and an NPDES permit is required. A small number of wastewater utilities use an onsite treatment system permitted by IDOH.

2 Investor-owned utilities with less than 300 customers can opt out of the IURC's jurisdiction, per I.C. § 8-1-2.7-1.3. If organized after June 30, 2018, the utility cannot opt out until 10 years have passed from its organization date.

3 Newly organized not-for-profit utilities and municipal water utilities with fewer than 8,000 customers cannot opt out until 10 years have passed from the organization date.

4 Campgrounds served by regional sewer districts have the ability to appeal to the Commission's Consumer Affairs Division for an informal review of a disputed matter, per I.C. § 13-26-11-2.1.

5 IURC has jurisdiction over water conservancy districts that make an election to provide water service under I.C. § 14-33-20 in its District Plan. Water conservancy districts with fewer than 2,000 customers can opt out of the IURC's jurisdiction, per I. C. § 8-1-2.7-1.3 et seq. The IURC has jurisdiction over wastewater conservancy district's rates for customers outside the District's boundaries.

Note: This table provides an overview of state agency jurisdiction over water and wastewater utilities to offer a concise presentation. Thus, limitations exist. For instance, many wastewater utilities send their effluent to another utility for treatment and are not required to obtain an NPDES permit. Similarly, many water utilities purchase their entire water supply and would not be required to report significant water withdraws to DNR. Also, the table does not identify every aspect of each agency's jurisdiction.

SERVICE AREAS

Indiana statutes regulate service areas for the water and wastewater industry differently. Investor-owned and not-for-profit wastewater utilities must obtain a certificate of territorial authority (CTA), which prevents other utilities from serving customers within the same territory. As economic and population growth has occurred in certain parts of Indiana, wastewater utilities have requested expansion of their CTAs. Municipal water and wastewater utilities are not granted a CTA; however, municipal water and wastewater utilities only have the authority to serve any customer inside the municipal boundaries and up to four miles outside of their boundaries.

Although customer growth enables utilities to generate economies of scale and provides rate stability, competition for new territory can lead to service area disputes. Service area disputes arise out of one utility's actions to claim territory in areas near another utility's territory.

Examples of such actions include the following:

- Extension of water mains to serve areas where service is marginally feasible at best, in an effort to discourage another utility from providing service.
- More than one utility installs infrastructure in the same area to serve customers.
- When one utility providing 100% of a neighboring system's water supply seeks to limit the supply provided or, in extreme cases, to completely shut off the water. When water supply is limited, a provider hopes to gain a competitive advantage to be the sole supplier to future customers.

In the first two examples, customer rates in the area might increase due to inefficient expansion of infrastructure or the duplication of facilities such as underground pipes.

In 2014, the state legislature gave the Commission authority to approve municipal ordinances that establish exclusive water or wastewater territory outside municipal boundaries under Ind. Code chapter 8-1.5-6. Since then, 14 municipalities have filed petitions, the last of which was approved on July 28, 2021, for the Town of Demotte:

- Chandler
- Demotte
- Georgetown
- Huntertown
- Michigan City
- Nashville
- Santa Claus
- Chesterfield
- Elberfeld
- Greenfield
- Logansport
- Muncie
- New Albany
- Valparaiso

The Commission's approval of these ordinances determined which utility was best suited to serve customers in a specific area and will prevent future conflicts in these service areas.

ACQUISITION, CONSOLIDATION, REGIONALIZATION AND SMALL UTILITIES

Acquisitions and consolidations can create efficiencies, lower operation and maintenance expenses per customer by spreading fixed costs over more customers and reduce the number of poor performing water and wastewater utilities. For water and wastewater utilities, acquisitions and consolidations can include investor-owned utilities buying smaller investor-owned utilities, investor-owned utilities buying municipal utilities (called privatization), and municipalities buying investor-owned utilities (called municipalization).

In 2015, Indiana established Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3 to provide incentives to encourage the acquisition of poor performing water and wastewater utilities and municipal utilities serving fewer than 5,000 customers. SEA 257 (2016) provided further incentives for utility acquisitions by allowing value to be given to donated property, which is generally referred to as contributions in aid of construction

(CIAC). Thus, SEA 257 modified long-standing regulatory principles to allow an acquiring utility to earn a return on an acquired utility's CIAC. SEA 472 (2019) further expanded the incentives to all water or wastewater utilities serving fewer than 8,000 customers and modified some of the Commission's regulatory approval processes for streamlined acquisitions that are less than 2% of the acquiring utility's rate base. Ind. Code § 8-1-30.3-6, amended by HEA 1131 (2020), expanded the criteria for municipalities to fewer than 8,000 customers from 5,000 customers, clarified the qualifications of an appraiser, clarified how an appraisal is determined, and expanded the criteria as to when a cost differential is reasonable. SEA 273 (2022) increased the amount a utility can include in rate base by including any adjustments through an infrastructure improvement charge (IIC) or Service Enhancement Improvement project since its last rate case when determining if the 2% threshold has been met in an acquisition case.

Since the utility acquisition legislation passed, the average cost that the acquiring utility pays per customer being acquired has increased almost two- and one-half times. In eight cases prior to the passage of the acquisition legislation, the average price per customer was approximately $2,500 and since the legislation passed the price is approximately $6,000 (Cause Nos. 45362 and 45360 excluded). This increase in price is likely attributed, in part, to the inclusion of donated property in the appraisal, which is the basis for the price paid by the acquired utility. For an investor-owned utility, the purchase price is included in rate base, one input in the overall revenue requirement.

The acquired utility may need additional infrastructure or increased maintenance to bring it up to a state of efficiency, some of which may not have been known by the acquiring utility.

Regionalization

Regionalization in the water and wastewater industry is a broad term encompassing informal agreements, such as sharing equipment or mutual aid (e.g., INWARN), and more formal processes, including shared governance such as purchasing or selling water or wastewater treatment and can end with acquisitions. The benefits of regionalization include cost savings, improved operations, additional access to more funding, and greater economic development in a region.

The state of Indiana is taking steps to encourage regionalization. For example, pursuant to Ind. Code §§ 5-1.2-11.5-7 and 5-1.2-11-8, to receive State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans, a water utility must show they have or will participate in cooperative/regional activity acceptable to the IFA (e.g., attend an IFA Regional Planning Meeting or specific cooperative activity). Through these regional planning meetings, utilities can discuss available resources and opportunities to share resources. To gain a greater understanding of water resources in large geographic areas, the IFA has conducted a Southeastern Indiana Water Supply Study (2018), a Central Indiana Water Study (2021), Clinton County Water Report (2023), and Southeast I-74 Water Study (expected completion Fall 2023).

An important issue for water or wastewater utilities who buy or sell water or water/wastewater treatment is the wholesale rate. The wholesale rate can be part of a long-term contract or included in a utility tariff. If a municipality established the wastewater wholesale rate as part of a contract and a dispute arises, pursuant to Ind. Code § 8-1-2-61.7, the Commission may resolve the dispute.

HEA 1402 (2023) requires Commission approval for a wastewater utility not otherwise subject to Commission jurisdiction to construct a new wastewater treatment plant, if that utility receives wholesale wastewater service from another wastewater utility and wishes to disconnect from that other wastewater utility.

Update on Acquisition Cases

As of July 1, 2023, the Commission has decided nine cases utilizing Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3. Indiana American Water Company, Inc. (Indiana American) has acquired seven municipalities with fewer than 8,000 customers: Georgetown (IURC Cause No. 44915), Charlestown (IURC Cause No. 44976), Lake Station (IURC Cause No. 45041), Sheridan (IURC Cause No. 45050), Riley (IURC Cause No. 45290), Lowell (IURC Cause No. 45550), and Claypool (IURC Cause No. 45753). Indiana American also acquired one investor-owned utility with fewer than 8,000 customers: Wastewater One, LLC (IURC Cause No. 45461). Citizens Wastewater of Westfield has acquired one investor-owned utility with fewer than 8,000 customers: JLB Development, Inc. (IURC Cause No. 45362). Details of the nine cases can be found in the table below.

With the recent changes to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3, the Commission anticipates more acquisition filings in the foreseeable future.

Other Acquisitions

Under Ind. Code chapter 8-1.5-2, a not-for-profit utility acquired a municipality (IURC Cause No. 45138) and a municipality acquired a portion of another municipality (IURC Cause No. 45348). Pursuant to Ind. Code § 8-1-2-83, a municipality acquired a portion of an investor-owned utility

CASES DECIDED UNDER IND. CODE CHAPTER 8-1-30.3

As of July 1, 2023

Entity Acquired	Commission Cause Number	Purchase Price +Transaction Costs *(to be included in Net Original Cost Rate Base)*	Number of Customers	Commission Order Date
Georgetown Water Utility	44915	$6.53 million	1,309 water	10/11/2017
Charlestown Water Utility	44976	$13.58 million	2,898 water	3/14/2018
Lake Station Water Utility	45041	$20.20 million	3,443 water	8/15/2018
Sheridan Water and Wastewater Utility	45050	$10.93 million	1,261 water; 1,233 wastewater	9/13/2018
Town of Riley Wastewater System	45290	$1.55 million	430 wastewater	3/31/2020
Town of Lowell	45550	$24.67 million	4,000 water	12/22/2021
Town of Claypool	45753	$0.86 million	153 water	2/22/2023
Wastewater One, LLC	45461	$0.52 million	93 water; 78 wastewater	6/23/21
JLB Development, Inc.	45362	$0.58 million	6 wastewater	10/28/2020

(IURC Cause No. 45270), a not-for-profit utility acquired an investor-owned utility (IURC Cause No. 45360), and a conservancy district acquired a not-for-profit utility (IURC Cause No. 45484). Under Ind. Code § 8-1-2-89 a municipality acquired a not-for-profit utility (IURC Cause No. 45407). Details of the six cases are to the right.

ADDITIONAL ACQUISITION CASES DECIDED *As of July 1, 2023*

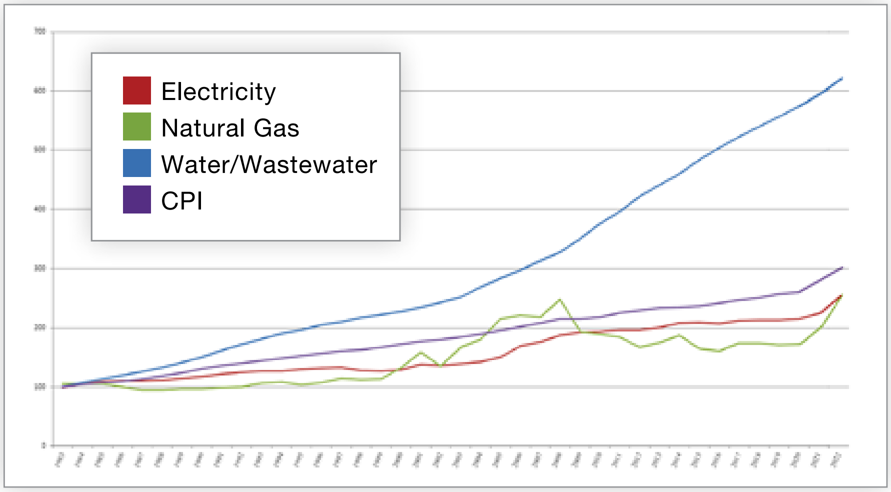
Acquisition	Commission Cause Number	Purchase Price + Transaction Costs	Number of Customers	Commission Order Date
Ninestar Connect acquiring Town of Cumberland - Gem Water	45138	$4.00 million	670	12/19/2018
City of Anderson acquiring a portion of Citizens of South Madison water system	45270	$1.00	3 including a mobile home park	1/2/2020
Town of New Palestine acquiring a portion of Town of Cumberland's wastewater system	45348	$1.15 million	140	6/17/2020
Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc. acquired Howard County Utilities, Inc.	45360	$2.20 million (includes golf course)	200	11/18/2020
Town of Georgetown acquired Lakeland Lagoon Sewer Corp.	45407	$1.00	38	12/16/2020
East Shore Conservancy District acquired East Shore Corp.	45484	$1.60 million	102	4/28/2021

CURRENT WATER & WASTEWATER RATES

Pricing and Economics

Nationally, water and wastewater rates are increasing more rapidly than energy rates and outpacing inflation and the overall consumer price index (CPI), which is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by customers. For example, from 2013 to 2022, water and wastewater rates rose 3.89% per year, but the CPI rose at a slower pace of 2.62% per year, even with the high rate of inflation in 2021 and 2022. Water and wastewater rates are increasing in Indiana for several reasons: replacement of aging infrastructure, compliance with the U.S. EPA standards (e.g., water quality and wastewater effluent), increases in expenses (e.g., labor, chemical, and power), maintenance projects to uphold the quality of service, and the relocation of facilities.

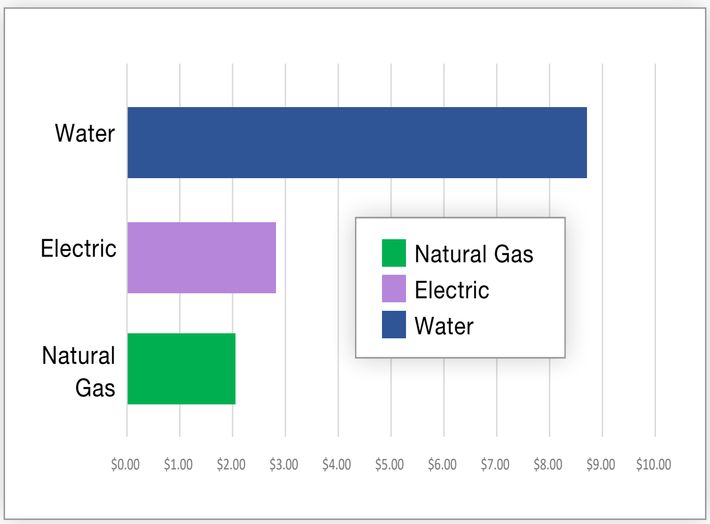
COMPARISON OF UTILITY PRICES *From 1984 to 2022*



Financial Profile of Water Sector

One of the reasons for the general increase in water rates compared to electricity or natural gas rates is the water sector remains extremely capital intensive. For Commission-regulated utilities, in 2021, investor-owned water utilities invested more capital-per-dollar of revenue generated than investor-owned electric or natural gas utilities. The ratio for the water utilities is higher due to the need for large capital investments, coupled with relatively lower revenues. Consequently, water utilities typically seek to increase general rates to replace necessary infrastructure.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PER DOLLAR OF REVENUE IN 2021
Amount of utility investment in utility facilities relative to each dollar earned



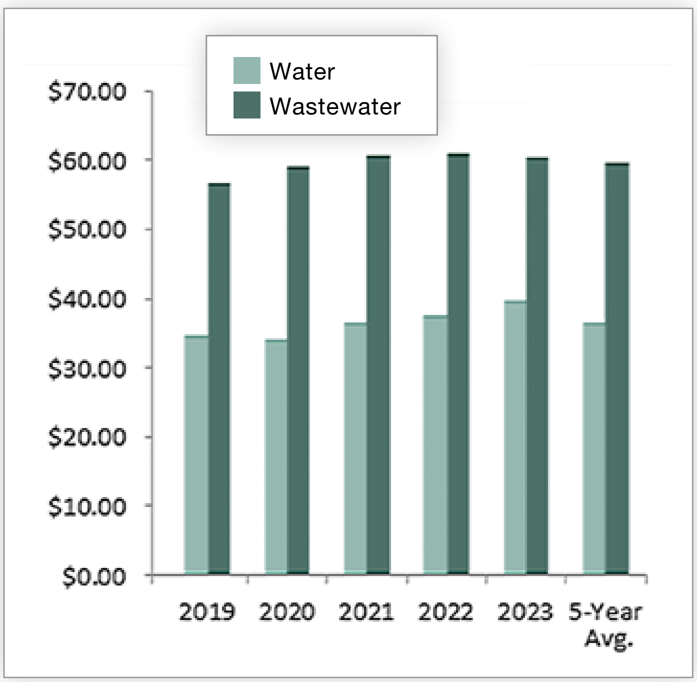
Source: Utility Annual Reports

Rate Increases

Overall, in 2022, the number of general rate increase requests, which excludes rate adjustment mechanisms, saw a reduction from those made in 2021. In 2022, five water utilities were approved for general rate increases averaging 21.06%, with one utility not being approved an increase, and two wastewater utilities were approved for a general rate increase averaging 34.95%. As of July 1, 2023, two water utilities, one water/wastewater utility, and one wastewater utility were approved for rate increases. As of Jan. 1, 2023, the average water and wastewater rates approved by the Commission were relatively low at $39.82 per 5,000 gallons for water *(see Appendix O)* and $60.41 per 5,000 gallons for wastewater *(see Appendix P)*.

SEA 180 (2023) allows a combined water/wastewater utility that has acquired wastewater utility property to request a plan to improve the wastewater property, which will be paid by the utility's water customers, provided that the cost of the plan increases authorized total revenues 2% or less. Under SEA 180, a combined water/wastewater utility will be able to make infrastructure improvements to acquired small wastewater utilities without the need for a significant wastewater rate increase and, if the water/wastewater utility is large, only modest increases to water rates.

WATER/WASTEWATER RESIDENTIAL BILL COMPARISON FOR
5,000 Gallons Consumption 2019 – 2023



Affordable Service

With water and wastewater rates rising faster than inflation as previously indicated, national organizations and Indiana are looking at affordability so low-income customers can maintain service. For example, an update of a past American Water Works Association (AWWA) article, using 399 utilities across the United States and 2019 water and wastewater rates, showed that households at the local 20th percentile income level must spend an average of 12.4% of their disposable income and/or work 10.1 hours at minimum wage to pay for monthly water and wastewater service. In April 2023, a group of nationally recognized water organizations published the "Low-income Water Customer Assistance Program Assessment Study." The results showed the number of water-burdened households in the U.S. ranges from an estimated 7.5 to 21.3 million depending on how "water burden" is defined, and to eliminate that burden, the estimated national water affordability need ranges from $2.4 billion to $7.9 billion annually, reflected in 2022 dollars.

The Indiana legislature has taken note of the affordability issue in a few ways. First, the Indiana General Assembly adopted a policy through Ind. Code § 8-1-2-0.5 recognizing the need for protecting affordability of utility service for present and future generations of Indiana citizens. Second, under Ind. Code § 8-1-2-46, a Commission-regulated water or wastewater utility is allowed to establish a low-income customer assistance program for qualified customers to receive discounted rates.

Indiana American and CWA Authority, Inc. (CWA Authority) have established low-income assistance programs. Indiana American has a pilot program in Muncie, Terre Haute, and Gary. During the first three years of the pilot program, shareholders and ratepayers committed to funding a total of $900,000, split evenly. From 2020-2022, Indiana American had issued $90,885 in bill credits. Annually, CWA Authority will provide $1.1 million in bill credits and $400,000 for infrastructure repairs or water conservation appliances with $1.3 million coming from ratepayers through a surcharge on the customer's bill and $200,000 funded by CWA Authority. From July 1, 2021, through Nov. 30, 2022, CWA provided bill credits to 10,686 customers ($1,335,910) and infrastructure funds to 660 customers ($777,743).

The federal government has created a new low-income program for water/wastewater customers, Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP), which is modeled after energy/heating program LIHEAP. Funding for LIHWAP totals $1.138 billion in 2021 and came from the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. In June 2021, Indiana's designee for LIHWAP, the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (IHCDA), received $23.13 million. From November 2021 (when transmittals to vendors began) through mid-May 2023, IHCDA has distributed approximately $10.3 million to 48,000 households. The LIHWAP expires Sept. 30, 2023; however, President Biden's budget proposes to expand LIHEAP funding and allow states the option to use a portion of their LIHEAP funds to provide water bill assistance to low-income households.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Much of the nation's infrastructure will need full-scale replacement over the next few decades. In order to have adequate, Indiana-specific data regarding water infrastructure, the Indiana General Assembly instructed the IFA to review utility management and funding for infrastructure replacement, among other topics, in a series of reports. The published reports, found on the Commission's Water and Wastewater Division webpage at *www.in.gov/iurc/water-and-wastewater-division*, highlight a need for more utilities to develop asset management and infrastructure replacement schedules, and invest in the replacement of critical infrastructure at a quicker pace.

Age Profile of Mains

Aging infrastructure is one of the most critical issues in the water and wastewater industry today because it is costly to replace infrastructure that is largely underground. Water systems are comprised of wells (for groundwater), treatment facilities, tanks, and distribution systems. Distribution systems are composed of pipes, valves, and pumps that move water from the treatment plant or tanks to end users. Wastewater collection systems are composed of gravity mains, pumping stations, and force mains. Throughout Indiana, these pipes vary in age and material. Many older water systems built during the turn of the last century consist of highly durable products such as cast iron, brick and wood piping that have lasted more than 120 years. Many early wastewater collection systems utilized vitrified clay pipe, which, while very corrosion resistant, is susceptible to fracturing, resulting in structural problems and increased infiltration and inflow into the systems. Some modern pipe materials have failed to achieve expected life expectancies such as asbestos cement (transite), post war cast iron, and truss pipe, which are now being actively targeted for replacement. Utilities have become more aggressive in their capital planning strategy, moving toward increasing investment in water infrastructure replacement that takes into account the life expectancy of the pipe currently in the ground. Although this increased investment will have an immediate upward impact on rates, reliability of the system will improve as infrastructure replacement approaches a sustainable pace.

Due to the age of their water systems, Indiana's oldest communities are experiencing an increase of breaks in water mains made of cast iron pipe manufactured and installed in the mid-1940s and early 1950s. This generation of cast iron has prematurely become more brittle with age and is failing. Deterioration can worsen in piping that was installed in highly corrosive soils. As this generation of piping requires replacement, our oldest and largest communities are already dealing with its oldest infrastructure reaching the end of its useful life. These communities bear the greatest financial burden because these two generations of pipes represent the majority of their distribution systems. Many utilities are actively continuing to target this generation of piping for replacement in their capital improvement plans. Eventual replacement of this generation of piping is expected to take decades as the mains were installed during a period of rapid growth. Availability of funding through the State Revolving Loan program has greatly helped in accelerating replacement over the past few years. Federal funding for infrastructure projects has further accelerated these replacements. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law passed in November 2021 delivers more than $50 billion to the EPA, providing opportunities for a generational investment across the state to support drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure projects.

Newer collection/distribution systems rely on polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), concrete, and ductile iron piping. Modern plastic pipes such as PVC and HDPE have strong corrosion resistance properties but generally have weaker structural properties. This requires utilities to place greater emphasis on alteration of ground conditions and full-time construction inspection to ensure proper installation to achieve the desired longevity of the infrastructure. In many cases, utilities may prefer a structurally stronger pipe such as ductile iron or concrete at a greater material cost to mitigate the risk associated with installation errors, especially municipal utilities who are obligated to accept the lowest bid when procuring construction services.

Projected Infrastructure Costs

In 2012, the U.S. EPA projected the 20-year need (2012-2031) for Indiana's wastewater system to be approximately $7.2 billion. The largest category of need is combined sewer overflow (CSO) correction. In this category, Indiana has made significant improvements since 2004. However, the U.S. EPA still ranks Indiana eighth in the country for the highest documented need for CSO correction at $3.2 billion reported in 2012. The Commission regulates Indiana's largest CSO system (CWA Authority, a separate nonprofit corporate subsidiary of Citizens Energy Group in Indianapolis); however, the remaining combined systems are municipal utilities located in cities, such as Evansville, Fort Wayne, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, and Lafayette, and are regulated by their elected local governments. These combined systems are engaged in a variety of CSO control projects ranging from storage tunnels to other forms of offsite storage and satellite treatment. The most complex and expensive CSO project is the Deep Rock Tunnel Connector Project in Indianapolis, which is being built by CWA Authority.

