ANNUAL REPORT 2024

INDIANA UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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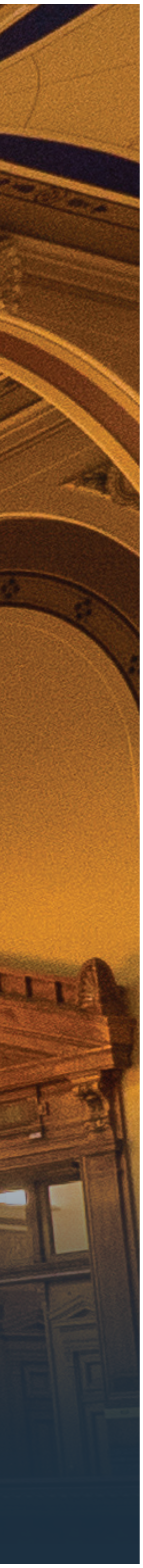
WELCOME



Dear Governor Holcomb and Members of the Indiana General Assembly,

We are pleased to present the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission's (Commission's) Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2024. This report highlights the agency's accomplishments and ongoing efforts to serve Hoosiers and accomplish 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.

Eric Holcomb
Governor

Suzanne Crouch
Lt. Governor

Over the past year, the Commission has continued to engage with stakeholders on an array of topics to stay up to date on developments in the utility industry and to keep apprised of the readiness of utilities to ensure the reliability and resiliency of their services. This included hosting summer and winter reliability forums, cybersecurity meetings with electric utilities, stakeholder roundtables on rule developments, including the implementation regarding FERC Order 2222 in Indiana, and two Contemporary Issues Technical Conferences aimed at discussing emerging topics and best practices related to integrated resource plans.

In accordance with House Enrolled Act 1007 (2023), the Commission commenced a study on performance-based ratemaking, with the report due next fall, and continues to evaluate ways to implement innovative approaches to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of our regulatory operations. Additionally, the Commission worked to ensure its rules were reviewed and rulemakings were conducted in compliance with the new structure enacted by House Enrolled Act 1623 (2023), which included the livestreaming of all rulemaking public hearings.

As the utility industry continues to evolve and encounter challenges, whether it's dealing with aging infrastructure, complying with new federal environmental requirements, or managing the transition responsibly, 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 showcases related initiatives to accomplish those goals, as well as current activities happening within each industry sector.

Thank you for your continued partnership in our shared commitment to serve our great state.

Sincerely,

James F. Huston
Chairman

Wesley R. Bennett
Commissioner

Sarah E. Freeman
Commissioner

David E. Veleta
Commissioner

David E. Ziegner
Commissioner

2024 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

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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.

NEXT LEVEL PRIORITIES

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, adopted objectives for Fiscal Year 2025 that align with the Governor's priorities to take Indiana to the Next Level.

1. Provide effective regulatory oversight while increasing transparency in the utility ratemaking process through expanded livestreaming opportunities.
2. Continue to expand subject matter expertise on new and emerging issues and encourage cross-division collaboration on knowledge transfer and professional development.
3. Participate in opportunities to share Indiana's perspective and how federal decision-making could impact our state.

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 customers' 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.

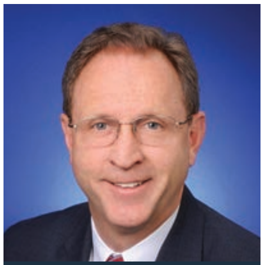
It is these regulatory structures that ensure the responsibility for resource adequacy is assigned to the utilities and they are held accountable by the Commission, particularly in times of transition.

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 as Vice Chair of the Gas Technology Institute's Public Interest Advisory Committee. He serves on the Member Representatives Committee of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and was recently appointed to the NARUC-Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Collaborative.

Before his appointment, Chairman Huston served as chief of staff at the Indiana State Department of Health. During Governor Daniels's administration, he served as executive director of the Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.

Chairman Huston began his career as the scheduler and travelling aide to Governor Robert Orr. 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 38 years and are the proud parents of four boys: John (wife Lt. Lauren, USN); Captain Luke, Army Aerial Artillery Defense (wife Faith); David, (wife Shae), both Resident Doctors; and Joseph, who is at home with mom and dad. The Hustons reside in Brownsburg and are members of Calvary United Methodist Church.

Wes Bennett
Commissioner

WES BENNETT was appointed Commissioner by Governor Eric Holcomb on May 25, 2023. Commissioner Bennett serves as a member of the NARUC Washington Action Program, on its Task Force on Gas Planning, and on the Committee on Energy Resources and the Environment. 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, and residential 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 taxing authorities which include counties, cities, towns, school corporations, libraries, townships, 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 38 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 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 Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) Advisory Committee, and is a member of the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Advisory Council. Freeman is also President of the Mid-American Regulatory Conference, Vice Chair of the Financial Research Institute Advisory Council at the University of Missouri, 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, and was reappointed on Jan. 26, 2024. He is a member of the NARUC Committee on Water and serves as Co-Vice Chair of the Committee on Critical Infrastructure. Commissioner Veleta 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 that, 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.

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 on March 10, 2023. He serves on the Board of Directors of 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 EPRI.

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.

THE EXECUTIVE TEAM

Stephanie Hodgin
Chief of Staff

STEPHANIE HODGIN oversees all operational areas of the Commission as Chief of Staff – Administrative Law Judges, External Affairs, Office of General Counsel, Business Operations, and Technical Operations, including energy, water/wastewater, telecommunications, research, policy and planning, and pipeline safety. She also serves as strategic advisor to the Commission Chair and Commissioners. Stephanie earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in strategic communications from Butler University. She joined Commission staff in June 2017.

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 19 years.

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 19 years.

Luke Wilson
Executive Director of External Affairs

LUKE WILSON leads the Commission's External Affairs Division, directing the Commission's legislative, media, and stakeholder engagement strategies. He oversees the Information Technology team, as well as the Consumer Affairs Division, which provides dispute resolution services to customers and utilities. Additionally, he helps manage the disbursement strategy of the Underground Plant Protection Account fund, which is intended to raise awareness of Indiana's 811 Law and promote safe digging practices. Luke graduated from Purdue University with a Bachelor of Science in Economics. Prior to joining Commission staff 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 Stephanie Hodgin manages the technical 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 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, if not thousands, of pages of evidence submitted by 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, which provide a comprehensive snapshot of a utility's financial statements. Staff also conducts a periodic earnings review of each utility with more than 8,000 customers to ensure that the utilities' revenues and profits are consistent with the Commission's orders.

The agency's technical team 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 experience gained through prior private practice and working for other state 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 a deputy general counsel, three 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 Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Executive Director of External Affairs Luke Wilson leads a team that serves to maintain productive and transparent relationships with the media, legislators, customers, government 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, helps coordinate field hearings, 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 six 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 of Business Administration from Butler University. She has served the Commission for 39 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 four 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 38 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 (FERC), 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 earned a Certified Public Accountant license. He has served the Commission for 18 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 41 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 15 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 nine years of experience in the pipeline industry, and has served the Commission for the last five 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, is a member of the NARUC Staff Subcommittee on Pipeline Safety, helped with the review of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Grant for pipeline replacement applications, 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).


INDIANA

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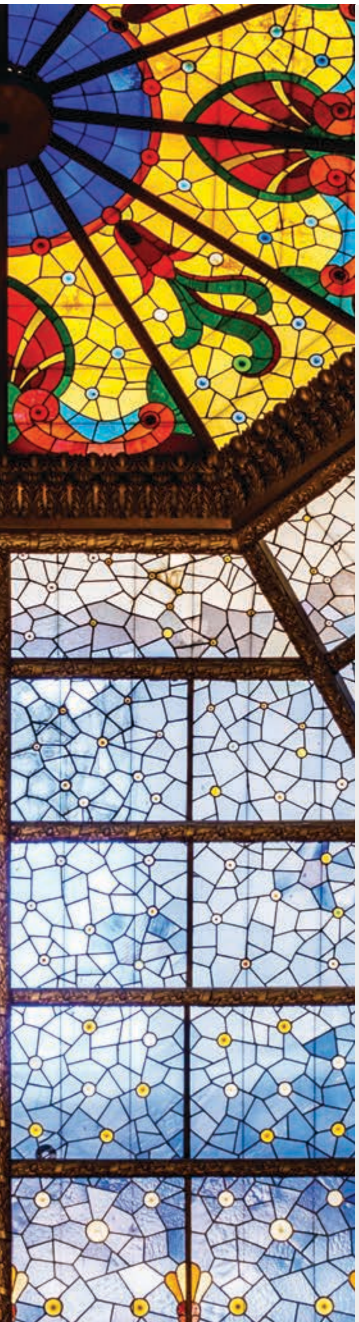
ACCOMPLISHMENTS



ACCOMPLISHMENTS & HIGHLIGHTS

320
Cases adjudicated in the last fiscal year that include rate, infrastructure improvement, environmental compliance, service area, and other types of cases.

$124,103.23
Amount refunded to utility customers via dispute resolution services provided by the Consumer Affairs Division.

$2,089,438
Amount invested from civil penalties approved by the Commission for Indiana 811 violations toward awareness, education, training, and incentive programs to reduce underground facility damages in Fiscal Year 2024.

$2,092,130
Amount of civil penalties levied against pipeline operators for violating pipeline safety regulations (noticed and collected) in Calendar Year 2023.

1,117
Pipeline inspection days completed in Calendar Year 2023 to ensure the safety of the intrastate pipeline system.

100%
The score the Pipeline Safety Division's program evaluations for Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquids received from PHMSA during its annual inspection in Calendar Year 2023.

DOCKETED CASES

During Fiscal Year 2024, 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: *iurc.portal.in.gov*. There, 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 2023-2024 by sector are:

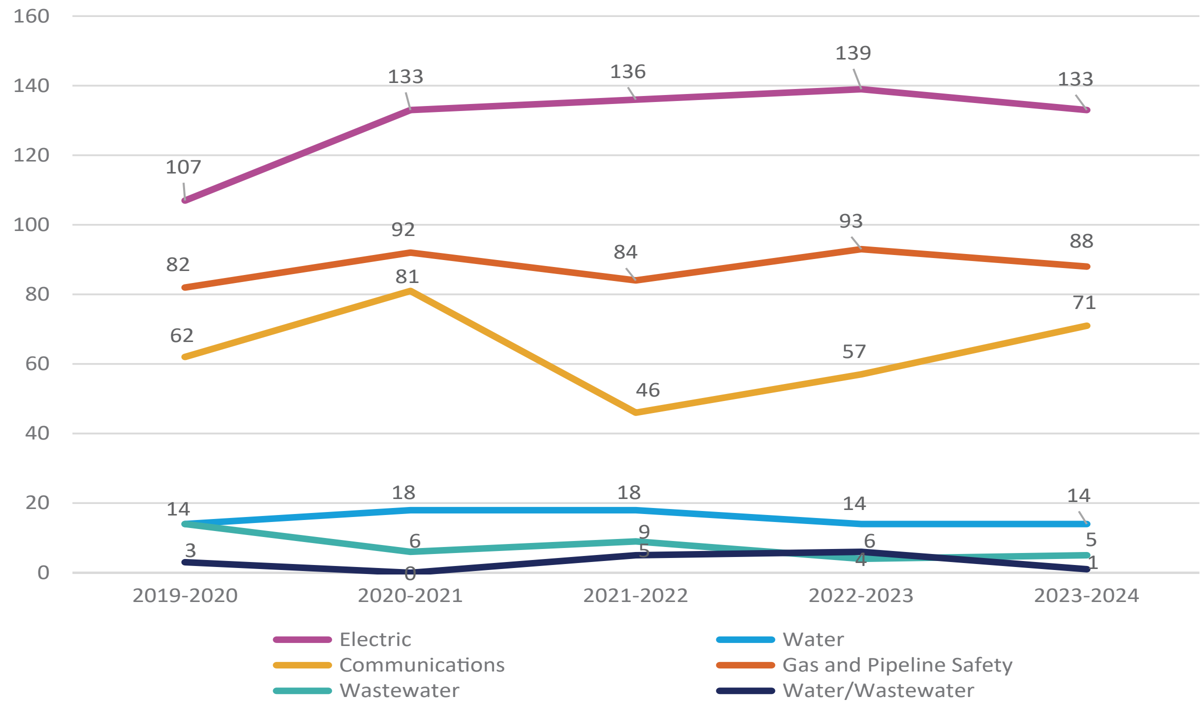
- Electric: 133
- Gas and Pipeline Safety: 88
- Communications: 71
- Water: 14
- Wastewater: 5
- Electric/Gas/Water/Wastewater: 2*
- Water/Wastewater: 1

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 52-55 of this annual report.

Petitions Filed by Industry (5-year Comparison)



** The two electric/gas/water/wastewater cases for FY 2024 are not represented on the chart.*

PERFORMANCE-BASED RATEMAKING STUDY

In 2023, the Indiana General Assembly passed House Enrolled Act 1007, which, among other provisions, 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.

After going through the state's procurement process, Christensen Associates Energy Consulting was chosen to conduct the study, which is scheduled to be completed by Oct. 1, 2025.

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 2222 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. Following two stakeholder meetings beginning in December 2022, monthly roundtable discussions started on June 8, 2023, and were held through November 2023. For more information or to access documents and public comments related to this process, please visit: *on.in.gov/FERC2222*.

In April, the Commission initiated a rulemaking regarding revisions to the Commission's Customer-Generator Interconnection Standards and updating the standards to include IEEE 1547-2018. More information about this pending rulemaking can be found under the Rulemakings section of this report on page 25.

On April 17, 2024, the Commission opened an investigation to review and consider the public utility status of distributed energy resource aggregators in Indiana under IURC Cause No. 46043. An additional rulemaking is planned, following this investigation. To access public filings in docketed proceedings, please visit the Commission's Online Services Portal at: *iurc.portal.in.gov*.

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 the Commission's Improving Procedural Efficiencies project can be found by visiting: *on.in.gov/IPEproject*.

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 was held on Oct. 20, 2023, and featured speakers concerning distribution and system planning for IRPs. The 2024 Contemporary Issues Technical Conference was held virtually on June 6, 2024, and focused on resource adequacy and load forecasting. To watch a recording of the conferences, please visit: *on.in.gov/IRPTechnicalConference*.

Investor-owned electric utilities, rural electric member cooperatives (Hoosier Energy and Wabash Valley Power Association), 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. IMPA submitted an IRP on Feb. 1, 2024, Hoosier Energy submitted an IRP on April 1, 2024, and Wabash Valley Power Association submitted an IRP on May 10, 2024. Duke Energy Indiana expects to submit an IRP on Nov. 1, 2024, and will host five public advisory sessions. Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC (NIPSCO) expects to submit a new IRP on Nov. 1, 2024, as well, following five public advisory meetings. Indiana Michigan Power Company (I&M) is scheduled to submit an IRP on March 3, 2025, after holding four public advisory meetings. AES Indiana last submitted an IRP on Dec. 1, 2022, and CenterPoint Energy Indiana South submitted an IRP on May 26, 2023.

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.

WINTER & SUMMER RELIABILITY FORUMS

The Commission continued to host 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 2023, the Commission hosted a Winter Reliability Forum with the five investor-owned electric and gas utilities, Citizens Energy Group, Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA), Hoosier Energy, Wabash Valley Power Alliance (WVPA), and a representative from the small gas utilities to hear about their preparations for winter, including ensuring resource availability for customers.

The Commission hosted a similar Summer Reliability Forum in May 2024 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.

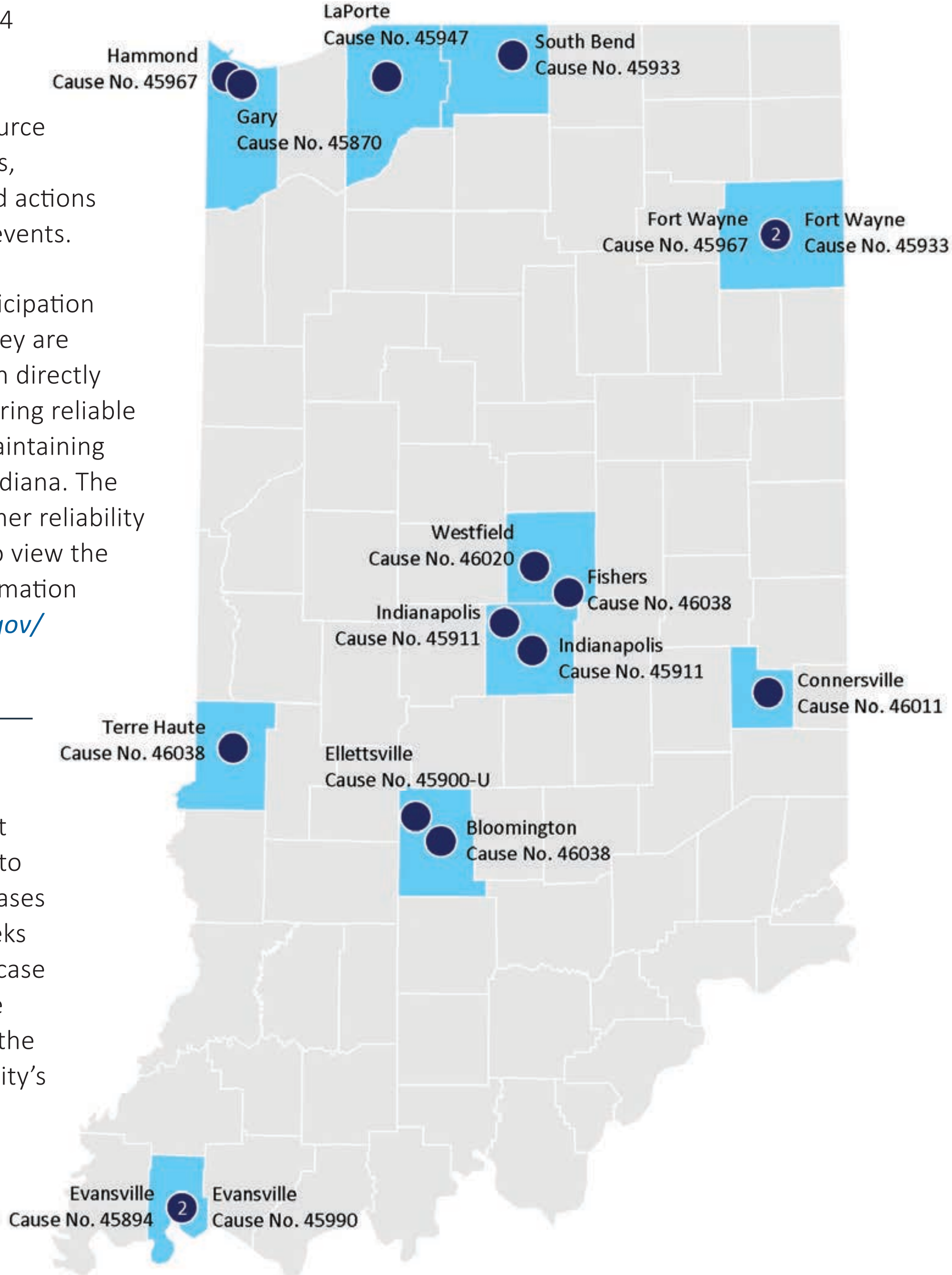
The Commission appreciates the participation of stakeholders in these forums, as they are valuable ways of receiving information directly from the utilities responsible for ensuring reliable electric and gas service, while also maintaining connections to the RTOs that serve Indiana. The plan is to host these winter and summer reliability forums again in the upcoming year. To view the presentations and for additional information about the forums, please visit: *on.in.gov/ReliabilityForum*.

FIELD HEARINGS

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 needs to be held within the largest municipality located in the utility's service area or the municipality or county with the largest number of customers served by the utility. Hearings are documented by a court reporter, and the testimony is offered in the case as evidence by the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC).

In Fiscal Year 2024, the Commission held 16 field hearings around the state in 11 different cases. These locations can be found on the map to the right.

FY 2024 Field Hearing Locations



UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT

The Underground Plant Protection Account (UPPA) is funded by civil penalties approved 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 over $2 million in initiatives focused on underground utility safety during Fiscal Year 2024.

CYBERSECURITY AND PHYSICAL SECURITY OUTREACH

Cybersecurity is a fundamental part of a utility's business operations. Cyberattacks on utilities 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 September 2023, the Commission hosted confidential cybersecurity meetings with the state's five investor-owned electric utilities – AES Indiana, CenterPoint Energy Indiana, Duke Energy Indiana, I&M, and NIPSCO – to discuss any updates from the previous year to their ongoing efforts regarding cybersecurity, planning, and preparedness.

The Commission also engaged the small jurisdictional water utilities in conversations on cybersecurity practices. In 2024, the Water and Wastewater Division prepared a confidential questionnaire for small and medium-sized jurisdictional water utilities to gauge their cybersecurity preparedness and received 35 responses. Additionally, the Commission provided supplemental cybersecurity educational resources to water utilities as well as surveyed the remaining large jurisdictional water utilities on their cybersecurity preparedness.

Similar to the electric utilities, in September 2024, the Commission hosted confidential cybersecurity meetings with five jurisdictional water utilities to discuss their cybersecurity and emergency response plans.

OUTREACH TO SMALL WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITIES

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 2023, a four-day, primarily web-based workshop was held including a half-day session for utilities to work specifically on plans to update their rates and charges. The Division intends to host its next workshop in October/November of 2024.

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 and conservation guides, emergency response, and board training.

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, in the last fiscal year, five small utility rate applications were sent out, resulting in two utilities filing a small utility rate case. By design, these applications are intended to be straightforward enough that a consultant should not be necessary, thereby helping the utility reduce expenses and save ratepayer dollars; however, both cases were processed using a consultant, undermining that benefit.

Because the Commission's small utility procedures have been in place for over 25 years, the Division launched a comprehensive review to identify and implement potential revisions. The new procedures will aim to enhance efficiencies and address existing shortcomings, resulting in overall cost savings and benefits for all stakeholders involved.

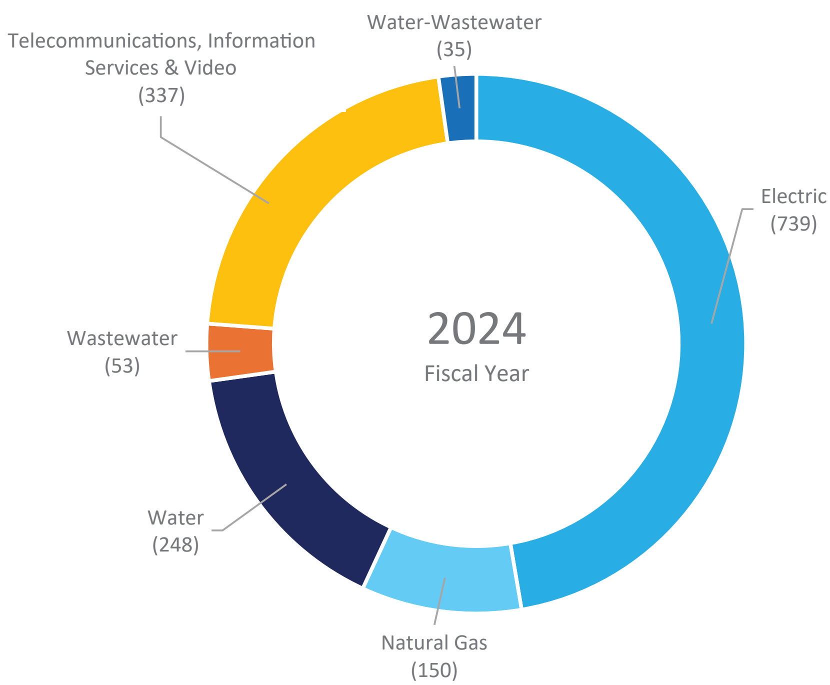
CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION

In Fiscal Year 2024, the Commission's Consumer Affairs Division (CAD) handled 6,151 calls, 819 online submissions, 222 emails, 30 letters, 9 walk-ins, and 3 faxes resulting in 1,562 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 2024, $124,103.23 in billing adjustments were refunded to customers due to the CAD'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 21% of complaints/inquiries received in Fiscal Year 2024 by the Consumer Affairs Division were related to video, telecommunication, and information services providers. Even with limited statutory authority, CAD continues to be a resource for customers by connecting with these providers in order to help facilitate a resolution.

A table with a breakdown of complaints/inquiries by county during Fiscal Year 2024 can be found in *Appendix B.*

If customers cannot resolve their concerns with their regulated utility, they may contact the Consumer Affairs Division by phone at 1-800-851-4268 or through the Commission's Online Services Portal at: *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, multistate 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's office 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 Office of General Counsel 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.

Interventions and Comments

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 is also responsible for intervening in cases where the Commission or State of Indiana's interests should be represented. The Office, on behalf of the Commission, intervened, provided comments, or participated in proceedings 26 times in Fiscal Year 2024. These include the following:

- One comment and three interventions to the FERC on behalf of the IURC.
  - In comments filed in FERC dockets ER24-340/341 on Dec. 4, 2023, the Commission provided perspective and support regarding the MISO's proposed Generator Interconnection Procedures Improvements filing, which is meant to improve the readiness of transmission projects entering its generator interconnection queue.
- Ten filings, resolutions, or letters through the Commission's participation in the Organization of PJM States, Inc., regarding PJM.
- Eleven filings, resolutions, or letters through the Commission's participation in the Organization of MISO States, regarding MISO.
- In the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Cases No. 24-1119 (increased regulation re: particular matter) and No. 24-1120 (regulation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions), the Commission, through its Chairman, filed Declarations in Support of Petitioner's Motions to Stay these Final Rules, emphasizing the importance of maintaining the reliability and resiliency of electric generation and transmission systems in effectuating its final rule.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

In Fiscal Year 2024, the Commission issued the following General Administrative Orders (GAOs):

- **GAO 2023-05 Updated Procedures for Targeted Economic Development Project Approval**, approved Aug. 16, 2023, which updated the procedures for the submission of targeted economic development projects for approval.
- **GAO 2023-06 Schedule of Transcript Fees Pursuant to Ind. Code section 8-1-3-8**, approved Sept. 20, 2023, which updated the fees applicable to transcripts of records of proceedings before Commission and documentation to perfect appeals, when prepared by the court reporters employed by the Commission.
- **GAO 2023-07 Establishes Interest Rate for Gas Customer Deposits for 2024**, approved Dec. 27, 2023, which sets the interest rate for gas utilities to credit to customer deposits.
- **GAO 2024-01 Certificates of Territorial Authority for Communications Service Providers**, approved March 6, 2024, which sets forth the corrected application form for communication services providers to request certificates of territorial authority.