In February 2017, the Indiana Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations issued a report titled "Indiana Faces Significant Funding Gap for Water Infrastructure over Next 20 Years" (Report). This Report indicated the total needs for Indiana's wastewater systems from 2015 through 2034 range from $8.2 to $10.0 billion.

In March 2018, the U.S. EPA released its sixth report to Congress for drinking water infrastructure needs (2015 Report). Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants for fiscal years 2018 through 2021 are allocated to states based on the 2015 Report findings. The state of Indiana's 20-year eligible needs increased when compared to the 2011 Assessment from $7.3 billion to $7.5 billion. As shown in the table below, "Transmission and Distribution Main" is by far the largest project needs category at $5.1 billion.

Out of 38 states that fully participated, 23 reported greater needs than Indiana. The IFA's Evaluation of Indiana's Water Utilities Report in 2016 indicated the need for initial infrastructure costs of $2.3 billion and $815 million annually to maintain the infrastructure. The U.S. EPA and IFA figures are estimates, and they did not use the same methodology to determine cost, which makes a comparison difficult.

PROJECT CATEGORY COMPARISON

Project Category	20-Year Eligible Need *(in billions January 2015 dollars)*
Transmission and Distribution Main	$5.1
Treatment	$1.2
Storage	$0.7
Source	$0.4
Other	$0.1
Total	$7.5

In 2018, HEA 1267, assigned stormwater as one of the topics to be addressed by the Indiana Water Infrastructure Task Force. In August 2018, the Indiana University Public Policy Institute, along with the Indiana Finance Authority issued "Financial Needs for Stormwater Infrastructure and Programming in Indiana (2017 – 2036)," which concluded that "[t]he 20-year working estimate of statewide capital needs for stormwater infrastructure is $1.83 billion." The resulting estimate only includes local government and utility costs to serve public and private land.

The IFA has been tasked with dividing the state into study areas to determine area water and wastewater infrastructure priorities, as well as the needs for stormwater infrastructure and programming.

Mechanisms to Fund Infrastructure

Water and wastewater utilities have three specific mechanisms designed to recover the cost of distribution system and collection system infrastructure in addition to base rates: the IIC, the system integrity adjustment (SIA), and service enhancement improvement projects. Under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31, water and wastewater utilities in Indiana can seek to recover costs of up to 10% of the utility's revenue in its most recent rate case for the replacement of distribution system and collection system infrastructure through an IIC. The IIC mechanism allows a utility to recover its costs outside of a general rate case, thereby receiving cost recovery more quickly. The water or wastewater utility must receive approval from the Commission before establishing an IIC surcharge. Under Ind. Code § 8-1-31-13, amended by SEA 254 (2020), infrastructure related to highway, street, or road construction does not apply to the 10% cap. SEA 298 (2023) made several changes to the IIC including what can be included (excludes CIAC and includes payment in lieu of taxes), time period for recovery (12-month period regardless of the time over which the costs were incurred), the OUCC's standard of review, and when the adjustment amount is set to zero.

Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.5 allows an eligible water or wastewater utility to petition the Commission to establish an SIA mechanism used to recover or credit an adjustment amount based on the eligible utility's Commission-approved revenues. A utility may collect an SIA up to 48 months after the establishment of the SIA mechanism or the date on which the Commission issues an order in the utility's next general rate case. The revenues from the SIA must fund new water distribution system or wastewater collection system infrastructure.

Since 2017, CWA Authority filed for two SIAs, which the Commission has granted in IURC Cause No. 44990. Through these two orders CWA Authority has been authorized to collect approximately $16 million. Community Utilities of Indiana filed an SIA case in 2020 but that case was dismissed.

SEA 254 (2020) established Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.7 Service Enhancement Improvement (SEI) Projects for Water and Wastewater Utilities, which is a new mechanism to fund infrastructure for all water and wastewater utilities under the Commission's jurisdiction. It creates a partial tracker (80%) for expenditures related to direct or indirect compliance with: the Water Pollution Control Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, or any law, order, or regulation of the EPA, U.S. Corps of Engineers, IDEM, U.S. Department of Transportation, INDOT, DNR, or local government regulation. Expenditures are also included for the installation of new plant/equipment or replacement of plant/equipment to further or maintain health, safety, or environmental protection of utility's customers, employees, or the public. The other 20% of the costs are deferred, with carrying costs, and recovered as part of a utility's next general rate case. To recover these costs, a utility must obtain preapproval of its plan from the Commission for some service enhancement improvements. If actual costs exceed the projected costs set forth in the utility's plan by more than 25%, specific approval by the Commission is required before being authorized in the next general rate case. The Commission has 210 days after the filing of a utility's case-in-chief to issue its order to approve a plan and 60 days to issue an order for the tracker.

In March 2022, in IURC Cause No. 45609, the Commission approved Indiana American's plan for service enhancement improvements equaling $53.3 million in five areas pursuant to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.7. On Feb. 22, 2023, the Commission approved Indiana American's SEI rate of $0.92 per meter equivalency and on March 8, 2023, a supplemental project rate of $0.15 per meter equivalency.

Lead Service Lines

Water quality issues related to lead service lines have been addressed by both the Indiana General Assembly and the Commission. In 2017, the Indiana General Assembly addressed lead service line replacement by creating Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.6. Traditionally, utilities typically only maintain and operate facilities and equipment that the utilities own. Through the traditional regulatory model, utilities are given an opportunity to earn a fair rate of return on the utility-owned infrastructure that is "used and useful" for the provision of safe and reliable service. Utilities do not replace or maintain (thus do not receive a rate of return on) customer-owned infrastructure (e.g., service lines). In addition to the existing ability of a utility to earn a fair rate of return on utility-owned equipment, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.6 allows a utility to earn a rate of return on customer-owned lead service lines that a utility has replaced through a Commission-approved plan. This allows the utility to recoup its costs for replacing the customer-owned lead service lines from all customers within its service territory. The utility may or may not own or maintain that service line in the future, depending on the utility's approved plan. A water utility can include its approved plan for replacing customer-owned lead service lines under the IIC mechanism. The costs associated with replacing customer-owned lead service lines, however, do not count against the 10% IIC revenue limitation.

On July 25, 2018, Indiana American's plan was approved by the Commission, which entails replacing approximately 51,000 lead service lines at an approximate cost of $178 million in 2017 dollars with a completion time between 10 and 24 years. Indiana American recovers the cost of this replacement in its IIC. For example, in its latest IIC case, Indiana American included $3,190,637 of costs, which is approximately $0.05 per month for a residential customer. To date, Indiana American continues to be the only investor-owned water utility in Indiana with a Commission-approved Lead Service Line Program under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.6.

In 2019, the Indiana General Assembly amended the definition of "customer lead service line improvement" to include galvanized steel service lines, allowing an investor-owned utility the same opportunity to earn the same rate of return on the customer-owned portion of a galvanized steel service line as that of a lead service line.

In 2020, Ind. code chapter 8-1-31.6 was revised by the General Assembly to allow municipal utilities to recover the cost of replacing customer-owned lead service lines. The additional sections are primarily duplication of language investor-owned utilities use to recover such costs. On March 2, 2022, Citizens Water's plan was approved, which entails replacing an estimated 120-560 lead service lines at an approximate cost of $2.5 million for Year 1 and $5 million for Years 2-5 (in 2020 dollars) over five years. For the first year, the cost for a residential customer will be $0.48 per month, and for Years 2-5, it is estimated to be $0.96 per month. The monthly rate is much higher for Citizens Water because they recover the cost over one year, while Indiana American includes the cost in rate base over the life of the service lines. To date, Citizens Water continues to be the only municipal/not-for-profit water utility in Indiana with a Commission-approved Lead Service Line Program under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31-6.

U.S. EPA's Revised Lead and Copper rule took effect on Dec. 16, 2021. The rule requires water utilities to begin planning, testing, and taking inventory of the service lines within their systems. With the implementation of the rule, U.S. EPA began its rulemaking process for Lead and Copper Rule improvements which is anticipated to take effect prior to Oct. 16, 2024. The focus areas for the new rulemaking will include replacement of all lead service lines, compliance tap sampling, action and trigger levels, and prioritizing historically underserved communities. Implementation of these federal regulations will likely place additional upward pressure on rates. The resulting effect on future lead service line replacements will be unknown until this work has commenced and the final scope of the rules determined. The rate impacts will vary from utility to utility.

Government Program Funding

To assist with the high capital costs associated with the water and wastewater industry, numerous federal and state funding options are available for infrastructure investment. These programs include the State Revolving Loan Fund, U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development loans and grants, the Community Focus Fund, and private activity bonds. The IFA created a Lead Service Line Replacement Fund in 2017 and Emerging Contamination Elimination Fund in 2022, both of which provide part of the funds in grants. In 2014, the federal Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) was enacted, which provides low interest rate financing for the construction of water and wastewater infrastructure. The U.S. EPA has a program targeted specifically at state infrastructure financing authority borrowers, the SWIFIA program. In 2016, the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) was enacted. The WIIN includes the Water Resources Development Act, which authorizes $100 million for communities facing drinking water emergencies, including helping communities recover from lead contamination.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (2021) provided approximately $750 million in funding for water and wastewater projects funded through the State Revolving Loan Fund. The budget adopted by the Indiana General Assembly in April 2023 included $20 million per year for the Water/Wastewater Infrastructure Fund and $75 million over two years for the Residential Housing Infrastructure Assistance program, which can be used for water and wastewater infrastructure.

The Indiana office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development reported that, in 2022, Indiana received loans and grants for water and wastewater projects totaling $36.96 million.

WATER SUPPLY

Because utility rates are based on cost of service, the traditional forces of supply and demand do not determine pricing. However, as more water will be needed to keep up with demand, the cost of developing and obtaining that water requires additional investment, which is ultimately reflected in rates. Although average water use is believed to be declining, peak use is largely believed to be increasing. Unless measures are taken to mitigate peak use, additional investment may be required to meet peak demand.

Northern Indiana’s groundwater resources are considered good to excellent, with access to many surface water sources, including Lake Michigan. Central Indiana’s groundwater resources are fair to good, and its access to surface water includes many rivers and streams, along with several reservoirs. Southern Indiana has a limited supply of groundwater and has access to several rivers for surface supply, but streams do not have a hydraulic connection to ground water. Reservoirs exist but drinking water supplies are not fully utilized. This may be attributed to the higher cost of treatment and delivery associated with surface water facilities.

Consistent with the Water Infrastructure Task Force's recommendation, IFA began assisting utilities with long term planning by establishing Water Infrastructure Study Areas. In 2023, IFA has scheduled regional study planning meetings in 17 different regions.

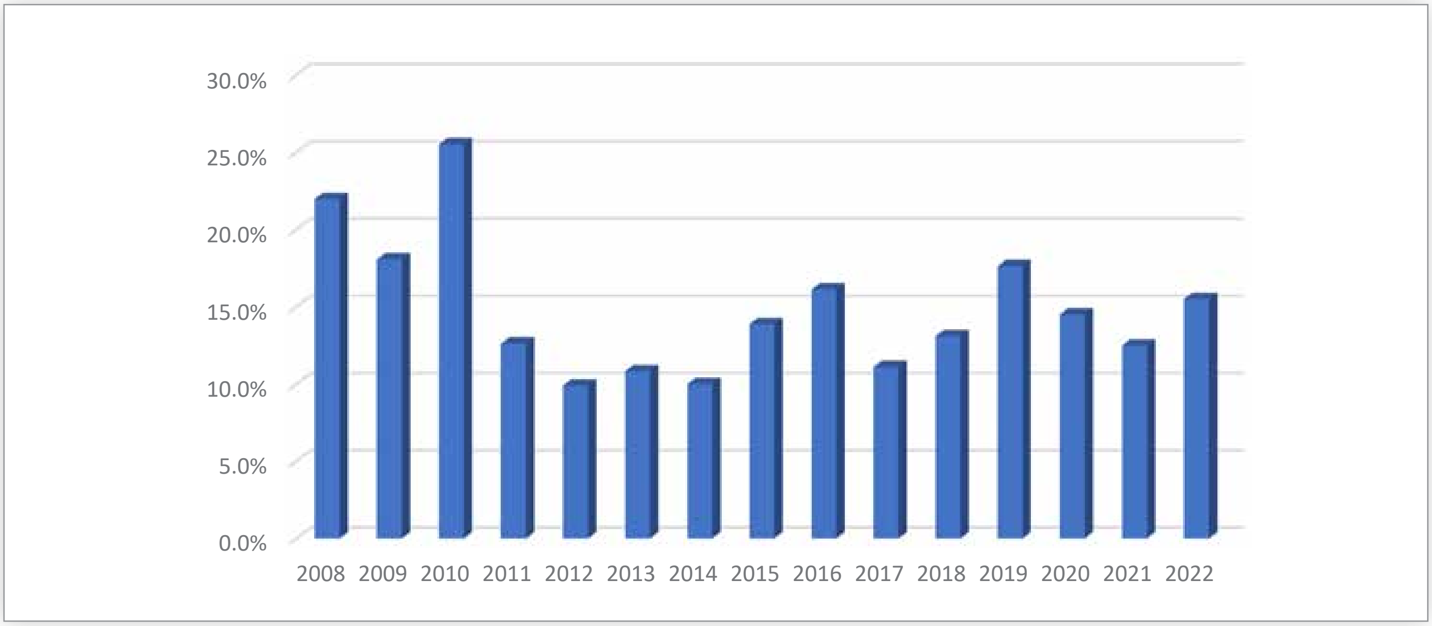
Water Loss

Because the cost of obtaining water resources and making that water potable is expensive, the water industry is focusing its efforts on reducing water loss to mitigate additional costs. Nationally, the AWWA has an extensive program for water utilities to complete water audits, which reveal water loss. Locally, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.8, added by SEA 4 (2019), requires every water utility to annually perform an audit of its water distribution system to determine the causes of the water utility's "non-revenue" water. The results of the audit must be verified by an independent evaluator and reported to IFA in even-numbered years. IFA issued its second biennial report on water loss in December 2022, which reported 45.3 billion gallons of lost, non-revenue water statewide.

The Commission includes a section on water loss in the annual report forms, using a simpler method of calculating water loss than required by IFA. Utilities with water loss greater than 10% are to report efforts they take to reduce water loss. The percentage of water utilities reporting water loss in excess of 25% was approximately 20% from 2008 – 2010, dropped to approximately 10% from 2012 – 2014; generally increased the next seven years, and in 2022 was approximately 15%.

Based on the regulated water utilities' annual reports to the Commission, approximately 155.7 billion gallons of water were pumped or purchased in Calendar Year 2022, and 125.7 billion gallons of water were either sold to customers or used for firefighting or system maintenance. The difference reflects a 19.28% water loss or approximately 30 billion gallons. As water utilities focus efforts on improving infrastructure, covered in an earlier section, water losses should decrease.

PERCENTAGE OF UTILITIES EXCEEDING 25% WATER LOSS



WATER EFFICIENCY

Water efficiency programs are being developed by individual utilities and at the state and national levels in an effort to manage customer usage. For example, the two largest water utilities under Commission jurisdiction have had plans approved to use water more efficiently. At the state level, DNR has developed water conservation goals and objectives, as required by the Great Lakes Compact. At the national level, the U.S. EPA has developed the WaterSense program. This program labels water efficiency appliances, products, services, and practices (e.g., low-flow shower heads, low-water washing machines, and low-flow irrigation systems). For example, if a household can save 40,000 gallons per year and water rates are $3.00 per 1,000 gallons, the savings amount to approximately $120 per year. For many ratepayers, the wastewater bill is based on water usage, so a decrease in water consumption also reduces the wastewater bill.

RECENT LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

SEA 114 allows a court to appoint a receiver upon the request of a utility, if the owner of a multifamily residential property with more than four units has failed to pay past due utility bills.

SEA 180 allows a combined water/wastewater utility that has acquired wastewater utility property to request a plan to improve the wastewater property, which will be partially paid by the utility's water customers, provided that the cost of the plan increases authorized total revenues 2% or less.

SEA 298 makes several changes to the IIC including what can be included (excludes CIAC and includes payment in lieu of taxes), the time period for recovery for municipal and not-for-profit utilities (12-month period regardless of the time over which the costs were incurred), the OUCC's standard of review, and when the adjustment amount is set to zero.

SEA 374 allows regional water, sewage, and solid waste districts to pay their board members up to $150/day worked for the district.

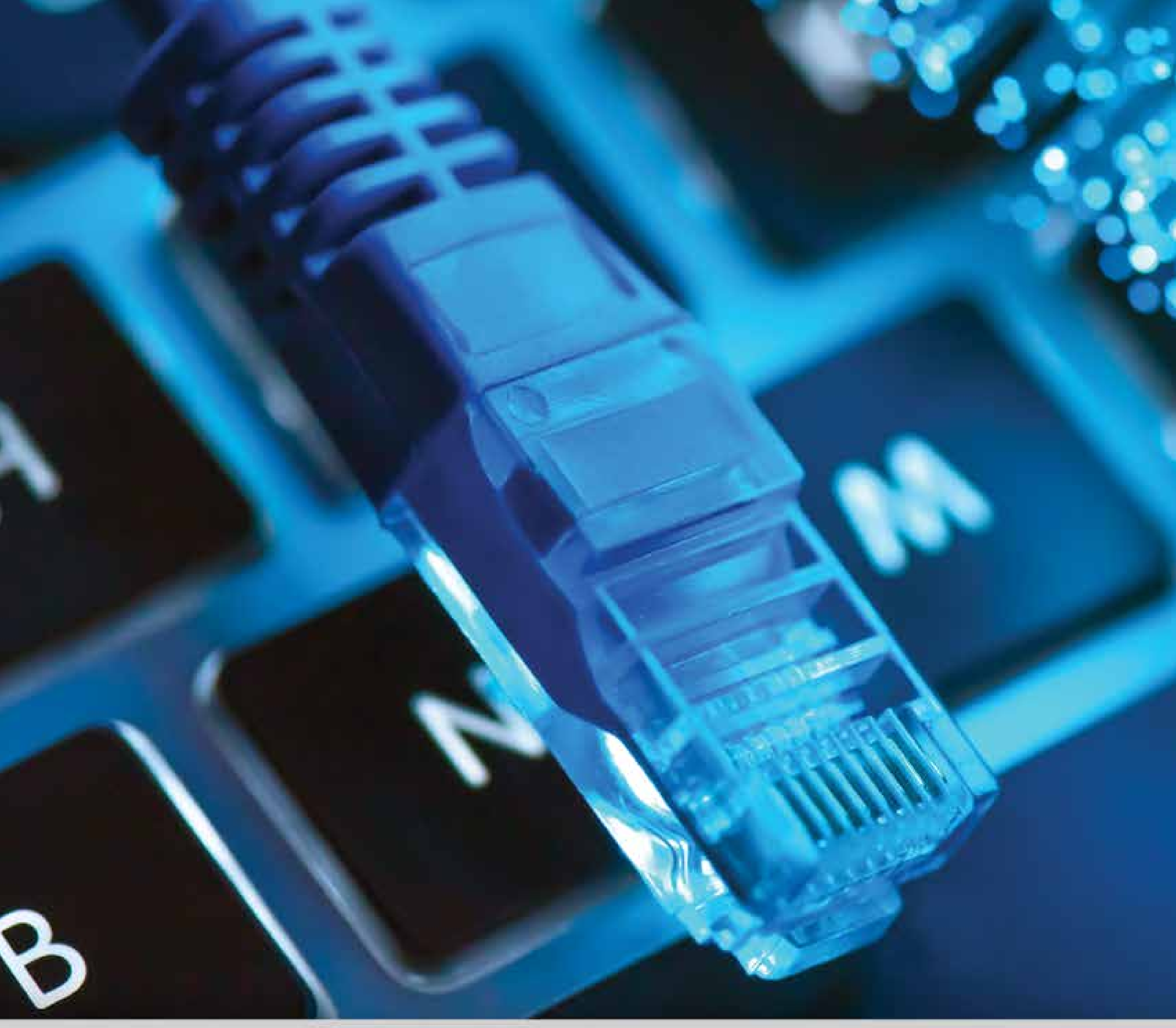
SEA 473 allows a community water system to discharge mercury into the Ohio River if it can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management that it has not increased the mass of mercury in the water withdrawn and then discharged.

HEA 1001 allocates $20 million per year for the Water/Wastewater Infrastructure Fund. Allocates $75 million over two years for the Residential Housing Infrastructure Assistance program, which can be used for water and wastewater infrastructure.

HEA 1316 clarifies the definition of "independent evaluator" and requires water utility audits be performed using AWWA software or other software identified by the IFA. Eliminates the need for IURC approval of SRF financing if rates do not need to be increased and board approval is obtained.

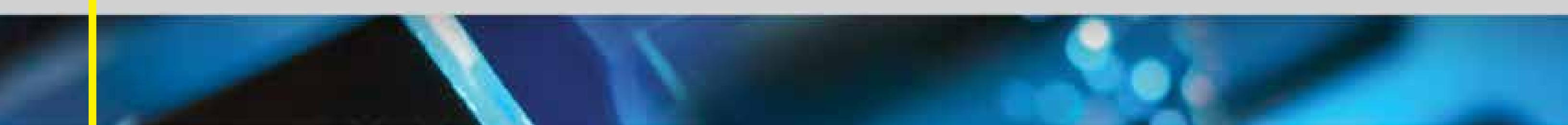
HEA 1402 provides that a wastewater utility that is not subject to Commission jurisdiction and that receives wholesale wastewater service from another wastewater utility may not: (1) disconnect from wholesale wastewater service provided by the other wastewater utility and (2) construct a new wastewater treatment plant to serve its customers unless the wastewater utility obtains Commission approval.

HEA 1417 defines cost to be included when deferring future regulatory costs, determines how depreciation rates are calculated, and establishes how to account for asset retirement obligations.



2023 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

Communications Division



Communications Division

REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

The Commission has specific but limited authority regarding all communications service providers (CSPs) in Indiana. As defined by statute (Ind. Code § 8-1-32.5-3), communications service includes any of the following services: telecommunications, information, video, broadband, advanced, and Internet Protocol enabled.

All CSPs must receive a certificate of territorial authority (CTA) from the Commission to offer any telecommunications, information, or video services in Indiana. Providers of video service (VSPs) must also hold a video service franchise from the Commission or an unexpired local franchise obtained prior to July 1, 2006, when the Commission became the sole franchising authority in the state.

The Commission also designates all eligible telecommunications carriers (ETCs) in the state, which enables those carriers to obtain support from the federal Universal Service Fund (USF). Federal USF support is aimed at expanding the availability of both telephone and broadband services and networks. It also supports discounted phone service to eligible low-income households.

Additionally, the Division implements a state universal service program and provides recommendations to the Commission on several types of matters, including numbering issues, carrier-to-carrier disputes, protecting customers from unauthorized changes to their service, including unauthorized charges (cramming) and unauthorized changes in their service providers (slamming), and enforcing federal video customer service standards. The Division also implements the Commission's role as the direct marketing authority for video service providers wanting to conduct direct marketing activities in the state.

The Commission is responsible for making determinations regarding a successor provider of last resort (POLR) for ETCs, in the event a current POLR withdraws from a given area of the state. Although the Commission has no jurisdiction over the approval of CSPs' retail rates and charges, the Commission continues to approve intrastate access rates and charges for local exchange carriers in Indiana. From time to time, the Commission also approves changes in the monthly surcharges on customer bills for the Indiana Universal Service Fund and the Indiana Telephone Relay Access Corporation (InTRAC).

The Division monitors communications-related regulatory proceedings and policy initiatives at the state and local levels that could affect the interests of Indiana CSPs and their customers. The Division assesses the possible impacts of those policies and whether comments should be filed in those proceedings or whether the information should be forwarded to other state agencies for review. As part of these monitoring efforts, the Division responds to inquiries from the Indiana General Assembly, the Office of the Governor and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, other state agencies, members of the media, communications service providers, and the public, on various communications-related topics.