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. The formal rulemaking process was significantly altered by House Enrolled Act 1623-2023, which went into effect on July 1, 2023. In addition to the formal process required under state law, 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: *on.in.gov/IURCrulemakings*.

The following are rulemakings completed or pending in Fiscal Year 2024:

- **IURC RM #20-02 Revisions to Sub-billing Rules, LSA 23-776**: The rule revised 170 IAC 15 to be consistent with Ind. Code § 8-1-2-1.2, amended in 2019, to expand the ability to sub-bill to include not only landlords, but also to condominium associations and homeowners' associations. The rule also clarifies certain provisions in with respect to sub-billing for water and wastewater service, including the information that must be contained on sub-bills, what type of sub-billing and sub-metering is allowed, and the type of enforcement processes available to the Commission for entities that violate the sub-billing rules. Effective May 9, 2024.
- **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. This rulemaking is under development.

- **IURC RM #22-03 Revision to Indiana 811 Law, LSA 22-359**: The rule amends 170 IAC 5-5 to update and modernize the Indiana 811 regulations to add new definitions and to modify the procedural timeline for resolution of excavation damage cases in damages to gas pipelines. The rule also clarifies the "two full working days" in which an operator shall provide location information of buried facilities, and it requires markings indicating the size and type of underground facilities. Effective 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. The proposed rule and the accompanying regulatory analysis have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the State Budget Agency (SBA).

- **IURC RM #23-02 Cost Securitization of Retired Utility Assets, LSA #24-90**: This rule amends 170 IAC 4-10 regarding cost securitization of retired electric utility assets, replacing the emergency rule, RM #21-02, LSA #21-538, that expires on October 1, 2024. This rule was approval by the Governor's office on July 31, 2024. Effective Sept. 5, 2024.

- **IURC RM #23-03 Adopting New Provisions Regarding Small Modular Reactors, LSA #24-91**: 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 replaces emergency rule, RM #22-05, LSA #23-500, which expires on October 1,2024. This rule was approval by the Governor's office on July 31, 2024. Effective Sept. 5, 2024.

- **IURC RM #24-01 Customer-Generator Interconnection Standards**: This rule will amend 170 IAC 4-4.3 to update the Customer-Generator Interconnection Standards. This rulemaking is under development.

- **IURC RM #24-02 Certain procedural fees and penalties**: This rule will amend 170 IAC 1-1.1-3.5 to set forth the expense reimbursement for municipal utility cases heard by the IURC; add 170 IAC 1-1.1-14.5 to set forth penalties for failure to comply with orders or subpoenas issued pursuant to IC 8-1-2-50; and add 170 IAC 1-1.1-25.5 to set forth court reporter fees. The fees and penalty factors are required to be in a rule under Ind. Code § 4-22-2-19.6(d), enacted in 2023. This rulemaking and its regulatory analysis were approved by OMB and SBA.

- **IURC RM #24-03 Certain Telecommunications fees and penalties**: This rule will add 170 IAC 7-1.3-8.2 to set forth the penalty considerations for assessing penalties under IC 8-1-29-7.5 regarding "slamming" and "cramming;" 170 IAC 7-8-1 to set forth the penalty considerations for assessing penalties under IC 8-1-29.5 regarding unsafe and unjust practices by telecommunications providers and video service providers; 170 IAC 7-8-2 to set forth the penalty considerations for assessing penalties under IC 8-1-32.6-7 regarding limiting competing communication service providers from providing services; 170 IAC 7-8-3 to set forth the application fees for certificates of video franchise authority under IC § 8-1-34-16(d); 170 IAC 7-8-4 to set forth the process for the Commission to set the universal service fund surcharge; and 170 IAC 7-8-5 to set forth the process for the Commission to set the hearing-impaired services surcharge. The fees and penalty factors are required to be in a rule under Ind. Code § 4-22-2-19.6(d), enacted in 2023. This rulemaking and its regulatory analysis are under review by OMB and SBA.

- **IURC RM #24-04 Revisions to Minimum Pipeline Safety Standards**: The rule amends 170 IAC 5-3 concerning minimum pipeline safety standards to incorporate new federal pipeline safety standards through Dec. 31, 2023, and to specify the factors to be used by the Commission in assessing penalties under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-22.5 regarding violations of minimum pipeline safety standards. The penalty factors are required to be in a rule under Ind. Code § 4-22-2-19.6(d), enacted in 2023. This rulemaking and its regulatory analysis are under review by OMB and SBA.

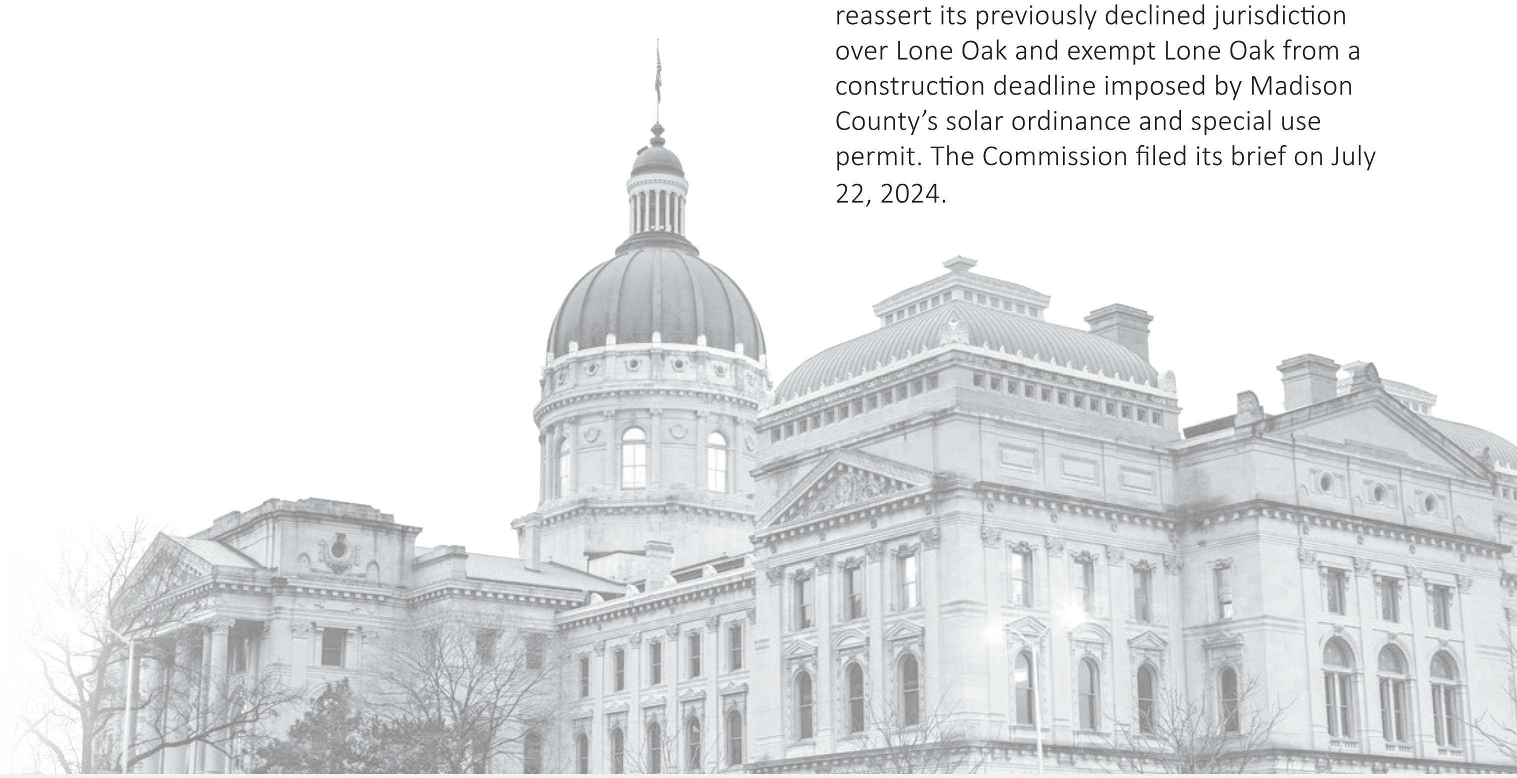
- **IURC RM #24-05 811 Law Penalties**: This rule will amend 170 IAC 5-5-3 to specify the factors to be used by the Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee in recommending penalties for violations of the Indiana 811 law, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-26. The penalty factors are required to be in a rule under Ind. Code § 4-22-2-19.6(d), enacted in 2023. This rulemaking and its regulatory analysis were approved by OMB and SBA.

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 2024, two briefs were drafted in the following cases:

- IURC Cause No. 45651, 23A-EX-458, Community Utilities v. IURC et. al., regarding a rate case by Community Utilities wherein the Commission denied recovery of certain engineering costs associated with wastewater treatment plant and collection system upgrades that were disapproved because the Commission found the upgrades were not yet needed until Community Utilities undertakes meaningful infiltration and inflow remediation. The Court of Appeals affirmed the Commission's order on Jan. 16, 2024.

- IURC Cause No. 45883, 24A-EX-33, Lone Oak Solar v. Madison County, et. al., regarding Lone Oak's request that the Commission reassert its previously declined jurisdiction over Lone Oak and exempt Lone Oak from a construction deadline imposed by Madison County's solar ordinance and special use permit. The Commission filed its brief on July 22, 2024.



2024 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

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, municipalities 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 approximately $10 billion for Calendar Year 2023 *(see Appendix C)*.

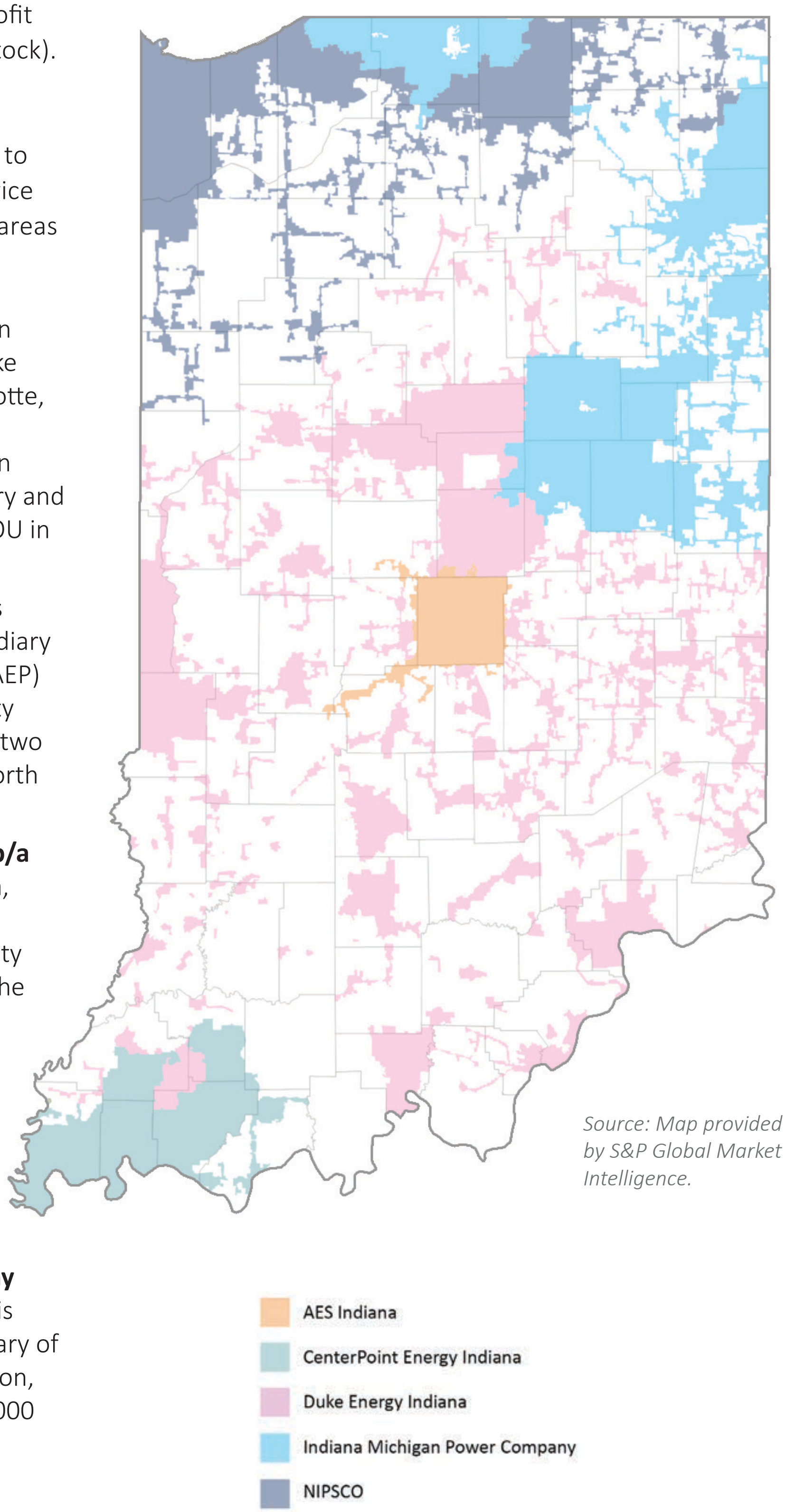
Investor-Owned Utilities

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 where the electric IOUs have service territory. Electric cooperatives serve mostly rural areas *(see map on page 32)*.

- **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 881,000 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 483,000 customers in two noncontiguous parts of northeastern and north central Indiana.
- **Indianapolis Power and Light Company (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 523,000 customers in the greater Indianapolis area.
- **Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC (NIPSCO)** is a subsidiary of NiSource Inc., both of which are headquartered in Merrillville, Indiana. The utility serves approximately 483,000 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 155,000 electric customers in southwestern Indiana, including Evansville.

IOU Electric Service Territories

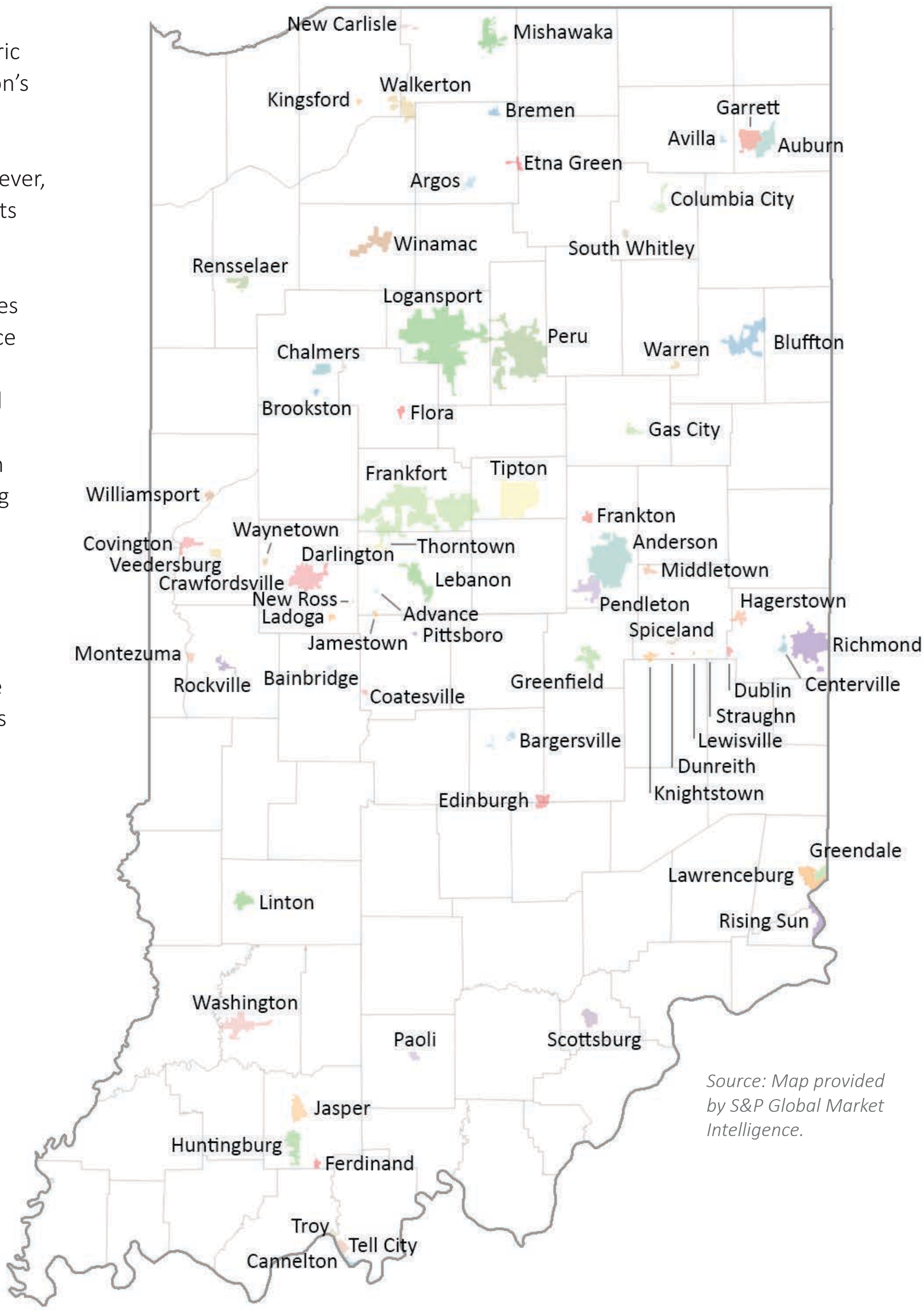


Source: Map provided by S&P Global Market Intelligence.

Municipally Owned Utilities

The municipally owned electric utilities under the Commission's jurisdiction are Anderson, Auburn, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, and Lebanon; however, Crawfordsville has indicated its intent to withdraw from the Commission's jurisdiction. 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)*.

Municipal Electric Service Territories



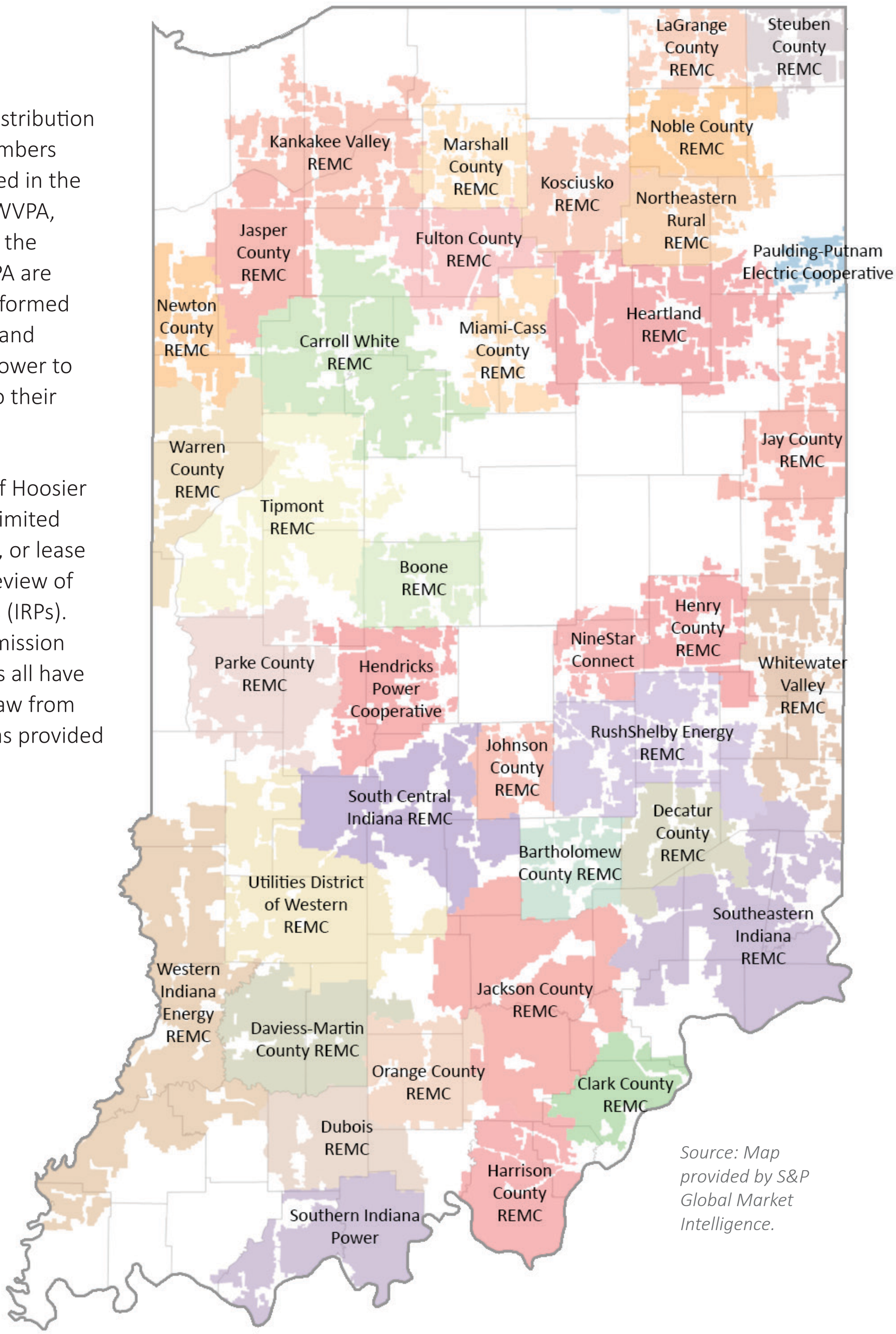
Source: Map provided by S&P Global Market Intelligence.

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 member-owned organizations formed to generate and supply power and manage transmission of that power to the REMCs, who distribute it to their customers.

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 Service Territories



Source: Map provided by S&P Global Market Intelligence.

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.

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.

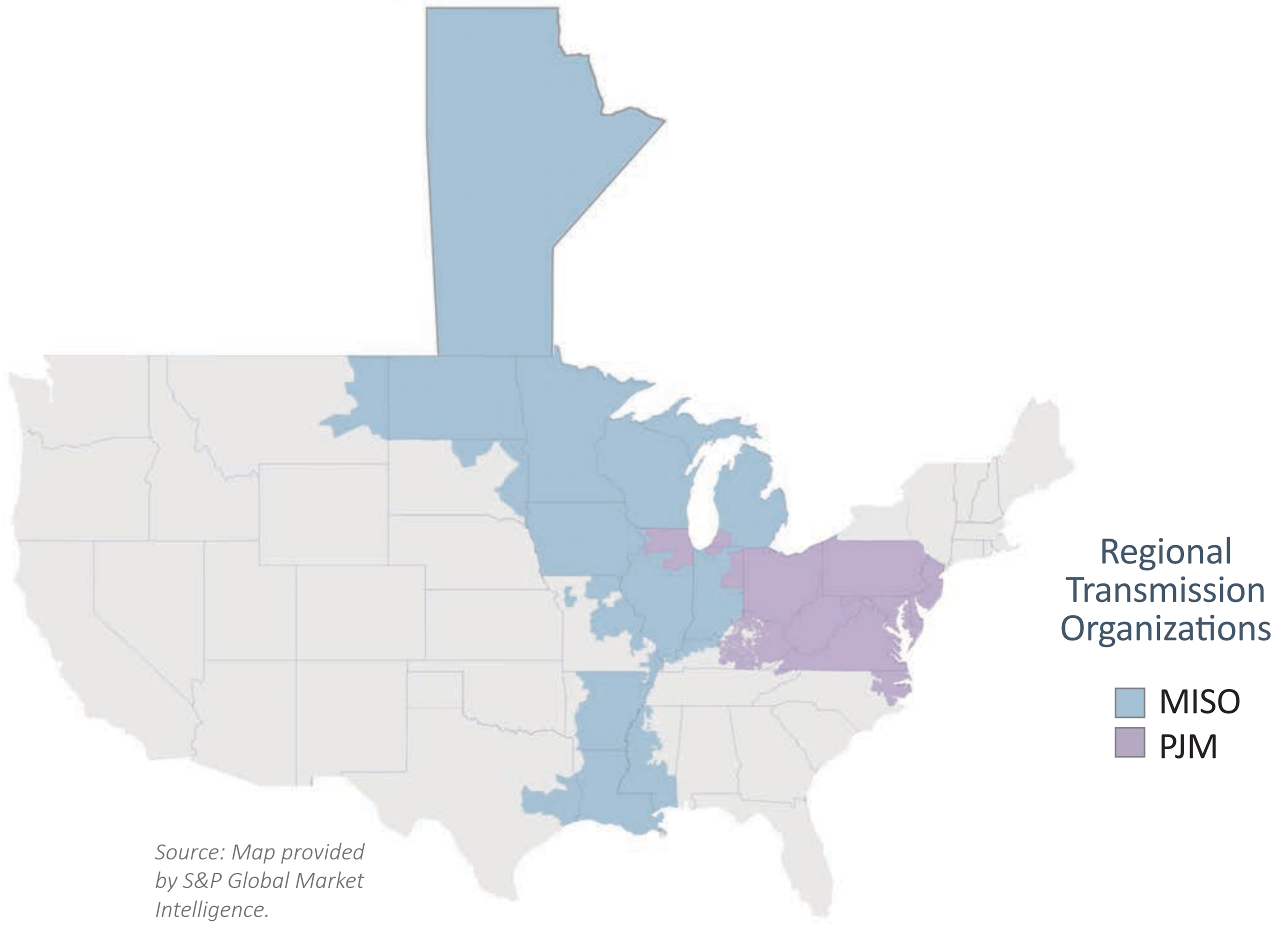
Characteristics of the RTOs Serving Indiana

RTO	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	75,000 miles	88,185 miles
Generation Capacity	191,000 MW	180,000 MW
Annual Billings	More than $40 billion	$48.6 billion
Headquarters	Carmel, Indiana	Audubon, Pennsylvania

Interaction with RTOs

Commissioners and staff are engaged in RTO matters through a variety of channels. 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 submitted 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 in 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 such as transmission planning and cost allocation, resource adequacy, energy markets, and RTO operations.



Source: Map provided by S&P Global Market Intelligence.

CURRENT ELECTRICITY RATES

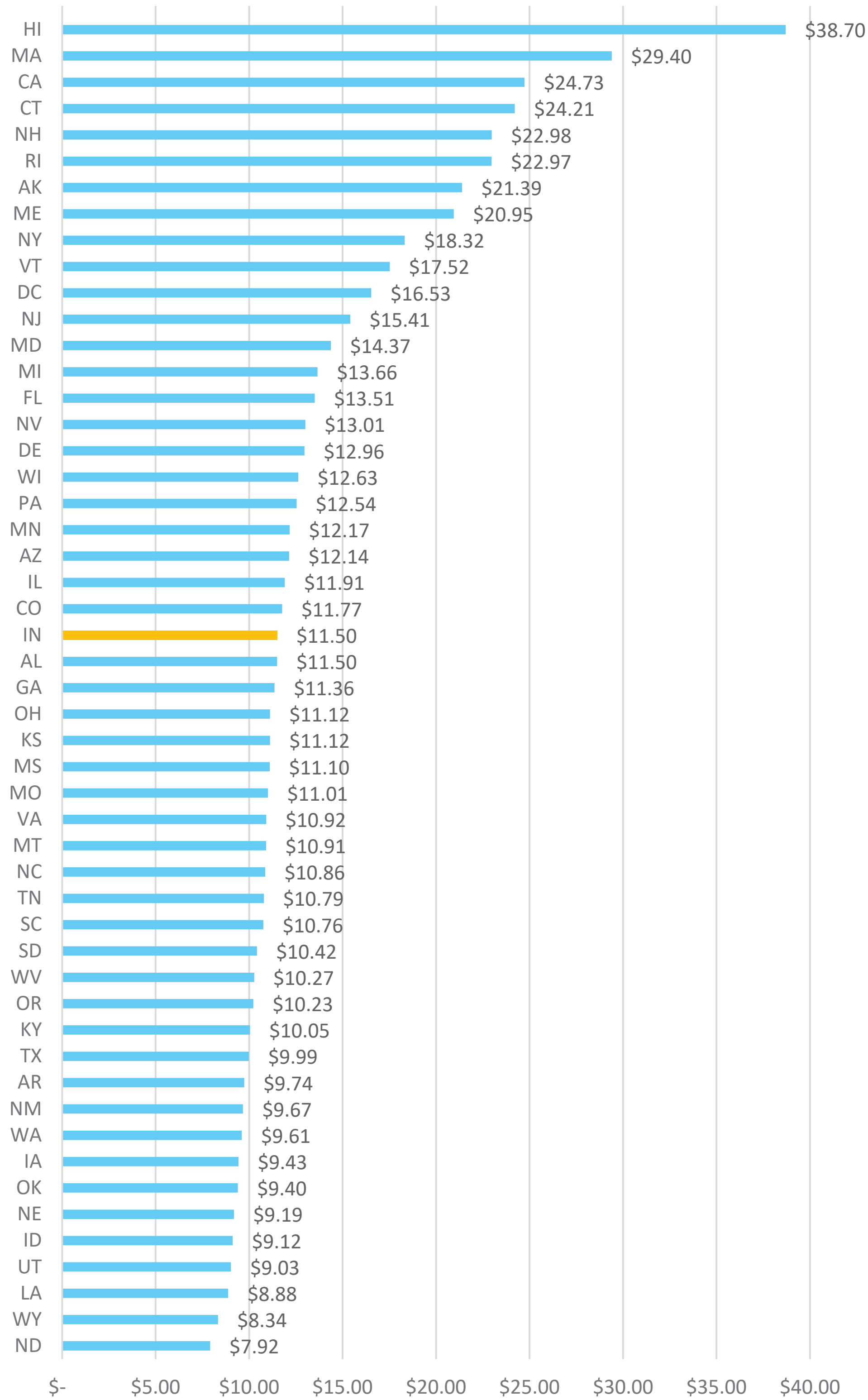
Competitiveness of Rates

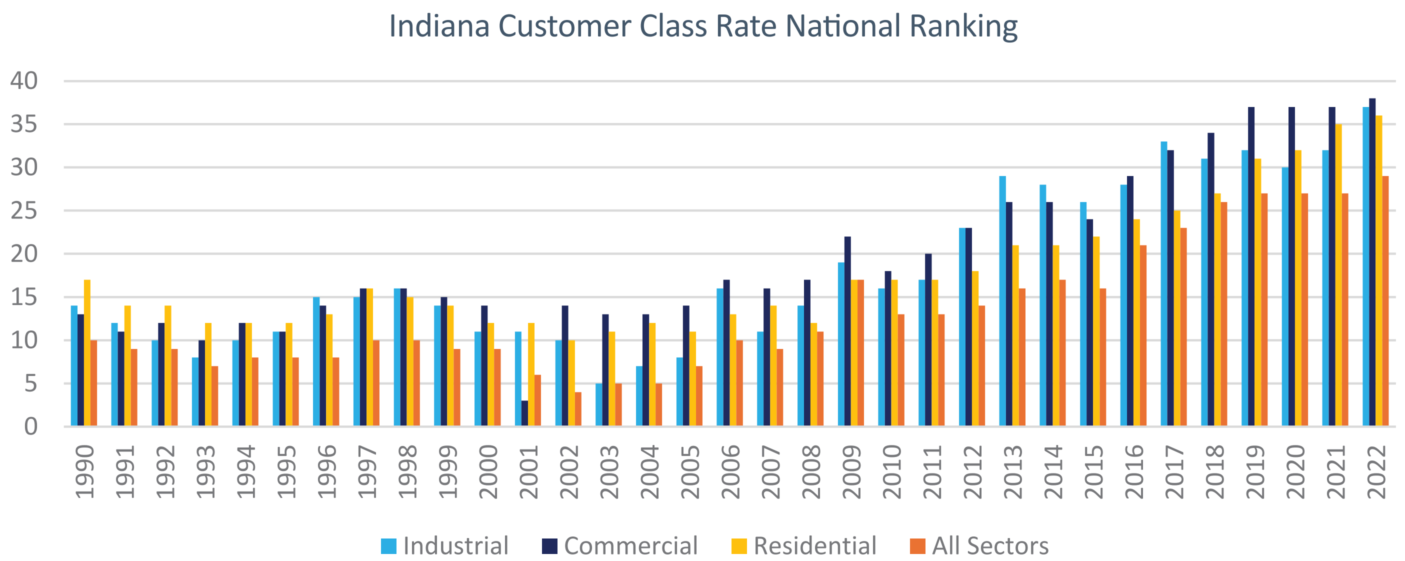
Indiana's average retail prices for electricity continue to be competitive both nationally and regionally. State average electricity prices are the composite average price for all rate classes, including residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

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 28th lowest in 2023, according to the preliminary numbers released in 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 2023 are as follows:

- Kentucky – 13th
- Illinois – 30th
- Ohio – 25th
- Indiana – 28th
- Michigan – 38th

2023 Average State Electricity Retail Prices (All Customer Classes)
(by state, in cents/kwh)





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 created an important economic development advantage. However, costs required to comply with 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.

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 up to 90% of the bill. The remaining bill components include expense-related trackers, which account for up to 10% of the bill, and capital trackers that account for less than 1% of the bill. These bill components vary by utility.

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	$1,217,763,694	$480,093,000	39.42%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana	45894	$454,000,000	$0	0.00%
Duke Energy Indiana	45647	$2,306,535,700	$190,661,421	8.27%
NIPSCO	45557	$1,851,699,140	$346,861,617	18.73%
Total		$5,829,998,534	$1,017,616,038	17.45%

Previously Approved TDSIC Plans

Utility Name	Cause No.	Plan Expenditures
Duke Energy Indiana	44720	$1.408 billion
NIPSCO	44733	$1.33 billion
CenterPoint Energy Indiana	44910	$446.5 million

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.

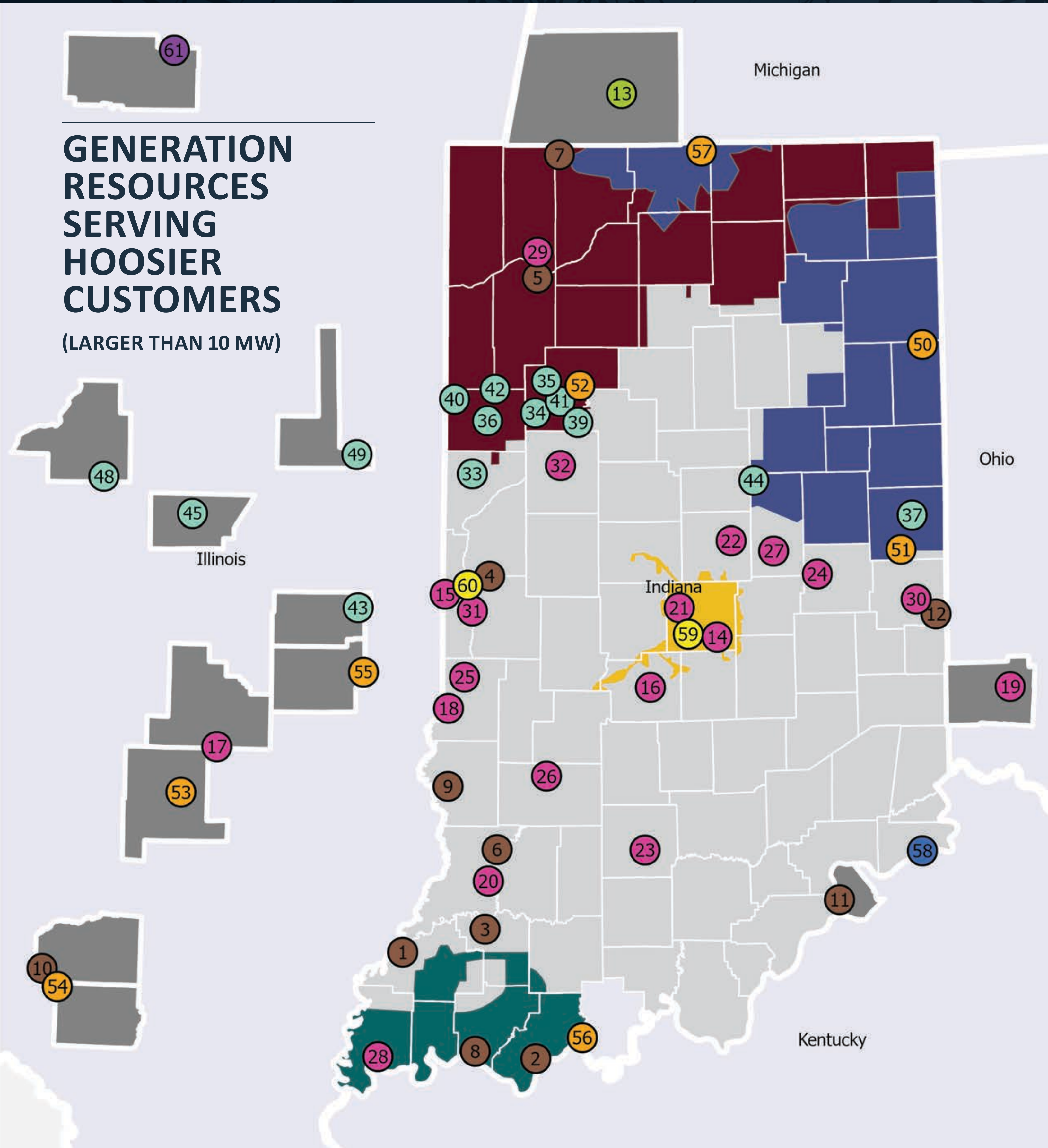
The TDSIC statute, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-39, was amended in 2019 by House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1470 to further define what constitutes “eligible transmission, distribution, and storage system improvements,” and to allow utilities to submit five- to seven-year TDSIC plans, instead of only seven-year plans. 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. To date, the Commission has approved two TED projects for electric utilities: Duke Energy Indiana’s River Ridge project in Clark County (Cause No. 45647 S1) and StarPlus Energy project in Kokomo (Cause No. 45647 TDSIC 2 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 tables above detail the history of approved TDSIC plans along with the current TDSIC plans that have been approved. Currently, Indiana utilities are approved to invest more than $5.8 billion in eligible TDSIC projects. Four of the five electric IOUs currently have approved TDSIC plans.

GENERATION RESOURCES SERVING HOOSIER CUSTOMERS

(LARGER THAN 10 MW)



Resource Type

- Biomass
- Coal
- Coal/Natural gas
- Hydro
- Natural gas
- Nuclear
- Oil
- Solar
- Wind
- 38 46 47 ^ 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 criteria 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 owns Unit 1 and Unit 2 is a merchant facility)
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. Michigan City Unit 12 – 455 MW (NIPSCO)
8. F.B. Culley Generating Station Units 2 & 3 – 360 MW (CenterPoint)
9. Merom Generating Station – 300 MW (PPAs by both Hoosier Energy and WVPA with owner Hallador Energy)
10. Prairie State Generating Company Units 1 & 2 – 286.9 MW (IMPA, WVPA)
11. Trimble County Units 1 & 2 – 158.9 MW (IMPA)
12. Whitewater Valley Station Units 1 & 2 – 96 MW (IMPA)

NUCLEAR

13. Cook Units 1 & 2 – 2,181 MW (I&M)

NATURAL GAS

14. Harding Street Units 4-7 – 916 MW (AES Indiana)
15. Vermillion Units 1-8 – 824.5 MW (Duke, WVPA)
16. Eagle Valley CCGT – 671 MW (AES Indiana)
17. Holland – 627.7 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
18. Sugar Creek Generating Station – 563 MW (NIPSCO)
19. Madison 1-8 – 560 MW (Duke)
20. Wheatland Generating Facility Units 1-4 – 441.2 MW (Duke)
21. Georgetown Units 1-4 – 328 MW (AES Indiana, IMPA)
22. Noblesville Station Units 1-5 – 262.8 MW (Duke)
23. Lawrence Units 1-6 – 257.8 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
24. Henry County Generating Station Units 1-3 – 194.13 MW (Duke, WVPA)
25. Wabash River Highland – 192 MW (WVPA)
26. Worthington – 174 MW (Hoosier Energy)
27. Anderson Station Units 1-3 – 170 MW (IMPA)
28. A.B. Brown Generating Station Units 3 & 4 – 160 MW (CenterPoint)
29. R.M. Schahfer Generating Station Unit 16A & B – 155 MW (NIPSCO)
30. Richmond Station Units 1 & 2 – 85 MW (IMPA)
31. Cayuga Unit 4 – 82.7 MW (Duke)
32. Purdue CHP – 14.7 MW (Duke)

WIND

33. Jordan Creek – 400 MW (NIPSCO)
34. Indiana Crossroads Wind Farm – 300.1 MW (NIPSCO)
35. Indiana Crossroads II Wind Farm – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
36. Fowler Ridge Wind Farm – 200 MW (CenterPoint, I&M)
37. Headwaters Wind Farm – 200 MW (I&M)
38. Lakefield Wind Farm – 200 MW (AES Indiana)
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. Harvest Ridge Wind Farm – 100 MW (WVPA)
44. Wildcat Wind Farm – 98.5 MW (I&M)
45. Alta Farms II – 75 MW (IMPA)
46. Buffalo Ridge – 50.4 MW (NIPSCO)
47. Barton – 50 MW (NIPSCO)
48. Rail Splitter – 25 MW (Hoosier Energy)
49. Pioneer Trail Wind Farm – 10 MW (WVPA)

SOLAR

50. Dunns Bridge Solar – 265 MW (NIPSCO)
51. Riverstart – 200 MW (Hoosier Energy)
52. Indiana Crossroads Solar Park – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
53. Dressor Plains Solar – 99 MW (WVPA)
54. Prairie State Solar – 99 MW (WVPA)
55. Prairie Wolf Solar – 50 MW (WVPA)
56. Troy Solar – 50 MW (CenterPoint)
57. St. Joseph Solar – 20 MW (I&M)

HYDRO

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

OIL

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

BIOMASS

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

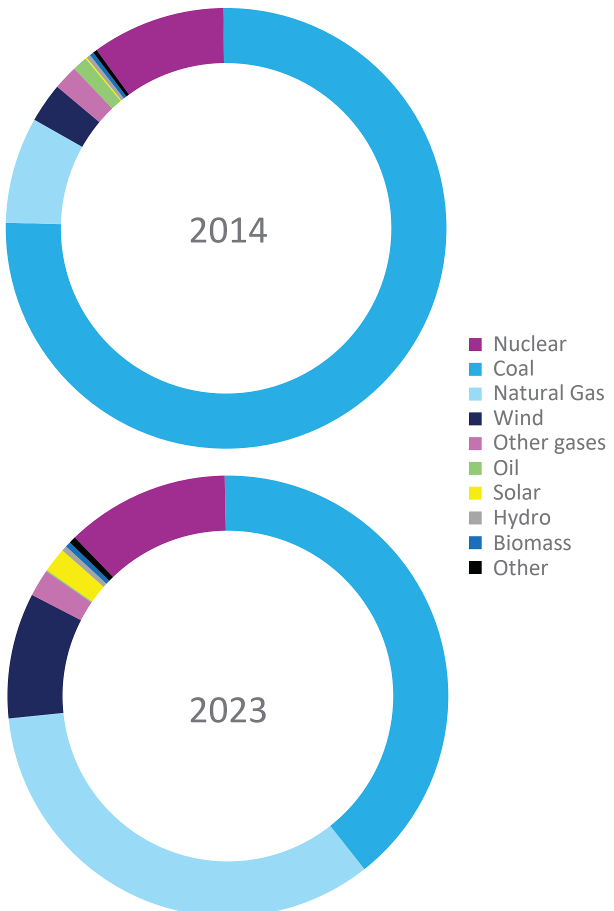
INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX

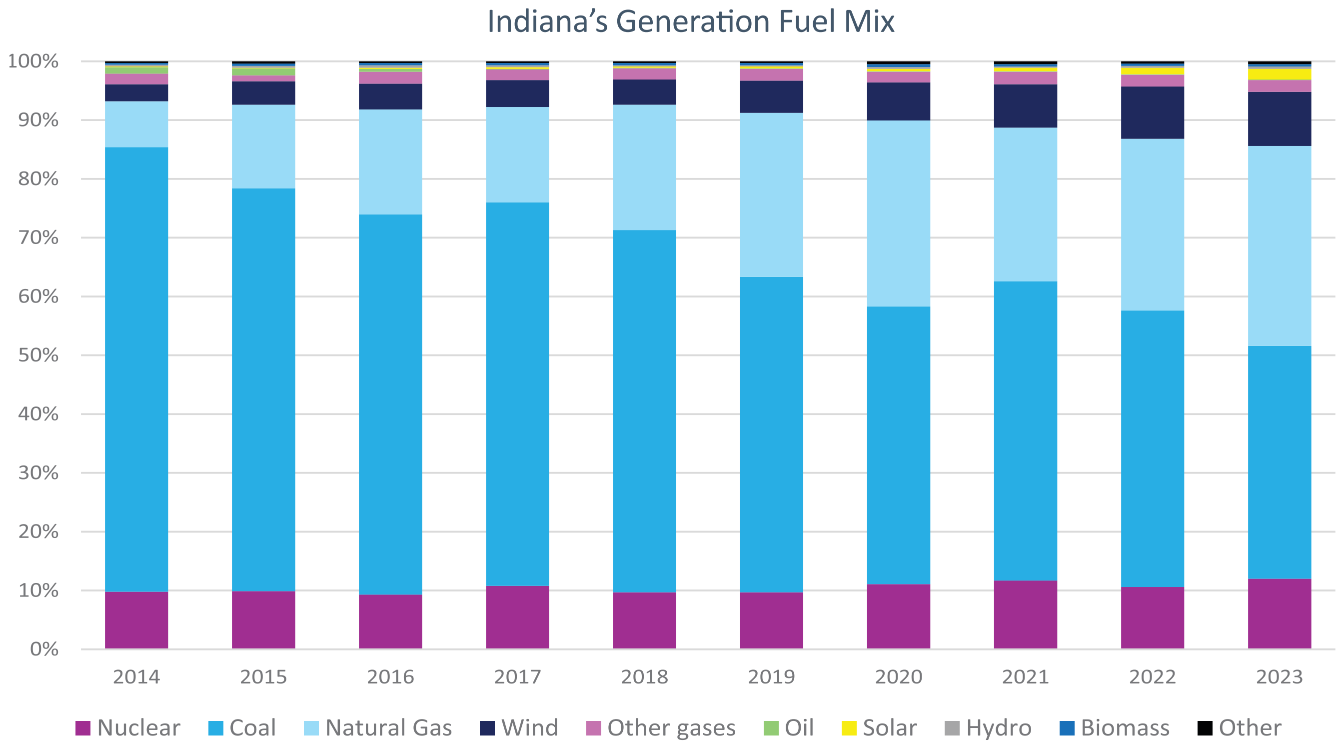
In 2014, the fuel sources for electric power generation meeting Indiana's needs were:

- Coal: 75.6%
- Natural gas: 7.8%
- Nuclear: 9.8%
- Wind: 2.9%
- Solar: 0.1%
- Other fuels: 3.8%

Since that time, large wind farms harnessing Indiana's abundant wind energy resources have joined the Indiana generation fleet, while the shale natural gas boom resulted in more natural gas drilling. Today, Indiana's fuel mix looks quite different than it did a decade ago. As shown below, the fuel mix on an energy basis for the fleet serving Indiana for 2023 was:

- Coal: 39.6%
- Natural gas: 34.0%
- Nuclear: 12.0%
- Wind: 9.2%
- Solar: 1.8%
- Other fuels: 3.4%





Indiana's Generation Fuel Mix Percentages

Technology	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Coal	75.6%	68.5%	64.6%	65.3%	61.6%	53.7%	47.3%	50.9%	47.0%	39.6%
Nuclear	9.8%	9.9%	9.3%	10.8%	9.7%	9.7%	11.1%	11.7%	10.6%	12.0%
Natural Gas	7.8%	14.2%	17.8%	16.2%	21.3%	27.9%	31.7%	26.1%	29.2%	34.0%
Wind	2.9%	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%	5.5%	6.5%	7.4%	8.9%	9.2%
Other Gases	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Oil	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Hydro	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Solar	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.8%
Biomass	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Other	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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.

Additionally, 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 table above shows Indiana's diversified generation mix from 2014 through 2023.

Coal Plant Retirements

Indiana has seen 31 coal-fired generation units retire from 2012 to July 1, 2024. Of the units that have retired, only seven 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 cause coal units to struggle to be economic.

Based on submitted IRPs, Indiana utilities are planning to retire as many as 17 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 on page 51 of this report.

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
A.B. Brown Unit 1 (1979)	CenterPoint	245	10-15-23	44
A.B. Brown Unit 2 (1986)	CenterPoint	245	10-15-23	37

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The amount of electricity generated from renewable energy sources continues to increase in the state, as does the percentage of state electricity consumption that is sourced from renewables. 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 utilities in the state continue to pursue renewable energy projects, as set out in their IRPs, which show the generation resource portfolios that provide reliable service while minimizing the cost of that service. The ability to construct utility scale renewable generation facilities in the state, however, is increasingly difficult because of a rapidly expanding list of local jurisdictions that prohibit the construction of these facilities or have enacted such strict requirements on new projects that they cannot be constructed in a way that complies with the regulations.