Communications issues under consideration at the federal level are regularly tracked and considered by the Division. Because it is essential to identify and act (when appropriate) upon the many federal policy matters that have the potential to affect Indiana, the Division monitors, reviews, and provides analysis and recommendations to the Commission, and when appropriate, other state agencies, about possible participation in federal rulemakings and cases. This ensures that the concerns and needs of Indiana are heard by federal agencies, such as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and the Rural Utilities Service within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, among others.

Communication Service Providers

CSPs that seek to offer communications service to Indiana customers are required to apply to the Commission for a CTA. The amount of information provided in a CTA application varies, depending on the communication services involved, and some CSPs apply for multiple types of services. More traditional telecommunications services like local exchange and interexchange services are required to provide information on where they intend to offer services, but most applicants seek statewide authority. Broadband, commercial mobile, advanced, and IP-enabled services have never been regulated by the Commission and, pursuant to Indiana Code, are only required to provide certain limited information. Therefore, there is limited data collected by the Commission regarding the availability of such services.

In Fiscal Year 2023, 51 CTA petitions were filed and approved by the Commission. These CTAs include the following services:

- 29 for interconnected VoIP services
- 15 for commercial mobile services
- 8 for broadband services
- 3 for advanced services / dedicated transport
- 2 for local exchange services
- 2 for interexchange services
- 1 for Backhaul for Cell Towers

Another category of CSPs is video service providers (VSPs), but VSPs have a separate application process pursuant to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-34. Since 2006, 67 VSPs have applied for and been granted state-issued franchises. The number of providers varies by county, with some locations being more competitive than others. In the 2023 legislative session, the Indiana General Assembly amended the definition of “video service” to clarify certain services that are not included in the definition, specifically, direct to home satellite service and video programming accessed via a service that enables users to access content, information, electronic mail, or other services offered over the Internet (Ind. Code § 8-1-34-14). The rise of streaming video has brought added competition to video service providers by offering consumers an alternate service option to traditional video offerings and has also resulted in many VSPs relinquishing their video franchises. There are currently only 35 active VSPs that continue to hold state-issued video franchises.

The traditional technologies used to provide video service to Indiana customers include coaxial cable, hybrid fiber coax, fiber to the premise (FTTP), fiber to the node (FTTN), very-high-bit-rate digital subscriber line (VDSL), and asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL). The Commission does not regulate the rates and charges for video service and does not collect or maintain programming and pricing options offered by VSPs to Indiana customers. However, through its Consumer Affairs Division, the Commission does enforce the federal video customer service standards established by the FCC.

Designation of Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (ETCs)

A CSP must be designated as an ETC to receive support from the federal universal service high-cost or Lifeline program. Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, states are given sole authority to designate communications companies as ETCs (unless a state cedes this authority to the FCC); Indiana has retained this authority. ETCs are eligible to receive federal support for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended. Certain broadband expansion initiatives fall under the high-cost program, including the Connect America Fund (CAF I and II) and the federal Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF I and II). Under the Lifeline program, ETCs are reimbursed for providing a monthly discount on qualifying voice and broadband communications service for eligible low-income subscribers.

The type of support an ETC petitioner seeks affects the criteria the Commission uses for ETC designation and the ETC’s obligations within its service territory. For example, ETCs seeking support under the high-cost program must be facilities-based carriers and may have public interest obligations to deploy broadband that meets certain speeds and usage requirements. Conversely, ETCs seeking only Lifeline support are not required to maintain and deploy network facilities; however, they must demonstrate financial and technical capability of providing Lifeline service.

In Fiscal Year 2023, the Commission approved one petition for a new Lifeline-only ETC. This results in 76 ETCs operating in Indiana: 63 ETCs are eligible to receive high-cost support and 13 ETCs are approved for only Lifeline support. As of the date of this report, one Lifeline-only ETC petition is currently pending and one ETC, which is eligible for high-cost support, has a pending petition to relinquish its ETC designation. More information on the relinquishment case can be found on the next page.

In addition, the Commission recertifies ETCs designated to receive high-cost support each year as required by federal rules. In September 2022, the Commission recertified 53 ETCs. The recertification case for ETCs to receive high-cost support in 2024 is currently pending before the Commission.

Relinquishments of Eligible Telecommunications Carriers Designations

Telecommunications carriers that are designated as ETCs in Indiana may request to relinquish that designation pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(4). The Commission's role in areas served by more than one ETC is to require that the remaining ETCs ensure that all customers served by the relinquishing ETC will continue to have service, and to require sufficient notice to permit the purchase or construction of adequate facilities to meet increased demand, if needed. In 2017, AT&T relinquished parts of its service territory where it was no longer receiving federal high-cost support. In June 2023, AT&T filed a petition to relinquish its ETC designation for the remainder of its service territory, which is currently pending. A hearing was held on Aug. 3, 2023.

Indiana Universal Service Fund

The Indiana Universal Service Fund (IUSF) was established by a Commission order in 2007 in response to revenue reductions caused by changes to the FCC rules that affected small rural ILEC territories. The Commission found that the fund would be competitively neutral and promote just, reasonable, and affordable rates for telephony-based services, as required by the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

The Commission oversees the IUSF through the IUSF Administrator (currently Solix, Inc.) in consultation with the IUSF Oversight Committee, which consists of representatives of various segments of the communications industry, as well as the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC).

The IUSF is funded by a small surcharge on intrastate retail telecommunications revenue. The IUSF Oversight Committee has recommended the IUSF maintain a balance of $2 million; however, billed intrastate retail telecommunications revenue has been steadily decreasing since the establishment of the fund. In 2008, billed intrastate retail telecommunications revenue was $2.96 billion. In 2022, total revenue declined to $778,519,423, which is a decrease of 74% since inception. As a result, the IUSF Oversight Committee recommended, and the Commission approved, increases in the IUSF monthly surcharge on retail customers' bills – from 0.538% of billed Indiana telecommunications revenue at the inception of the IUSF in October 2007 to 2.26%, effective Jan. 1, 2022. Despite the decrease in intrastate telecommunications revenue, the last surcharge increase has been effective in building the fund balance, therefore another surcharge increase is unlikely to be necessary in 2023.

Periodic Reviews for the IUSF

When the IUSF was established, the Commission determined it should be reviewed every three years (the Triennial Review) to ensure that the operations of the IUSF are meeting the Commission's objectives of preserving and advancing universal service within the state, and to ensure that the processes, funding levels, size, and operation and administration of the IUSF remain adequate and sufficient, among other considerations. In December 2021, the Commission opened the most recent Triennial Review and conducted a hearing on June 16, 2022. Certain telecommunications carriers filed a Settlement Agreement, agreeing that it remains too soon to determine the full impact of the FCC's comprehensive universal service fund (USF) and intercarrier compensation (ICC) reform, therefore requesting the Commission issue an order concluding this Triennial Review and maintaining the status quo with respect to the IUSF. The Commission did so and its order was issued on July 27, 2022. The next Triennial Review is due to be initiated in 2024.

The Commission also determined that carriers that receive disbursements from the IUSF should demonstrate a continued need for support (the Qualifications Test) every three years. The last Qualifications Test was conducted in 2022. Thirty-one rural ILECs were approved to receive continued support. The next Qualifications Test will be conducted in 2025.

The Connect America Fund (CAF)

At the federal level, efforts by the FCC have been implemented under certain circumstances to provide financial support through a program under the federal USF (i.e., the CAF) to provide incentive for ETCs to deploy broadband in rural areas, in addition to the voice telephony services that all ETCs are required to offer. CAF support has been determined and awarded in two broad phases, generally known as CAF I and CAF II. Both CAF I and CAF II consisted of multiple phases (the CAF I program has expired).

CAF II Phase 2 (Auction 903)

In the second phase of the CAF II program (the reverse auction phase), the FCC identified eligible census blocks where AT&T, Frontier, and CenturyLink had previously elected not to accept an offer of model-based support (in CAF II, Phase I). The funding was awarded through a reverse auction (FCC Auction 903). Six winning bidders were selected for Indiana listed in the table below.

At the end of the auction, out of 33,847 total eligible Indiana locations, the FCC had assigned 24,530 Indiana locations to those six companies; 9,317 locations remained unassigned in Indiana at the conclusion of the auction. The census blocks with unassigned locations are indicated in dark gray on the map on the next page. To receive CAF II auction support, the FCC required winning bidders to obtain ETC designation. The Commission designated the six winning bidders, listed below, as ETCs on

CAF II REVERSE AUCTION: WINNING BIDDERS AND SUPPORT *(including adjusted support)*

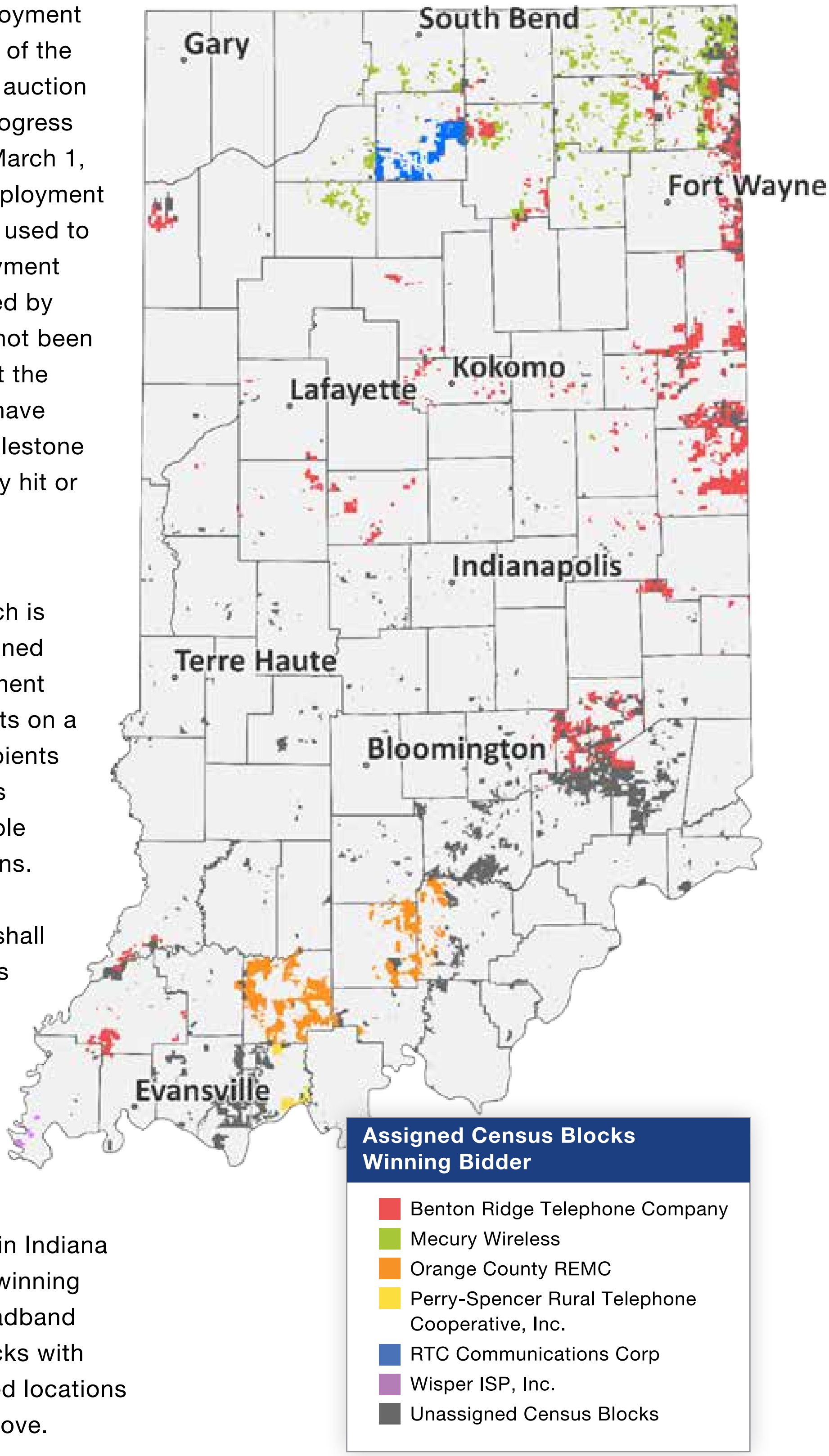
Winning Bidder	Total Assigned Support, over 10 Years	Annual Support Amount	# Locations Assigned to Winning Bidders	Adjusted Eligible Locations	Adjusted Support Amount
Benton Ridge Telephone Company (assigned to affiliate, W.A.T.C.H TV Company)	$14,883,684.70	$1,488,368.47	11,537	- - -	- - -
Mercury Wireless	$1,400,844.80	$140,084.48	7,371	- - -	- - -
Orange County REMC	$10,200,496.30	$1,020,049.63	4,046	- - -	- - -
Perry-Spencer Rural Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	$1,182,425.70	$118,242.57	359	- - -	- - -
RTC Communications Corp. (assigned to affiliate, Marshall County Fiber, LLC)	$1,326,394.00	$132,639.40	1,203	981	$1,081,623.04
Wisper ISP, Inc.	$123,648.00	$12,364.80	14	9	$79,488.00
TOTALS	**$29,117,493.50**	**$2,911,749.35**	**24,530**		
ADJUSTED TOTALS				**24,303**	**$28,828,562.54**

Feb. 20, 2019. These ETCs are required to meet their first broadband deployment milestone of 40% of the locations by the end of the third year of support (i.e., by the end of 2022). Each following year, they are required to achieve an additional 20% deployment until reaching 100% deployment at the end of the sixth year of support (2025). CAF II reverse auction winners were not required to report their progress toward achieving the 40% milestone until March 1, 2023. The carriers are required to report deployment data in the HUBB, which is USAC's system used to monitor compliance with broadband deployment obligations. The information is then reviewed by USAC. Therefore, exact percentages have not been verified. However, according to a contact at the FCC, none of the six carriers from Indiana have reported that they did not meet the 40% milestone and have all certified in the system that they hit or exceeded the milestone.

In 2021, the FCC implemented the Eligible Locations Adjustment Process (ELAP), which is a challenge and adjudication process designed to facilitate changes to the defined deployment obligations of Auction 903 support recipients on a state-by-state basis. The ELAP allows recipients to seek changes in situations where there is a discrepancy between the number of eligible locations and the number of funded locations. Marshall County Fiber and Wisper ISP, Inc. participated in this challenge process. Marshall County Fiber sought to reduce the locations it is required to serve from 1,203 to 981 locations, and Wisper ISP, Inc. sought to reduce their locations from 14 to 9. The FCC concluded the process in February 2023 by issuing an order confirming the adjusted locations as requested.

The map to the right shows census blocks in Indiana containing locations assigned to these six winning bidders in FCC Auction 903 to provide broadband service. The map also includes census blocks with unassigned locations. However, the adjusted locations (from ELAP) are not reflected in the map above.

CAF II AUCTION (903) RESULTS –
Census Blocks with Assigned and Unassigned Locations



The Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF)

In January 2020, the FCC adopted the RDOF, allocating up to $20.4 billion over 10 years through a two-phase competitive reverse auction to help connect millions of unserved rural homes and small businesses to high-speed broadband. RDOF will more than double the minimum speeds that were required in the CAF II auction to 25/3 Mbps.

RDOF support recipients are permitted to offer a variety of broadband service offerings, as long as they offer at least one stand-alone voice plan and one service plan that provides broadband at the relevant performance tier and latency requirements. These plans must be offered at rates that are

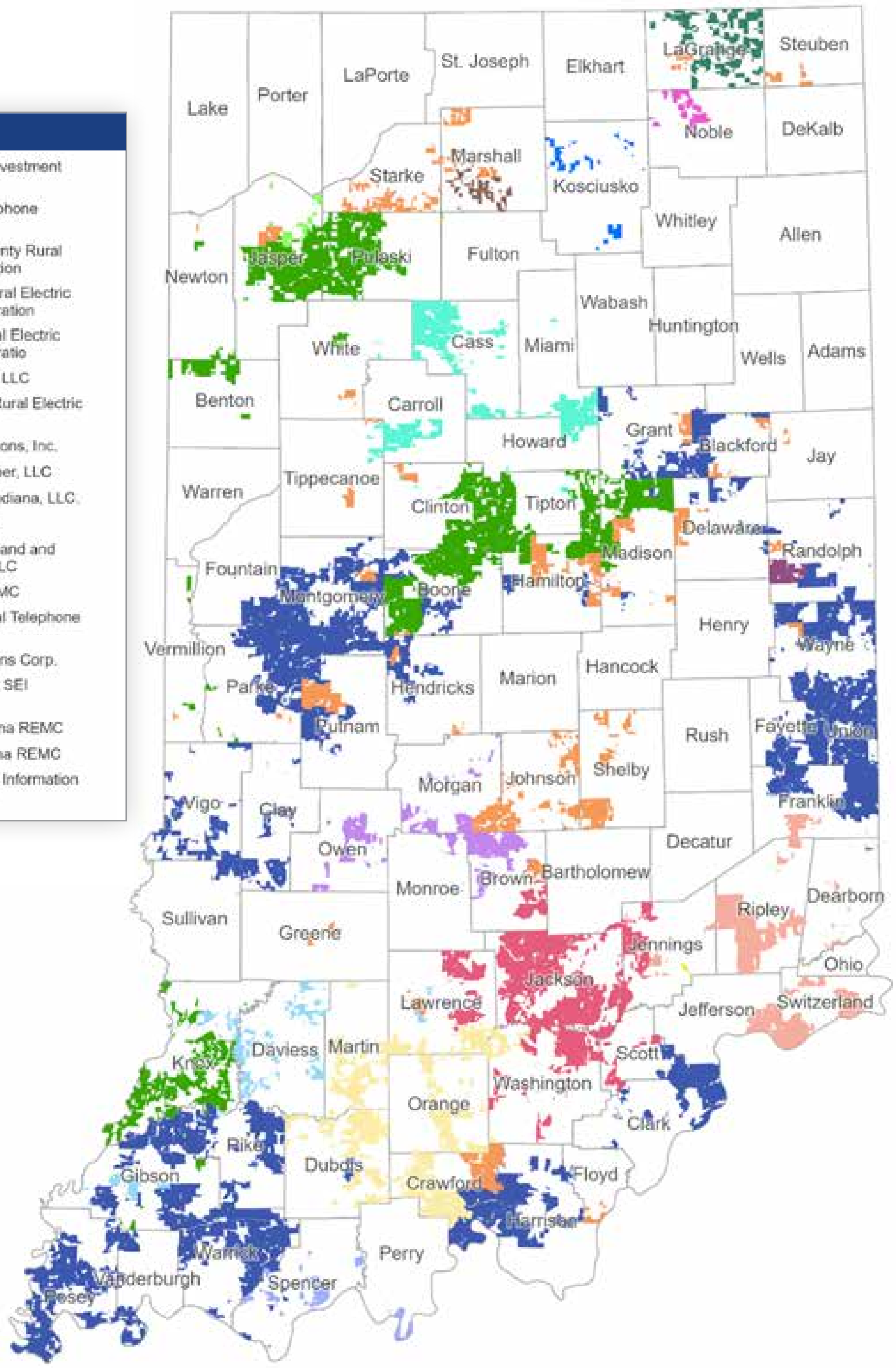
RDOF FUNDING RECIPIENTS

Winning Bidder/ Designee	Total # of CB Won	Defaulted Census Blocks	Total # of Locations	Total 10 Years of Support	Authorized to Receive Funds (Yes or No)
AMG Technology Investment Group LLC	2,235	0	11,803	$18,947,203.50	yes
Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company LLC	9	0	68	$56,802.00	yes
Daviess-Martin County Rural Telephone Corporation	381	0	1,371	$3,565,039.40	yes
Effective Systems Fiber Network, LLC	57	57	0	$0	n/a
Jackson County Rural Electric Membership Corporation	1,105	0	7,999	$2,188,212.00	yes
Jasper County Rural Electric Membership Corporation	47	0	262	$281,470.00	yes
Kosciusko Connect LLC	66	0	571	$385,496.10	yes
LaGrange County Rural Electric Membership Corp	345	0	2,314	$1,631,109.70	yes
LigTel Communications, Inc.	65	0	416	$385,924.00	yes
LTD Broadband LLC	5,458	5,458	0	$0	n/a
Marshall County Fiber, LLC	101	0	758	$645,254.00	yes
Mercury Wireless Indiana, LLC.	2,384	702	13,529	$9,437,647.80	yes
Miami Cass REMC	654	0	3,391	$4,719,512.50	yes
New Lisbon Broadband and Communications, LLC	65	0	281	$393,412.00	yes
Orange County REMC	823	0	6,521	$5,946,190.40	yes
Perry-Spencer Rural Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	101	0	565	$1,186,542.80	yes
RTC Communications Corp.	4	0	30	$78,006.00	yes
SEI Data, Inc. d/b/a SEI Communications	23	0	136	$64,345.80	yes
South Central Indiana REMC	488	0	4,131	$3,405,921.90	yes
Southeastern Indiana REMC	637	0	5,107	$888,747.40	yes
Time Warner Cable Information Services (Indiana)	7,672	2,276	39,461	$48,334,325.60	yes

reasonably comparable to rates offered in urban areas. For voice service, a support recipient will be required to certify that the pricing of its service is no more than the applicable reasonably-comparable rate benchmark that the FCC's Wireline Competition Bureau releases each year. For broadband services, a support recipient will be required to certify that the pricing of a service that meets the required performance tier and latency performance requirements is no more than the applicable reasonably comparable rate benchmark, or that it is no more than the non-promotional price the support recipient charges for a comparable fixed wireline broadband service in urban areas in the state or U.S. territory where the ETC receives support.