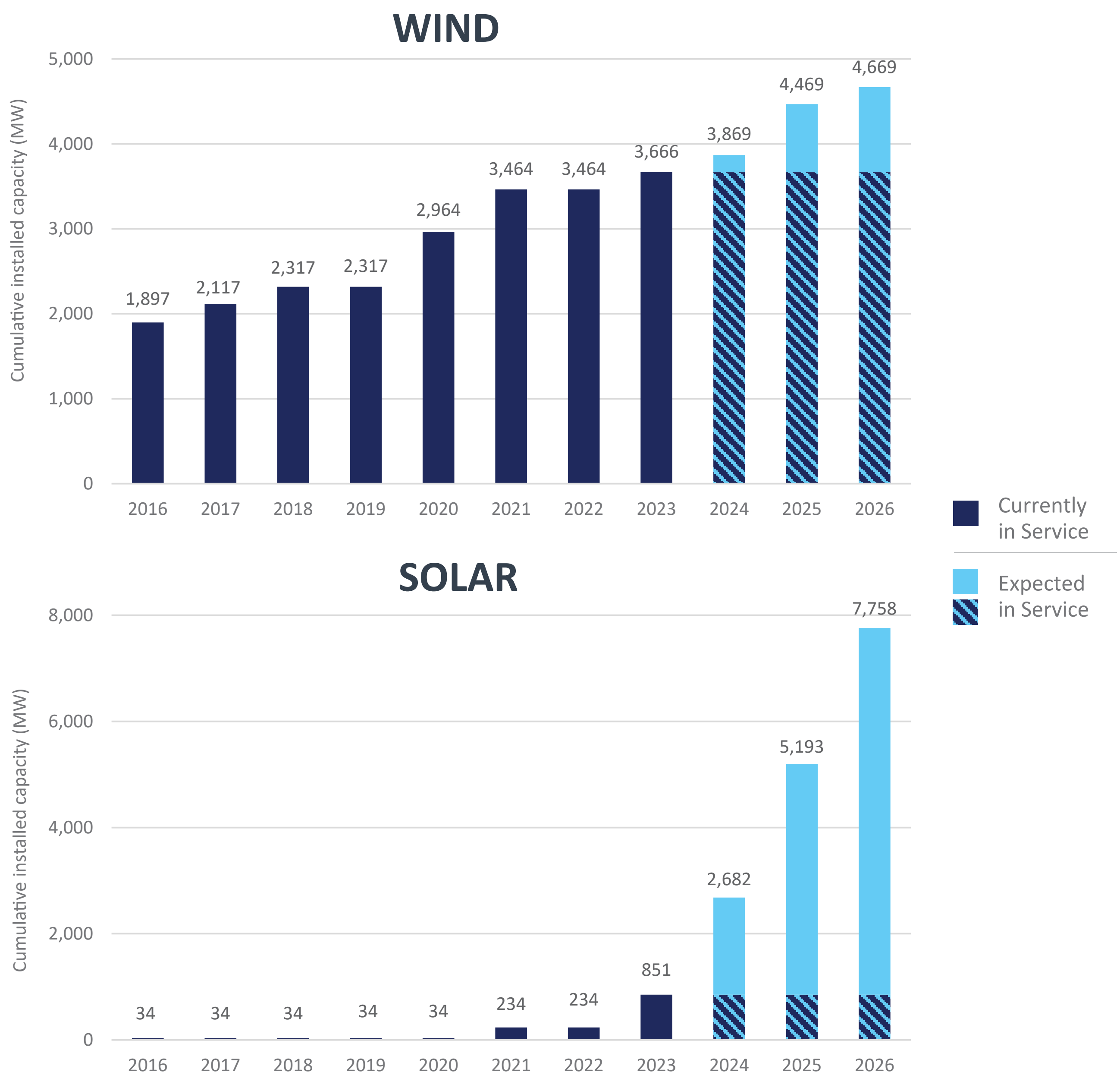
Wind and solar facilities require a sizeable amount of land, but the direct land use of each facility is only a fraction of the reported facility size. According to a survey by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), the total area generation-weighted average across all solar technologies was 3.5 acres/GWh/yr in 2012. The survey included data representing approximately 72% of the installed and under-construction utility-scale ground-mounted photovoltaic and concentrating solar power capacity in the U.S. On a capacity basis, the total-area capacity-weighted average was 8.9 acres/MWac. For direct land-use requirements, the capacity-weighted average was 7.3 acre/MWac. An NREL report published in 2009 determined that 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.

Indiana Merchant Renewable Energy Projects

	Wind			Solar		
	Capacity	No. of Facilities	Acres	Capacity	No. of Facilities	Acres
Operating	3,666.06 MW_{AC}	20	343,701+	1,051.46 MW_{AC}	7	9,411
Under Construction	-	-	-	2,129 MW_{AC}	9	19,154
Order Issued, but Construction Not Started	1,002.6 MW_{AC}	5	109,500	6,330.70 MW_{AC}	34	61,866
Total	4,668.66 MW_{AC}	25	453,201+	9,514.55 MW_{AC}	50	90,431

Notes: The "+" above represents the data for three wind farms with unknown acreage.
As of July 1, 2024, there were no declination requests pending before the Commission.

Indiana's 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, 2024.

Batteries can provide system reliability and stability support and have the potential to store power generated during periods of low demand for use when demand increases. While they are expected to be a significant factor in the continued expansion of renewable generation, battery installation in Indiana remains limited. The following battery projects have been approved by the Commission as of July 1, 2024.

Indiana IOU Battery Projects (as of July 1, 2024)

Utility	Location	Battery Type	Battery Capacity	Status
AES Indiana	Indianapolis	Lithium Ion	20 MW	Operating
	Petersburg Energy Center, Pike County	Lithium Ion	60 MW	Planned for December 2025
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	Operating
	Dunns Bridge Solar/ Storage Phase II, Jasper County	Lithium Ion	75 MW	Planned for December 2024

Merchant Battery Projects (as of July 1, 2024)

Project	Location	Battery Type	Battery Capacity	Status
Cherry Hill Battery Storage Project	LaGrange County	Lithium Iron Phosphate	25 MW	Planned for December 2026
Crossvine Solar Project	Dubois County	Not Disclosed	50 MW	Planned for January 2027
Fletcher Battery Storage Project	Decatur County	Lithium Iron Phosphate	118 MW	Planned for January 2027
Merrillville Solar Project	Lake County	Not Disclosed	100 MW	Planned for June 2027
Williams Battery Storage Project	Jefferson County	Lithium Iron Phosphate	150 MW	Planned for January 2025

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 typically small-scale electric energy resources located close to the point of use 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, and improve electricity management and consumption (e.g., demand response). 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. Development of artificial intelligence techniques and machine learning methods are projected to play pivotal roles in establishing future sustainable energy systems as they facilitate significantly better performance in cases of big data handling, security, energy optimization, computational efficiency, and predictive grid operation.

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 load (whichever was earlier), remain net metering customers until July 1, 2032. The utilities reported more than 8,900 customers have installed over 205 MW under the net metering program.

With the passing of the net metering to excess distributed generation 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.

Customers have continued to install renewable energy facilities since the initiation of this new compensation arrangement with approximately 17 MW connected through year-end 2023.

FERC Order 2222

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 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.

In a May 10, 2024, filing responding to the FERC's directive to provide a timelier implementation date for Order No. 2222 compliance, MISO has proposed a two-phased implementation approach. Phase 1 implementation will permit DER aggregators to enroll demand response resources beginning September 1, 2026, allowing for participation in the Planning Reserve Auction (PRA) for Planning Year 2027-2028, and participation in the energy and operating reserves market beginning June 1, 2027. Phase 2 will establish full DER implementation, and DER aggregators can begin to enroll beginning June 1, 2029, which is an advance from the originally proposed date of Oct. 1, 2029. Energy and operating reserve market participation can begin Jan. 1, 2030, which is also an advance from the originally proposed date of March 1, 2030. Participation in the PRA will still begin with the 2030-2031 Planning Year.

In an order issued June 21, 2024, the FERC accepted PJM's proposal to postpone DER capacity aggregation resources participation by two delivery years (i.e., from the 2026-2027 to the 2028-2029 Base Residual Auction).

House Enrolled Act 1111

In anticipation of the need to develop rules regarding FERC Order 2222, the Indiana General Assembly passed HEA 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. Those were followed by a series of monthly roundtable discussions from June to November in 2023 that included 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.

In April 2024, the IURC began the process to amend the interconnection rule, 170 IAC 4-4.3 Customer-Generator Facility Interconnection Standards. Within the proposed rule were updated definitions, the inclusion of batteries and the adoption of IEEE 1547-2018, Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources and Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces. On June 11, 2024, a public meeting was held to discuss the proposed rule. Written comments by stakeholders were received on July 12, 2024.

The Commission opened an investigation under Cause No. 46043 with the focus on whether aggregators of distributed energy resources should be considered public utilities under Indiana law. Initial testimony as well as legal briefs regarding Cause No. 46043 were filed July 15, 2024.

THE 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 39.6% of the projected electric generation by fuel type for Indiana customers in 2023, down from 75.6% in 2014. Nationally, 16.2% of electricity was generated from coal, down from 38.6% in 2014, 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. The federal regulations impacting electric generation and utility IRP decisions include:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2014. 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. The final rule established 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. The EPA's proposal to strengthen and update the MATS rule to reflect recent developments in control technologies and the performance of the affected plants was published May 7, 2024, and effective July 8, 2024. The updates tightened the emissions standard for toxic metals by 67% and finalized a 70% reduction in the emissions standard for mercury from existing lignite-fired sources.

- 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. Effective July 8, 2024, the U.S. EPA finalized revisions to its CCR rule, requiring additional, expensive remediation of CCR disposal sites, including legacy sites that were appropriately closed based on previous regulatory requirements and state permits.

- 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. The update, effective July 8, 2024, will reduce pollutants discharged through wastewater from coal-fired power plants by more than 660 million pounds per year.

- On May 25, 2024, the EPA (1) finalized Greenhouse Gas Standards and Guidelines for Fossil Fuel-Fired Power Plants, which established emission guidelines for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from existing coal-fired and oil/gas-fired electric generating units; (2) finalized revisions to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for GHG emissions from new and reconstructed fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbine EGUs; and (3) finalized revisions to the NSPS for GHG emissions from fossil fuel-fired steam generating units that undertake a large modification. The updates were effective July 8, 2024. These updates require that all coal-fired plants that plan to run in the long-term and all new baseload gas-fired plants control 90% of their carbon pollution.

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 "Indiana Electricity Projections: The 2023 Forecast" shows electricity consumption decreasing slightly through 2027, then growing through the rest of the forecast period. Overall growth over the period is 0.51% per year. The growth rate from the 2021 forecast was an average of 0.21% per year. The 2023 forecast has more rapid growth than the previous forecast despite being based on generally lower economic projections. The increase is due to increased electrification, including growth in the number of electric vehicles, and lower projected electricity prices. In addition, projected utility-sponsored energy efficiency is lower in the 2023 forecast as well. Higher growth is seen in two of the three major sectors, commercial and residential. The projection for the third sector, the industrial sector, is lower.

The 2023 forecast of growth in peak demand is also higher than projected in the previous forecast. Forecast peak demand growth is a little lower than that of electricity requirements (0.4% versus 0.51%). Another measure of peak demand growth can be obtained by considering the average year-to-year peak MW load change. The 2021 projection of peak demand growth corresponds to about 5 MW of increased peak demand every year. The 2023 forecast indicates the annual increase is approximately 85 MW.

The 2023 forecast predicts Indiana electricity prices to continue to rise in real (inflation-adjusted) terms through 2027 and then level off. The SUFG's forecast lists Indiana average electricity prices, which is a combination of residential, commercial, and industrial, in 2023 to be 10.79 cents/kWh and predicts that price will increase to 12.44 cents/kWh in 2025 and to 13.32 cents/kWh in 2030.

Several factors determine the 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 the transmission and distribution of electricity in addition to production.

The 2023 forecast shows that additional resources are needed through the forecast period. Replacement of retired facilities drives the need for new capacity in the first half of the forecast period. Both increasing demand for electricity and ongoing generation unit retirements drive the need for new generation in the second half of the forecast period. The SUFG model projects a need for a mix of natural gas-fired combined cycle units, wind, solar, and battery storage capacity. The projected need for additional generation resources is higher than previously forecast and is largely the result of unit retirements and increasing demand for electricity. The 2023 forecast can be found by visiting: ***on.in.gov/SUFG2023Forecast***.

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 2023 Indiana Renewable Energy Resources Study can be found by visiting: ***on.in.gov/SUFG2023RenewablesStudy***.

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 and demand response programs are also examined within the utilities' IRPs. 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. IMPA submitted an IRP on Feb. 1, 2024, Hoosier Energy submitted an IRP on April 1, 2024, and WVPA submitted an IRP on May 10, 2024. Duke Energy Indiana expects to submit an IRP on Nov. 1, 2024, and will host five public advisory sessions. NIPSCO expects to submit a new IRP on Nov. 1, 2024, following five public advisory meetings. I&M is scheduled to submit an IRP on March 3, 2025, after holding four public advisory meetings. AES Indiana last submitted an IRP on Dec. 1, 2022, and CenterPoint Energy South submitted an IRP on May 26, 2023. Below is a table with the list of remaining coal-fired unit retirements based on the IRPs or public information.

Projected Coal Fired Unit Retirements

Generating Unit	Owner	Summer Rating (MW)	Projected Retire Date	Age at Retire Date
Merom Unit 1 (1983)	Hallador Power	501	5-31-28	45
Merom Unit 2 (1982)	Hallador Power	482	5-31-28	46
Culley Unit 2 (1966)	CenterPoint	90	12-31-25	52
Schahfer 17 (1983)	NIPSCO	361	12-31-25	42
Schahfer 18 (1986)	NIPSCO	361	12-31-25	39
Gibson Unit 5 (1982)	Duke	620	5-31-30	48
Michigan City Unit 12 (1974)	NIPSCO	469	12-31-28	54
Cayuga Unit 1 (1970)	Duke	500	5-31-28	58
Cayuga Unit 2 (1972)	Duke	495	5-31-29	57
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	12-31-28	73
Whitewater Valley Unit 2 (1973)	IMPA	60	12-31-28	55
Gibson Unit 4 (1979)	Duke	622	5-31-31	52
Gibson Unit 3 (1978)	Duke	630	5-31-31	53
Gibson Unit 1 (1976)	Duke	630	5-31-35	59
Gibson Unit 2 (1975)	Duke	630	5-31-35	60

Note: Edwardsport is projected to switch from coal gasification to natural gas sometime between 2030-2035.

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 was held on Oct. 20, 2023, and featured speakers concerning distribution and system planning for IRPs. The 2024 Contemporary Issues Technical Conference was held virtually on June 6, 2024, and focused on resource adequacy and load forecasting.

Find these IRPs, as well as all related reports and submitted comments, by visiting: *on.in.gov/IRP*.

Projected Replacement Generation

Historically, resource additions were driven by load growth, but this was generally not the case for the last 15 years. New resources were 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.

However, there is renewed attention to load growth with Indiana utilities projecting substantial new load driven by large new commercial and industrial developments. This load is different than previous periods of load growth in that the new projects, such as data centers, will be large consumers of electricity and can often be built very quickly compared to what historically was the case with large industrial facility investment. A changing generation portfolio, reduced generation reserve margins, heavily loaded transmission facilities, and ongoing supply chain issues creates unique challenges when trying to build the generation and transmission resources needed to meet the new load from these industrial and commercial projects being developed over a short period of time.

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 volatile commodity prices 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. A significant new factor is the possibility of large increases in load associated with data centers and new industrial facilities over the next 3-5 years. Higher load growth over the next 10 plus years is also a possibility. This is in sharp contrast to the last 10-15 years which saw flat load growth across Indiana and much of the nation.

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 changes 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 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.

Recent Legislative Actions

House Enrolled Act 1163, which amended Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-7 and went into effect on July 1, 2024, added an exemption for REMCs (or similar entities) from the Certificate of Need and Public Convenience process for the installation of an electric generation facility that has a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts (or 10 MW) or less. Although these entities are still required to report to the Commission before construction, the legislation is intended to provide cooperatives with increased flexibility in the pursuit of these smaller generation facilities, which can help enhance grid reliability.

2024 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 an understanding of this year's analysis and can be found by visiting: *on.in.gov/HEA1520report2022*.

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 2024/25, and the subsequent two-years, 2025/26 and 2026/27.

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 following pages. 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, Northern Indiana Power Service Co., Indianapolis Power and Light [d/b/a AES Indiana], and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co. [d/b/a CenterPoint Indiana South]), and all the reporting utilities (MISO IOUs plus Indiana Michigan Power Co., Indiana Municipal Power Agency, Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, and Wabash Valley Power Alliance).

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 first four tables present the summed MISO IOUs submissions on a share of planning reserve margin requirement (PRMR) basis by season and planning year (PY).

Items of note include:

1. The ongoing shift in Owned coal to Solar/Wind/Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). Summer coal drops from 52% to 35%, while summer Solar/Wind/BESS climbs from 6% to 18%.
2. The reduction in dependence on Non-Zone 6 resources. Summer PY24/25 drops to 8% in summer PY25/26.
3. Negative PRA results reflect resources greater than PRMR, each PY and season climb no higher than 0% (flat).

This final table presents the summed submissions of all the reporting utilities for the summer season given the PJM single season capacity construct. The same trends noted above hold for this summation as well.

MISO IOUs	**Summer** (share of PRMR)		
	PY24/25	**PY25/26**	**PY26/27**
Owned	81%	87%	79%
Contracted	17%	10%	17%
DR	5%	5%	5%
RAM	-3%	-2%	-1%
Non-Zone 6	18%[2]	8%[2]	7%
Solar/Wind/BESS	6%[1]	13%[1]	18%[1]
Owned Coal	52%[1]	48%[1]	35%[1]

MISO IOUs	**Fall** (share of PRMR)		
	PY24/25	**PY25/26**	**PY26/27**
Owned	84%	92%	82%
Contracted	16%	11%	16%
DR	5%	5%	5%
RAM	-5%	-7%	-3%
Non-Zone 6	17%	8%	7%
Solar/Wind/BESS	6%	13%	18%
Owned Coal	56%	51%	37%

MISO IOUs	Winter (share of PRMR)		
	PY24/25	PY25/26	PY26/27
Owned	82%	82%	82%
Contracted	19%	14%	13%
DR	4%	5%	5%
RAM	-5%	0%[3]	0%[3]
Non-Zone 6	18%	10%	9%
Solar/Wind/BESS	5%	10%	12%
Owned Coal	53%	44%	33%

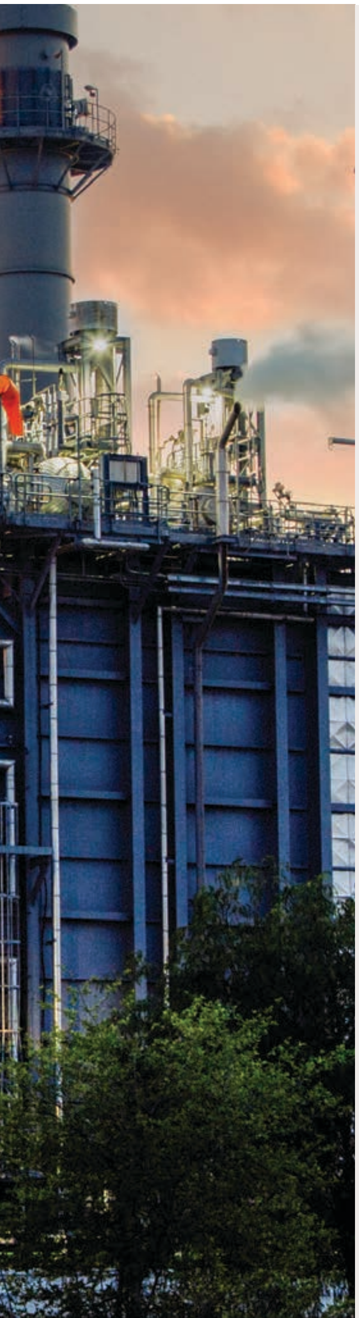
MISO IOUs	Spring (share of PRMR)		
	PY24/25	PY25/26	PY26/27
Owned	81%	79%	85%
Contracted	17%	18%	14%
DR	5%	5%	5%
RAM	-3%	-2%	-5%
Non-Zone 6	18%	9%	8%
Solar/Wind/BESS	9%	18%	18%
Owned Coal	48%	38%	35%

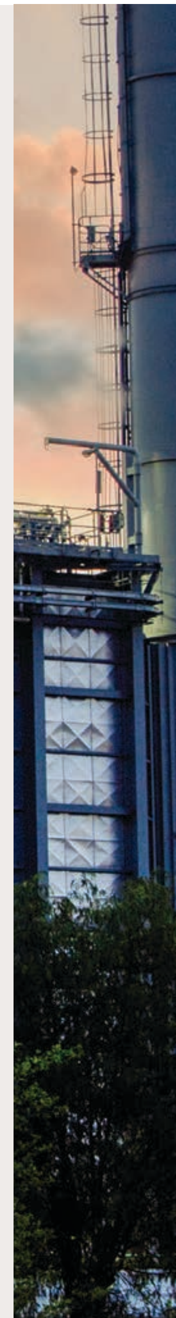
All Reporting	Summer (share of PRMR)		
	PY24/25	PY25/26	PY26/27
Owned	74%	82%	77%
Contracted	24%	21%	24%
DR	5%	5%	4%
RAM	-4%	-7%	-6%
Solar/Wind/BESS	6%[1]	10%[1]	14%[1]
Owned Coal	42%[1]	40%[1]	32%[1]

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 for the next three planning years.

2024 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

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, and 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 2023 annual operating revenues totaled approximately $2.14 billion *(see Appendix I)*. These utilities maintain plants in service of approximately $9.75 billion and serve roughly 1.94 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 over 95% 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.

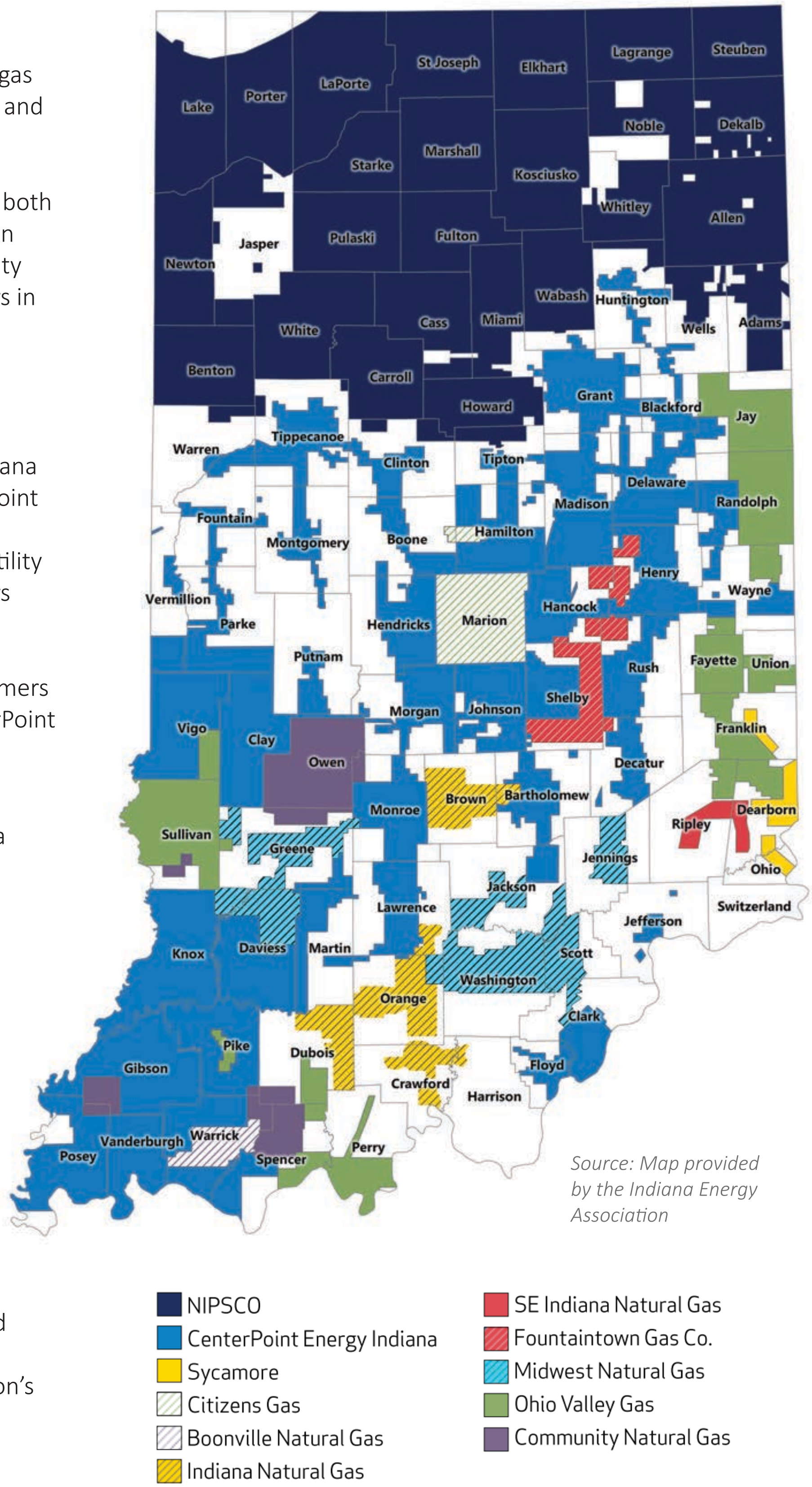
- NIPSCO is a subsidiary of NiSource, Inc., both of which are headquartered and based in Merrillville, Indiana. The natural gas utility serves approximately 865,000 customers in northern Indiana.
- CenterPoint Energy Indiana is based in Evansville, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of CenterPoint Energy headquartered 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 652,000 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 285,000 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

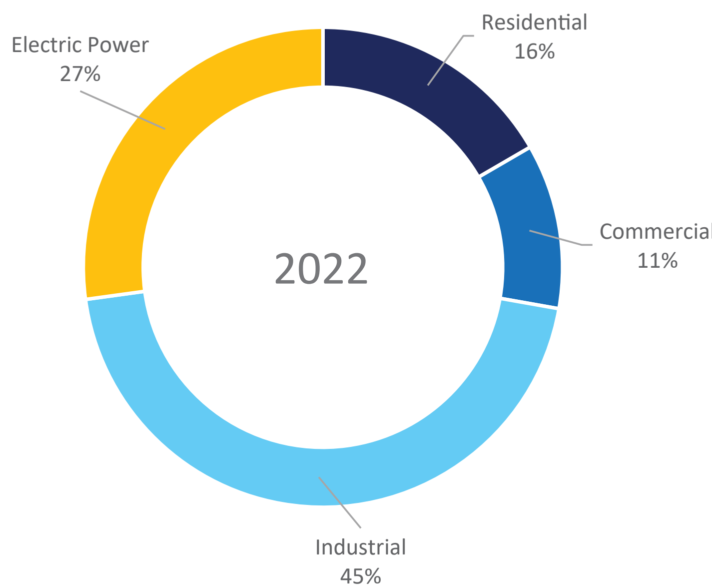


Source: Map provided by the Indiana Energy Association

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 2022 (the most recent year with complete data at the time of publication), Indiana's residential customers consumed over 143 million dekatherms (Dth), commercial customers used nearly 96 million Dth, industrial customers consumed approximately 389 million Dth (the fourth highest in the nation), and electric utilities used approximately 234 million Dth. Out of the 32,288 million Dth consumed in the United States in 2022, Indiana ranked 10th with approximately 873 million Dth in consumption. The pie chart on the right displays the percentage used by each type of customer in 2022.