In addition, the FCC established timeframes to govern RDOF broadband deployment efforts. RDOF recipients must serve 40% of the estimated number of locations in a state by the end of the third year of support and an additional 20% by the end of the fourth and fifth years of support. Revised location

INDIANA RDOF CENSUS BLOCKS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING

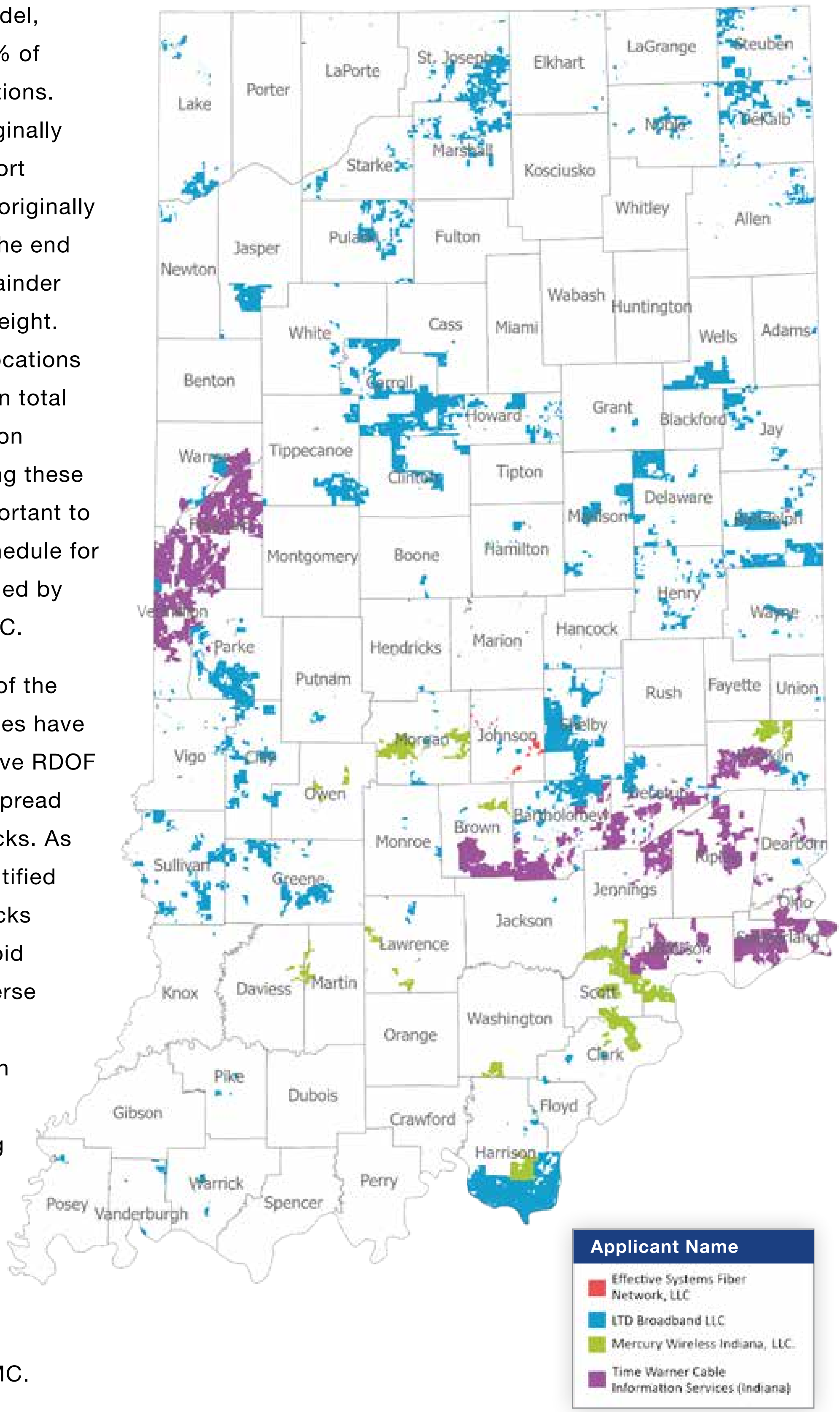


*Does not include defaulted census blocks on next page.

totals will be announced by the end of year six. If there are fewer actual locations than originally estimated by the cost model, support recipients must serve 100% of the actual (revised) number of locations. If there are more locations than originally estimated by the cost model, support recipients must serve 100% of the originally estimated number of locations by the end of year six and must serve the remainder of the locations by the end of year eight. All support recipients must serve locations newly built after the revised location total but before the end of year eight upon reasonable request. Notwithstanding these overall buildout deadlines, it is important to note that the exact deployment schedule for each individual location is determined by the carriers themselves, not the FCC.

In Indiana, as of Jan. 13, 2023, 19 of the 21 winning bidders or their designees have received final authorization to receive RDOF funding to serve 98,714 locations spread over 14,227 authorized census blocks. As of Dec. 16, 2022, the FCC had identified a total of 8,493 Indiana census blocks covered by previously announced bid defaults for four Indiana RDOF reverse auction winners. On July 22, 2022, the FCC proposed over $4 million in fines against 73 applicants in the Auction 904 for apparently violating Commission requirements by defaulting on their bids. Indiana bidders include Effective Systems Fiber Network, LLC, Time Warner Cable Information Services, and Steuben County REMC.

RDOF DEFAULTED CENSUS BLOCKS



On Aug. 10, 2022, the FCC announced that LTD Broadband had defaulted on all their RDOF bids nationwide, including 5,458 census blocks in Indiana, because they had not demonstrated a reasonable chance of complying with the FCC's RDOF requirements. On May 1, 2023, the FCC proposed almost $9 million in fines against another 22 applicants which included Mercury Wireless in Indiana. The table on page 93 lists auction winners/ designees in Indiana and the number of census blocks and locations they committed to serve and breaks down the winners and the number of census blocks in which each defaulted. The maps that follow the table depict the census blocks authorized for funding and the defaulted census blocks, respectively.

NUMBERING

The FCC has jurisdiction over matters involving the administration of our telephone number system, called the North American Numbering Plan (NANP). The FCC uses a neutral administrator, called the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA), which distributes telephone numbers to carriers and monitors the status of all area codes serving the United States. However, the FCC delegates some numbering administration matters to state commissions. For example, the Division monitors daily notices of requests for new blocks of telephone numbers from NANPA and notifies NANPA and the carrier if it is not certified to offer telecommunications or interconnected VoIP services within the state. Other examples of the Commission's numbering administration responsibilities are described in the following sections.

Waiver Granting Additional Numbering Resources *(Safety Valve Cases)*

The Commission may issue a waiver when NANPA denies a carrier requested blocks of telephone numbers. NANPA has a system to discourage carriers from collecting more telephone numbers than is necessary to serve their customers. This system is based on the carrier's existing inventory of numbers and its projected need for new telephone numbers in each rate center (a geographical area used by local exchange carriers for local calling and billing). Sometimes a carrier will have an unexpected demand for new telephone numbers, such as when businesses or hospitals open, expand, or update their calling systems with dialing plans that require contiguous blocks of telephone numbers. This can cause a carrier to exceed its allotment of telephone numbers and be denied the resources by NANPA. When this occurs, the affected carrier may petition the Commission to review the denial and issue a waiver to the carrier, if warranted. The Commission issued one such waiver in March 2023 in the Crawfordsville rate center.

Upcoming Area Code Relief

The Commission has jurisdiction over matters involving the introduction of new area codes in Indiana. NANPA performs an analysis of projected exhaust dates for area codes twice per year, called a Numbering Resource Utilization Report (NRUF).

When an area code in Indiana is three years from exhaust, NANPA and representatives from the Indiana telecommunications industry meet to discuss the urgency for relief and the appropriate relief methods. NANPA then files a petition for area code relief with the Commission along with a recommended method of relief, which could be a geographic split, an area code overlay, or boundary realignment. Ultimately, the Commission makes the final decision on which type of relief method is the most suitable. The Commission also is responsible for establishing new area code boundaries, establishing necessary dates for the implementation of area code relief plans, and directing public education efforts regarding area code changes.

The next area code in Indiana that will need relief is likely to be 765, which is projected to exhaust in the first quarter of 2027. However, NANPA will publish updated exhaust projections in late October 2023, so this projection could be revised. Since NANPA begins area code relief preparation three years in advance of the expected exhaust date, area code relief preparation will begin in the first quarter of 2024 unless the projection changes.

INDIANA AREA CODES

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT

The Commission is required under Ind. Code § 8-1-34-24.5 to compile information from local government units that receive video franchise fees under a certificate issued by the Commission, or an unexpired local franchise issued by the unit before July 1, 2006. For Calendar Year 2022, the Commission received responses from 288 local government units, which is up from the 272 units reporting for 2021. The following is a broad summary of the data reported for Calendar Year 2022.

- Responses were received from 73 cities, 191 towns, and 24 of the 92 counties in Indiana.
- 13 local units indicated that no franchise fees were collected.
- The responding units reported payments of franchise fees totaling approximately $29,050,336.
- Most of the reporting units deposit video franchise fees in their respective general funds.
- Most of the reporting units use the video franchise fees for public safety or to cover general operating expenses. Some use the fees for maintenance of rights-of-way, roads, and other infrastructure.
- 191 of the 288 units reported their franchise fee rates. Those rates vary from 1% to 5%, with the majority set at either 3% or 5%.
- Many units did not provide the requested information about the rate charged, how the rate was established, and the date the rate was set. Conversations with some clerk-treasurers in previous years indicated that turnover in the office makes it difficult to provide that type of information in a timely fashion.

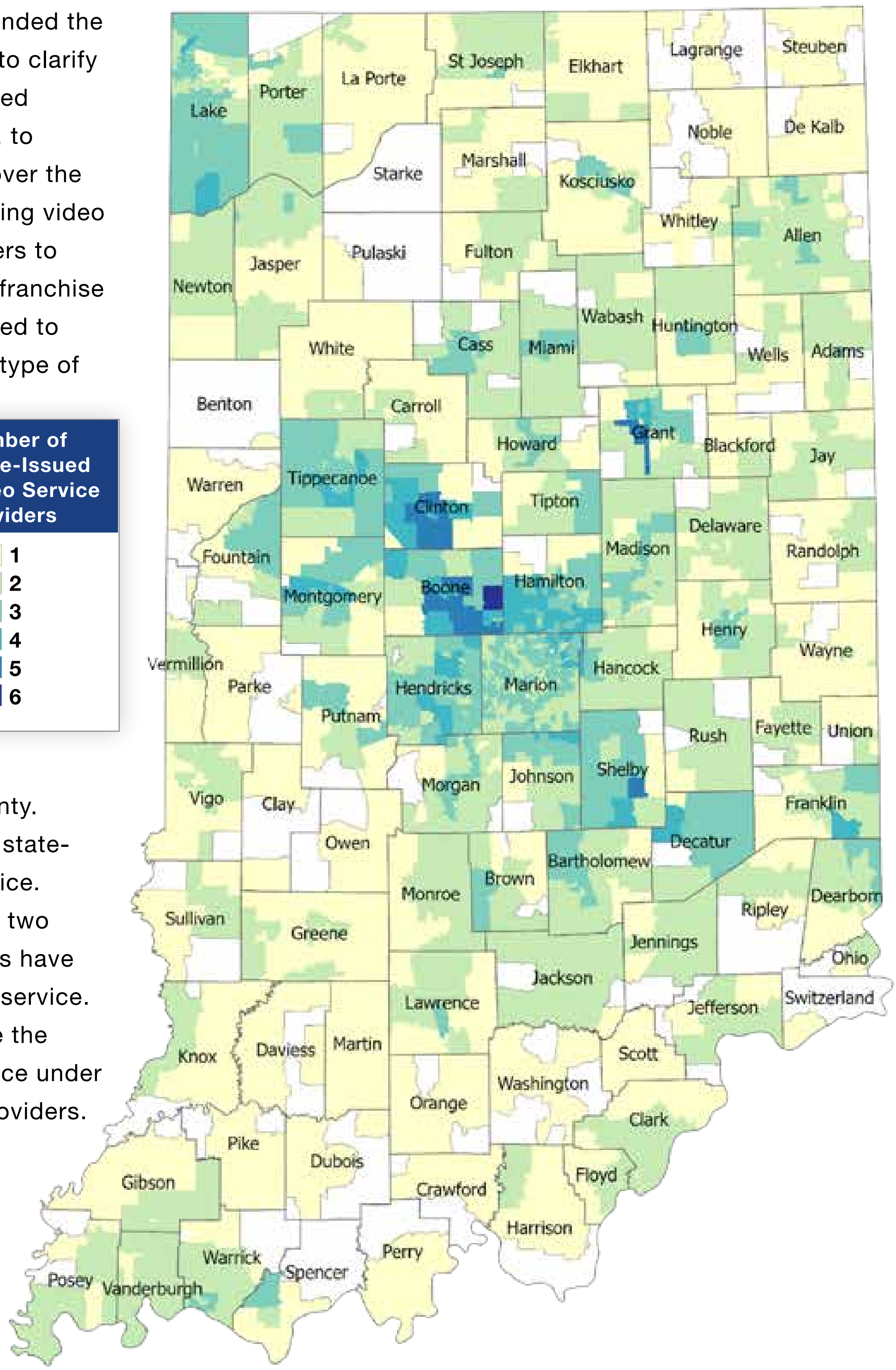
The number of units submitting the report has increased year over year since Commission staff began sending reminders at the first of the year in an attempt to achieve better compliance of the March 1 deadline. Staff will continue this practice into the future in an effort to continue to keep raising compliance rates among local units. To view the Video Franchise Fee Report, see *Appendix Q*.

BIENNIAL VIDEO SERVICE AREA REPORTING & VIDEO COMPETITION

In each odd-numbered year, VSPs are required to report the areas in the state, by census block group, where they offer video service under a state-issued video franchise certificate. Currently, there are 35 active video service providers that hold state-issued franchises. Some video service providers hold multiple state-issued franchises due to mergers, transfers, or expansions of service areas outside of current designated service areas. The Commission reached out to the holders of the 69 active state-issued video franchise certificates requesting they provide the required biennial information specific to each video franchise certificate held. The map on the next page shows where video providers with state-issued video franchise certificates offered video service to customers in census block groups at the end of 2022. It may appear that there is no video service being offered in various pockets of the state; however, it is possible that these areas are served by providers that have an unexpired local franchise agreement, which are not reported for the map. Upon the expiration of local franchise agreements, providers are required to apply for a state-issued franchise in order to continue to serve that area. Additionally, the Indiana General Assembly amended the definition of video service in 2023 to clarify certain services that are not included in the definition, most significantly, to exclude video services accessed over the internet. The trend towards streaming video service has caused several providers to relinquish their state-issued video franchise certificate and are no longer required to report where they are offering this type of video service. This has had a significant impact on the biennial video report.

As shown in the map, Starke County is the only county that did not report to offer video service by a provider with a state-issued video franchise in any portion of the county. Seventeen counties have only one state-issued video provider offering service. Sixty-three counties have between two and four providers, and 11 counties have five to six providers offering video service. Boone and Hamilton counties have the most providers offering video service under state-issued franchises with six providers. In comparison to the previous biennial reporting year in 2021, 17 counties had five or more providers offering video service with Hamilton County having the most with eight providers. This decrease is potentially a reflection of increasing consumer demand for streaming video.

INDIANA VIDEO SERVICE PROVIDERS

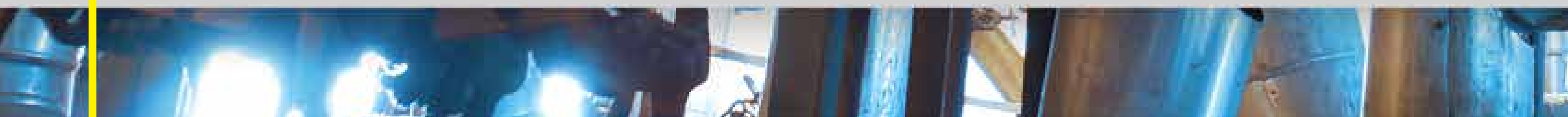


Number of State-Issued Video Service Providers

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

2023 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

Pipeline Safety Division



Pipeline Safety Division

REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

The Commission's Pipeline Safety Division (PSD) is responsible for enforcing state regulations, which incorporate federal safety regulations, for Indiana's intrastate gas pipeline facilities, as established under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-22.5.

The Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 established the federal pipeline safety program. This program establishes a framework and organizational structure for federal certification of state pipeline safety programs (49 U.S.C. chapter 601). This framework promotes pipeline safety through exclusive federal authority for the regulation of interstate pipeline facilities and federal certification of participating states for responsibility over all or part of intrastate pipeline facilities.

The federal/state partnership is the cornerstone for ensuring uniform implementation of the pipeline safety program nationwide. It also authorizes federal grants to reimburse, in part, a state agency's personnel, equipment, and activity costs. Grant amounts (up to 80% of program costs) are primarily determined through annual evaluations of the state's program, alignment with federal rules and regulations, its annual reporting, and the availability of federal grant dollars. Indiana's program, as established by state statute (Ind. Code chapter 8-1-22.5), has historically received high marks from the annual federal evaluations.

Indiana's Pipeline Safety Program

The PSD's primary mission is to ensure the safe and reliable operation of Indiana's intrastate pipeline transportation system. This is largely accomplished through inspections, as well as training, outreach programs, investigations of pipeline accidents, and enforcement through compliance requirements and monetary sanctions. In 2022, the PSD completed 948 inspection days of 89 operators and 177 associated inspection units, safely resolving 336 probable violations.

The PSD operates in partnership with the U.S. Department of Transportation's (U.S. DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) under a certification agreement. PHMSA provides a grant on a calendar-year basis designed to provide reimbursement of up to 80% of the costs of operating the program. The actual reimbursement amount of the grant is determined by the levels of funding available to PHMSA and the program's overall annual performance score. The annual performance score is based on the results of an annual visit and review of the program by PHMSA evaluators, as well as the level of compliance with certification requirements reported in the Annual Progress Report, which is provided to PHMSA. For 2022, the program evaluation received an overall score of 99%. The progress report evaluation received a four-point reduction due to the state legislature not adopting higher maximum civil penalty levels as prescribed in the certification agreement and a three-point reduction for not adopting pipeline safety code requirements within the federally prescribed timeframe.

Recently, PHMSA has announced changes that will affect the PSD's work. To start, the "Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Transmission Pipelines: MAOP Reconfirmation, Expansion of Assessment Requirements, and Other Related Amendments" rule (49 CFR part 192) covers a variety of safety matters faced by natural gas operators, including recovering traceable, verifiable, and complete documentation to support a system's maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP). The rule enhances the integrity management of gas transmission pipelines. Transmission pipelines currently conduct mandatory periodic assessments within defined "High Consequence Areas"; the new rule expands upon those areas, resulting in an increase in assessments.

PHMSA recently published an advisory bulletin to all operators advising them of a self-executing mandate from the "Protecting our Infrastructure of Pipelines and Enhancing Safety Act of 2020" (PIPES Act of 2020). Operators are now given additional responsibility by developing procedures to minimize releases of natural gas from their pipeline facilities. This includes intentional venting during normal operations.

Additionally, the PSD is responsible for tracking and investigating all alleged violations of the state's Indiana 811 Law and is active in a variety of damage prevention efforts. In 2022, the PSD investigated 1,902 excavation damage cases. As a result of these investigations, the Commission ordered the issuance of 418 warning letters and required training in 376 cases for violations of the Indiana 811 Law, as recommended by the Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee (UPPAC). In addition, UPPAC recommended, and the Commission approved, 1096 civil penalties, totaling approximately $2,500,000. Where violations were found, 30% were operator violations, 39% were excavator violations related to having a valid locate, and 31% were other types of excavator error, like digging within the tolerance zone with mechanized equipment.

The penalties assessed against excavators and operators under the Indiana 811 Law are remitted to the Underground Plant Protection Account. By statute, the Commission administers the account, implementing programs for public awareness, training and education, and incentives to reduce excavation-related damages.

Notably, PHMSA awarded Indiana perfect scores on its Indiana 811 program and its Excavation Damage Evaluation in 2020, the most recent evaluation concluded. In addition, the Commission's enforcement initiative for Indiana 811 Law continues to serve as a model for other states to create and/or refine their damage prevention programs.

For the first time, in 2022, penalties for gas operator locate violations were considered under the new Advisory Penalty Matrix. For background, in 2021, the PSD issued an Advisory Penalty Matrix that applies to Indiana natural gas operators for certain locating violations occurring on and after July 1, 2021. As indicated by its name, the Advisory Penalty Matrix is simply advisory; the Commission still determines the final amount of any penalty. The goal of the Advisory Penalty Matrix is to encourage better compliance through progressive penalties that recognize the hazards involved in large numbers of locate violations while also recognizing the inherent differences between larger and smaller gas operators.

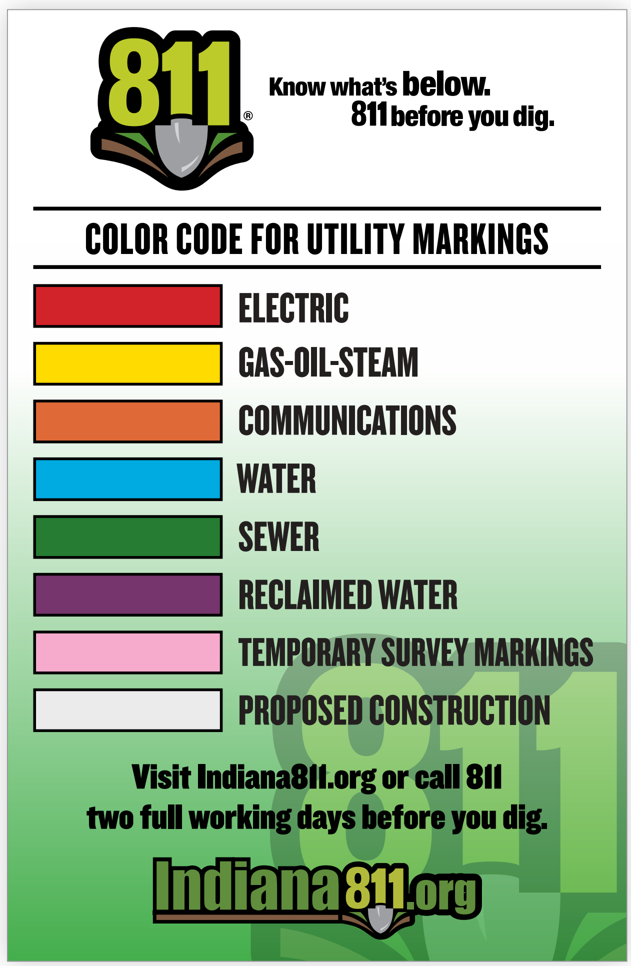
INDIANA 811 LAW

Excavation damages pose the single greatest risk to safe operations of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline systems throughout the country. To help address this risk, Indiana's Damage to Underground Facilities Law (Ind. Code chapter 8-1-26), also known as the Indiana 811 Law, establishes requirements that both excavators and operators of underground facilities must follow regarding excavation projects. The law also establishes an enforcement process that includes potential civil penalties for excavators of up to $10,000 for each violation of the law.

The UPPAC was established by Ind. Code § 8-1-26-23 and is comprised of representatives from various stakeholder groups appointed by the Governor. The UPPAC acts in an advisory capacity and makes penalty recommendations to the Commission after reviewing the findings of the PSD's investigations.

The PSD is actively engaged with various damage prevention stakeholder groups through Damage Prevention Councils, which are comprised of underground facility owners, locating firms, individual excavators, and Indiana 811. These councils are designed to facilitate open communication and transparency and foster industry relationships. They provide an open forum for stakeholders to offer ideas for improvement, express concerns, and discuss matters concerning their performance with damage prevention.

Additionally, the PSD attends stakeholder meetings designed to facilitate additional discussions and open communication among the various stakeholder groups including pipeline operators, excavators, locators, Indiana 811, etc. These meetings result in the identification of several areas of mutual concern and the development of potential solutions.

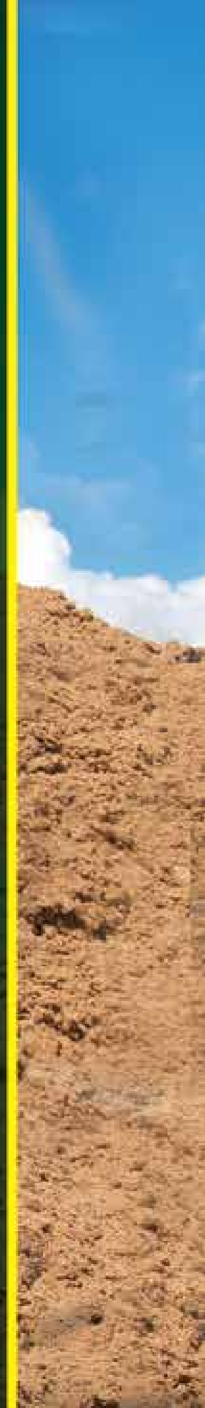


2023 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

Underground Plant Protection Account

Underground Plant Protection Account

The Underground Plant Protection Account (UPPA) fund was established in 2009 under Ind. Code § 8-1-26-24. The fund is the accumulation of civil penalties that were levied and collected due to violations of Indiana's Damage to Underground Facilities law—also known as the Indiana 811 Law. Civil penalties from the Indiana 811 Law violations are recommended by the independent, Governor-appointed Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee (UPPAC) and approved by the Commission.



PERMITTED USE OF UPPA FUNDS

UPPA funds are used to provide programs designed to reduce damages to buried facilities during excavation and violations of the Indiana 811 Law. Under Ind. Code § 8-1-26-24, uses of UPPA funds must fall into at least one of three categories:

- Public awareness programs concerning underground plant protection

- Training and educational programs for contractors, excavators, locators, operators, and other persons involved in underground plant protection

- Incentive programs for contractors, excavators, locators, operators, and other persons involved in underground plant protection to reduce the number of Indiana 811 Law violations

All uses of UPPA funds strictly follow state of Indiana procurement guidelines. UPPA funds are overseen by a committee of Commission representatives. Voting members include:

- Chair of the Commission
- Commissioner
- Chief of Staff
- General Counsel
- Chief Administrative Law Judge
- Executive Director of Strategic Communications
- Pipeline Safety Division Director (or designee)

The UPPA Committee includes additional, non-voting members invited to all meetings to act in an advisory capacity. These advisory members include:

- Underground Plant Protection Account Program Manager
- Executive Director of Legislative & Public Affairs
- External Affairs Specialist
- Pipeline Safety Engineer(s)

The following list summarizes some uses of the UPPA fund during Fiscal Year 2023.

- Partnering with Williams Randall to produce and execute multiple, online and broadcast spots for safe digging marketing arrangements.

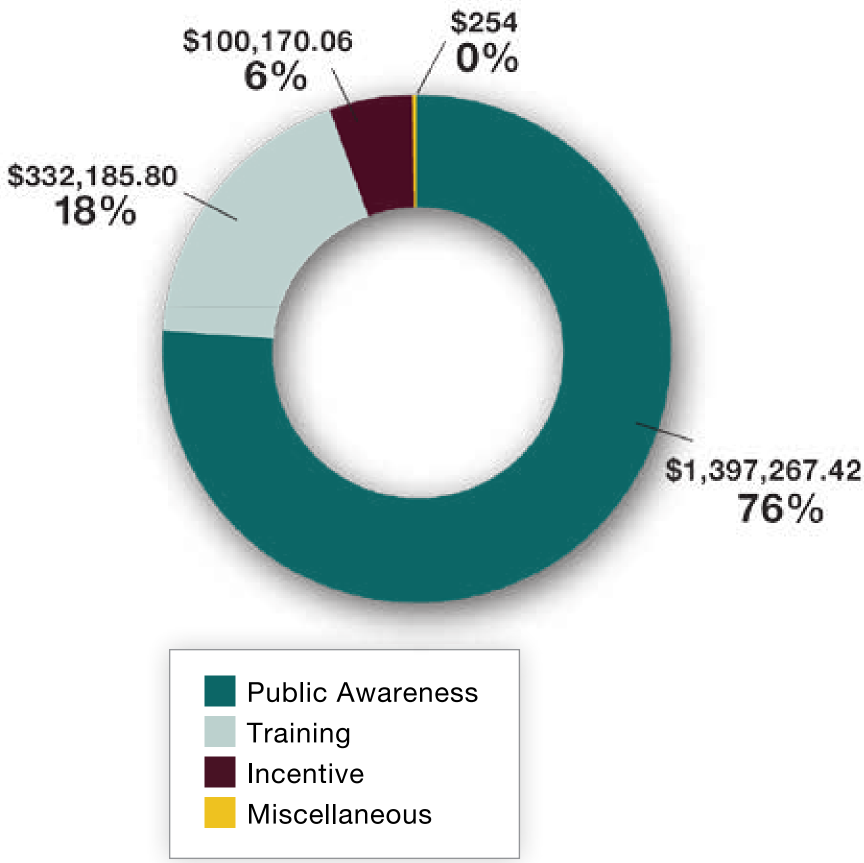
- Continued partnership with the Indiana Broadcasters Association (IBA) for the seventh year to air more than 45,000 utility safety focused public service announcements across Indiana on broadcast TV, as well as AM and FM radio stations.
- Continued partnership with the Children's Museum of Indianapolis to maintain utility safety presence at the nation's highest-rated children's museum.
- Provided 115 fully paid scholarships for Midwest Damage Prevention Training Conference attendance.
- Made competent person and traffic control safety training available to all members of Indiana's three Damage Prevention Councils.
- Ordered and took delivery of 1,000 Hit Kits for worksite damage documentation to be distributed at no cost to the excavation community.

Total investment in safety programs through the UPPA fund in Fiscal Year 2023 was $1,829,777.28

Total fine deposits during Fiscal Year 2023 was $2,672,742.01.

The Commission maintains a dedicated UPPA fund website at *www.in.gov/iurc/pipeline-safety-division/uppa-fund*, where current account balances, spending and deposit history, and training opportunities are regularly updated. UPPA-specific spending can be tracked on an interactive spending map that can be viewed at *www.in.gov/iurc/pipeline-safety-division/uppa-fund/upp-account-spending-geographic-grants-contracts*.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 UPPA SPEND



UPPA funds are statutorily dedicated to training, education, incentive, and public awareness efforts focused on utility safety and do not revert to the state's General Fund at the end of a fiscal year.

Those interested in creating a project focused on increasing underground facility safety can apply for a grant from the UPPA fund or contact the UPPA Fund Manager at *www.in.gov/iurc/pipeline-safety-division/uppa-fund/underground-plant-protection-upp-account-spending-plan-suggestions.*

2023 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

APPENDICES

Appendices

Commission's Budget and 2023-2024 Public Utility Fee Calculation

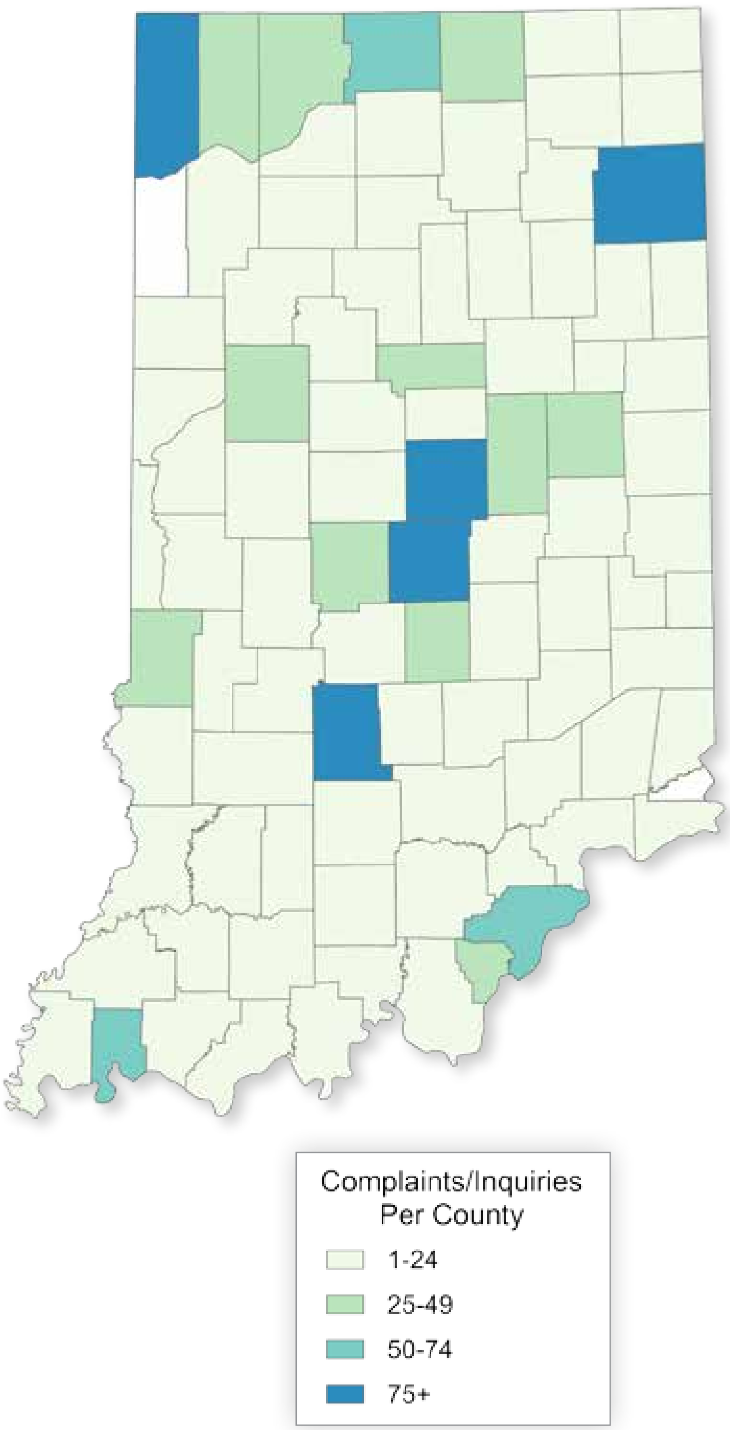
BILLABLE PORTION OF THE BUDGET

2023-2024 (FY24) Budget As Passed		
Utility Regulatory Commission	$11,648,621.00	
Utility Consumer Counselor	$8,381,408.00	
Expert Witness Fund	$787,998.00	
Contingency Fund	$250,000.00	
Total 2023-2024 Budget		$21,068,027.00
2022-2023 (FY23) Budget Augmentations		
Utility Regulatory Commission		$729,601.00
Utility Consumer Counselor		$ - - -
2021-2022 (FY22) Reversions		
Utility Regulatory Commission	-	
Utility Consumer Counselor	$785,068.04	
Expert Witness Fund	$24,807.75	
Contingency Fund	$250,000.00	
Bond Fee Collections	$ - - -	
Municipal Fee Collections	$128,642.79	
Other Revenue	$ - - -	
Total 2021-2022 (FY22) Reversions		$1,188,518.58
Prior Year Adjustments		
Expert Witness Fund adjustment	$64,984.95	
IURC Pre-FY2022 Purchase Orders reduced in FY2022	$ - - -	
OUCC Pre-FY2022 Purchase Orders reduced in FY2022	$12,327.47	
Pipeline Safety Grant Revenue	$ - - -	
Total Adjustments		$77,312.42
Billable Portion of the 2023-2024 (FY24) Budget		$20,531,797.00
2022 Utility Intra-State Revenues		
Electric Utilities	$10,768,470,800.70	
Gas Utilities	$2,129,444,803.02	
Sewer Utilities	$47,436,870.45	
Telecommunication Utilities	$753,623,380.43	
Water Utilities	$291,048,041.97	
Total Utility Intra-State Revenues		$13,990,023,896.57
2023-2024 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate		
Billable Portion of the 2023-2024 Budget	$20,531,797.00	
Divide by: Total 2022 Utility Intra-State Revenues	$13,990,023,896.57	
2023-2024 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate		0.001467603

Consumer Affairs Division
Complaints/Inquiries by County

COUNTY	COUNT OF CASE #	COUNTY	COUNT OF CASE #
Adams	2	Lawrence	10
Allen	97	Madison	28
Bartholomew	20	Marion	507
Benton	1	Marshall	16
Blackford	5	Martin	1
Boone	16	Miami	9
Brown	3	Monroe	83
Carroll	3	Montgomery	4
Cass	15	Morgan	21
Clark	51	Noble	6
Clay	12	Orange	3
Clinton	16	Owen	3
Crawford	7	Parke	2
Daviess	1	Perry	1
De Kalb	2	Pike	2
Dearborn	20	Porter	43
Decatur	4	Posey	4
Delaware	40	Pulaski	2
Dubois	5	Putnam	10
Elkhart	38	Randolph	6
Fayette	11	Ripley	2
Floyd	25	Rush	3
Fountain	4	Scott	9
Franklin	3	Shelby	9
Fulton	2	Spencer	2
Gibson	11	St. Joseph	70
Grant	14	Starke	3
Greene	4	Steuben	6
Hamilton	120	Sullivan	3
Hancock	15	Switzerland	4
Harrison	4	Tippecanoe	35
Hendricks	41	Tipton	3
Henry	11	Union	2
Howard	26	Vanderburgh	55
Huntington	8	Vermillion	1
Jackson	5	Vigo	37
Jasper	6	Wabash	11
Jay	4	Warren	2
Jefferson	7	Warrick	15
Jennings	7	Washington	8
Johnson	43	Wayne	12
Knox	4	Wells	3
Kosciusko	18	White	10
La Porte	38	Whitley	5
Lagrange	10	**GRAND TOTAL**	**1,998**
Lake	128		

Note: There were no complaints/inquiries received in Newton and Ohio counties.



Revenues for Jurisdictional Electric Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2022

Rank	Utility Name	Total Operating Revenue	% of Total Revenues
1	Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$ 3,939,183,753	35.23%
2	Indiana Michigan Power Company	$ 2,683,980,655	24.00%
3	AES Indiana	$ 1,787,189,910	15.98%
4	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	$ 1,761,656,904	15.75%
5	Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company	$ 696,027,447	6.22%
6	Anderson Municipal Light & Power Co.	$ 88,247,710	0.79%
7	Citizens Thermal Energy	$ 78,157,590	0.70%
8	Auburn Municipal Electric	$ 47,908,543	0.43%
9	Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$ 38,901,975	0.35%
10	Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$ 35,125,800	0.31%
11	Lebanon Municipal Utilities	$ 25,212,069	0.23%
	Total	**$ 11,181,592,356**	**100.00%**

Jurisdiction Over Municipal Electric Utilities

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES UNDER THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION		
Anderson	Crawfordsville	Frankfort
Auburn		Lebanon

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES WITHDRAWN FROM THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION (IND. CODE § 8-1.5-3-9)		
Advance	Ferdinand	Oxford
Argos	Flora	Paoli
Avilla	Frankton	Pendleton
Bainbridge	Garrett	Peru
Bargersville	Gas City	Pittsboro
Batesville	Greendale	Rensselaer
Bluffton	Greenfield	Richmond
Boswell	Hagerstown	Rising Sun
Bremen	Huntingburg	Rockville
Brooklynn	Jamestown	Scottsburg
Brookston	Jasper	South Whitley
Cannelton	Kingsford Heights	Spiceland
Centerville	Knightstown	Straughn
Chalmers	Ladoga	Tell City
Chrisney	Lawrenceburg	Tipton
Coatesville	Lewisville	Thorntown
Columbia City	Linton	Troy
Covington	Logansport	Veedersburg
Crane	Middletown	Walkerton
Darlington	Mishawaka	Warren
Dublin	Montezuma	Washington
Dunreith	New Carlisle	Waynetown
Edinburgh	New Ross	Williamsport
Etna Green		Winamac

Residential Electric Bill Survey

July 1, 2023

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	CONSUMPTION (KWH) 500	1000	1500	2000
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	$ 74.00	$ 128.56	$ 183.12	$ 237.68
Auburn Municipal Electric	$ 65.30	$ 123.69	$ 182.09	$ 240.48
Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$ 73.64	$ 132.49	$ 191.34	$ 250.20
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$ 62.05	$ 116.20	$ 170.36	$ 224.52
Lebanon Municipal Utilities	$ 67.20	$ 124.74	$ 178.59	$ 232.43

INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES	CONSUMPTION (KWH) 500	1000	1500	2000
AES Indiana	$ 90.43	$ 156.38	$ 222.33	$ 288.28
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 90.92	$ 165.00	$ 239.08	$ 313.16
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$ 75.74	$ 128.79	$ 176.77	$ 224.74
Indiana Michigan Power Company	$ 81.41	$ 147.38	$ 210.69	$ 274.01
Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC	$ 84.97	$ 156.44	$ 227.90	$ 299.37

ALL JURISDICTIONAL UTILITIES	CONSUMPTION (KWH) 500	1000	1500	2000
Average for 2023 Survey	$ 76.57	$ 137.97	$ 198.23	$ 258.49
Average for 2022 Survey	$ 74.19	$ 133.31	$ 191.30	$ 249.28
% Change	3.20%	3.49%	3.62%	3.69%

Residential Electric Bill Survey
Year-to-Year Comparison

(Based on 1,000 kWh)

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	2023	2022	% CHANGE
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	$ 128.56	$ 116.47	10.38%
Auburn Municipal Electric	$ 123.69	$ 102.57	20.60%
Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$ 132.49	$ 122.14	8.48%
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$ 116.20	$ 105.81	9.83%
Lebanon Municipal Utilities	$ 124.74	$ 112.55	10.83%
Municipal Averages	**$ 125.14**	**$ 111.91**	**11.82%**

INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES	2023	2022	% CHANGE
AES Indiana	$ 156.38	$ 131.53	18.90%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 165.00	$ 168.47	-2.06%
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$ 128.79	$ 161.77	-20.38%
Indiana Michigan Power Company	$ 147.38	$ 155.13	-4.99%
Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC	$ 156.44	$ 156.71	-0.17%
IOU Averages	**$ 150.80**	**$ 154.72**	**-2.53%**

Residential Electric Bill Comparison

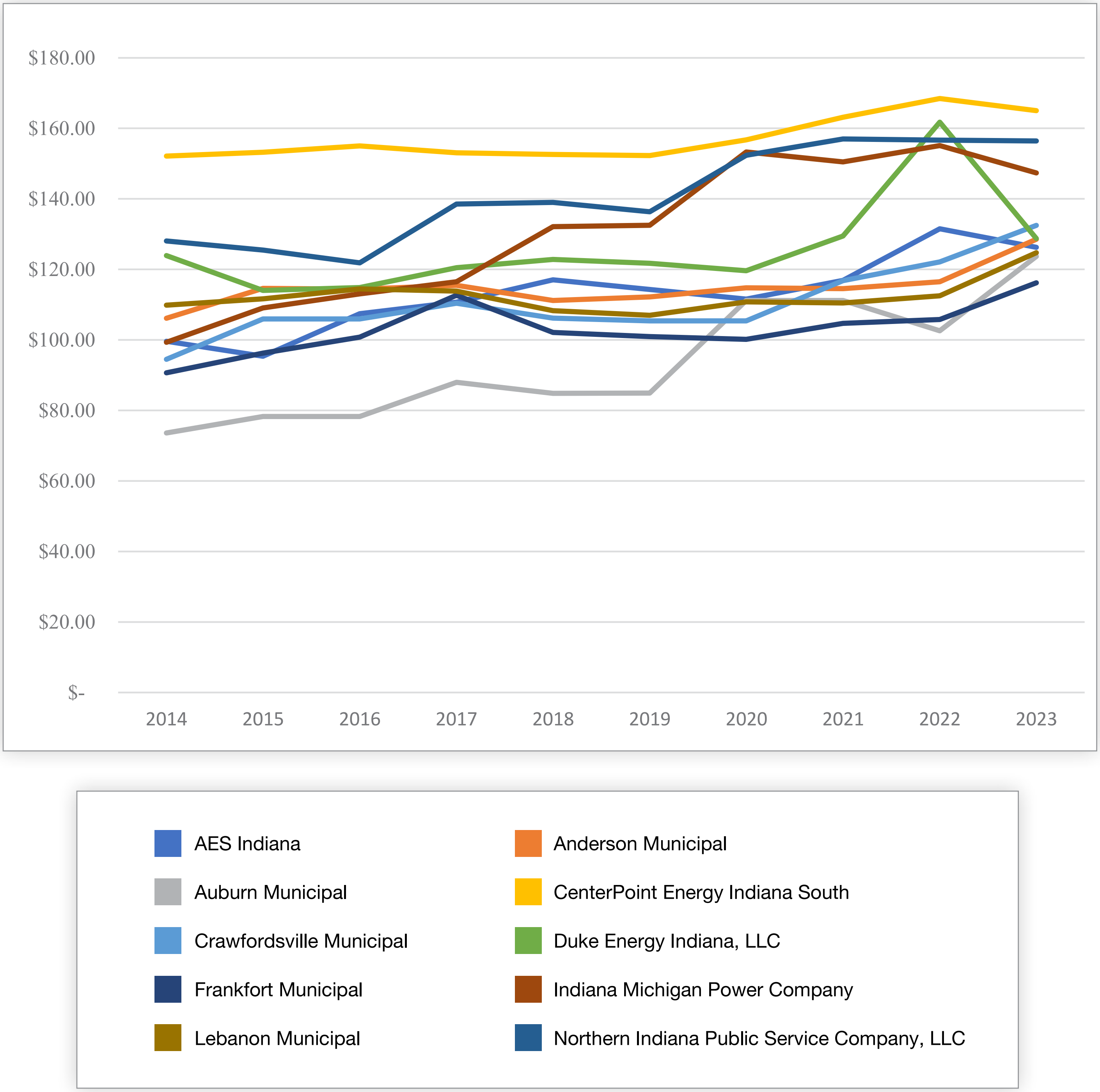
Residential Bill for 1,000 kWh Usage, July 1 of each year

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	2023	2014	$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	$ 128.56	$ 106.15	$ 22.41	21.11%
Auburn Municipal Electric	$ 123.69	$ 73.61	$ 50.08	68.03%
Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$ 132.49	$ 94.50	$ 37.99	40.20%
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$ 116.20	$ 90.67	$ 25.53	28.16%
Lebanon Municipal Utilities	$ 124.74	$ 109.86	$ 14.88	13.54%

INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES	2023	2014	$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
AES Indiana	$ 156.38	$ 99.64	$ 56.75	56.96%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 165.00	$ 152.15	$ 12.86	8.45%
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$ 128.79	$ 123.91	$ 4.88	3.94%
Indiana Michigan Power Company	$ 147.38	$ 99.33	$ 48.05	48.37%
Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC	$ 156.44	$ 128.09	$ 28.35	22.13%

Yearly Residential Electric Bill Comparison Chart

Residential Bill for 1,000 kWh Usage, July 1 of each year



Revenues of Jurisdictional Natural Gas Utilities

Operating Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2022

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF TOTAL REVENUES
1	Northern Indiana Public Service Company	$ 1,037,909,389	43.56%
2	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	$ 756,331,441	31.74%
3	Citizens Gas	$ 317,085,943	13.31%
4	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 147,909,214	6.21%
5	Ohio Valley Gas Corporation & Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	$ 38,050,523	1.60%
6	Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	$ 22,504,930	0.94%
7	Sycamore Gas Company	$ 13,634,461	0.57%
8	Community Natural Gas Co., Inc.	$ 11,382,379	0.48%
9	Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	$ 10,116,226	0.42%
10	Citizens Gas of Westfield	$ 8,965,219	0.38%
11	Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	$ 4,988,786	0.21%
12	Indiana Utilities Corporation	$ 4,635,505	0.19%
13	Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	$ 4,475,394	0.19%
14	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co., Inc.	$ 2,473,450	0.10%
15	Switzerland County Natural Gas Co.	$ 1,700,918	0.07%
16	Valley Rural Utility Company	$ 658,951	0.03%
	Total Operating Revenues	**$ 2,382,822,729**	**100.00%**

Jurisdiction Over Natural Gas Utilities

INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES UNDER THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION	
Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	Ohio Valley Gas Corporation
Community Natural Gas Co., Inc.	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.
Citizens Gas of Westfield	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co., Inc.
Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	Switzerland County Natural Gas Co.
Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	Sycamore Gas Company
Indiana Utilities Corporation	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North
Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	

NOT-FOR-PROFIT UTILITIES UNDER THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION
Valley Rural Utility Company

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES UNDER THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION
Citizens Gas (for regulatory purposes only)

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES WITHDRAWN FROM THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION (Ind. Code § 8-1.5-3-9)*		
Aurora	Jasonville	New Harmony
Bainbridge	Jasper	Osgood
Batesville	Lapel	Pittsboro
Chrisney	Linton	Poseyville
Grandview	Montezuma	Rensselaer
Huntingburg	Napoleon	Roachdale

**Please note that these utilities are still under the jurisdiction of the Commission's Pipeline Safety Division.*

Residential Natural Gas Bill Survey

Comparison by 200 Therm Usage (Jan. 1, 2023)