Percentage of Natural Gas Used by Customer Type



Natural Gas Used by Customer Type (in million Dth)

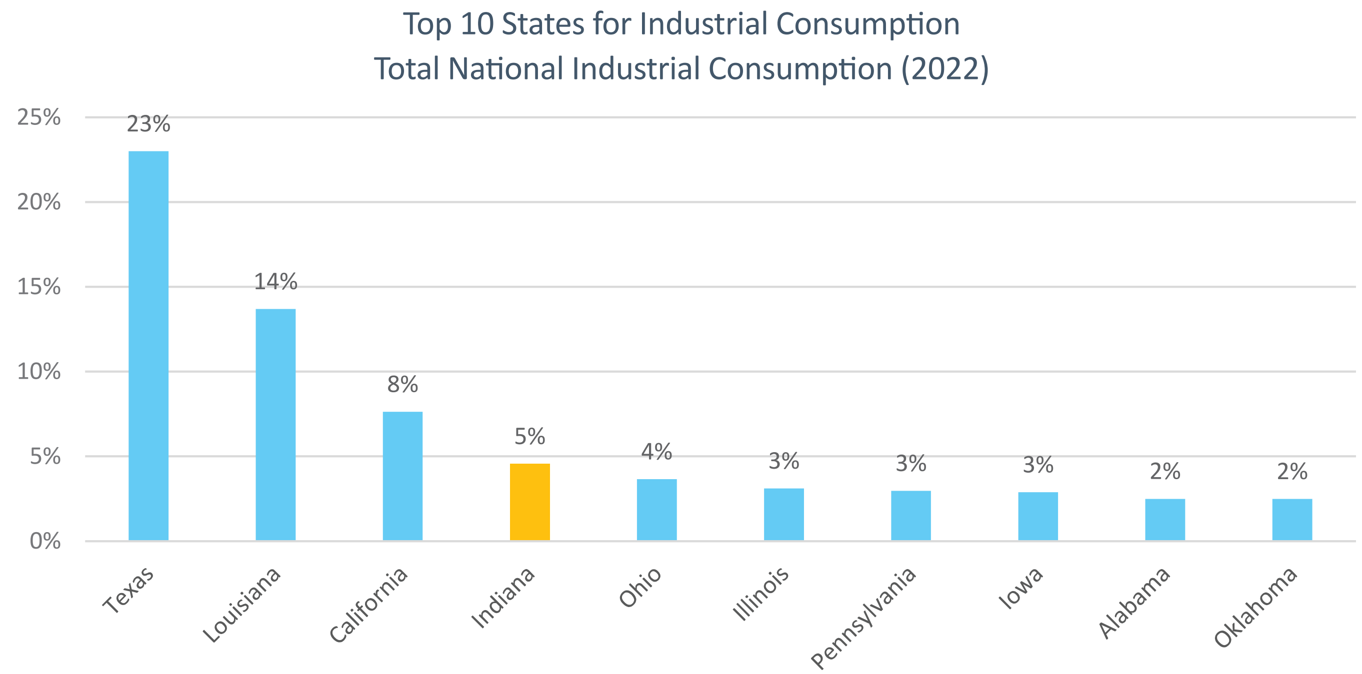
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Residential	142.8	133.8	131.0	143.6
Commercial	88.2	81.4	88.6	95.8
Industrial	426.4	376.9	389.9	388.8
Electric Power	222.1	230.5	205.3	234.0
Vehicles	4.0	2.0	1.9	1.6
Total Indiana Consumption	891.0	832.7	827.2	873.6
Total National Consumption	**31,132.0**	**30,513.5**	**30,665.0**	**32,288.2**

Note: The totals include lease fuel and pipeline/distribution use.

Drivers of Demand

Marketed production of natural gas reached a record high in 2022, continuing the steady growth observed since 2005. Furthermore, global demand for natural gas increased in 2022 following reduced global demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic. National consumption across all sectors increased in 2022, but EIA forecasts that U.S. consumption of natural gas will stabilize through 2025.

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 policies that impact 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 on the next page 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 28, 2024, FERC reported that there are eight existing LNG export terminals, seven LNG export terminals are under construction, and 10 additional LNG export terminals which have been approved but are not yet under construction. In addition, seven projects currently have been proposed or are in the pre-filing stages.

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 (2022), Indiana had the ninth lowest average residential gas prices nationally and the fifth lowest average residential gas prices in the Midwest, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The state average residential gas price increased from $10.05 per thousand cubic feet in 2021 to $11.60 per thousand cubic feet in 2022. 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 2022 are as follows: Illinois – $13.80, Kentucky – $14.58, Michigan – $11.31, and Ohio – $13.07.

Residential gas retail rates (per thousand cubic feet)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Illinois	$8.15	$8.04	$7.94	$10.51	$13.80
Indiana	$8.72	$8.68	$8.59	$10.05	$11.60
Kentucky	$10.56	$10.85	$11.14	$12.21	$14.58
Michigan	$8.19	$8.08	$8.25	$9.21	$11.31
Ohio	$9.10	$9.58	$9.53	$11.08	$13.07

Commercial gas retail rates (per thousand cubic feet)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Illinois	$7.24	$7.02	$6.84	$9.10	$12.20
Indiana	$7.37	$6.97	$6.86	$7.82	$9.50
Kentucky	$8.43	$8.60	$8.64	$9.59	$12.17
Michigan	$6.91	$6.81	$6.86	$7.87	$10.00
Ohio	$5.92	$5.97	$5.63	$6.64	$8.39

Industrial gas retail rates (per thousand cubic feet)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Illinois	$5.55	$5.17	$4.26	$7.57	$9.17
Indiana	$6.10	$5.76	$5.41	$6.92	$8.42
Kentucky	$4.40	$4.06	$3.50	$5.04	$7.84
Michigan	$5.98	$6.01	$5.85	$6.70	$9.11
Ohio	$6.57	$6.21	$5.93	$8.00	$10.78

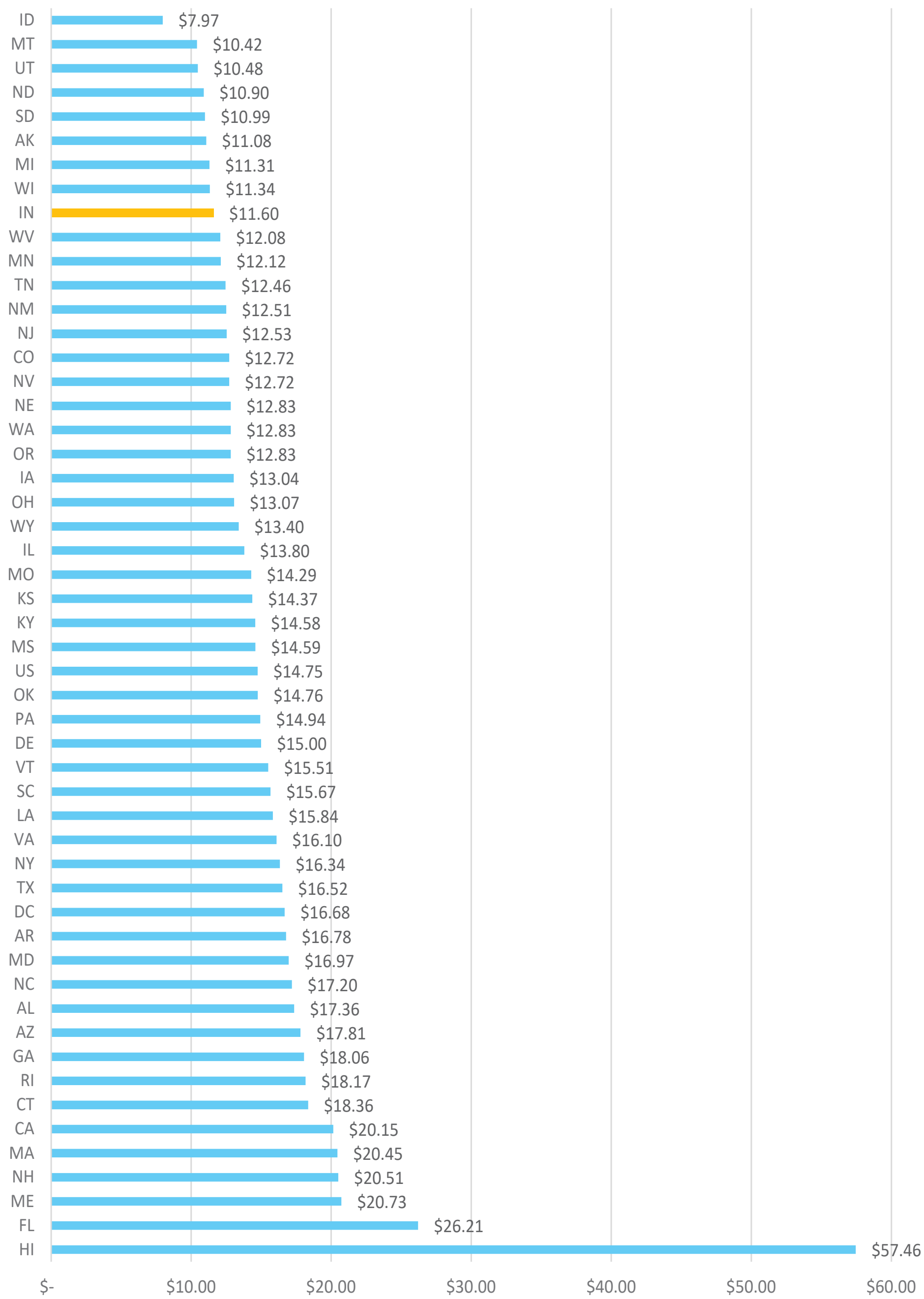
Note that the data used in this section is the most recent complete data available as of July 1, 2024. Therefore, the analysis is based on 2022 statistics. Once the information is updated by the EIA, 2023 data will be available at the EIA's website for residential, commercial, and industrial prices at: www.eia.gov

Indiana had the seventh lowest average commercial natural gas prices nationally and the third lowest average commercial natural gas prices in the Midwest for 2022. Indiana's 2022 average commercial price was $9.50 per thousand cubic feet, which is higher than the 2021 average price of $7.82 per thousand cubic feet.

Neighboring states' average commercial retail rates for 2022 were as follows: Illinois – $12.20, Kentucky – $12.17, Michigan – $10.00, and Ohio – $8.39 per thousand cubic feet.

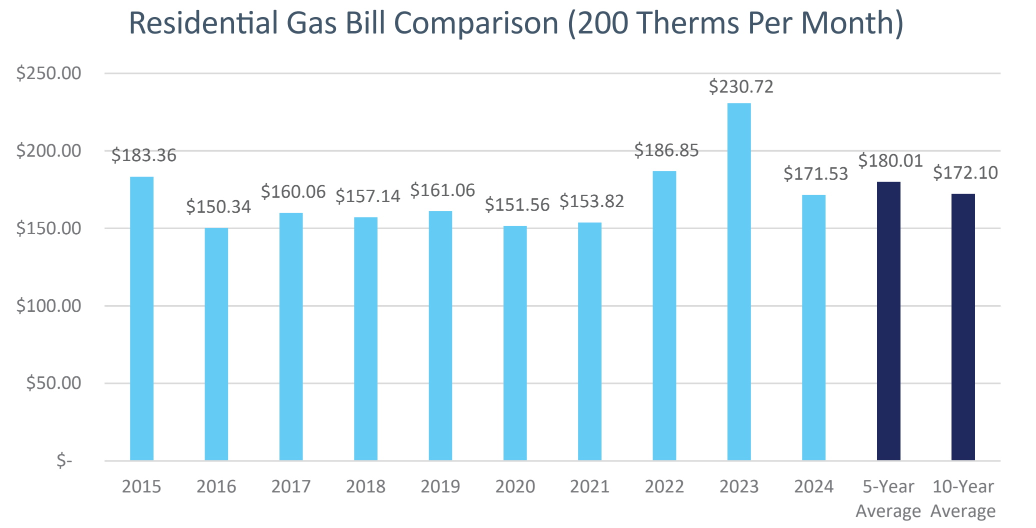
In 2022, Indiana's average industrial gas prices increased to $8.42 per thousand cubic feet from $6.92 per thousand cubic feet in 2021. Neighboring states' average industrial retail rates for 2022 were as follows: Illinois – $9.17, Kentucky – $7.84, Michigan – $9.11, and Ohio – $10.78 per thousand cubic feet.

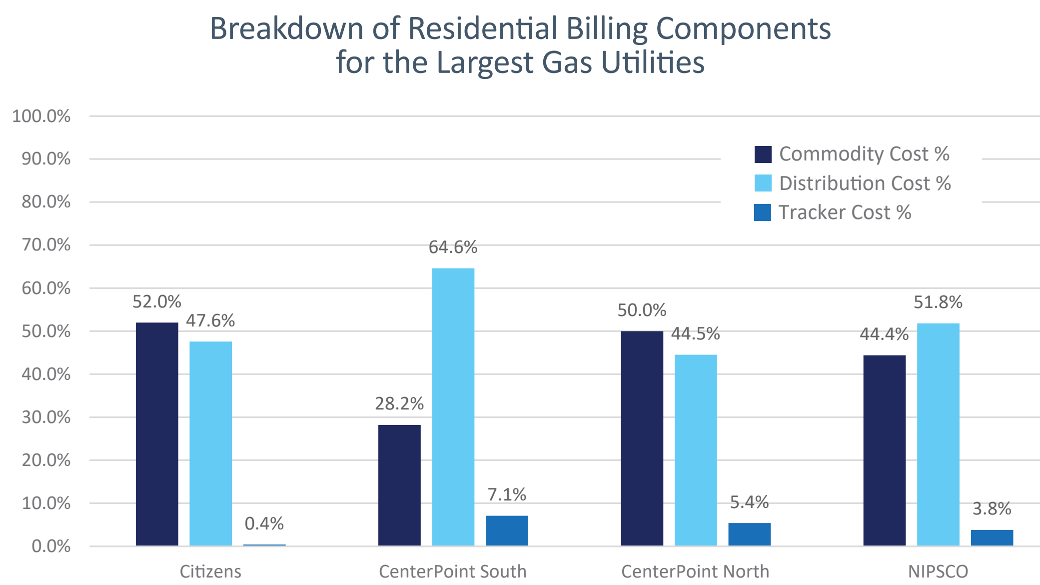
2022 State Residential Gas Prices ($/thousand cubic ft.)



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. 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.

The most common rate adjustment mechanism for natural gas utilities is for recovery of costs related to the procurement of the gas commodity. These petitions are referred to as gas cost adjustments (GCAs). As part of the GCA process, Indiana's natural gas utilities are authorized to utilize a "flex" mechanism to revise its respective GCA factor prior to the commencement of billing. The flex filing update relies upon current market pricing to reflect the current cost of gas more accurately, thus reducing the accumulated variances over time. Historically, the Commission held utilities to a $1.00 cap, both up and down, on each of the market, fixed, and storage gas pricing components that are used to determine the overall GCA factor when a utility made a flex filing. However, the Commission conducted a GCA investigation (Cause No. 45949) in 2023 to review the flex filing procedures. As part of this case, the Commission determined that a $2.00 cap, both up and down, on the overall GCA factor was more appropriate to further reduce variances resulting from pricing volatility.

Residential Gas Bills

So far, natural gas residential customers typically have paid less for natural gas in 2024 than in 2023, as demonstrated from the residential natural gas survey shown on *Appendices K and L*. In 2023, a residential customer using 200 therms would have received a bill for $230.72. In 2024, this bill decreased to $171.53. Additionally, residential gas bills in 2024 are lower than the five-year industry average of $180.01.

The cost of the actual natural gas commodity accounts for a significant portion of a customer's bill. On average, gas usage accounts for approximately 45% of a customer's bill, while distribution costs account for approximately 51%. Rate adjustment mechanisms approved by the Commission account for approximately 4% 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 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, is 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 more than 43,000 miles of distribution mains that transport gas within a given service area to points of connection with pipes serving individual customers. Nearly 62% of the state's distribution mains are at least 30 years old. Also included in the state's infrastructure are approximately 1,751 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 71% of the state's transmission mains are at least 40 years old.

Federal guidelines for integrity management require that operators, including LDCs and pipeline companies,

Infrastructure Age Profile

Age (years old)	Transmission lines		Distribution Mains	
	Miles	Percent of Total	Miles	Percent of Total
80+	1.78	0.10%	671	1.55%
70-80	220.56	12.60%	1,985	4.60%
60-70	621.09	35.48%	7,167	16.61%
50-60	231.92	13.25%	3,924	9.09%
40-50	161.92	9.25%	5,844	13.54%
30-40	233.62	13.34%	7,287	16.88%
20-30	137.21	7.84%	5,389	12.49%
10-20	99.11	5.66%	4,448	10.31%
0-10	38.21	2.18%	2,021	4.68%
Unknown	5.36	0.31%	4,425	10.25%
Total	**1,751**	**100%**	**43,160**	**100%**

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 following table.

TED Projects for Indiana Natural Gas Utilities

Utility Name	Cause No.	Project Name	Case Length
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 3 S1	River Ridge Commerce Center	58 days
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 5 S1	River Ridge Commerce Center	41 days
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 7 S1	Blue Buffalo in the Midwest Industrial Park in Wayne County	30 days
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 8 S1	UPS' CNG Station and the AllPoints Midwest Industrial Park in Plainfield	42 days
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 9 S1	Shelby Materials and Giving Hope Family Center in Pendleton	42 days
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 12 S1	Saturn Pet Care in Vigo County Industrial Park and NHK Seating in Frankfort	43 days
NIPSCO	45330 TDSIC 5 S1	Kokomo Economic Development Project (including Stellantis and Samsung SDI companies)	49 days

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	$996,975,745	$445,274,478	44.7%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	45611	$342,068,389	$17,227,714	5.0%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	45612	$50,316,890	$9,189,787	18.3%
Ohio Valley Gas	45400	$7,303,795	$7,167,252	98.1%
Midwest Natural Gas	44942	$2,778,210	$2,385,450	85.9%
Total		**$1,399,443,029**	**$481,244,681**	**34.4%**

Previously Approved TDSIC Plans

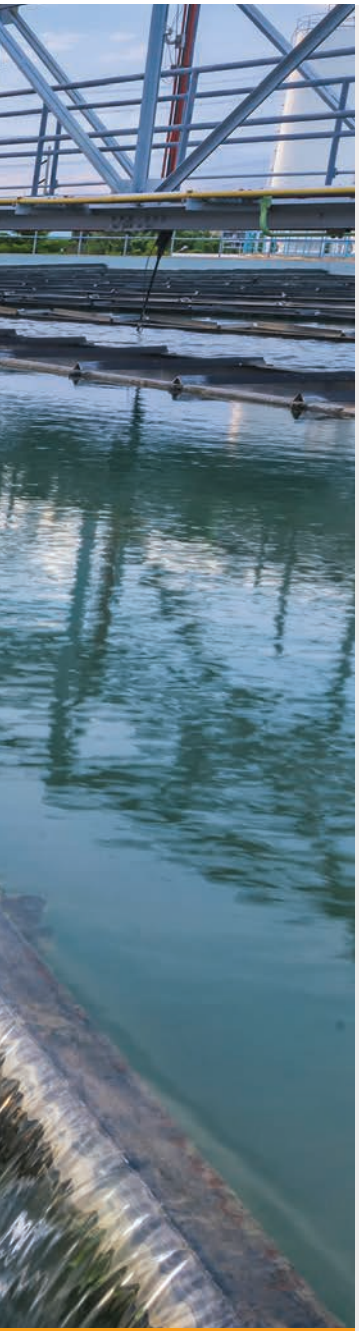
Utility Name	Cause No.	Plan Expenditures
Community Natural Gas	44710	$2.77 million
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	44429	$41.1 million
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430	$230.7 million
NIPSCO	44403	$721.6 million

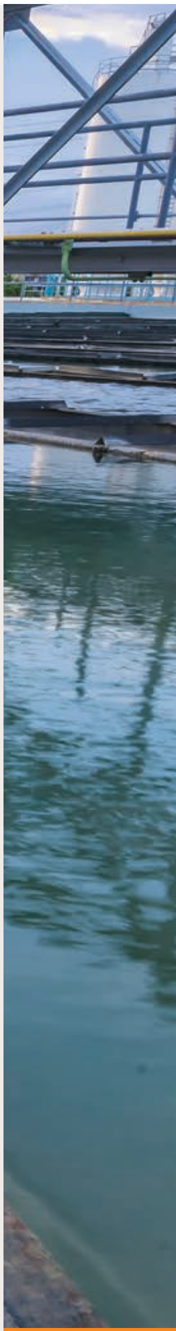
TDSIC Update

As noted to the right, 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 ongoing review and recovery of investments. The following tables detail the history of approved TDSIC plans and TDSIC investments to date. Currently, Indiana natural gas utilities have been authorized to invest approximately $1.4 billion for eligible TDSIC projects.

2024 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

WATER & WASTEWATER DIVISION





Regulatory Oversight

The Commission regulates only a fraction of the state's water and wastewater utilities. As of July 1, 2024, 61 of approximately 525 water utilities and 23 of approximately 550 wastewater utilities are under the Commission's jurisdiction for rates and charges. 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.

Type of Utility	Number of Jurisdictional Utilities
Municipal Water	18
Not-For-Profit Water	21
Investor-Owned Water	5
Conservancy District Water	2
Water Authority	6
Not-For-Profit Wastewater	4
Investor-Owned Wastewater	10
Not-For-Profit Water/Wastewater	2
Investor-Owned Water/Wastewater	7

WATER & WASTEWATER DIVISION

The 61 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.

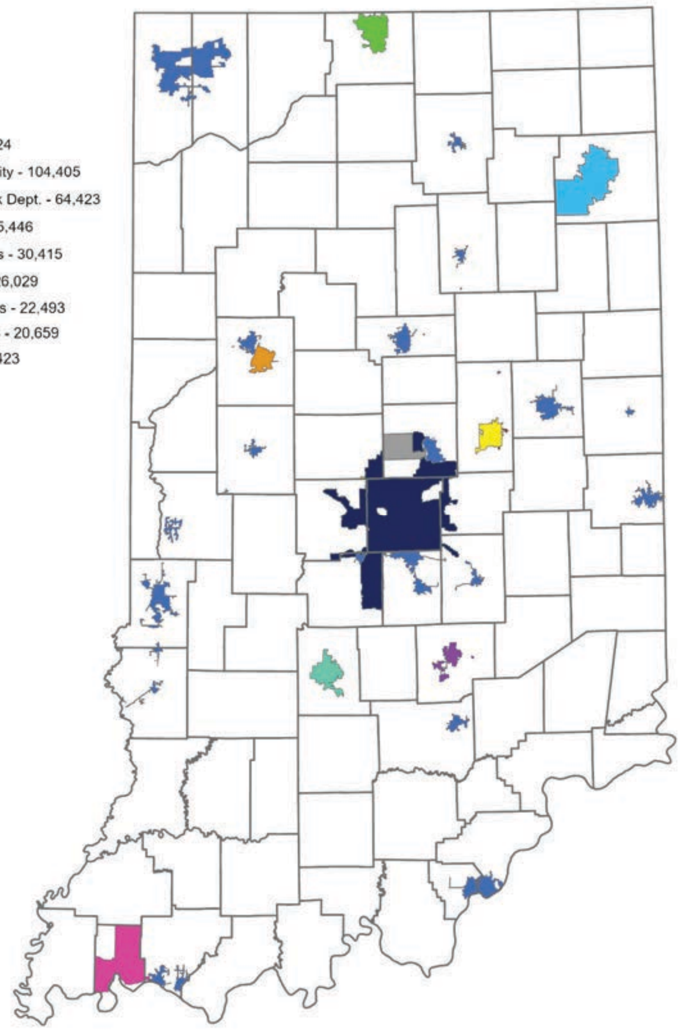
The 23 wastewater utilities that are regulated by the Commission provide service to about 15% of Indiana's residential wastewater customers. This is because most customers are served by municipal wastewater systems, which are not fully regulated by the Commission. Based on data reported in 2023, only three Commission-regulated wastewater utilities serve more than 5,000 customers:

- CWA Authority, Inc. (256,606 customers)
- Aqua Indiana, Inc. (21,947 customers)
- Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (18,345 customers)

From data reported to the Commission in 2023, which includes utilities not currently under Commission rate jurisdiction, regulated water systems have $7.35 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of $750.45 million *(see Appendix M)*, and a total rate base of $3.88 billion. Regulated wastewater utilities have $4.87 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of $379.06 million *(see Appendix N)*, and a total rate base of $2.62 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.

Largest Regulated Water Utilities and the Number of Customers



Note: Fire protection customers, sales to irrigation customers, and interdepartmental sales are not included; municipal systems are based on municipal limits and may not represent the actual service territory.

State Agency Jurisdiction over Water and Wastewater Utilities

Type of Utility	IDEM					IURC							DNR			IDOH
	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.

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. As of July 1, 2024, the only utility this applies to is Lizton Municipal Water.

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 began to inform the IURC that certain wastewater utilities 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 (AMP), 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.

The following table shows which utilities are classified as strike one (and when), staff report completion date, and overall conclusions.

Update on Wastewater Utilities under Ind. Code § 8-1-1.9-5

Utility	IDEM Notification to IURC	Staff Report	Conclusions
Town of Bruceville	April 2023	September 2023	Need 4.51% increase No asset management plan Addressing IDEM Order
Town of Cloverdale	April 2023	January 2024	Rates are sufficient Asset management plan completed Addressing IDEM Order
Town of Monrovia	April 2023	March 2024	Rates are sufficient Asset management plan completed Addressing IDEM Order
Town of Leavenworth	August 2023	Pending	
Town of CenterPoint	January 2024	Pending	
Town of Clarks Hill	June 2024	Pending	

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, as municipal water and wastewater utilities only have the authority to serve customers 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, 17 municipalities have filed petitions, three of which are pending:

- Chandler
- Chesterfield
- Crown Point*
- Demotte
- Elberfeld
- Georgetown
- Greenfield
- Huntertown
- Logansport
- Michigan City
- Muncie
- Nashville
- New Albany
- Pendleton*
- Santa Claus
- Valparaiso
- Winfield*

**Note: Pending as of July 1, 2024.*

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).