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	CAUSE # OF LAST RATE CASE	150 THERMS	200 THERMS	250 THERMS
1	Community Natural Gas	IOU	45214	$ 223.81	$ 287.22	$ 350.64
2	Switzerland County Natural Gas	IOU	45117	$ 208.23	$ 270.10	$ 331.98
3	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	IOU	45447	$ 202.97	$ 263.42	$ 323.88
4	Sycamore Gas Company	IOU	45072	$ 200.64	$ 257.79	$ 314.95
5	Citizens Gas of Westfield	IOU	44731	$ 195.88	$ 251.85	$ 307.82
6	Valley Rural Utility Company	NFP	42115	$ 189.00	$ 246.25	$ 303.50
7	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	IOU	44891	$ 187.52	$ 245.18	$ 302.85
8	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (Grandview)	IOU	44891	$ 182.80	$ 240.49	$ 295.54
9	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	IOU	44891	$ 183.52	$ 239.84	$ 296.17
10	Midwest Natural Gas	IOU	44880	$ 182.51	$ 235.98	$ 289.44
11	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	IOU	44891	$ 179.49	$ 234.48	$ 289.46
12	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	IOU	45027	$ 178.54	$ 230.70	$ 282.86
13	Fountaintown Gas	IOU	44292	$ 175.83	$ 228.90	$ 281.96
14	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. (NIPSCO)	IOU	45621	$ 162.85	$ 211.74	$ 260.60
15	Boonville Natural Gas	IOU	45215	$ 156.88	$ 202.43	$ 247.99
16	Indiana Natural Gas	IOU	44453	$ 149.62	$ 194.75	$ 239.89
17	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	IOU	45468	$ 147.72	$ 190.57	$ 233.42
18	Indiana Utilities	IOU	45116	$ 139.57	$ 178.90	$ 218.21
19	Citizens Gas	MUN	43975	$ 133.82	$ 173.00	$ 212.19
	Industry Average			**$ 177.96**	**$ 230.72**	**$ 283.33**

Residential Natural Gas Bill 5-Year Comparison (2019-2023)

Bills Calculated on Rates in Effect Jan. 1 of Each Year

RANK	UTILITY NAME	5-YEAR AVERAGE	2023 BILLS	2022 BILLS	2021 BILLS	2020 BILLS	2019 BILLS
1	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (Grandview)	$ 218.57	$ 240.49	$ 196.64	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	Valley Rural Utility Company	$ 210.52	$ 246.25	$ 250.35	$ 182.66	$ 182.99	$ 190.33
3	Sycamore Gas Company	$ 200.84	$ 257.79	$ 222.97	$ 180.74	$ 168.11	$ 174.60
4	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	$ 193.84	$ 245.18	$ 182.80	$ 179.18	$ 173.92	$ 188.13
5	Citizens Gas of Westfield	$ 192.07	$ 251.85	$ 266.39	$ 141.21	$ 137.67	$ 163.25
6	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	$ 191.37	$ 230.70	$ 203.57	$ 174.36	$ 184.47	$ 163.76
7	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	$ 188.33	$ 239.84	$ 177.26	$ 173.63	$ 168.37	$ 182.57
8	Community Natural Gas	$ 186.33	$ 287.22	$ 183.90	$ 156.11	$ 140.85	$ 163.56
9	Switzerland County Natural Gas	$ 185.76	$ 270.10	$ 178.33	$ 166.93	$ 164.98	$ 148.48
10	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	$ 182.83	$ 234.48	$ 171.73	$ 168.10	$ 162.83	$ 177.03
11	Midwest Natural Gas	$ 175.61	$ 235.98	$ 178.68	$ 154.94	$ 143.42	$ 165.01
12	Indiana Utilities	$ 175.28	$ 178.90	$ 174.09	$ 174.45	$ 177.30	$ 171.64
13	Boonville Natural Gas	$ 173.64	$ 202.43	$ 173.37	$ 162.18	$ 162.39	$ 167.82
14	Fountaintown Gas	$ 170.16	$ 228.90	$ 170.77	$ 136.12	$ 152.28	$ 162.72
15	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 159.06	$ 263.42	$ 175.20	$ 115.86	$ 113.30	$ 127.53
16	Indiana Natural Gas	$ 154.87	$ 194.75	$ 156.75	$ 139.54	$ 137.36	$ 145.94
17	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. (NIPSCO)	$ 149.71	$ 211.74	$ 165.46	$ 122.64	$ 118.20	$ 130.51
18	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	$ 148.48	$ 190.57	$ 179.74	$ 119.92	$ 117.79	$ 134.37
19	Citizens Gas	$ 139.78	$ 173.00	$ 142.16	$ 120.16	$ 121.80	$ 141.78
	Industry Average	**$ 178.79**	**$ 230.72**	**$ 186.85**	**$ 153.82**	**$ 151.56**	**$ 161.06**

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2021

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF OPERATING REVENUES
1	Indiana American Water Company	$242,345,716	33.09%
2	Citizens Water	$205,177,773	28.01%
3	Fort Wayne Municipal Water Utility	$57,793,374	7.89%
4	Evansville Municipal Water Works Dept.	$45,623,008	6.23%
5	South Bend Municipal Water	$21,922,022	2.99%
6	Bloomington Municipal Water	$17,805,759	2.43%
7	Lafayette Municipal Water Works	$11,746,186	1.60%
8	Anderson Municipal Water Works	$11,470,333	1.57%
9	Citizens Water of Westfield, LLC	$11,180,390	1.53%
10	Michigan City Municipal Water Works	$7,942,767	1.08%
11	Elkhart Municipal Water Works	$7,875,138	1.08%
12	Schererville Municipal Water Works	$7,153,505	0.98%
13	East Chicago Municipal Water Dept.	$6,443,265	0.88%
14	Columbus Municipal Water Utility	$5,709,260	0.78%
15	Stucker Fork Conservancy District	$4,945,607	0.68%
16	Chandler Municipal Water Works	$4,791,014	0.65%
17	Marion Municipal Water Works	$4,090,064	0.56%
18	Brown County Water Utility, Inc.	$3,818,689	0.52%
19	Jackson County Water Utility, Inc.	$3,809,432	0.52%
20	Silver Creek Water Corporation	$3,615,559	0.49%
21	Auburn Municipal Water Utility	$3,465,770	0.47%
22	Edwardsville Water Corporation	$2,697,749	0.37%
23	Martinsville Municipal Water Utility	$2,683,863	0.37%
24	Gibson Water, Inc.	$2,649,996	0.36%
25	Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc.	$2,596,597	0.35%
26	Eastern Heights Utilities, Inc.	$2,487,379	0.34%
27	Morgan County Rural Water Corporation	$2,294,671	0.31%
28	Princeton Municipal Water	$2,238,739	0.31%
29	Eastern Bartholomew Water Corporation	$2,163,702	0.30%
30	Ellettsville Municipal Water Utility	$1,957,546	0.27%
31	German Township Water District, Inc.	$1,940,885	0.26%
32	Floyds Knobs Water Company, Inc.	$1,916,619	0.26%
33	Southwestern Bartholomew Water Corporation	$1,822,176	0.25%
34	Town of Cedar Lake Utilities	$1,802,578	0.25%

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2021

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF OPERATING REVENUES
35	Southern Monroe Water Authority	$1,315,752	0.18%
36	Tri-Township Water Corporation	$1,065,556	0.15%
37	Aqua Indiana, Inc.	$996,901	0.14%
38	Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Corporation	$924,697	0.13%
39	Everton Water Corporation	$891,876	0.12%
40	Van Buren Water, Inc.	$860,099	0.12%
41	LMS Townships Conservancy District	$840,576	0.11%
42	North Dearborn Water Authority	$816,713	0.11%
43	North Dearborn Water Authority	$816,713	0.11%
44	Sullivan-Vigo Rural Water Corp.	$756,276	0.10%
45	B & B Water Project, Inc.	$740,930	0.10%
46	Washington Township Water Authority	$726,203	0.10%
47	NineStar Connect	$697,709	0.10%
48	Cataract Lake Water Corporation	$642,084	0.09%
49	Clinton Township Water Company	$491,110	0.07%
50	St. Anthony Water Utilities, Inc.	$349,639	0.05%
51	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	$325,867	0.04%
52	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	$282,790	0.04%
53	Painted Hills Utilities Corporation	$247,388	0.03%
54	Pioneer Water, LLC	$215,515	0.03%
55	Lizton Municipal Water	$105,970	0.01%
56	Libertytree Campground Owners and Members Assoc.	$84,905	0.01%
57	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	$84,117	0.01%
58	J.B. Waterworks, Inc.	$57,932	0.01%
59	Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	$56,353	0.01%
60	Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	$54,941	0.01%
61	Shady Side Drive Water Corporation	$22,033	0.00%
62	Wells Homeowners Association, Inc.	$19,530	0.00%
63	Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	$4,958	0.00%
64	Granger Water Utility LLC	$ ---	0.00%
65	Country Acres Property Owners Association	Did not report	0.00%
66	Pence Waterworks	Did not report	0.00%
		$732,472,264	**100.00%**

Revenues for Jurisdictional Wastewater Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2021

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF OPERATING REVENUES
1	CWA Authority, Inc.	$319,327,275	83.64%
2	Aqua Indiana, Inc.	$18,377,159	4.81%
3	Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	$15,740,667	4.12%
4	Citizens Wastewater of Westfield, LLC	$14,591,325	3.82%
5	American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	$4,403,712	1.15%
6	Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc.	$2,502,798	0.66%
7	Indiana American Water Company	$1,711,357	0.45%
8	Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	$1,145,423	0.30%
9	Driftwood Utilities, Inc.	$925,689	0.24%
10	LMH Utilities Corporation	$773,428	0.20%
11	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	$653,725	0.17%
12	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	$487,203	0.13%
13	Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc.	$342,051	0.09%
14	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	$241,732	0.06%
15	Doe Creek Sewer Utility, Inc.	$232,743	0.06%
16	NineStar Connect	$135,468	0.04%
17	Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	$86,335	0.02%
18	South County Utilities, Inc.	$56,133	0.01%
19	Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	$54,941	0.01%
20	Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	$10,515	0.00%
21	Gutting Environmental, LLC	$2,800	0.00%
22	Country Acres Property Association	Did not report	0.00%
23	Webster Development LLC	Did not report	0.00%
24	Devon Woods Utilities, Inc.	Did not report	0.00%
		$381,802,479	**100%**

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 Cu. Ft. – Jan 1, 2023)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
Anderson Municipal Water Works*	Municipal	44510	3/4/2015	$27.48
Apple Valley Utilities Inc.	IOU	44551-U	4/6/2016	$25.36
Aqua Indiana, Inc.	IOU			
Darlington Water Division	IOU	45314-U	5/28/2020	$54.58
Lake County Water Division*	IOU	43962	7/27/2011	$47.70
Wedgewood Park Water Division	IOU	45416-U	2/17/2021	$44.33
Auburn*	Municipal	44985	4/18/2018	$31.63
B&B Water Project	NFP	44755	10/13/2016	$40.97
Bloomington Municipal Water, inside city*	Municipal	45533	12/22/2021	$28.47
Bloomington Municipal Water, outside city*	Municipal	45533	12/22/2021	$29.86
Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	IOU	42188	3/5/2003	$28.13
Brown County Water Utility, Inc.	NFP	45720	12/28/2022	$66.11
Cataract Lake Water Corporation	NFP	44897-U	5/31/2017	$45.68
Town of Cedar Lake Utilities	Municipal	45367	1/6/2021	$49.40
Cedar Lake - Robins Nest Waterworks*	Municipal	45367	1/6/2021	$49.90
Cedar Lake - Krystal Oaks Subdivision*	Municipal	45367	1/6/2021	$51.60
Chandler Municipal Water Works*	Municipal	45062	2/6/2019	$40.95
Citizens Water	Municipal	44644	4/20/2016	$32.77
Citizens Water of Westfield, LLC*	IOU	45362	11/25/2013	$32.96
Clinton Township Water Company	NFP	43696	10/14/2009	$38.59
Columbus Municipal Water Utility*	Municipal	45247	3/29/2021	$18.19
Community Utilities of Indiana (CUII) - Lake Co.	IOU	44724	12/27/2018	$42.09
CUII - Porter, Jasper, and Newton Counties	IOU	44724	12/27/2018	$41.34
Country Acres Property Owners Assoc.	NFP	36972	12/8/1982	$6.00
East Chicago Municipal Water Dept.	Municipal	44826	4/26/2017	$18.43
East Lawrence Water Authority	NFP	43630	9/16/2009	$47.55
Eastern Bartholomew Water Corporation	NFP	44903	11/21/2017	$27.35
Eastern Heights Utilities, Inc.	NFP	45435	4/7/2021	$27.66
Edwardsville Water Corporation	NFP	44642	12/27/2015	$45.89
Elkhart Municipal Water Works*	Municipal	43191	7/11/2007	$13.86
Ellettsville Municipal Water Utility*	Municipal	44670	4/13/2016	$31.92
Evansville Municipal Water Works Dept.*	Municipal	45545	3/22/2022	$47.10
Everton Water Corporation	NFP	44744	8/2/2016	$42.08
Floyds Knobs Water Company	NFP	45112-U	3/20/2019	$54.07

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 Cu. Ft. – Jan 1, 2023)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
Fort Wayne Municipal Water Utility, inside City*	Municipal	45125	4/10/2019	$31.44
Fort Wayne Municipal Water Utility, outside City*	Municipal	45125	4/10/2019	$34.93
German Township Water District	NFP	45340-U	12/28/2020	$36.58
Gibson Water Authority	NFP	45535	11/17/2021	$60.84
Granger Water Utility LLC	IOU	45568	4/13/2022	$75.00
Indiana American	IOU			
Area One*				
Crawfordsville, Johnson County (Franklin, Greenwood, New Whiteland), Kokomo (Kokomo, Russiaville, Sheridan), Muncie, Newburgh (Newburgh, Yankeetown), Noblesville, Northwest (Burns Harbor, Chesterton, Gary, Hobart, Merrillville, Portage, Porter, South Haven), Richmond, Seymour, Shelbyville, Somerset, Southern Indiana (Jeffersonville, Charlestown, Clarksville, Georgetown, New Albany), Sullivan (Sullivan, Merom), Wabash, Terre Haute (Wabash Valley) (Terre Haute, Marion Heights, Farmersburg, Mecca), Warsaw, Waveland, West Lafayette	IOU	45142	6/26/2019	$49.03
West Lafayette*	IOU	45142	6/26/2019	$47.58
Seymour*	IOU	45142	6/26/2019	$48.43
Sheridan*	IOU	45142	6/26/2019	$49.03
Summitville*	IOU	45142	6/26/2019	$47.95
Area Two*				
Mooresville	IOU	45142	6/26/2019	$43.89
Winchester	IOU	45142	6/26/2019	$43.89
Area Three				
Rivers Edge	IOU	45461	6/2/2021	$78.87
Area Four*				
Lowell	IOU	45550	12/22/2021	$76.92
J.B. Waterworks, Inc.	IOU	45311-U	4/29/2020	$43.32
Jackson County Water Utility, Inc.	NFP	44986	4/17/2019	$57.17
Kingsbury Utility Corporation*	IOU	44589-U	7/5/2018	$51.25
Lafayette Municipal Water Works*	Municipal	45006	5/16/2018	$17.81
Lafayette Municipal Water Works- rural*	Municipal	45006	5/16/2018	$18.58
LMS Townships Conservancy District	C.D.	45412-U	2/24/2021	$33.95
Libertytree Campground Owners & Members Assoc.	NFP	41662	12/22/2004	$8.58
Lizton Municipal Water	Municipal	45274	11/27/2019	$85.80
Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	NFP	37039	9/28/2003	$30.00
Marion Municipal Water Works*	Municipal	42720	3/30/2005	$26.63
Martinsville Municipal Water Utility*	Municipal	45262	5/13/2020	$42.15

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 Cu. Ft. – Jan 1, 2023)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Corporation	NFP	42476-U	1/14/2004	$34.85
Michigan City Municipal Water Works*	Municipal	44538	5/27/2015	$26.66
Morgan County Rural Water Corporation	NFP	45198	10/29/2019	$62.45
New Castle Water Works*	Municipal	42984	9/13/2006	$26.79
Ninestar Connect - GEM Water System	Coop	45138	12/19/2018	$32.40
Ninestar Connect - Sugar Creek & Philadelphia	Coop	44776	9/30/2016	$44.40
Ninestar Connect - Heartland Resort Campground	Coop	44776	9/30/2016	$18.36
North Dearborn Water Authority	NFP	45618	3/16/2022	$40.50
Painted Hills	IOU	37017	10/17/1983	$27.75
Pence	NFP	44051	2/1/2012	$35.00
Pioneer Water, LLC	IOU	44309-U	1/15/2014	$37.49
Pleasant View Utilities Inc.	IOU	44352-U	3/12/2014	$39.00
Schererville Municipal Water Works*	Municipal	42872	12/14/2005	$28.01
Shady Side Drive Water Corporation	NFP	45014-U	4/11/2018	$56.15
Silver Creek Water Corporation*	NFP	45363-U	9/2/2020	$33.28
South Bend Municipal Water, inside*	Municipal	44951	3/7/2018	$19.60
South Bend Municipal Water, outside*	Municipal	44951	3/7/2018	$22.35
Southern Monroe Water Authority	NFP	43952	5/11/2011	$36.85
Southwestern Bartholomew	NFP	44754	8/24/2016	$55.99
St. Anthony Water Utilities, Inc.	NFP	39193	10/19/1991	$67.40
Stucker Fork Conservancy Dist.* (City of Austin)	C.D.	44987	7/25/2018	$38.79
Stucker Fork Conservancy Dist.	C.D.	44987	7/25/2018	$30.05
Sullivan-Vigo Rural Water Corp.	NFP	42599	6/23/2004	$73.50
Tri-Township Water Corporation	NFP	45563-U	5/18/2022	$23.45
Van Buren Water	NFP	44566	8/26/2015	$37.30
Washington Twp. Water Authority	NFP	44469	6/25/2014	$48.87
Wells Homeowners Association	NFP	45450-U	3/17/2021	$40.00

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 Cu. Ft. – Jan 1, 2023)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44676	9/22/2021	$58.23
Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44551	4/4/2016	$48.71
Aqua Indiana, Inc.				
Lake County Wastewater Division (formerly Consumers Indiana Water Company)	IOU	42190	6/19/2002	$58.22
Southern Hills Wastewater Division (formerly Heir Industries, Inc.)	IOU	43949	7/27/2011	$64.69
Aboite Wastewater Division - unmetered (formerly Utility Center, Inc.)	IOU	43874	4/13/2011	$59.27
Aboite Wastewater Division - metered (formerly Utility Center, Inc.)	IOU	44752	4/13/2011	$54.42
Sani Tech Division	IOU	45385	9/23/2020	$74.94
Southeastern Division	IOU	45385	9/23/2020	$60.85
South Haven Division	IOU	44533	5/28/2019	$71.13
Wildwood Wastewater Division (formerly Wildwood Shores Utilities Corporation)	IOU	43699-U	5/19/2010	$75.73
Wymberly Wastewater Division (formerly Wymberly, Chimneywood, Wastewater One, Galena)	IOU	42877-U	3/22/2006	$76.40
Crawford County (formerly White Oak) Sewage Treatment, LLC	IOU	45308-U	3/11/2020	$60.15
Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	IOU	42188	3/5/2003	$46.88
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield	IOU	44835	5/31/2017	$55.03
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (unmetered)	IOU	44835	5/31/2017	$85.17
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (former JLB Development Inc.)	IOU	45362	10/28/2020	$65.53
Community Utilities of Indiana (Lake, Porter, Jasper, and Newton Counties)	IOU	44724	1/24/2018	$60.50
Country Acres Property Owners Association	NFP	36972	12/16/1982	$6.00
CWA Authority, Inc. (metered)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$65.21
CWA Authority, Inc. (unmetered - 1 occupant)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$47.80
CWA Authority, Inc. (unmetered - 2 occupants)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$53.03
CWA Authority, Inc. (unmetered - 3 occupants)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$68.69

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 Cu. Ft. – Jan 1, 2023)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
CWA Authority, Inc. (unmetered - 4 occupants)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$84.35
Devon Woods Utilities, Inc.	IOU	40234-U	1/31/1996	$41.88
Doe Creek Sewer Utility	IOU	45655-U	8/10/2022	$76.75
Driftwood Utilities, Inc.	NFP	43790-U	6/3/2010	$38.10
East Chicago Sanitary District	MUN	45632	6/28/2022	$25.00
Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	NFP	44271-U	6/26/2013	$42.46
Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44683	11/9/2016	$39.23
Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	IOU	45132-U	1/24/2019	$64.00
Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc.	NFP	45360	11/18/2020	$122.55
Indiana American Water Company				
Indiana American Water Company-Muncie & Somerset	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$72.18
Indiana American Water Company-Sheridan (metered)	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$67.32
Indiana American Water Company-Sheridan (unmetered)	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$59.26
Indiana American Water Company-Town of Riley (metered)	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$75.35
Indiana American Water Company-Town of Riley (unmetered)	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$67.61
Indiana American Water Company-River’s Edge (metered)	IOU	45461	6/2/2021	$39.30
Kingsbury Utility Corporation (metered)	IOU	44590	9/19/2018	$45.30
Kingsbury Utility Corporation (unmetered)	IOU	44590	9/19/2018	$46.27
LMH Utilities Corporation	IOU	45307-U	7/29/2020	$47.33
Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	NFP	44843-U	2/1/2017	$65.03
Ninestar Connect	COOP	44776	8/24/2016	$48.27
Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44351-U	3/26/2014	$42.27
South Utilities, LLC	IOU	45698	6/23/2022	$50.00
South County Utilities, Inc.	IOU	43799-U	6/16/2010	$63.81
Webster Development, LLC (metered)	IOU	44244-U	5/22/2013	$98.60
Webster Development, LLC (unmetered)	IOU	44244-U	5/22/2013	$100.60

Video Franchise Fee Report

Please note that the purpose of which funds were spent is presented in this Video Franchise Fee Report as closely as possible to a verbatim representation of the explanation provided by the local government unit in its response to the Commission. Minor punctuation and typographical errors have been corrected.