Indiana Code chapter 8-1-30.3 provides incentives to encourage the acquisition of poor performing water and wastewater utilities and municipal utilities serving fewer than 8,000 customers, allowing value to be given to donated property, which is generally referred to as contributions in aid of construction (CIAC), and an acquiring utility to earn a return on an acquired utility's CIAC. Some of the Commission's regulatory approval processes have been modified for streamlined acquisitions that are less than 2% of the acquiring utility's rate base. A recent change made in SEA 247 (2024) allows for an acquisition case to be processed through the Commission's 30-day filing procedure if the appraised value of the acquired utility does not exceed $3 million and the purchase price does not exceed the appraised value.

Since the utility acquisition legislation passed, the average cost that the acquiring utility pays per customer has increased. In eight cases prior to the passage of the acquisition legislation, the average price per customer, in 2023 dollars, was approximately $3,300 and, since the legislation was enacted, the price is approximately $5,900. 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 plus transaction costs are included in the rate base. 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.

Update on Acquisition Cases

As of July 1, 2024, the Commission has decided ten cases utilizing Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3. Indiana American Water Company, Inc. (Indiana American) has acquired seven municipalities and two investor-owned utilities with fewer than 8,000 customers.

Cases Decided under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3 (as of July 1, 2024)

Acquiring Entity	Entity Acquired	Cause Number	Purchase Price + Transaction Costs (to be included in Net Original Cost Rate Base)	Number of Customers	Commission Order Date
Indiana American	Georgetown Water Utility	44915	$6.53 million	1,309 water	10/11/2017
Indiana American	Charlestown Water Utility	44976	$13.58 million	2,898 water	3/14/2018
Indiana American	Lake Station Water Utility	45041	$20.20 million	3,443 water	8/15/2018
Indiana American	Sheridan Water and Wastewater Utility	45050	$10.93 million	1,261 water 1,233 wastewater	9/13/2018
Indiana American	Town of Riley Wastewater System	45290	$1.55 million	430 wastewater	3/31/2020
Indiana American	Town of Lowell	45550	$24.67 million	4,000 water	12/22/2021
Indiana American	Town of Claypool	45753	$860,000	153 water	2/22/2023
Indiana American	Wastewater One, LLC	45461	$520,000	93 water 78 wastewater	6/23/2021
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield	JLB Development, Inc.	45362	$580,000	6 wastewater	10/28/2020
Indiana American	Sunset Village Water Utility	45852	$228,000	134 water	8/2/2023

Citizens Wastewater of Westfield has acquired one investor-owned utility with fewer than 8,000 customers. Details of the ten cases can be found in the table on the previous page.

With the recent changes to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3, the Commission anticipates more acquisition filings in the foreseeable future and lower transaction costs for acquisitions of very small utilities.

Other Acquisitions

Acquisitions can be approved by the IURC under other sections of the Indiana Code including Ind. Code chapter 8-1.5-2, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-2-89, and Ind. Code § 8-1-2-83. Details of the eight cases are below.

Regionalization

Regionalization in the water and wastewater industry is a broad term encompassing informal agreements, such as sharing equipment or mutual aid (e.g., Indiana's Water/Wastewater Response Network), 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

Additional Acquisition Cases Decided (as of July 1, 2024)

Acquiring Entity	Entity Acquired	Cause Number	Purchase Price + Transaction Costs	Number of Customers	Commission Order Date
Ninestar Connect	Town of Cumberland - Gem Water	45138	$4.00 million	670	12/19/2018
City of Anderson	Portion of Citizens of South Madison water system	45270	$1.00	3*	1/2/2020
Town of New Palestine	Portion of Town of Cumberland's wastewater system	45348	$1.15 million	140	6/17/2020
Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc.	Howard County Utilities, Inc.	45360	$2.20 million**	200	11/18/2020
Town of Georgetown	Lakeland Lagoon Sewer Corp.	45407	$1.00	38	12/16/2020
East Shore Conservancy District	East Shore Corp.	45484	$1.60 million	102	4/28/2021
Crossroads Utilities, LLC	LMH Utilities Corp	45833	$2.02 million	1,321	7/26/2023
CWA Authority, Inc.	Aqua Indiana - Southeastern	45861	$225,000	96	7/26/2023

** Number includes a mobile home park.*
***Total includes golf course.*

Planning Meeting in one of 17 regions or exhibit 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 several water resource studies discussed in the section on water supply.

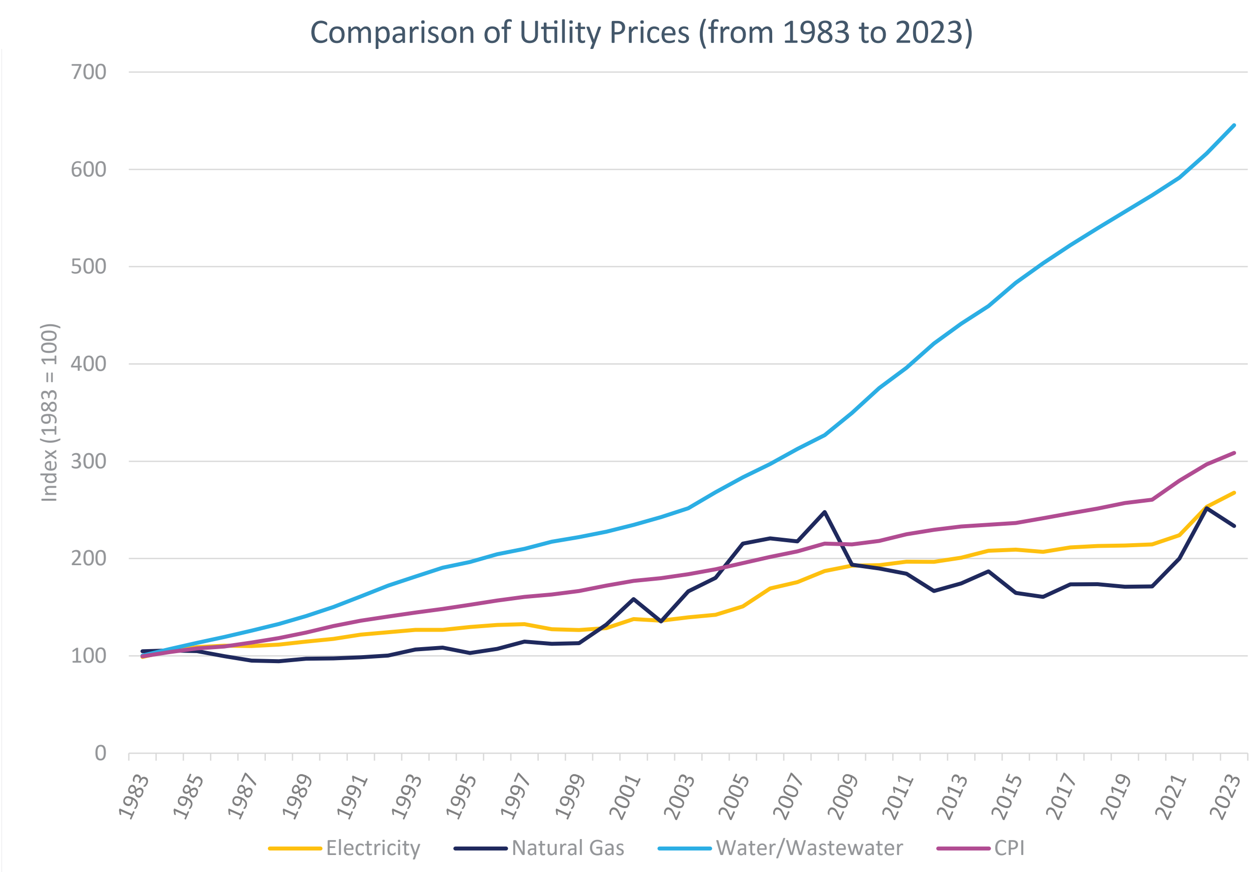
An important issue for water or wastewater utilities that buy or sell water or water/wastewater treatment is the wholesale rate. The wholesale rate can be part of a long-term contract or included in a utility tariff. If a municipality established the wastewater wholesale rate as part of a contract and 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.

CURRENT WATER & WASTEWATER RATES

Pricing and Economics

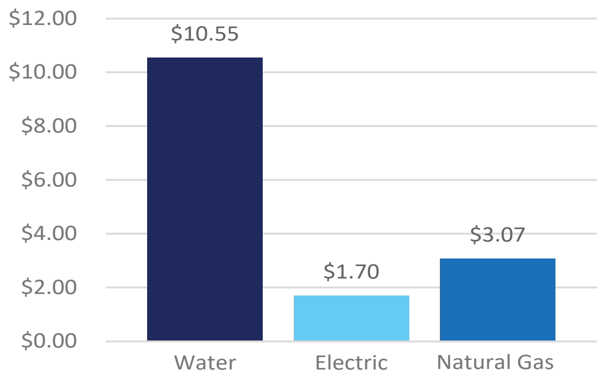
Nationally, water and wastewater rates are increasing more rapidly than energy rates and outpacing inflation and the overall consumer price index (CPI), which is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by customers. For example, from 2014 to 2023, water and wastewater rates rose 3.88% per year, but the CPI rose at a slower pace of 2.88% per year, even with the high rate of inflation in 2021, 2022, and 2023. 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.



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 2022, 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.

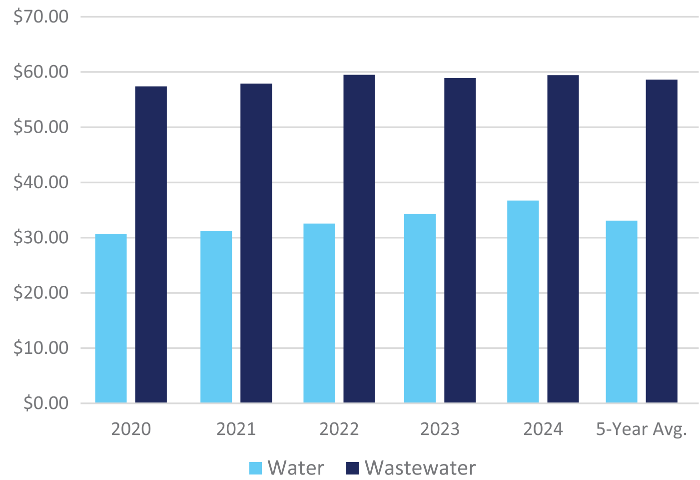
Capital Investment per Dollar of Revenue in 2022 (amount of utility investment in utility facilities relative to each dollar earned)



Rate Increases

Overall, in 2023, the number of general rate increase requests, which excludes rate adjustment mechanisms, saw a reduction from those made in 2022. In 2023, three water utilities were approved for general rate increases averaging 40.60%, and zero wastewater utilities were approved for a general rate increase. As of July 1, 2024, two water utilities and one water/wastewater utility were approved for rate increases. The Commission has seen a trend in fewer general rate cases due to utilities opting out of IURC jurisdiction, the use of a future test year, and the use of rate adjustment mechanisms to fund infrastructure investments. As of Jan. 1, 2024, the average water and wastewater rates approved by the Commission were relatively low at $36.72 per 4,000 gallons for water *(see Appendix O)* and $59.42 per 4,000 gallons for wastewater *(see Appendix P)*.

Water/Wastewater Residential Bill Comparison (4,000 Gallons Consumption)



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. In March 2024, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), surveyed over 1,800 utilities across the country (54 in Indiana) and found that on average 20.3% of households (20.1% in Indiana) are in debt to their water utility with the average arrearage being $251.57 ($142.26 in Indiana). The U.S. EPA is working on a Water Affordability Needs Assessment and report to Congress to characterize the extent and scope of water burden impacts to households and utilities to be completed by Oct. 1, 2024.

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.

Under Ind. Code § 8-1-2-46, CWA Authority, Inc. (CWA Authority) has established a low-income assistance program. 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. Last year, CWA Authority indicated in its compliance filing report that unspent funds in the form of bill credits were reallocated to infrastructure/appliance assistance, as contemplated by the approved Settlement Agreement under Cause No. 45151. From July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023, CWA provided bill credits to 5,406 customers ($773,572) and infrastructure funds to 598 customers ($793,840). The Commission determined that the programs proposed by Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc. (Cause No. 45651) and Indiana American (Cause No. 45870) were not in the public interest. For Indiana American, the Commission proposed several recommendations to improve the program, including identifying what assistance programs to base eligibility on, evaluating the cost effectiveness of a third-party administrator, addressing ease of use for applicants (e.g., use of mobile device), and improving program marketing.

In 2021, the federal government created a low-income program for water/wastewater customers entitled Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP), which is modeled after the energy/heating program LIHEAP. Funding for LIHWAP totaled $1.138 billion 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 2024, IHCDA has distributed over $20 million to 51,100 households. As of June 30, 2024, the program has finished, but both the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate have similar proposed legislation to renew the program.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Much of the nation's infrastructure will need full-scale replacement over the next few decades. 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 *(on.in.gov/IURCwater-wastewater)*, 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 U.S. EPA, providing opportunities for a generational investment across the state to support drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure projects. This acceleration of replacements has also resulted in increased costs due to the discovery of lead service lines and the necessity to replace those service lines during the course of routine mainline replacements.

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 2022, the U.S. EPA projected the 20-year need (2022-2041) for Indiana's wastewater system to be approximately $10.132 billion. The largest category of need is combined sewer overflow (CSO) correction. In this category, Indiana has made significant improvements since 2012. However, the U.S. EPA ranks Indiana fifth in the country for the highest documented need for CSO correction at $2.9 billion reported in 2022. 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 DigIndy Tunnel System in Indianapolis, which is being built by CWA Authority and is slated for completion in 2025.

Indiana faces significant funding gaps for its wastewater infrastructure, with system needs projected to range from $8.2 billion to $10 billion from 2015 to 2034. Additionally, the state's 20-year needs and associated costs for drinking water infrastructure increased to $7.5 billion, with the largest project category being "transmission and distribution" at $5.1 billion. Among 38 states that fully participated in an EPA evaluation, 23 reported greater needs than Indiana. In 2016, an IFA evaluation reported an initial infrastructure cost of $2.3 billion and $815 million annually for maintenance. However, comparisons between EPA and IFA figures are challenging due to differing methodologies in cost estimation.

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. Infrastructure related to highway, street, or road construction does not apply to the 10% cap. 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. 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 Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor'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 or wastewater collection infrastructure.

Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.7 allows for Service Enhancement Improvement (SEI) Projects for Water and Wastewater Utilities, which is a 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 U.S. 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 the 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 justification by the utility and approval of 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.

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 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. 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.

Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

On April 10, 2024, the U.S. EPA adopted its final rule establishing Maximum Contaminant Levels for six PFAS chemicals. The new rule requires that initial monitoring be complete by 2027. By 2029, initial results of monitoring must be included in annual Consumer Confidence Reporting, compliance monitoring must be complete, and public notice of violations must be provided. By 2029, all utilities must comply with the established maximum contaminant levels and issue public notification of any violations. Water treatment technologies to remove PFAS chemicals include granular activated carbon, reverse osmosis, and ion exchange; in some cases, contaminated wells can be closed, or new water source can be obtained. The need for funding associated with both capital and operational expenses are expected to amplify funding challenges many water utilities already face. Although federal funding is available for small, disadvantaged, and rural communities, compliance may be difficult for many due to competing capital needs and insufficient engineering and construction staff to complete needed projects.

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 2023, Indiana received loans and grants for water and wastewater projects totaling $67.6 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.

The IFA has conducted or is in the process of conducting several water resources studies including the following: Southeastern Indiana Water Supply Study (2018), Central Indiana Water Study (2021), Clinton County Water Report (2023), Southeast I-74 Water Study (2024), North Central Indiana Water Study (expected completion December 2024), and Wabash Headwaters Water Study (expected completion December 2024).

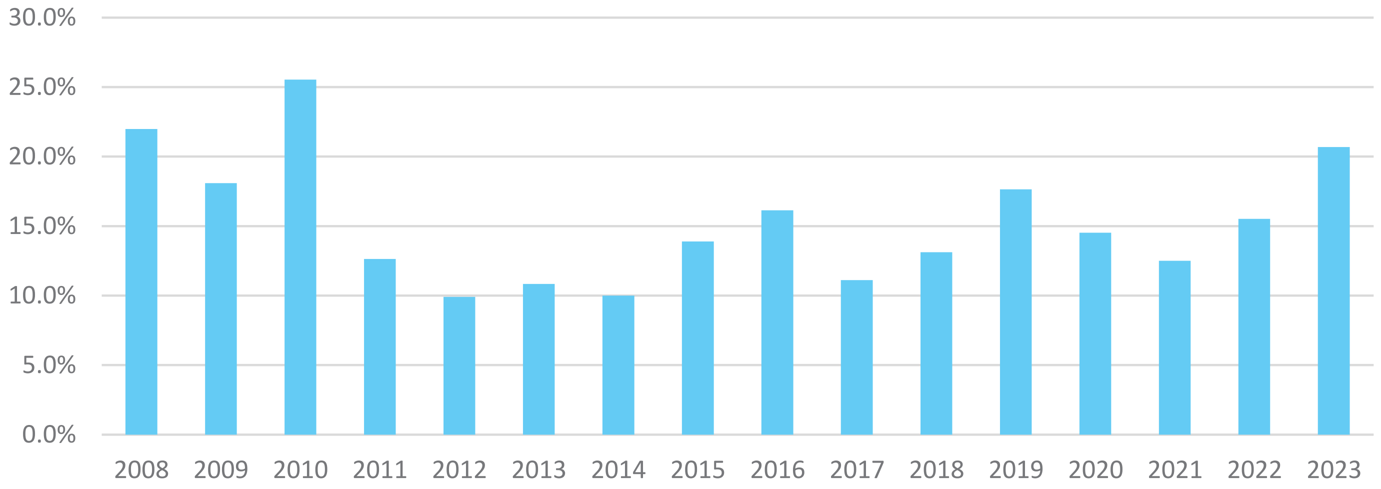
According to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, northern Indiana’s groundwater resources are considered good to excellent, with access to many surface water sources, including Lake Michigan. Central Indiana’s groundwater resources are fair to good, and its access to surface water includes many 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.

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 requires every water utility to annually perform an audit of its water distribution system to determine the causes of the water utility’s “nonrevenue” 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, nonrevenue 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%

Percentage of Utilities Exceeding 25% Water Loss



was approximately 20% from 2008-2010, dropped to approximately 10% from 2012-2014; generally increased the next eight years, and in 2023 was approximately 20.7%.

Based on the regulated water utilities' annual reports to the Commission, approximately 203.5 billion gallons of water were pumped or purchased in Calendar Year 2023, and 169.3 billion gallons of water were either sold to customers or used for firefighting or system maintenance. The difference reflects a 16.8% water loss or approximately 34 billion gallons. As water utilities focus efforts on improving infrastructure, covered in an earlier section, water losses should decrease.

WATER EFFICIENCY

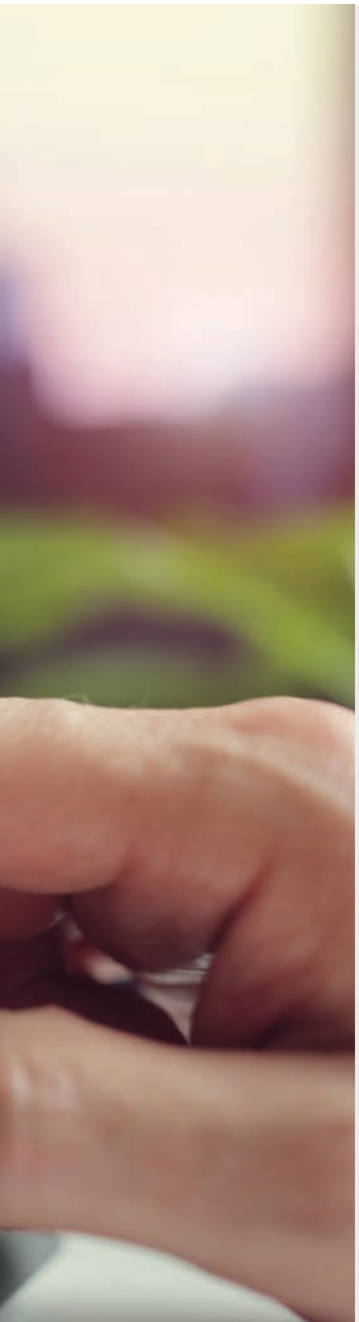
Water efficiency programs are being developed by individual utilities and at the state and national levels in an effort to manage customer usage. For example, the two largest water utilities under Commission jurisdiction have had plans approved to use water more efficiently. At the state level, DNR has 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 5 (2024)** develops procedures for a utility owned, operated, or held in trust by a consolidated city to gain access to a customer property if the owner of the property does not replace the lead service line or is not cooperative in allowing the utility to replace the line.
- **SEA 247 (2024)** allows for an acquisition case under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3 to be processed through the Commission's 30-day filing procedure if the appraised value of the acquired utility does not exceed $3 million and the purchase price does not exceed the appraised value.
- **HEA 1206 (2024)** requires non-profit or small investor-owned water/wastewater utilities seeking to withdraw or return to IURC rate jurisdiction to provide an absentee ballot mechanism for members or shareholders to vote on the withdrawal process; written notice of the meeting to withdraw is extended to 45 days.

2024 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

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, which is 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, maintaining networks, and providing essential telecommunications services at just, reasonable, and affordable rates. It also supports discounted phone and broadband 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 offices of the Governor and 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. With the exception of some limited state and federal requirements that have been delegated to the Commission, broadband, commercial mobile, advanced, and IP-enabled services are not regulated by the Commission; therefore, pursuant to Ind. Code §§ 8-1-32.5-6(e) and 8-1-2.6-1.1, CSPs offering those services are only required to provide certain limited information. As a result, there is limited data collected by the Commission regarding the availability of such services.

In Fiscal Year 2024, 49 CTA petitions were filed and approved by the Commission. These CTAs include the following services:

- 19 for interconnected VoIP services
- 26 for commercial mobile services
- 8 for broadband services
- 3 for dedicated transport
- 4 for local exchange services
- 3 for interexchange services

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. 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 34 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.

Revocations of Communication Service Providers

During 2023, the Division undertook a review and cleanup of the CSPs certified by the Commission, particularly those that could not be reached using the most recent contact information provided by those companies. The Division compiled a list of the companies that could not be reached and checked the Secretary of State's database to verify whether the companies were still authorized to do business in the state.

The Commission issued an order on April 24, 2024, initiating an investigation into the operation of the listed CSPs and whether their CTAs should be revoked. These CSPs had not updated their contact information with the Commission and/or were no longer authorized to operate in Indiana by the Secretary of State and were named as Respondents in the investigation. There was a total of 214 respondents named that were served notices regarding the investigation and instructed to file a request for an evidentiary hearing if they believed their CTA should not be revoked. Two companies requested a hearing to show cause why their CTAs should not be revoked, three companies voluntarily relinquished their CTAs, and 209 companies had their CTAs revoked, pursuant to the Commission's order in IURC Cause No. 46050, effective June 19, 2024.

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, wireless 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 2024, four ETC designation petitions were filed with the Commission. In each case, the petitions were for wireless, Lifeline-only ETCs: one petition was approved, and three are pending as of July 1, 2024. This results in 75 ETCs operating in Indiana: 62 ETCs are eligible to receive high-cost support and 13 ETCs are approved for only Lifeline support.

In addition, each year, the Commission recertifies ETCs designated to receive high-cost support as required by federal rules. In September 2023, the Commission recertified 54 ETCs. This number differs from the ETCs eligible to receive high-cost support referenced in the paragraph above because some ETCs no longer receive high-cost funds and thus do not need to be recertified. The recertification case for ETCs to receive high-cost support in 2025 is currently pending before the Commission in IURC Cause No. 46077.

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. AT&T filed a petition in IURC Cause No. 41052-ETC-39 S2, on June 8, 2023, to relinquish its ETC designation for the remainder of its service territory, and the petition was approved on Sept. 6, 2023. Boomerang Wireless LLC, a Lifeline-only ETC, filed a petition to relinquish a portion of its service area in IURC Cause No. 41052-ETC-65 S2, which was approved on October 11, 2023. Finally, SEI Data, Inc., a CLEC, petitioned to relinquish a portion of its ETC service area in IURC Cause No. 41052-ETC-44 S2, which was approved on June 5, 2024.

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, with the goal of maintaining a fund balance of $2 million, based on the oversight committee's recommendation.

When the IUSF first launched in 2007, the surcharge was 0.538% and billed intrastate retail telecommunications revenue totaled $2.96 billion; however, this amount has been steadily decreasing over the years. In 2023, the total revenue generated was $752 million, a 75% reduction since the fund's inception. To maintain the IUSF's balance, the oversight committee has recommended, and the Commission approved, incremental increases to the fund's monthly surcharge, the last of which took place on Jan. 1, 2022, setting the rate at 2.26%.

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 May 2024, the Commission initiated the most recent Triennial Review, which is pending in IURC Cause No. 46070. Testimony is due on Nov. 13, 2024, and an evidentiary hearing is scheduled for Jan. 14, 2025.

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

At the federal level, efforts by the FCC have been implemented under certain circumstances to provide financial support through a federal USF program (i.e., the Connect America Fund, commonly referred to as CAF) that includes an incentive for ETCs to deploy broadband to unserved fixed locations 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. CAF I and CAF II each consisted of several smaller phases within the broader Phase I or Phase II designation (the CAF I program has expired). The Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF) is the FCC's follow-up program to the CAF II Auction to provide support to some remaining unserved rural areas. Some information on CAF II and RDOF is provided below; more details and maps can be found in the Commission's 2023 Annual Report.