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Adams County Government							
Benton Ridge Telephone Company	State	$1,374	County General (1000)	They are not budgeted specifically	5%		By Community Fiber/Watch TV
Advance, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Akron, Town of							
Comcast	State	$952	1101 - General Fund	The cable franchise fees the Town of Akron receives in a calendar year are used to help the general fund expenditures. These expenditures include telephone, cable and computer/internet fees.	3%	5/7/85	Ordinance 7-85
Rochester Telephone Company, Inc.	State	$1,652	1101-640 - Revenue General Cable Franchise Fee		3%	7/18/00	Ordinance # AMC2-1A 1-9
Albany, Town of							
Comcast	State	$23,241	General Fund	Police salaries			
Albion, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$4,268	General Fund	Revenue from franchise fees is receipted into and expended out from the general fund which includes the town of Albion's corporation general fund, police department, and fire department budgets.	3%	12/30/96	Ordinance No. F96-26, Page 6, Franchise Fee
Allen County							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$14,368	Public Information Fund: 253,522.02, General Fund: 380,282.87	The cable franchise fees received by Allen County are used to fund the County Public Information Officer and Chief of Staff to the Commissioners positions, as well as public notices printed in the newspaper required by state law, contractual services with the library to utilize their public access channel and staff to create news programs and meeting broadcasts relevant to Allen County residents, fees to utilize the library's streaming media server to make meetings available "on demand" on our website, and other misc County expenses.	5%	6/24/1998	Ordinance approved by the Commissioners
Frontier	State	$102,208			5%	10/24/2001	Ordinance approved by the Commissioners available
Comcast	State	$516,401			5%	Not available	Not available
Community Fiber Solutions, Inc.	State	$828					
Ambia, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Anderson, City of							
Comcast	State	$542,211	Cable TV Franchise		5%	9/13/02	Cable communications ordinance ORD 37-02
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$69,921					
Andrews, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,000	General - Cable TV Franchise	All general fund obligations	3%	10/22/1993, 9/24/1993	Ordinance 1993-13, Franchise Agreement
Angola, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$39,249	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts (101-000.00-00364.00)	Support the Information Technology Department	5%	2/18/03	Ordinance No. 1107-2003
Arcadia, Town of							
Comcast	State	$6,176	Town of Arcadia General Fund	Governmental expenditures	N/A		
Argos, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$3,514	1101-02-4123 Mediacom Revenue	The fees are deposited into the general fund and only used for any purpose outlined by the SBOA for that fund.	5%	4/19/00	Ordinance 2000-05
Ashley, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$1,388			5%		
Atlanta, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,825	General Fund	Governmental expenditures		1/1/2007	
Clay County Rural Telephone Co-op, Inc. d/b/a Endeavor Communications	State	$362				1/1/2015	
Attica, City of							
Comcast	State	$21,309	General - Comcast Franchise Fee	Maintenance on right of ways	3%	6/10/1985	Grant of right to use city easements and right of ways referencing ordinance #756 1962.
Auburn, Civil City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$25,912	General Fund	The fees are used to supplement the maintenance of right-of-ways. Mowing, vegetation control, tree/shrub trimming. This includes the cost of labor and equipment required to perform these maintenance tasks. It is imperative to have this supplemental income so that local utility rates are not subject to increases.	3%	4/29/04	Ordinance 2004-05
Auburn Essential Services	State	$39,104					
Austin, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$7,493	Cable TV Franchise	No funds were used or spent	5%	5/11/04	Ordinance 2004-1
Charter Communications	State	$7,510					
Charter Communications	State	$7,309					
Avilla, Town of							
Medicom Communications	State	$4,913	General Town / Cable TV / Internet Franchise	Any legal expense authorization - General; Fund Budget	5%	5/17/2017	Filed with the state by Mediacom Communications
Avon, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$47,232	General Fund	General expenditures of the town	5%	11/30/1995	95 Code, §4-173
Charter Communications	State	$121,019					
Batesville, City of							
Great Plains Communications	State	$31,247	General Fund	Public safety			
Bedford, City of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$8,780	General Fund		5%	N/A	Not aware of this information.
Comcast	State	$159,125					

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Beech Grove, City of							
Comcast	State	$104,294	General Fund	Support Government operations	5%	1/30/23	Ordinance 91.077
SBA Monarch Tower	State	$10,930					
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$25,456					
Berne, City of							
Comcast	State	$20,199	General Fund	To help fund the general fund expenses.	5%	7/9/1990	Ordinance #379
Community Fiber Solutions, Inc.	State	$184			5%	7/8/2002	Amend Ordinance #379 with Ordinance #519
Beverly Shores, Town of							
Comcast	State	$21,385	General Fund	Part of the general fund	5%	7/15/1996 2/17/1997	Resolution No. 96-03 Ordinance # 97-02 amended
Bicknell, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$12,146	General Fund	General fund expenditures are used for operating expenses.	5%		
Bloomington, City of							
Comcast	State	$366,655	Non-reverting telecom	60% of cable franchise fees shall be dedicated for audio/visual and information technology, public education, and government access-telecommunications services; 40% of cable franchise fees shall be dedicated for audio/visual and information technology, for the planning, design, development, construction, maintenance, and repair of the city's telecommunications infrastructure.	5%	6/19/96	By resolution 96-12 on 6/19/1996
DirecTV, LLC	State	$87,066					
Bloomfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	$20,609	General Fund	Police officer salary & benefits	5%	1/8/03	2003-01
Bluffton, City of							
Craigville Telephone Co Inc d/b/a AdamsWells TV	State	$31,563	General	Public safety, dispatch, police and fire	3%	4/16/1973	Set by ordinance 494
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$12,193			5%	6/1/2009	Set by AdamsWells Agreement
Boonville, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$49,521	General	To help police and general expense	5%	10/13/04	Ordinance 2004-24
Wide Open West d/b/a Astound	State	$19,348				12/19/05	Ordinance 2005-11
Bourbon, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$25		General property upkeep		4/21/22	Amendment to lease per attorney Mark Wagner
Brazil, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$35,084	General Fund	Franchise fees were applied to the General Fund and used for operating expenses by the City of Brazil.	5%	11/9/93	#12-1993 by board of public works & common council
Bremen, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$23,452	General Fund	Funding utilized in general operations in serving our community such as sidewalk replacement programs and other town property improvements	5%	8/25/05	Council approved on 11/22/2004
Bristol, Town of							
Comcast	State	$16,457	General Fund	For any type of general fund expenditures.	3%	3/18/04	A franchise agreement
Brookston, Town of							
Comcast	State	$7,192	General Fund	Town of Brookston spends this on a variety of expenses through the year, from General Fund.	2%	1/13/75	Ordinance 75-1
Brownsburg, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$76,138	1101.639 Video, 1101.640 T.V.		5%	2/10/1994	Ordinance 93-54
Comcast	State	$123,865					
Brownstown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$22,309	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise Fees	Support local law enforcement and services provided by the Town of Brownstown (BPD).	3%	9/14/1981	Franchise agreement (Ordinance #2000-04)
Bruceville, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$2,690	General - Cable TV Franchise Fee	Supplement our General Fund expenditures.	5%	7/14/98	Contract
Burket, Town of							
Comcast	State	$305	General	General Operating Expenses			
Burlington, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$1,585	General Fund: Revenue Name - Cable TV Franchise	To aid in maintaining alleyways and curbs to ensure access to cable lines.	2%	4/2/1985, 4/16/2001	Ordinance 85-1 A, Ordinance 2-2001 (Renewal)
Burns Harbor, Town of							
Comcast	State	$31,763	General Fund	The Town of Burns Harbor uses franchise fees to assist in the payment of general service expenditures that pertain to the maintenance and policing of the public right-of-way property	5%	4/11/07	Town Ordinance No. 200-2007
Butler, City of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Cambridge City, Town of							
Comcast	State	$33,414	The Town of Cambridge City	Payroll fund, police and fire fuel, Fire station, Police vehicles, Parks repairs & Maintenance	5%	9/22/80	Franchise agreement between the town and Comcast Cable
New Lisbon Broadband and Communications, LLC	State	$387					
Campbellsburg, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$936					
Carbon, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$1,208	General Fund	Pay on Town's Bills	5%	4/5/82	By ordinance
Carthage, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,380	General Fund	General Fund revenue; used to buy town insurance, buy supplies and tools for police department and other town necessary items deemed appropriate by the state board of accounts for general fund spending.			
Cedar Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	$182,051	General Fund #101	Insurance, street lights, streetlight maintenance, software updates	5%	11/26/02	Lake County CATV Consortium
Centerville, Town of							
New Lisbon Broadband and Communications, LLC	State	$45	11061640.000 General Cable TV Franchise	General purposes, paying telephone, cable Internet etc.	5%	4/1/08	I was unable to find the ordinance search from 1995.
Comcast	State	$33,972					

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Chalmers, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,446	Gen-Cable Franchise Fee	Not used	2%	3/3/76	?
Chandler, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$12,397	101 General	General town operating expenses	5%	9/19/05	Ordinance 2005-10
Wide Open West (WOW)	State	$10,477					
Charlestown, City of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$2,977	General Fund	City = general operations			
Charter Communications	State	$23,722					
Chesterfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	$19,135	General fund public safety	All money is used to help maintain our police officers. It helps with salaries, up to date training for our officers and necessary equipment to ensure our officers are safe as well as our residents.	5%	1/1/1983	Ordinance # 111.11 State code 26-36-1.1
SBC	State	$3,292					
Chesterton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$201,827			5%	8/14/95	Ordinance 95-1
Chrisney, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Cicero, Town of							
Comcast	State	$36,368	General Acct / Cable Reimbursement				By resolution 1-17-95-A
Clark County Board of Commissioners							
Charter Communications	State	$236,451			3%		
DirecTV, LLC	State	$16,256					
Clay County							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$29,463	General Fund	County General Fund operating cost	1%		Unknown
Clay County Rural Telephone Co-op, Inc. d/b/a Endeavor Communications	State	$4,323			5%		Unknown
Clermont, Town of							
Comcast	State	$21,162	General Fund	The fees are deposited into the general fund as miscellaneous revenue and spent as such.	5%	3/9/95	Ordinance #217
Clinton County							
Tri-County Telephone Company, Inc.	State	$728	County General	General purposes	5%		
Cloverdale, Town of							
Clay County Rural Telephone Co-op, Inc. d/b/a Endeavor Communications	State	$1,221	General Fund		3%	3/15/05	Ordinance 1995-5
Coatesville, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$337	General	This money is used to keep property taxes down.			
Clay County Rural Telephone Co-op, Inc. d/b/a Endeavor Communications	State	$387					
Colfax Civil Town							
Tri-County Telephone Company, Inc.	State	$5,715	General Fund	The revenue received is used to provide essential services to the Town of Colfax	3%	1/23/84	Ordinance 84-2 adopted 1/23/84
Columbia City, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$33,632	General Fund	Operating expenses	5%	11/17/11	Agreement
Columbus, City of							
Comcast	State	$272,872	General Fund		5%	10/19/93	Ordinance No. 44, 1993
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$60,925					
Connersville, City of							
Comcast	State	$137,581	Cable Education Fund 2501	All funds are used for the operation of the local Government and Education access cable channel.	5%	6/16/97	Ordinance 3586
Metronet	State	$41,250					
Converse, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Liberty, Town of							
Great Plains Communication	State	$10,701	General Fund	Used for the expenses of the administration, police & town fire.			
Corydon, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$53,435	General Fund 1101364.000	These funds are used for general expenses - primarily computer software.			
T-Mobile USA	State	$13,094					
Covington, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$10,495	City of Covington Electric Fund	Pole maintenance	5%	11/1/93	Ordinance #93-15
Crawfordsville, City of							
Comcast	State	$41,117			3%	10/11/05	Ordinance 26-2005
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$7,919				12/1/09	Letter of Agreement
Metronet Fibernet, LLC	State	$57,561				3/10/14	Ordinance 12-2014
Cromwell, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$635	General Fund	Revenue is used to help offset declining tax revenues.	3%	Unknown	Unknown
Crothersville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$12,273	General Fund	Telephone & Communication bills and equipment	5%		
Crown Point, City of							
Comcast	State	$439,415	General Fund	This revenue is helpful with public safety and/or any legal use of it.			
DirecTV, LLC	State	$82,388					
Culver, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$7,565	General Fund	The funds support the efforts of the local fire department, emergency medical services and police department as well as the clerk's office.			
Dale, Town of							
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc d/b/a PSC	State	$4	General Fund	General expenses			
Daleville, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$1,916	General Fund	Gen-Franchise Fees (Revenue Fund). General Operating	5%	9/12/83	Ordinance 83-4
Darmstadt, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$23,588	Cable Franchise	Town equipment, supplies, utilities			

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Dearborn County							
Comcast	State	$52,501	County General	General government expenditures	3%		Ordinance
Cincinnati Bell Extended Territories LLC	State	$28,590					
Great Plains Communication	State	$21,136					
Decatur, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$17,175	General Fund	General governmental purposes	3%	5/20/14	Ordinance No. 2014-3
Benton Ridge Telephone Company	State	$270					
Delaware County							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$23,037	County General	General	5%	Through State	IC-8-1-34-24 5
Delphi, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$11,800	General #1101640	Misc. expense of general operating	5%	1/1/67	Per ordinance and amendments
Dubois County							
Charter Communications	State	$9,896	County General	General Operations of the county	3%		
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc d/b/a PSC	State	$3,990			3%	4/4/16	Ordinance
Dublin, Town of							
Comcast	State	$7,917	General Fund	Police, Fire and Parks	5%	11/14/95	Ordinance
New Lisbon Telephone Company	State	$173					
Dugger, Town of							
Skybeam	Local	$1,674	General Fund	Not used	5%	12/31/22	Team ordinance 4-1999
Dune Acres, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,507	General Fund	General fund expenses	3%	1/1/21	Town of Dune Acres 38.3 (38-69)
Dunkirk, Civil City							
Insight	State	$16,436	General Fund	Fees received support essential services including police and fire services.		9/13/04	Resolutions 98-6, 2004-01, & 2004-04
Dyer, Town of							
Comcast	State	$249,121	General	To support public safety	5%	4/11/00	Ordinance 2000-5
DirecTV, LLC	State	$46,000					
East Chicago, City of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$17,602	General Fund 1101, Cable TV Franchise Acct. No. 364000	The Cable Franchise fees were used to fund the City's General Fund Public Safety Budget 2022 - $17,851,122.00	5%	7/13/04	EC Ordinance No. 03-0025
Comcast	State	$138,023					
East Germantown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,177			3%	1/1/07	Mutual agreement
Eaton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,564	General	Maintain easements and alleys (Gravel, mowing etc…) and locates	5%	12/15/77	Ordinance 4-77
Economy, Town of	*No Franchise Fee Collected*						
Edinburgh, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$13,562	General & Electric	Offset property tax dollars	2%	12/26/79	Ordinance 1979-24
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$296					
Edwardsport, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$1,637	General/Cable TV Franchise	To fund general account			
Ellettsville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$28,576	General Fund	General fund - Cable Television Receipts. Police and Fire protection, Planning and Administrative services	3%, 5%	8/4/1980, 7/2/10	Ordinance 80-8-1, Ordinance 10-11
Elnora, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$2,461	General Fund	It went into the General Fund to help with that years budget.			
Elwood, City of							
Comcast	State	$40,325	General Fund (1101)	The money is deposited into the city account and computer system as franchise fees. This is used as misc. revenue in our general fund. Used for almost everything but utility.	5%	1/7/85	Ordinance 1605
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$5,032					
Etna Green, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,162	General - Comcast Cable	Municipal expenses			
Evansville, City of							
Charter Communications d/b/a Spectrum	State	$780,613	General Fund (1101), Finance (11011301), Charter Communications (364000), Wide Open West! (364001), RCN Telecom Services (364002)	These funds are deposited into the City's General Fund and are used for operational expenses	5%	9/9/98	By Ordinance G-98-35
Wide Open West (WOW)	State	$118,832			5%	8/26/98	By Ordinance G-98-31
RCN Telecom Services (Astound)	State	$183,077					
Fairland, Town of	*No Franchise Fee Collected*						
Farmersburg, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$2,301	General Fund	The cable franchise fees were used for all legal expenses of the town.			
Ferdinand, Town of							
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc d/b/a PSC	State	$3,533	General Fund	Town right-of-ways used by cable TV providers.	3%	7/1/06	Ordinance no. 13-02, Based on franchise fee prior to July 1, 2006
Fishers, City of							
Comcast	State	$342,428	General Account	It covers basic operation expenses for the City of Fishers.	5%	2/21/11	Resolution No. R022111
Charter Communications	State	$16,441					
DirecTV, LLC	State	$93,905					
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	$53,031					
Central Indiana Communications, Inc.	State	$612					
Ninestar Connect	State	$1,274					

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Flora, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$4,880	Town of Flora - 60%, Flora Electric Utility - 40%	Funds received are used to maintain the poles throughout the community.			
Fort Branch, Town of							
Wide Open West (WOW)	State	$453	General Fund	General - a franchise fee revenue account. It is treated as general revenue. The basis for the charge is that the use of a public way for private purposes should require a type of "rent" for its use. This is no different than fees for parks use permits for parks, or how broadcasters compensate the US government on behalf of the American people for use of the airways or spectrum by payment of a license fee. The fees are put into the general operating fund which supports the police department public safety.			
Charter Communications	State	$5,687					
RCN Telecom Services, LLC	State	$2,239					
Fort Wayne, City of							
Comcast	State	$1,536,131	General Fund, Cable Fund	General fund deposits are used for current general operations of the city. Cable fund deposits are used for local cable access providers and content producers	5%	11/14/95	Local ordinance G-24-25
Frontier Communications	State	$416,844				7/20/95	Master agreement
Fowler, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Fowlerton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,281	General Fund	Used toward office equipment / supplies			
Francesville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$755	General Fund	General Fund expenditures are used on office supplies, repair/maintenance, supplies/services on equipment, insurance and or vehicles insurance for town-owned buildings, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.			
Fremont, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$2,151	General Fund	To help fund the general fund which funds, Police Court, Street and Town.			
French Lick, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$5,350	General Fund	General-Cable TV Franchise Fee. Miscellaneous general purposes.	3%	10/17/88	
Fulton, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Georgetown, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$34,383	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	These funds are deposited into the general fund and are used for general town expenses.	3%	1/5/81	Ordinance G-90-01, G-00-05
Gibson County							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$3,397	General Fund				
Charter Communications	State	$8,023					
Gosport, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,879	General Fund	Paid for dumpsters for Town Wide Clean Up.	Unknown	1/1/70	Unknown
Griffith, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$38,873	General Fund	To increase revenue in general fund			
Comcast	State	$109,849					
Greencastle, City of							
Comcast	State	$47,200	General Fund	The funds are used to pay towards the overall operation of the city, which might include police and fire salaries.	5%	7/13/04	Agreement expired, now statutory rate.
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	$49,784					
Greendale, City of							
Comcast	State		General Fund	Operating cost (personnel, supplies, and services)	3%	3/5/96	
Greenfield, City of							
Comcast	State	$165,143	Info Tech Franchise Fees	Used to fund our Information Technology department	5%	5/23/85	Ordinance 1985-10
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$42,234					
Central Indiana Communications, Inc.	State	$2,034					
Hagerstown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$28,547	General Fund		5%	11/1/93	Ordinance #1-1993
New Lisbon Telephone Company	State	$84					
Hammond, City of							
Comcast	State	$561,134	Cable Receipts / General Fund	Operating expenses for general fund	5%	4/14/80	Ord#4612
DirecTV, LLC	State	$59,554					
RCN Telecom Services LLC	State	$105,092					
Hancock County							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$18,565	General Fund 1001, Receipt Account 06006	General governmental expenses within the General Fund	3%	5/19/97	Ordinance 1997-5F
Charter Communications	State	$8,277					
Comcast	State	$86,755					
Central Indiana Communications, Inc.	State	$12,242					
Ninestar Connect	State	$17,718					
Hanover, Town of							
Cinergy Metronet	State	$4,509	General Fund	Personal Services, Supplies, and Other services and charges	N/A		
Charter Communications	State	$18,871					
Harmony, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$3,320	General Fund	General purposes	5%	1-Jan-19	Cable one established
Hebron, Town of							
Comcast	State	$30,415	General Fund	Any purpose so approved by the Town of Hebron from the General Fund	3%	1/27/2023	Resolution #1982-7
Highland, Town of							
Comcast	State	293914.58.	General Fund	Corporation General Fund, into a revenue account dedicated solely to tracking franchise fee receipts. It is treated as general revenue. The basis for the charge is that use of a public way for private purposes, require a type of rent for use. This is no different than fees for park use permits or how broadcasters compensate the US government for the use of airways or spectrum by payment of a broadcast license fee.	5%	3/27/2000	Ordinance 1136
Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Inc	State	$77,007					

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Hobart, City of							
Comcast	State	$412,259	City of Hobart General Fund / Corporate Account	General City services to residents including Police, Fire, Sanitation and other services.			
Holland, Town of							
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc d/b/a PSC	State	$872	Park Fund	General operating expenses	n/a		
Huntertown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$32,831	General Fund	General expenses	5%	12/7/1998	Ordinance 98-012
Frontier	State	$7,951					
Huntington, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$50,179	General Fund	Police protection, Fire department services, I Safety, General administration - Property tax replacement	5%	12/6/2006	State automatically terminated local agreements by operation of law on December 6, 2006. Rate is same as negotiated by the City.
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc d/b/a PSC	State	$1,347					
Huntington County							
Comcast	State	$34,418	General	Operating expenses	5%	12/2/1985	Ordinance
Citizens Telephone Corporation	State	$7,767					
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	$11,508					
Indianapolis, City-County of							
Charter Communications	State	$1,646,187	Cable TV Franchise Fee Account	A portion of the franchise fees were used by the City-County for public cable related purposes and programming. The balance of the franchise receipts were used to off-set other City-County non-cable related operating expenses	5%	7/1/06	IC 8-1-34-24, Municipal Code 285-107
Comcast	State	$4,403,109					
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$1,594,924					
Central Indiana Communications, Inc.	State	$110					
Ninestar Connect	State	$576					
MetroNet	State	$3,761					
Jasper, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$154,552	General Fund	Franchise fees are deposited into the general fund of the City of Jasper. They are used to pay the expenses of operating the City of Jasper's government, police, fire and street departments.	5%	6/7/03	Ordinance 2003-25
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc d/b/a PSC	State	$316					
Jasper County	*No Franchise Fee Collected*						
Johnson County							
Central Indiana	State	$1,627	County General Fund	Help fund the county budget.	5%	7/8/2013	Ordinance 2013-09 (Amended 95-22)
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	$51,125					
Comcast	State	$357,946					
DirecTV, LLC	State	$62,002					
Kendallville, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$35,677	Cable TV Franchise Fee	Operational of General Fund.	5%	6/17/99	Resolution #793
Kentland, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$6,115	Cable TV Franchise Fee				
Kingman, Town of	*No Franchise Fee Collected*						
Kirklin, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone Broadband Company	State	$385	General Fund	General fund expenditures are used for office supplies, repair/maintenance, supplies/service on equipment, insurance and fuel, for vehicles, insurance for town-owned property, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.			
Knightsville, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$2,142	General	Any upkeep of area surrounding lines in town.			
Knox, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$10,779	General Fund	Operating expenses for the city that is paid from the General Fund.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kosciusko County							
Comcast	State	$44,197	General Fund	Fees are receipted into the General Fund to help sustain the State approved General Fund budget.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$26,387					
Kouts, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$10,053	General Fund		5%	6/20/05	Ordinance 2005-6
LaCrosse, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$428	General Fund	Since this is put into the General Fund, it is the same fund in which I then pay the Town's Mediacom invoice for Internet Services	3%	10/8/08	Section 4/1/17 of LaCrosse Municipal Code
LaGrange, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$3,450	General Fund	Operating expenses			
Lakeville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$3,092	Town of Lakeville General Fund, 1st Source Bank	To pay public safety expenses, street lights, Town hall expenses and wages and benefits	3%	8/4/86	Town of Lakeville Ordinance 1986-3
Lake County							
Comcast	State	$352,883	General Fund				
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$1,207					
DirecTV, LLC	State	$42,836					
Lake Station, City of							
Comcast	State	$113,602	General Fund	General - Cable TV Franchise Fee. General budget for 2022			
Lanesville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$26,940	General - Franchise Fee Receipts	Supplies, maintenance, vehicle	5%	3/30/99	Negotiation and agreement
LaPaz, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$930	Gen-Cable TV Franchise		5%	11/13/21	Ordinance 2021
Lapel, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone Co.	State	$947	General Fund				