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 and funding was awarded through a reverse auction (FCC Auction 903). Six winning bidders selected for Indiana are 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, which the Commission granted to each of the six winners in February 2019. Each year the carriers are required to report their broadband deployment data in the HUBB, which is USAC's system used to monitor compliance with broadband deployment obligations. According to USAC HUBB data, all six carriers have reported exceeding the 60% milestone for Calendar Year 2023.

CAF II Reverse Auction: Winning Bidders and Support (including adjusted support)

Winning Bidder	Total Assigned Support, over 10 Years	Annual Support Amount	Number of Locations Assigned to Winning Bidders	Adjusted Eligible Locations	Adjusted 10-year Support Amount
Benton Ridge Telephone Company (assigned to affiliate, W.A.T.C.H TV Company)	$14,833,684.70	$1,488,368.47	11,537		
Mercury Wireless	$1,400,844.80	$140,084.48	7,371		
Orange County REMC	$10,204,963.00	$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	**$29,071,960.20**	**$2,911,749.35**	**24,530**		
Adjusted Totals				**24,303**	**$28,783,029.24**

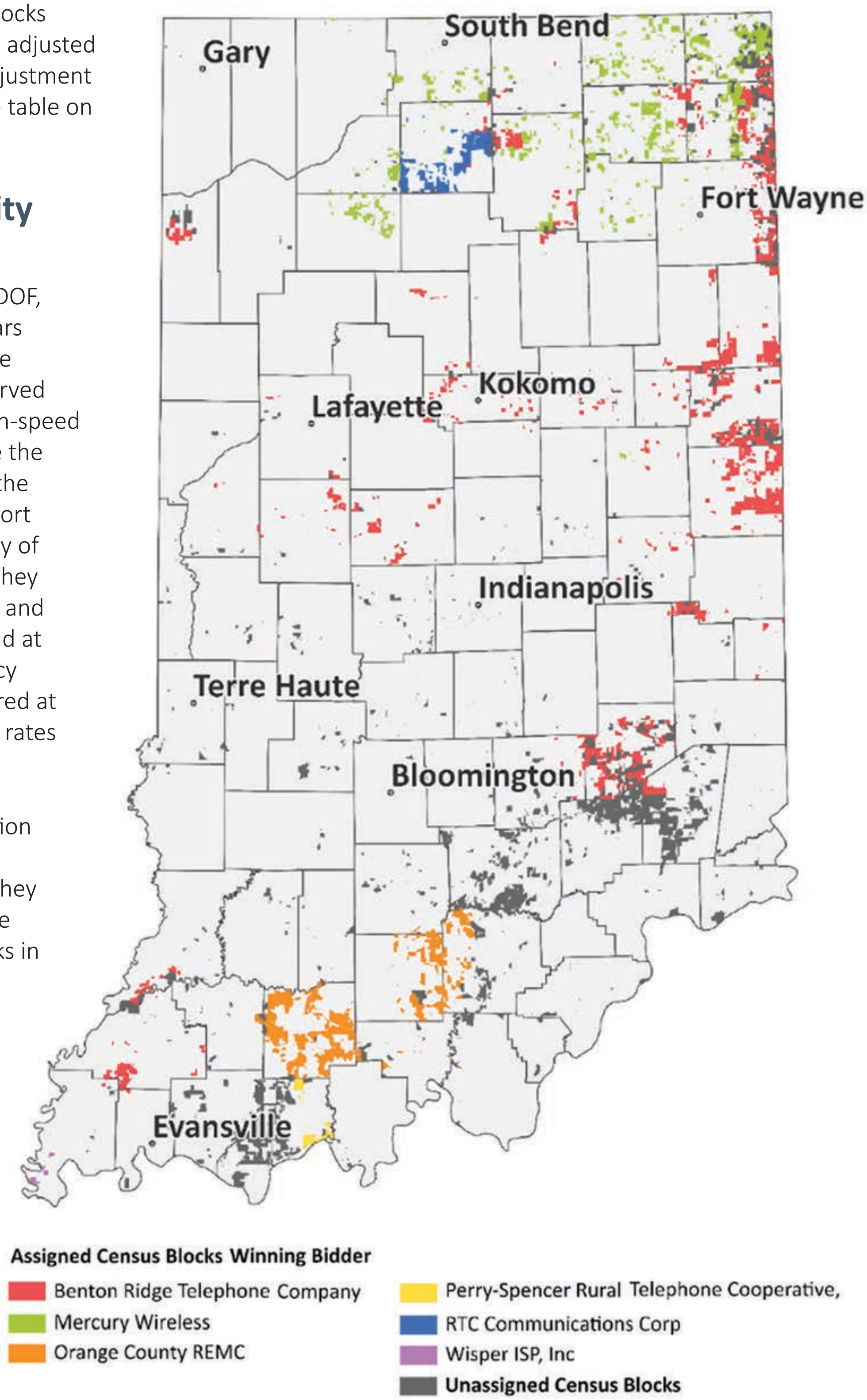
The map to the right shows census blocks in Indiana containing locations assigned to these six CAF II winning bidders to provide broadband service. The map also includes census blocks with unassigned locations. However, the adjusted locations (from the Eligible Locations Adjustment process or ELAP) are not reflected in the table on the previous page.

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 reasonably comparable to rates offered in urban areas.

The table on the next page lists the 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.

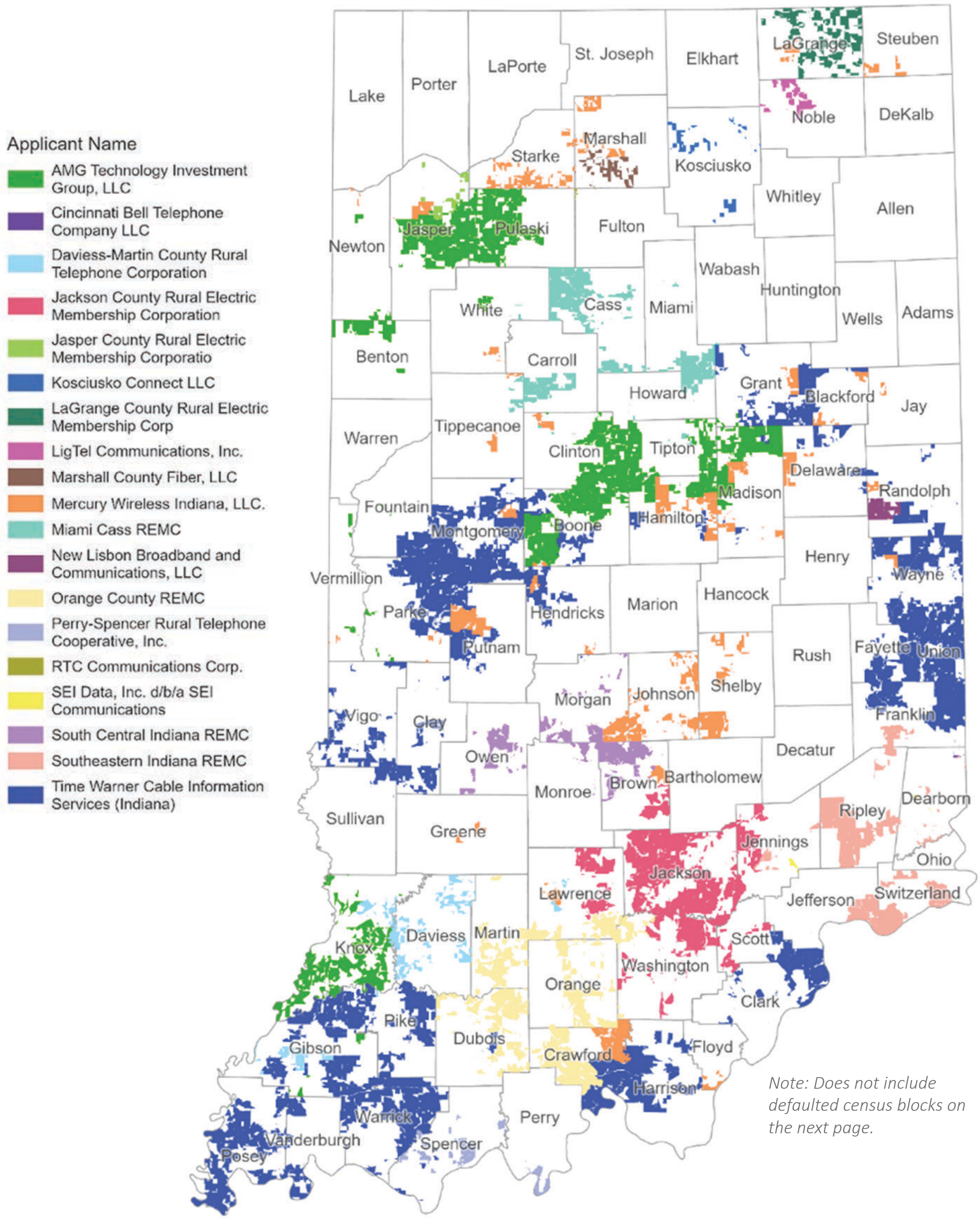
CAF II Auction (903) Results – Census Blocks with Assigned and Unassigned Locations



RDOF Funding Winning Bidders

Winning Bidder/ Designee	Total Number of CB Won	Defaulted Census Blocks	Total Number of Locations	Total 10 Years of Support	Authorized to Receive Funds
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
Steuben County REMC	39	39	0	$0	N/A
Time Warner Cable Information Services (Indiana)	7,672	2,276	39,461	$48,334,325.60	Yes

Indiana RDOF Census Blocks Authorized for Funding

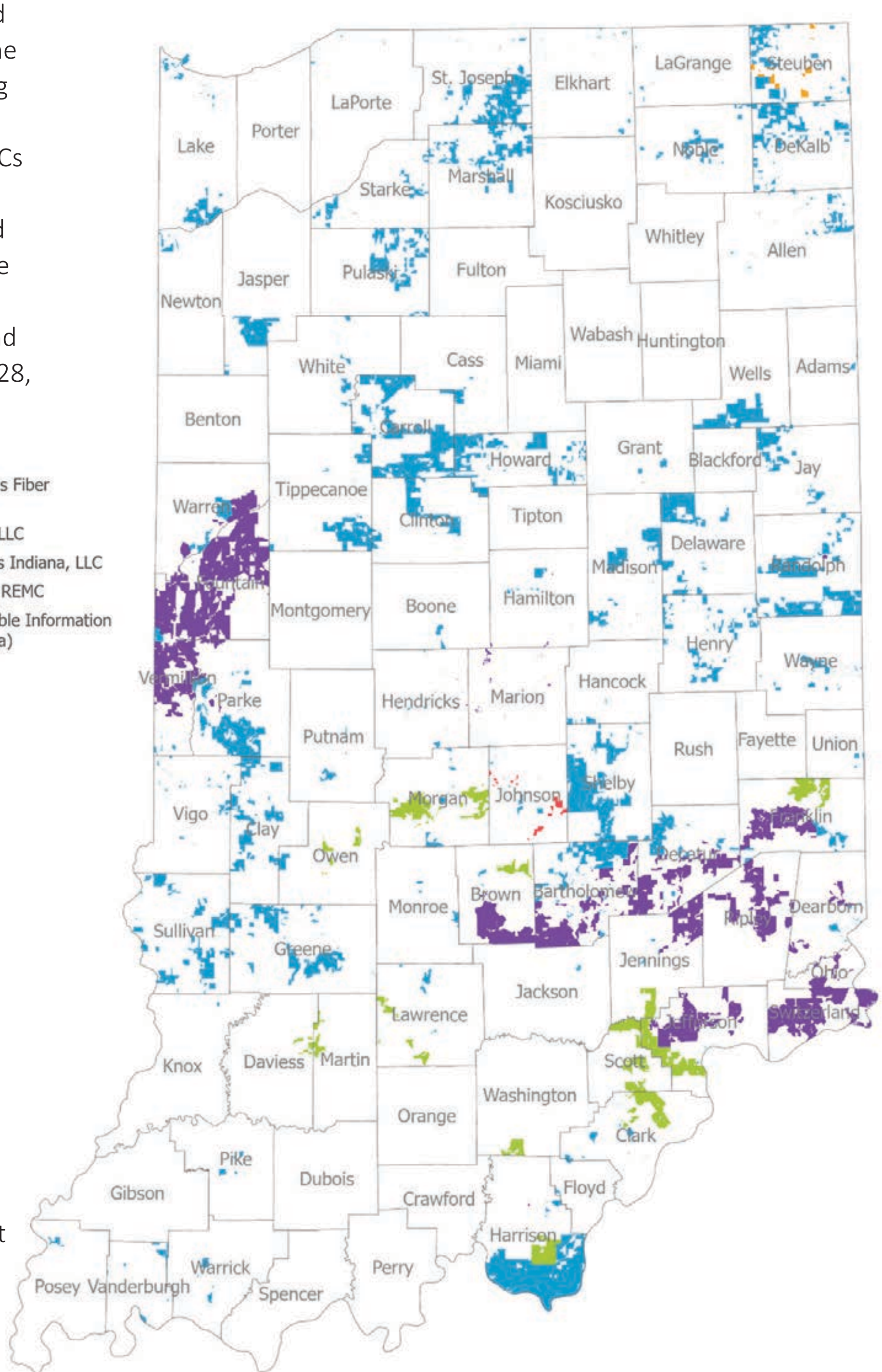


Note: Does not include defaulted census blocks on the next page.

The FCC established timeframes to govern RDOF broadband deployment efforts. RDOF recipients must serve 40% of the estimated number of eligible locations in a state by the end of the third year of support, depending upon the year in which they received their authorization (i.e., by Dec. 31, 2024, for ETCs authorized in 2021 and by Dec. 31, 2025, for carriers authorized in 2022 or later) and an additional 20% by the end of each of the fourth and fifth years of support. Revised location totals will be announced by the end of year six (which will be either 2027 or 2028, depending on when the carrier received its authorization). It is important to note that the exact deployment schedule for each individual location is determined by the carriers, not the FCC.

In Indiana, as of Oct. 12, 2022, 19 of the 22 winning bidders or their designees had received final authorization to receive RDOF funding to serve 98,714 locations spread over 14,227 authorized census blocks. RDOF broadband deployment status information is not yet available for any of the 19 companies. Cincinnati Bell, Daviess-Martin County Rural Telephone Cooperative, LaGrange County REMC, Miami Cass REMC, and SEI Data were all authorized in 2021, so they are required to reach their respective 40% buildout milestones at the end of this year and must report their progress to the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) in 2025. The remaining 14 carriers are required to reach their 40% deployment milestones by the end of 2025, so they are required to submit their initial (40%) progress reports to USAC in 2026.

RDOF Defaulted Census Blocks



Defaulted Census Blocks

As of Aug. 10, 2022, the FCC had identified defaults on a total of 8,532 Indiana census blocks covered by previously announced bids for five Indiana RDOF reverse auction winners. The majority of these census blocks (5,458 out of 8,532) were initially awarded to LTD Broadband LLC.

According to the FCC's Wireline Competition Bureau, LTD Broadband had defaulted on all its RDOF auction bids nationwide, including its remaining 5,458 census blocks in Indiana. The Bureau staff determined it had not demonstrated a reasonable chance of complying with the FCC's public interest requirements and, therefore, denied LTD's application. On Dec. 4, 2023, the FCC upheld the Bureau and denied LTD's application to receive broadband deployment support in 11 states, including Indiana. The following day, the FCC proposed additional fines against LTD of approximately $21.7 million, in addition to the fines proposed for LTD in Indiana on Jan. 28, 2022. On Feb. 2, 2024, LTD petitioned the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit (DC Circuit) for review of the Dec. 4, 2023 Order. At the time this report was printed, the D.C. Circuit has not yet issued a decision on LTD's petition.

Fines

On July 22, 2022, the FCC proposed over $4 million in fines against 73 Auction 904 applicants nationwide for apparently violating FCC requirements by defaulting on at least a portion of their bids. Indiana bidders included Effective Systems Fiber Network, LLC; LTD Broadband LLC; Time Warner Cable Information Services (Indiana); and Steuben County REMC. On May 1, 2023, the FCC proposed almost $9 million in aggregate fines (forfeitures) against another 22 applicants, which included Mercury Wireless in Indiana (Mercury IN). The specific forfeiture amount proposed for Mercury IN was $345,000.

RDOF & CAF II Cost and Expense Increases and "Amnesty" Requests

The Division is aware of several filings at the FCC over the last year that raised concerns over significant increases in broadband construction costs and related expenses and raised the possibility of additional defaults by certain ETCs (or their designees) that were selected as winners in the RDOF and/or CAF II reverse auctions. At least one of these filings is specific to Indiana and reflects concerns of a small Indiana rural telephone cooperative. The potential defaults are important not only because of their possible impact on RDOF or CAF II auction winners and their customers and competitors, but also because of their possible impact on the Broadband Equity Access & Deployment (BEAD) program. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which administers the BEAD program at the national level, has determined that a state "may not treat as 'unserved' or 'underserved' any location that is already subject to an enforceable federal, state, or local commitment to deploy qualifying 'broadband'" at speeds of at least 100/20, which is the broadband speed "floor" for the BEAD program.

The Division will continue to monitor the potential for defaults in federal broadband programs due to claims of significant increases in broadband construction or deployment costs and expenses, particularly when those claims are made by Indiana carriers, and when those claims are made by a company that the Commission has designated as an ETC under its authority granted under state and federal statutes.

The Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Program

In addition to the Federal Universal Service programs administered by the FCC, several other federal agencies are implementing broadband programs pursuant to federal statutes. The largest of these programs is the BEAD Program, which is administered at the federal level by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Commission does not have a role in programs such as this that do not require participants to hold ETC designations.

Of the $42.45 billion available in BEAD funding, Indiana was allocated $868 million. The Indiana Broadband Office (IBO), a unit of the Indiana Office of Technology, is the state agency tasked with administering and implementing the BEAD program within the state. One of the most important components of this implementation process is the BEAD challenge process, through which a unit of local government, a nonprofit organization, or a broadband service provider may challenge a determination by the IBO regarding whether a particular location or community anchor institution is unserved or underserved and, therefore, eligible for BEAD funding. An unserved location is defined as having access to broadband service that is only 25/3 Mbps or lower, and an underserved location is defined as having access to broadband service that is less than 100/20 Mbps but higher than 25/3 Mbps.

IBO has submitted its Initial Proposal to NTIA, a two-volume document that all Eligible Entities were required to submit. IBO has received approval of Volume 1, which described IBO's proposed challenge process. IBO accepted challenges submitted between March 4, 2024, and April 17, 2024, and rebuttals submitted between May 2024, and June 1, 2024. Any location that received both a challenge and a rebuttal entered a "disputed" state. All disputed locations were scheduled for review during the Final Determinations Phase. On July 8, NTIA approved Volume 2 of the Initial Proposal. With the approval of Volume 2, IBO will now be allowed to begin its competitive subgrantee selection process and will have one year to conduct additional local coordination, complete the selection process, and submit a Final Proposal to NTIA. IBO will be allowed to begin disbursement of the "not less than 20 percent" of funding received to that point.

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.

VoIP Access to Numbers

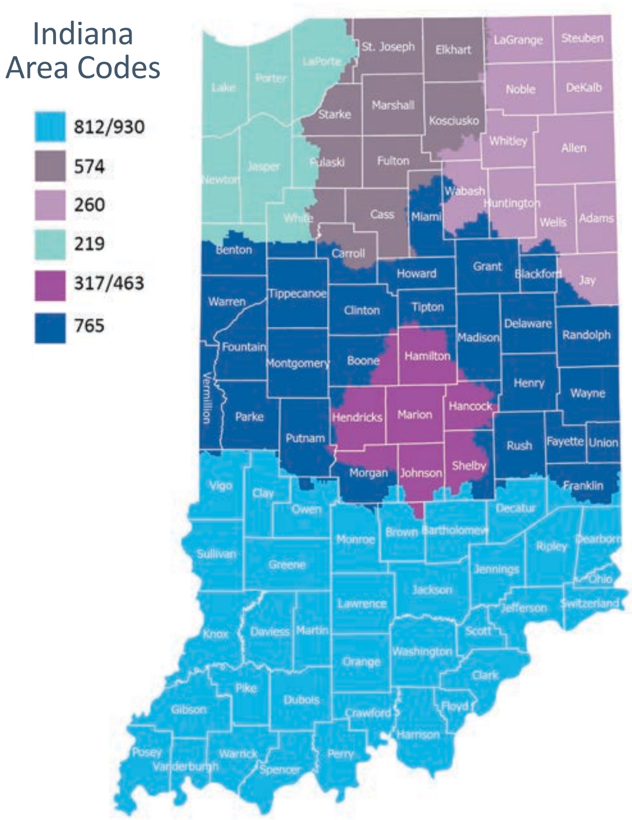
In 2023, the FCC released an order clarifying its Direct Access Report and Order to ensure VoIP providers seeking access to numbers are required to comply with applicable state laws and registration requirements in the state. Since 2015, VoIP providers have been using a process by which the FCC will authorize interconnected VoIP providers to obtain telephone numbers directly from the Numbering Administrators rather than through intermediary telecommunications carriers. Among other conditions of authorization for direct access to telephone numbers, VoIP providers must give states a minimum of 30-day's notice prior to seeking numbering resources in the state. The Division utilizes a template for VoIP providers to fill out to provide the required 30-day advanced notice of intent to seek direct access to telephone numbers in Indiana. As required in the 2023 order, the Division ensures that VoIP providers offering communications service in Indiana obtain a CTA and that they are registered to transact business in Indiana as required by Indiana law.

Number Reclamations

The Division monitors numbering resources to verify they are being fully utilized by carriers in the state. Service providers are required to return unused numbering resources to the NANPA or pooling administrator (Somos). The Division receives monthly reclamation reports regarding carriers who have not submitted the required proof that they have activated and commenced assignment of their numbering resources to end users within six months of receipt. Prior to reclamation, the Commission provides service providers an opportunity to explain the circumstances for the delay and then determines whether these numbering resources should be reclaimed. The Commission can grant extension requests for the assignment of numbers, which are determined on a case-by-case basis.

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 did not issue any waivers in this fiscal year.



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 second quarter of 2028. However, NANPA will publish updated exhaust projections in late October 2024, 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 second quarter of 2025 unless the projection changes. The table below depicts area code exhaust projections released from NANPA in April 2024.

Area Code	Exhaust Projections
765	2028 (Second Quarter)
219	2043 (Fourth Quarter)
260	2050 (Third Quarter)
317/463	2050 (Fourth Quarter)
812/930	2054 (First Quarter)
574	2074 (Third Quarter)

Pole Attachments

Pole attachments, which are generally cable, fiber, or other communication wires connected to utility poles, are becoming an increasing point of emphasis in the utility and communications sectors. This emphasis has grown more acute as both public and private money is being invested in expanding access to high-speed broadband, requiring massive deployments of additional pole attachments throughout the country. This expanded deployment of broadband, and the corresponding pole attachments, has caused the number of issues stakeholders are experiencing with pole attachments to increase in recent years. These issues range from access issues, lease rate disputes, unauthorized attachments or attachments by unknown entities, disputes on who pays for poles that need to be replaced or upgraded to accommodate more attachments, and attachments that are blocking access to property because they hang too low.

Generally speaking, in Indiana, pole attachments to utility poles owned by investor-owned electric utilities are mainly regulated by the FCC under 47 U.S.C. § 224, with some Commission authority under Ind. Code 8-1-2-5. For utility poles owned by municipal utilities or rural electric membership cooperatives, pole attachments are governed by state law, mainly Ind. Code § 8-1-2-5.5 (which is limited to "pole attachments by cable providers to electric distribution poles owned by rural electric cooperatives or municipalities") and Ind. Code § 8-1-2-5 (which is not so limited). The Commission has the authority to adjudicate access and contract disputes.

By way of example, the Division has received an uptick in reports regarding low-hanging wires or an unsightly number of wires on poles on or near private property. In some cases, neither the property owners nor the electric utility is able to identify the attaching entity and both, therefore, consider the wires to be "unauthorized attachments", but the pole owners typically believe the unauthorized attachments have been made by communications providers. However, in those situations, pole owners are hesitant to remove the alleged unauthorized attachments because they don't want to unintentionally disrupt 911 communications or leave a customer who is dependent on broadband facilities for medical monitoring or other telehealth services without communications service. This hesitance is heightened by a perceived lack of liability protections for the pole owners if they do remove an alleged unauthorized attachment.

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 2023, the Division received responses from 340 local government units, which is up from the 288 units reporting for 2022. The following is a broad summary of the data reported for Calendar Year 2023.

- Responses were received from 84 cities, 227 towns, and 35 of the 92 counties in Indiana.
- 38 local units indicated that no franchise fees were collected.
- The responding units reported payments of franchise fees totaling approximately $27,182,218.
- 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.
- 206 of the 340 units reported their franchise fee rates. Those rates vary from 2% 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 Division staff began sending reminders at the first of the year in an attempt to achieve better compliance with the March 1 deadline. The Division 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*.

2024 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, as shown in the table on the next page.

PHMSA Scores for Indiana's Pipeline Safety Program

	Gas		Hazardous Liquids	
	Progress Report Score (out of 50)	Program Evaluation Score (percentage)	Progress Report Score (out of 50)	Program Evaluation Score (percentage)
2013	48	99.1	48	100
2014	49	96.9	49	97.9
2015	40	99.1	40	99
2016	40	100	40	100
2017	48	99.1	48	100
2018	48	100	48	98.2
2019	48	98.3	42	100
2020	48	100	48	99.1
2021	48	100	48	100
2022	43	100	43	100
2023	46	100	46	100

The PSD operates under certification from, and in partnership with, the U.S. Department of Transportation's (U.S. DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). 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 2023, the program evaluation received an overall score of 100%. The progress report evaluation received a four-point reduction due to the state legislature not adopting the higher federal maximum civil penalty levels as prescribed in federal statute and rules.