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
La Porte, City of							
Comcast	State	$262,524	General - Cable TV Franchise	Franchise fees are put into our general fund which is utilized primarily for public safety.			
Lawrence County							
Comcast	State	$13,682	County General Franchise Fees	County government general expenditures	3%	Unknown	Set by State
RTC Communications Corp.	State	$18				Unknown	Unknown
Lawrenceburg, City of							
Comcast	State	$15,611	Municipal Development Fund (MDF)	The MDF Fund is one of our most versatile funds. This fund allows for a variety of city functions, i.e., special crimes unit funding, charity donations, as well as the local school system, etc.	3%	4/1/96	Council Vote: Ordinance 4-1996
Lebanon, City of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$9,339	General Fund	Miscellaneous expenses	5%	8/9/93	Ordinance 83-15
Comcast	State	$79,939					
MetroNet	State	$43,973					
Leesburg, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$3,304	General Fund	General fund expenses			
Leo-Cedarville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$5,071	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	Fees received were used in support of General Fund appropriations.	5%	Unknown	Unknown
Ligonier, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$6,655	General Fund	Revenue is used to help offset declining tax revenue.	3%	8/9/99	Resolution 08-08-99
Ligtel Communications Inc d/b/a Lig TV (2021 Fees)	State	$3,873					
Linden, Town of							
Tri County Telephone	State	$2,763	General Fund	General fund expenses			
Lizton, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$1,145	General Fund	Provide miscellaneous revenue to support the General Fund budget.			
Logansport, City of							
Comcast	State	$154,050	General Fund - TV Cable (100 364)	Used for additional appropriations from the General Fund from prior years	5%	12/22/03	Ordinance 2003-28
Loogootee, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$20,409	General Fund		3%	9/1/11	
Lowell, Town of							
Comcast	State	$153,704	General operating fund	Operating expenses			
Lyons, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,300	General Cable TV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madison, City of							
Cinergy Metronet, Inc.	State	$83,418	General Fund - Franchise Fees	To support local cable Government TV channel and camera operators for public meetings.	5%	3/15/05	Franchise agreement, subsequently moved to State of Indiana
Charter Communications	State	$67,809					
Markleville, Town of							
Comcast	State		Cable Franchise Fund	None	3%	10/23/01	Ordinance 2001-1
Ninestar Connect	State						
Marshall County							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$838	General Fund Cable TV Fees	General operating expenses of the County	3%	2/8/23	Marshall County Ordinance 1999-2
Martinsville, City of							
Comcast	State	$90,297	General Fund, Parks & Recreation	Repairs and maintenance	3%	8/2/65	Ordinance 1965-745
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$10,885					
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$6,050					
Precision Data Solutions, LLC	State	$1,800					
McCordsville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$1,608	General Fund	Fees were used or spent for any purposes allowed by the State Board of Accounts relative to the General Fund.	3%	Various	Contract
Comcast	State	$29,872					
Ninestar Connect	State	$1,735					
Medaryville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$485	General-Cable TV Franchise				
Merrillville, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$17,712	General Fund	A variety of expenses as commonly paid by the money in the General Fund.	3%	Unknown	Unknown
Comcast	State	$477,446			5%	Unknown	Unknown
Michiana Shores, Town of							
Comcast	State	$10,104	General Fund	Comcast Franchise - General Fund			
Middlebury, Town of							
Comcast	State	$30,605		General funding needs of the town.			
Middletown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$14,818	General	Police, Fire, EMS and Dispatch	5%	7/18/97	Franchise Agreement
Milford, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$1,420	General	General Fund purposes			
Millersburg, Town of	*No Franchise Fee Collected*						
Milton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,957	General Fund	Misc. town expenses	3%	1/1/07	Mutual agreement
Modoc, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,001	General Account	No	3%	8/16/88	3% of annual/gross basic receipts
Monon, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,602	General Fund	T.V. Cable	2%	5/3/88	Agreement (resolution) with the Monon town council on 5/3/1988

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Monroe City, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$3,745	General Fund	General operating	3%	4/6/11	Agreement with cable company
Monroe County							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$14,700	2502 Cable Franchise User Fees	30071 Monroe County Public Library Community Access TV; 30072 Telephone Maintenance; 30073 WFIU Weatherwire; 35003 Reprographics	5%		Agreement
Comcast	State	$412,655					
Monrovia, Town of							
Clay County Rural Telephone Co-op, Inc. d/b/a Endeavor Communications	State	$933	General Fund - Cable Franchise	N/A	N/A		
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$230					
Monroeville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$2,811	General Fund	To fund the general fund for all its intents and purposes			
Montezuma, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$1,368			5%	1/1/13	Per Contract/Ordinance
Montgomery County							
Metro Fibernet	State		County General	County General Budget	2%	1/1/05	Resolution 3-2014
Monticello, City of							
Comcast	State	$41,016	Fund 2275 Sidewalk & Curb	The City of Monticello uses the fees for annual sidewalk and curb maintenance. Our street Commissioner provides a list of sidewalks/curbs that need repairs annually to the Mayor and City Council for consideration/action.	5%	11/1/05	State Issued
Mooreland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$794	General	Pay utilities for the town			
Moores Hill, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,556	Gen Cable TV Franchise 1101640.000	None spent.	3%	11/6/2000	Franchise, Contract and Grant
Morgan County							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$53,036	Fund # 1000 (General Fund)	Revenue for funding the general fund			
Clay County Rural Telephone Co-op, Inc. d/b/a Endeavor Communications	State	$31,675					
Comcast	State	$72,352					
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$6,067					
Mount Summit, Town of							
Comcast	State	$753	General Fund	Daily operations	2%	1/1/2007	Unknown
Munster, Town of							
Comcast	State	$318,996	Fund 2547 Technology	Video franchise fees have been used in 2022 to fund all technology personnel, equipment, software and maintenance of said equipment and software.	5%	12/20/82	Ordinance #727
DirecTV, LLC	State	$66,564					
Nappanee, Civil City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$14,334	General Fund	General Fund - TV Cable Franchise Fees	3%	6/20/00	Ordinance
Nashville, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications, LLC	State	$9,011	General Fund	The franchise fees are deposited and expended out of our general fund. The Town of Nashville calculates our general fund budget using these revenues as a source to help our public safety and public vehicles.	2%	9/8/84	Ordinance 1981-5
New Albany, City of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$39,438	General Fund	General fund expenditures are used on office supplies, repair/maintenance, supplies/service on equipment, insurance and fuel for vehicles insurance for town-owned buildings, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.		11/16/89	Ordinance
Charter Communications	State	$235,555				1/3/97	Ordinance
New Carlisle, Town of							
Comcast	State	$14,048	General Fund	General fund includes Police Department, Clerk-Treasurer Department and Park Department. The fees received were one source of funding used to support various needs of the departments within the General Fund including staffing, supplies, and equipment.	4%	10/27/97	Ordinance #949
New Chicago, Town of							
Comcast	State	$8,659	General Fund	General Town Expenses			
New Harmony, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$846	General Fund	Police & Fire protections			
New Haven, City of							
Comcast	State	$90,036	General	This money will help fund our Emergency Services such as Police, Fire, EMS, and the Dispatch Center.	5%	6/24/97	Ordinance G-97-07
Frontier	State	$30,735			5%	1/8/12	Rate reaffirmed through Ordinance G-12-15
New Palestine, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$9,422	General Fund	Maintenance of streets, insurance on vehicles and buildings, utility payments, office supplies, janitorial services.	5%	7/19/20	AT&T requested original ordinance nr 101983
Comcast	State	$9,689			3%	10/19/83	Ordinance nr 101983
New Pekin, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$6,097	General Fund	Police equipment, park security, update/maintenance projects as needed.	5%	10/19/99	Resolution #1999-06
New Richmond, Town of							
Tri-County Telephone Company, Inc.	State	$2,040	General Fund	Used in the general operating fund.	5%	Unknown	Unable to find the original Ordinance, going to working on a new ordinance for 2023.

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
New Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$16,598	General Fund	Used to fund annual General Fund Budget: office supplies, repair/maintenance, service on equipment, insurance, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.	3%	12/2/03	Ordinance 1070 approved by Johnson county RDC when MetroNet was first installed.
MetroNet	State	$8,125			5%	12/2/03	
Newberry, Town of							
Wispan	State	$753	General Fund	Funds were deposited into the general fund. The general fund pays bills such as utilities, supplies, etc	15%		Rate determined by Wispan
Newburgh, Town of							
RCN Telecom Services LLC	State	$27,818	General Fund		5%	11/10/93	Ordinance 1993-12
Charter Communications	State	$16,696					
North Liberty, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$4,048	General Fund	Franchise fees are added to other revenues of the Town of North Liberty General Fund to pay public safety expenses, street lights, town hall expenses and wage benefits.	3%	7/30/81	Ordinance 1981-5
North Manchester, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$2,580	Sidewalk Replacement Fund	Video franchise fees are used to subsidize replacement of residential sidewalks. Homeowners apply for 50% grant towards the cost of new sidewalks in front of their home.	3%	10/1/03	With a franchise agreement
Cinergy Metronet	State	$7,027					
North Webster, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$7,623	General Fund	General Expenses	3%	12/22/81	Ordinance 81-4
Oakland City, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$6,243	Cable TV Revenue				
Ohio County							
Comcast	State	$846	1000 County General	Balance remains in the fund.			
Orestes, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,583	General Fund	Regular governmental operations (ex: electricity, insurance, office supplies, etc.)	5%	11/10/87	Ordinance #1479
Orland, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Orleans, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$273	General - Cable TV Franchise	Franchise fees not spent during 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Osceola, Town of							
Comcast	State	$13,699	General Fund	General fund - 1101640.000 Cable Franchise Fees. The franchise fees are appropriated into the annual budget each year to help pay for telephone, internet and misc. communication.	3%	11/5/01	37200
Osgood, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,715	General - Cable TV Franchise	Repair/Maintenance	3%	1/25/22	Resolution
Ossian, Town of							
Comcast	State	$10,276	Cable TV Franchise Fee	General			
Owensville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$11,179	General Cable TV Franchise		5%	5/26/05	Through ordinance 2005-2
Oxford, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Palmyra, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$5,495					
Paoli, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communication (NewWave)	State	$216	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	These fees are deposited into our general fund to be used for the next budget year to help fund our budget for public safety and other town needs.	$1 per subscriber	9/4/96	Contract w/ grantee passed in a town council meeting and commented in the minutes.
Patoka, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$2,860	General Fund	General operations	3%		Franchise agreement
Pendleton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$69,076	General Fund		5%	8/31/98	Resolution 1998-16
Perrysville, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$1,927	General Journal	Operating expenses	5%	2/1/2013	Ordinance
Peru, City of							
Comcast	State	$86,377	General - TV Cable Franchise Fee, Cabletv Cable Franchise	Taping and broadcasting of municipal meetings, purchase of new equipment to facilitate those broadcasts, balance to general fund of the city for general operating expenses.			
Pittsboro, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$17,539	General Fund / Cable TV Franchise	General operations of the municipality.	3%	10/27/94	Resolutions 94-7
TDS	State	$3,412					
Plainfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	$75,902	Cable TV Franchise, General Fund 10100005-364000	Maintenance and improvement of right of ways		2/28/94	Ordinance 07-1994
Charter Communications	State	$16,285					
DirecTV, LLC	State	$84,749					
Plymouth, City of							
Comcast	State	$29,131	General Fund	Help offset property taxes; fund departments of the General Fund, including Police and Fire Departments.	3%	9/24/90	Public Hearing
Poneto, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$329					
Porter, Town of							
Comcast	State	$78,707	General Fund	Any legal service	5%	9/26/95	Ordinance 95-13
Pottawattomie Park, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,969	General Fund	Cable			
Prince's Lakes, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$7,941	General Fund	The Town of Prince's Lakes uses franchise fees to assist in the payment of general expenses.	5%		

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Princeton, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$109,425	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts		5%	4/23/15	Ordinance #1966-15, see also Ordinance;# 1984-4, #1998-5, # 2001-2
Randolph County Government							
Charter Communications	State	$3,036	1001 County General	County General Expenses			
Comcast	State	$2,110					
New Lisbon	State	$45					
Redkey, Town of							
Comcast	State	$9,943	1101640 -General Cable TV Franchise				
Remington, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,848	General Fund	General governmental expenses			
Rensselaer, City of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Reynolds, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,363	General - Cable TV Franchise	Building repairs	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Richland, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Richmond, City of							
Comcast	State	$447,633	Franchise Fees	Whitewater Cable Television (40%) Infrastructure	5%	1/7/93	Contract with Comcast
Ripley County							
Comcast	State	$219	General Fund	It is just put into the county general fund for general county government spending.	3%	9/18/89	Ordinance
Rising Sun, City of							
Comcast	State	$8,867	General Fund	General government and public safety	3%	2/3/94	Ordinance
Roachdale, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Roanoke, Town of							
CMN-URS, LLC d/b/a Cinergy Metronet	State	$4,354	General Fund	General expenses	5%	2/1/15	
Comcast	State	$3,958					
Rochester, City of							
RTC Communications Corp.	State	$21,437	General Fund	Operational needs for the city including public safety, such as, police and fire. This includes, but is not limited to, repair and maintenance of city owned facilities and assets, purchasing supplies, utility payments, and salaries of employees.			
Comcast	State	$12,516					
Rome City, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$7,746	General Fund	Supplies and utilities	3%	8/1/06	Franchise agreement
Rosedale, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$856	General / Cable TV Franchise	General	5%		State Rate
Roseland, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$1,020	General Fund	Office supplies, utilities, building supplies, service contracts	3%	1/1/1993	Ordinance
Comcast	State	$4,138			5%	1/1/1993	Ordinance
Rossville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,942	General Fund	To provide revenue for the 2022 General Fund budget			
Rushville, City of							
Comcast	State	$30,555	General Fund	General fund/Cable Franchise Fee. Funds are used for broadband related expenditures, government programming and education.	3%	5/25/05	Per agreement dated 5/25/2005
Russiaville, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Salamonia, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Salem, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$28,282	General Fund	Operation of city services (Fire, Police & Other services)	3%	5/5/80	Ordinance #392
Saltillo, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$177					
Sandborn, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$321	General Fund	General Cable TV Franchise. It is used for any lawful expenditures as it is needed.			
Santa Claus, Town of							
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc d/b/a PSC	State	$2,898	Fund # 101640 GEN/CABLE TV FRANCHISE	Town of Santa Clause general fund that supports the clerk-treasurer, fire depart. Police depart., planning & zoning & the Santa Claus community center. The revenue helps with cost/expenses in the general fund. We received revenue in 2022 January 31, 2022 for 4th quarter of 2021, May 9, 2022 for 1st quarter of 2022, and August 8, 2022 for 2nd quarter of 2022. No revenue was received after August of 2022	3%	12/20/04	Agreement on file with PSC
Saratoga, Town of							
Comcast	State	$774	General	Put in to General fund			
Schererville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$452,669	Cable TV Fund	Promotion of local government in the Town of Schererville as well as for repairs to streets, alleys and ditches located in Schererville, IN.	5%	11/10/93	Town of Schererville Ordinance No. 1258
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$56,692			5%	3/5/99	Town of Schererville Ordinance No. 1258A
Schneider, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$1,194	General Fund	Governmental activities	3%	1/1/09	Ordinance #1989
Selma, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$735	General Fund	To help offset the cost of public safety	5%	6/20/05	Ordinance
Seelyville, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$4,895	General Fund	General expenses	4%	9/9/03	By Ordinance 2003-01 on 9 Sept. 2003

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Seymour, City of							
Comcast	State	$32,985	General Fund	Normal government operations	3%	11/13/89	Ordinance #26, 1989
Cinergy Metronet	State	$89,419					
Shadeland, Town of							
Tri-County Telephone Company, Inc.	State	$109	General Fund	It is deposited into our general fund and used in accordance with allowable expenditures.			
Shamrock Lakes, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,224	General Account		5%	4/13/04	Contract
Shelburn, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$2,386	General Fund	The revenue is used for essential services for the Town of Shelburn including Police and Fire.			
Sheridan, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone Co.	State	$1,895	Cable TV Franchise	No specific purpose other than miscellaneous expenses.	3%	7/9/80	Ordinance No. 1980-1
Shirley, Town of							
Central Indiana Communications, Inc.	State	$588	General Fund	General Fund expenditures are used on office supplies, repair/maintenance, supplies/services on equipment, insurance and fuel for vehicles insurance for town-owned buildings, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.			
Comcast	State	$5,709					
Shoals, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$2,998	General Fund	Receipted into the general fund for general expenditures allowed by statute.			
Silver Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,600	General Fund	General fund expenditures are used to fund Police/Fire equipment and supplies general town supplies, equipment, contractual services, maintenance, transportation insurance expenses, and other expenditures approved by SBOA and DLGF.	5%	10/14/98	Ordinance 98-10-04
South Bend, City of							
Comcast	State	$649,248	Franchise fees are deposited into the General fund. General ledger accts are: 101-04-040-040-364000 - Comcast, 101-04-040-040-365000 - AT&T	Franchise fees are spent for general fund expenditures such as general government, and police and fire department activities.	5%	1/1/09	State franchise law
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$121,173			5%	10/19/1998	Pursuant to a local agreement
Speedway, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$40,283	General Fund/TV Franchise Fees	Speedway Cable Network - Operations, equipment, etc.	5%	07/01/1994 (estimated)	Town of Speedway ordinance 834
Comcast	State	$88,081					
Spiceland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,923	Operating Fund	General maintenance	3%	8/8/83	Ordinance
Spring Lake, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$300	General Fund	No funds were used.			
Comcast	State	$5,185					
Stilesville, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$159	General Fund	General/Cable Franchise. Any invoices that were received for that particular month.			
Communication Corp. of Indiana (TDS)	State	$3,261					
Stinesville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,170	General Fund	To help pay the basic needs and expenses to run a town.	5%	5/6/15	Ordinance #2015-5
Straughn, Town of							
Comcast	State	$628	Gen - Cable Franchise Fees	They have not been spent	3%	2/1/88	Ordinance
New Lisbon Broadband Company	State	$90					
Sullivan, City of							
Comcast	State	$18,044	General Fund Cable TV	On the General Fund			
Sulphur Springs, Town of							
Comcast	State	$720	General	Miscellaneous	2%	4/12/05	Franchise Grant signed 4/12/2005
Ninestar Connect	State	$354					
Switz City, Town of							
Comcast	State	$441	General Fund		3%	10/1/01	Resolution No. 2001-03
Switzerland County	*No Franchise Fee Collected*						
Syracuse, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$10,114	General Fund	General governmental expenses			
Tell City, City of							
Comcast	State	$28,324	City General Fund	General Fund Expenses			
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc d/b/a PSC	State	$9,781					
Tennyson, Town of	*No Franchise Fee Collected*						
Terre Haute, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$242,220	General Fund - 0101	Not applicable	5%	2/6/06	Special ordinance #72, 1983
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$6,037					
Thorntown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$463	General / Cable TV Franchise	The fees were deposited into the General Fund of the town. The franchise fees were used to pay lawfully incurred bills of the Town of Thorntown.			
CMN-RUS, LLC d/b/a Metronet	State	$2,737					
Tipton, City of							
Tipton Telephone Co Inc (TDS)	State	$25,641	General Fund	General Fund 1101640. Funds are receipted into the city general operating fund.	5%	8/12/02	Addendum to franchise agreement of 1987
Comcast	State	$40,975			5%	8/8/15	State of Indiana Cause No. 44614 VSP 01
Ulen, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,293	General Fund	General operating expenses	5.0%	1/1/12	Carried forward from legacy agreement

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Union City, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$21,599	General Fund	The city transfers its receipts to Vision Corner, Inc., a non-profit corporation which operates the public access TV franchise as a PEG station. The station televises our Council meetings as well as other public meetings.	3%	8/16/90	Ordinance 90-10
Uniondale, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$453	General Fund				
Utica, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$7,318	General Fund	All monies were deposited in the General Fund from Charter Communications in the amount of $7,318.30.	3%	3/11/2008	2008-01
Valparaiso, City of							
Comcast	State	$434,545	General Fund - Cable TV	Operating	5%	12/2/92	Ordinance #50, 1992
Vanderburgh County							
Charter Communications d/b/a Spectrum	State	$470,435			5%		I.C. 8-1-34-24 State Issued Franchise Agreement
Wide Open West (WOW)	State	$15,512			5%		
RCN Telecom d/b/a Astound (Took over for WOW)	State	$115,669			5%		
Veedersburg, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$3,325			2%	1/19/82	By Ordinance# 02-82
Vincennes, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$48,327	General Funds - Franchise Fees Account 101-3364				
Cinergy Metronet	State	$51,430					
Avenue Broadband Communications, LLC	State	$15,780					
Vevay, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$5,007	General Fund	General fund expenses per budget.	3%		Franchise Agreement
Wabash, City of							
Comcast	State	$62,345	General - Cable TV	General	5%		Ordinance
Metronet	State	$44,970			5%		Ordinance
Wakarusa, Town of							
Comcast	State	$9,644	General Fund	Adding to operating cash	3%	5/5/97	Franchise agreement contract
Walkerton, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$6,630	Electric	Needed supplies for maintenance of poles. Wages, benefits and any necessary items needed for repairs.	3%	8/8/96	Signed agreement with the Town of Walkerton and Mediacom.
Walton, Town of							
Benton Ridge Telephone Company	State	$1,700				5/2/11	Written Contract
Wanatah, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$1,048	General Fund	All fees are deposited into the General Fund and used for accounts payable.	3%	8/8/96	By Council approval
Warren, Town of							
Citizens Telephone Corporation	State	$4,368	General Fund	Operating costs of the town			
Warsaw, City of							
Comcast	State	$54,467	General Fund	Maintenance and improvements to sidewalks & curbing.	3%	12/1/99	12-1-99/June 2006 Ordinance 99-12-2/State agreement
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$1,050				8/1/13	State agreement
Metronet	State	$5				1/1/2022	Unknown, possibly State agreement
Washington, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$48,168	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	General fund expenses	5%	11/1/2018	
Washington County							
Charter Communications	State	$6,990	General Fund	Any general fund use	3%	6/1/1984	Ordinance 1984-1B, Ordinance 1984-C1
Wayne County							
Comcast	State	$30,586	County General	To help fund public access TV station WCTV and balance in general fund to support maintenance of the infrastructure used by cable company.	4%	3/1/04	Negotiated as part of revenue
New Lisbon Telephone	State	$1,745			5%	10/1/16	Contact with Commissioners' office
Wells County							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$1,466	General Fund	General county business	3%	1/13/23	Follow the regulations of the FCC
Comcast	State	$3,445					
Craigville Telephone	State	$7,103					
West Baden Springs, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	$2,821	General Fund	Did not spend franchise fees.	3%	5/21/1981	Per ordinance 1981-1
West Harrison, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$1,617	General Fund	Spent within the General fund for general purposes	3%		
West Lafayette, City of							
CMN-RUS, LLC. d/b/a MetroNet	State	$61,194	General Fund	City operations including services for maintenance of right of ways (engineering), City administration, and Public safety (Police & Fire)	3%	2/5/1996, 1/1/12	Ordinance #34-95, 2012 Related Redev Comm TIF Bond - State Franchise
Comcast	State	$88,706					
Mulberry Cooperative Telephone	State	$61					

Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Received	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Changed	Date Set	Establishment Method
Westport, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,602	General Fund - Cable Franchise Fee		3%	6/9/97	By Ordinance
Westville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$1,235	General Fund				
ACME Communications, Inc.	State	$1,101					
Wheatfield, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$586	General Cable TV Franchise	General fund			
Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$19,390	General Fund	General expenses to run local government	3%	1/1/1981	Ordinance 81-1 with Town Council
Metronet	State	$11,659			5%	1/1/2006	Indiana Communications Act
Whitley County Government							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	$3,555	Cable Fees	General county business	3%	1/31/2022	Follow the regulations of the FCC
Comcast	State	$467					
Whiting, City of							
Comcast	State	$37,656	General Fund	General operating expenses for the civil city	5%	1/4/00	Based on the grantee's gross revenue of such other maximum amount as allowed by law.
Wilkinson, Town of							
Comcast	State	$847	General Fund	General			
Central Indiana Communications, Inc.	State	$298					
Williams Creek, Town of							
Comcast	State	$8,108	General Fund	Operating expenses			
Winamac, Town of	***No Franchise Fee Collected***						
Winfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	$63,053	General Fund	The town utilizes video franchise fees to repair and maintain the public right of ways along the town's roadways.	5%	6/15/04	Contract
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$8,553					
Wingate, Town of							
Zig Wireless	State	$2,419		The revenue is used to support essential services in the Town of Wingate			Unknown
Wolcott, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,744					
Yorktown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$70,650	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	Offset the cost of police department expenses	3%	1/1/97	Ordinance
DirecTV, LLC	State	$4,238			5%	1/1/97	Ordinance
TOTAL FEES COLLECTED							**$29,050,336**

Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission

101 W. Washington Street
Suite 1500 East
Indianapolis, IN 46204

www.in.gov/iurc