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 2023, the PSD completed 1,117 inspection days of 86 operators and 183 associated inspection units, safely resolving 374 probable violations.

The PSD issues Notices of Probably Violations and, if necessary, Notices of Proposed Penalties, working with gas operators to assure compliance. Beginning 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. In Calendar Year 2023, the Commission imposed civil penalties on Indiana natural gas operators totaling $1,967,140 for locate violations. The funds collected for the penalties are deposited to Indiana's General Fund and are unrecoverable by the operators during a rate case.

This year, PHMSA has proposed two major rule changes that will impact all Indiana natural gas companies. The first proposed change is the Leak Detection and Repair Rule as part of Docket PHMSA-2021-0039. This rulemaking will implement more stringent requirements around patrols, leak surveys, leak detection equipment, and leak repair timelines, enhancing safety for the public and providing additional environmental benefits. The second major rule change that PHMSA has proposed is the Safety of Gas Distribution Pipelines as part of Docket PHMSA-2021-0046. This rulemaking will implement more stringent rules on low pressure systems, upgrading the emergency plans and response requirements. Both of these proposed rules will have significant implications for the industry and will result in extra training and work for the PSD. To keep up to date with these changes, visit *FederalRegister.gov* and search by the docket number above.

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 2023, the PSD investigated 2,409 excavation damage cases. As a result of these investigations, the Commission ordered the issuance of 252 warning letters and required training in 492 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, 1,056 civil penalties, totaling approximately $1,994,500. Where violations were found, 28% were operator violations, 39% were excavator violations related to having a valid locate, and 34% 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 2023, 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.

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 Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee (UPPAC) was established by Ind. Code § 8-1-26-23 and is comprised of representatives from various stakeholder groups appointed by the Governor. UPPAC representatives include Indiana 811, Indiana natural gas and hazardous liquids operators, commercial excavators, and a facility marking locator. 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.

MASTER METER SEMINAR

In May 2024, the PSD hosted two regional seminars for master meter operators to expand their knowledge of the rules and regulations related to pipeline safety. Each seminar included an overview of the compliance inspection and preparation process, how to efficiently work with the PSD, damage prevention safety tips, and a review of important pipeline safety-related regulatory requirements.

Ultimately, the goal of this training was to improve public and employee safety and prevent non-compliance to ensure a safe, reliable, and efficient gas distribution system for all.

2024 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT

About the Fund

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.

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.

UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT

All uses of UPPA funds strictly follow Indiana state government 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 External Affairs
- Pipeline Safety Division Director (or designee)

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

- Underground Plant Protection Account Program Manager
- External Affairs Specialist(s)
- Pipeline Safety Engineer(s)

The following list summarizes some uses of the UPPA fund during Fiscal Year 2024.

- Continued partnership with the Indiana Broadcasters Association (IBA) for the eighth year to air more than 60,000 utility safety-focused public service announcements across Indiana on broadcast TV, as well as AM and FM radio stations.

- Partnered with marketing firm Williams Randall to promote utility safety via a variety of online channels, including YouTube, Google, and Reddit.

- 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 to Indiana-based utility workers.

- Made competent person and traffic control safety training available to all members of Indiana's three Damage Prevention Councils.

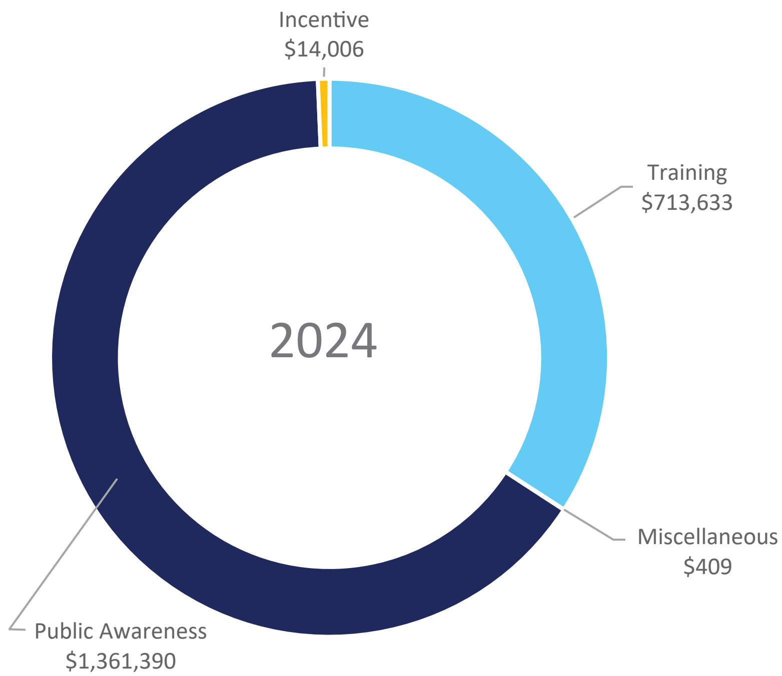
- Expanded the free online safety training on the *www.SafeDigIndiana.com* website to include directional drilling safety and all training modules in Spanish.

The total investment in safety programs through the UPPA fund in Fiscal Year 2024 was $2,089,438.31. The total fines collected during Fiscal Year 2024 was $2,760,009. Funds do not revert to the state's General Fund at the end of a fiscal year.

The Commission maintains a dedicated UPPA fund website *(on.in.gov/UPPAfund)*, 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 by visiting: *on.in.gov/UPPAmap*.

Those interested applying for a grant from the UPPA fund focused on increasing underground facility safety can find the application here: *on.in.gov/UPPArequest*.

Fiscal Year 2024 UPPA Spend

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UNDER REVIEW


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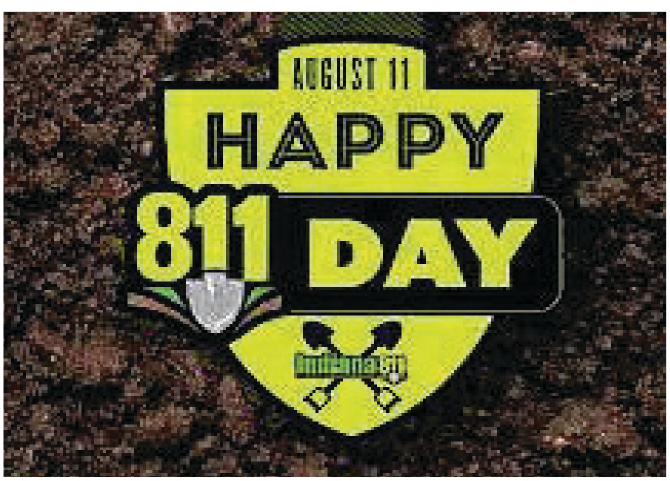
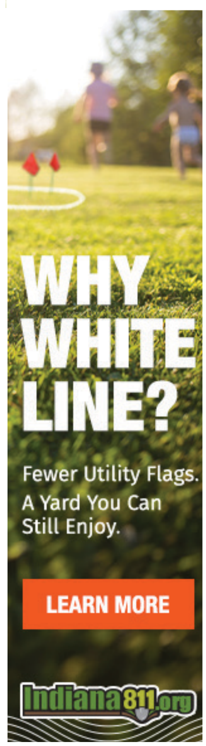

AUGUST 11
HAPPY
811 DAY


WHY WHITE LINE?
Fewer Utility Flags.
A Yard You Can Still Enjoy.
LEARN MORE
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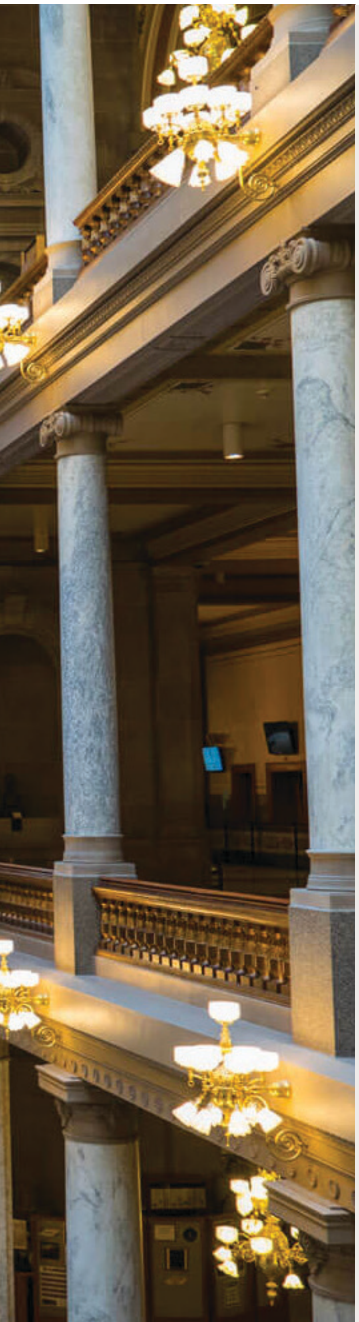
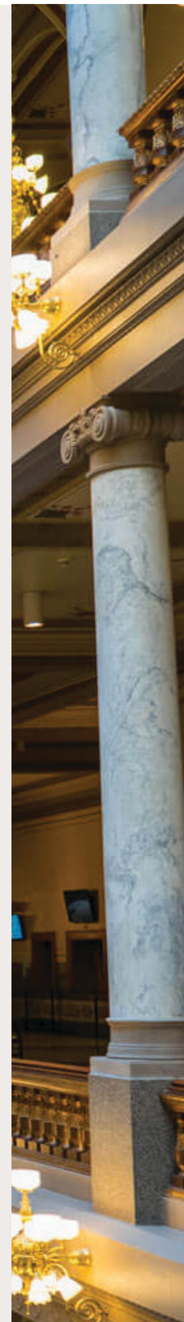
Welcome
TO THE
INDIANA STATE FAIR MIDWAY

2024 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

APPENDICES



APPENDICES



Commission's Budget and 2024-2025 Public Utility Fee Calculation

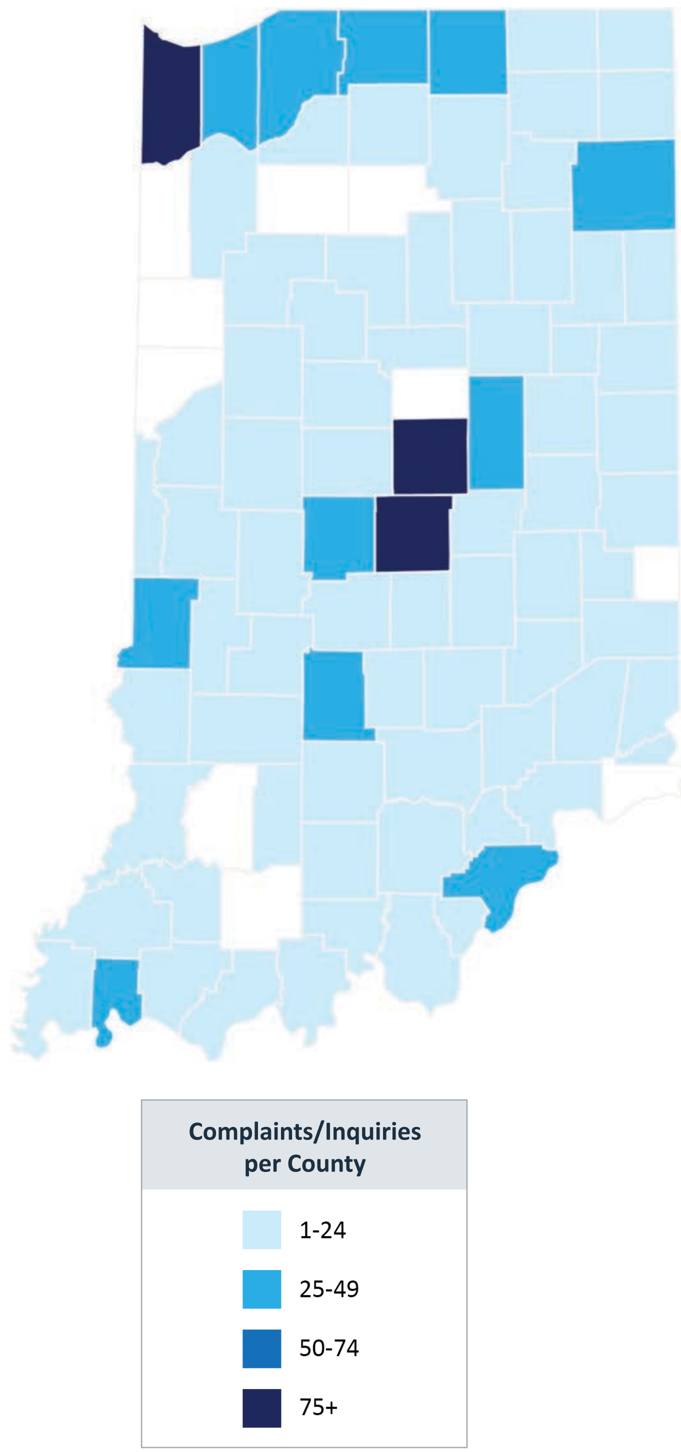
BILLABLE PORTION OF THE BUDGET

2024-2025 (FY25) BUDGET AS PASSED		
Utility Regulatory Commission	$11,647,441.00	
Utility Consumer Counselor	$8,389,807.00	
Expert Witness Fund	$787,988.00	
Contingency Fund	$250,000.00	
Total 2024-2025 Budget		$21,075,236.00
2023-2024 (FY24) BUDGET AUGMENTATIONS		
Utility Regulatory Commission		$ - - -
Utility Consumer Counselor		$ - - -
2022-2023 (FY23) REVERSIONS		
Utility Regulatory Commission	$ - - -	
Utility Consumer Counselor	$112,838.54	
Expert Witness Fund	$94.39	
Contingency Fund	$250,000.00	
Bond Fee Collections	$214,003.00	
Municipal Fee Collections	$104,736.38	
Other Revenue	$ - - -	
Total 2022-2023 (FY23) Reversions		$681,672.31
PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS		
Expert Witness Fund adjustment	$119,899.00	
IURC Pre-FY2023 Purchase Orders reduced in FY2023	$ - - -	
OUCC Pre-FY2023 Purchase Orders reduced in FY2023	$1,603.87	
Pipeline Safety Grant Revenue	$ - - -	
Total Adjustments		$121,502.52
Billable Portion of the 2024-2025 (FY25) Budget		$20,272,061.17
2023 UTILITY INTRA-STATE REVENUES		
Electric Utilities		$10,094,023,088.31
Gas Utilities		$1,845,970,087.07
Sewer Utilities		$41,763,993.82
Telecommunication Utilities		$729,395,341.01
Water Utilities		$317,400,857.58
Total Utility Intra-State Revenues		$13,028,553,367.79
2024-2025 PUBLIC UTILITY FEE BILLING RATE		
Billable Portion of the 2024-2025 Budget	$20,272,061.17	
Divide by: Total 2023 Utility Intra-State Revenues	$13,028,553,367.79	
2024-2025 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate		0.001555972

Rate capped at .0015 per IC 8-1-6

Consumer Affairs Division
FY 2024 Complaints/Inquiries by County

COUNTY	COUNT OF CASE #	COUNTY	COUNT OF CASE #
Adams County	2	Madison County	35
Allen County	42	Marion County	621
Bartholomew County	14	Marshall County	5
Benton County	0	Martin County	1
Blackford County	3	Miami County	3
Boone County	9	Monroe County	30
Brown County	3	Montgomery County	2
Carroll County	3	Morgan County	19
Cass County	2	Newton County	0
Clark County	27	Noble County	3
Clay County	8	Ohio County	1
Clinton County	4	Orange County	2
Crawford County	4	Owen County	2
Daviess County	0	Parke County	3
De Kalb County	4	Perry County	1
Dearborn County	9	Pike County	3
Decatur County	4	Porter County	25
Delaware County	24	Posey County	6
Dubois County	0	Pulaski County	0
Elkhart County	29	Putnam County	3
Fayette County	6	Randolph County	4
Floyd County	23	Ripley County	10
Fountain County	3	Rush County	1
Franklin County	3	Scott County	4
Fulton County	0	Shelby County	5
Gibson County	4	Spencer County	3
Grant County	8	St. Joseph County	34
Greene County	1	Starke County	4
Hamilton County	75	Steuben County	6
Hancock County	14	Sullivan County	3
Harrison County	4	Switzerland County	0
Hendricks County	35	Tippecanoe County	21
Henry County	5	Tipton County	0
Howard County	18	Union County	0
Huntington County	9	Vanderburgh County	43
Jackson County	2	Vermillion County	4
Jasper County	3	Vigo County	30
Jay County	4	Wabash County	5
Jefferson County	6	Warren County	0
Jennings County	4	Warrick County	12
Johnson County	24	Washington County	5
Knox County	5	Wayne County	12
Kosciusko County	7	Wells County	4
LaPorte County	35	White County	6
Lagrange County	5	Whitley County	3
Lake County	76		
Lawrence County	5	**GRAND TOTAL**	1,562



Note: Three cases were out of state.

Revenues for Jurisdictional Electric Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2023

RANK	UTILITY NAME	TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	% OF TOTAL REVENUES
1	Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$3,360,362,142	33.62%
2	Indiana Michigan Power Company	$2,305,195,850	23.06%
3	AES Indiana	$1,649,863,390	16.51%
4	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	$1,767,968,828	17.69%
5	Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company	$595,146,285	5.95%
6	Anderson Municipal Light & Power Co.	$92,846,488	0.93%
7	Citizens Thermal Energy	$72,706,825	0.73%
8	Auburn Municipal Electric	$43,483,082	0.44%
9	Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$42,655,895	0.43%
10	Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$37,042,001	0.37%
11	Lebanon Municipal Utilities	$27,741,466	0.28%
	Total	**$9,995,012,252**	**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, 2024

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	CONSUMPTION (KWH)			
	500	1000	1500	2000
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	$71.72	$124.00	$176.29	$228.57
Auburn Municipal Electric	$37.41	$67.92	$98.44	$128.95
Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$72.67	$130.55	$188.42	$246.30
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$61.65	$115.41	$169.17	$222.93
Lebanon Municipal Utilities	$65.53	$121.41	$173.59	$225.78

INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES	CONSUMPTION (KWH)			
	500	1000	1500	2000
AES Indiana	$82.05	$141.29	$200.54	$259.79
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$97.30	$176.75	$256.21	$335.66
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$76.38	$130.06	$178.67	$227.28
Indiana Michigan Power Company	$87.98	$160.30	$229.98	$299.65
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	$99.17	$184.33	$269.50	$354.66

ALL JURISDICTIONAL UTILITIES	CONSUMPTION (KWH)			
	500	1000	1500	2000
Average for 2024 Survey	$75.18	$135.20	$194.08	$252.96
Average for 2023 Survey	$76.57	$137.97	$198.23	$258.49
% Change	**-1.81%**	**-2.01%**	**-2.09%**	**-2.14%**

Residential Electric Bill Survey Year-to-Year Comparison

July 1, 2024 | Based on 1,000 kWh

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	2023	2024	% CHANGE
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	$128.56	$124.00	-3.54%
Auburn Municipal Electric	$123.69	$67.92	-45.09%
Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$132.49	$130.55	-1.47%
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$116.20	$115.41	-0.68%
Lebanon Municipal Utilities	$124.74	$121.41	-2.67%
Municipal Averages	**$125.14**	**$111.86**	**-10.61%**

INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES (IOUs)	2023	2024	% CHANGE
AES Indiana	$126.31	$141.29	11.86%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$165.00	$176.75	7.12%
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$128.79	$130.06	0.99%
Indiana Michigan Power Company	$163.75	$160.30	-2.11%
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	$156.44	$184.33	17.83%
IOU Averages	**$148.06**	**$158.55**	**7.09%**

Residential Electric Bill 10-Year Comparison

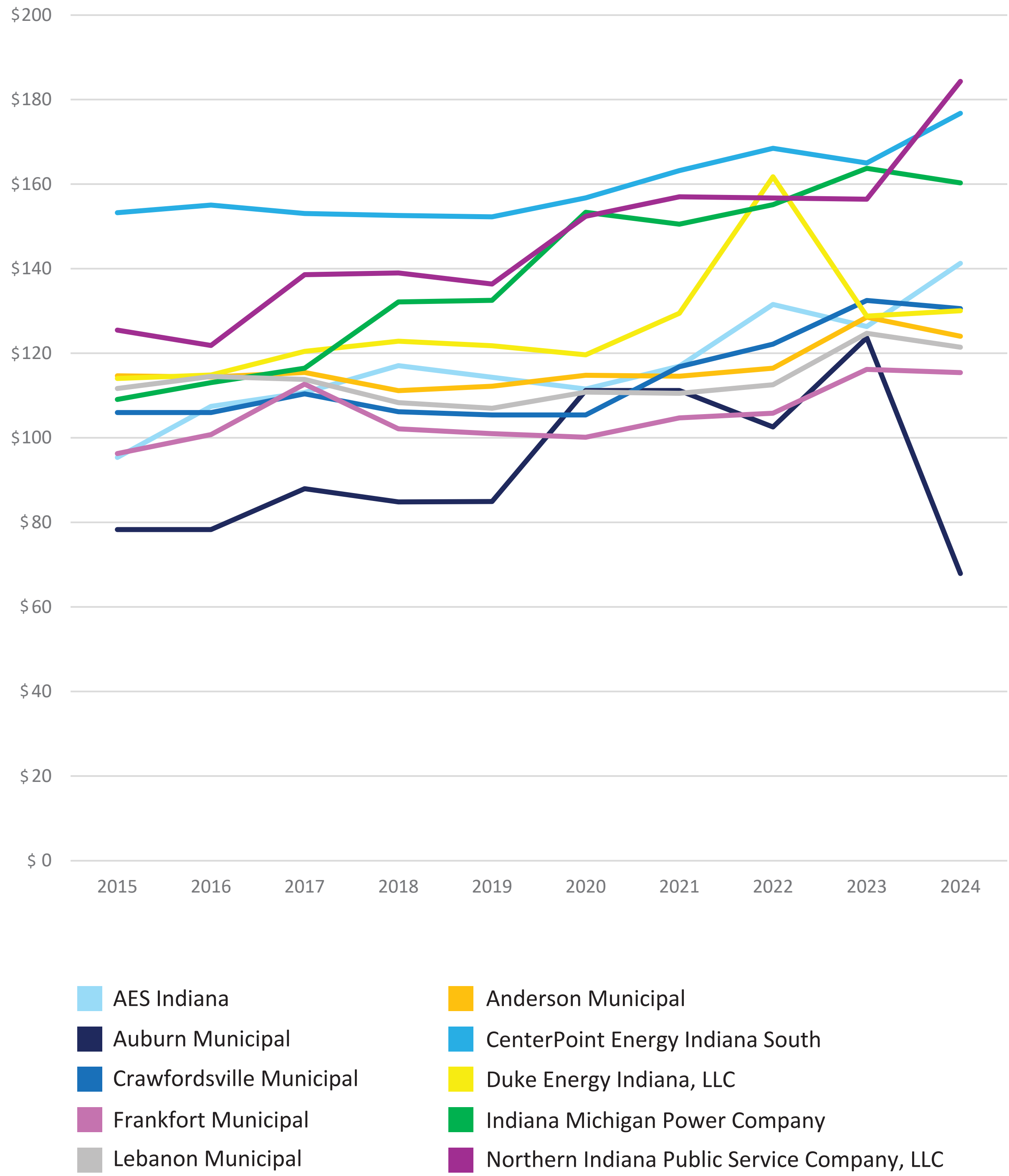
July 1 of Each Year | Residential Bill for 1,000 kWh Usage

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	2015	2024	$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	$114.65	$124.00	$9.35	8.16%
Auburn Municipal Electric	$78.30	$67.92	$10.38	-13.26%
Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$105.98	$130.55	$24.57	23.18%
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$96.28	$115.41	$19.13	19.87%
Lebanon Municipal Utilities	$111.67	$121.41	$9.75	8.73%

INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES	2015	2024	$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
AES Indiana	$95.37	$141.29	$45.92	48.15%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$153.23	$176.75	$23.52	15.35%
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$114.04	$130.06	$16.02	14.05%
Indiana Michigan Power Company	$109.10	$160.30	$51.20	46.93%
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	$125.48	$184.33	$58.85	46.90%

Yearly Residential Electric Bill 10-Year Comparison Chart

July 1 of Each Year | Residential Bill for 1,000 kWh Usage



Revenues for Jurisdictional Natural Gas Utilities

Operating Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2023

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF TOTAL REVENUES
1	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	$968,600,505	45.29%
2	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	$647,722,247	30.29%
3	Citizens Gas	$285,717,494	13.36%
4	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$129,797,309	6.07%
5	Ohio Valley Gas Corporation & Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	$36,684,353	1.72%
6	Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	$16,923,093	0.79%
7	Sycamore Gas Company	$11,300,729	0.53%
8	Community Natural Gas Co., Inc.	$8,622,797	0.40%
9	Citizens Gas of Westfield	$8,331,669	0.39%
10	Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	$7,633,188	0.36%
11	Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	$4,526,696	0.21%
12	Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	$4,468,254	0.21%
13	Indiana Utilities Corporation	$4,245,880	0.20%
14	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co., Inc.	$2,071,822	0.10%
15	Switzerland County Natural Gas Co.	$1,415,231	0.07%
16	Valley Rural Utility Company	$534,294	0.02%
	Total Operating Revenues	**$2,138,595,561**	**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

Jan. 1, 2024 | Comparison by 200 Therm Usage

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	CAUSE # OF LAST RATE CASE	150 THERMS	200 THERMS	250 THERMS
1	Sycamore Gas Company	IOU	45072	$162.24	$206.60	$250.96
2	Valley Rural Utility Company	NFP	42115	$154.87	$200.57	$246.27
3	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	IOU	44891	$153.75	$200.16	$246.56
4	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	IOU	44891	$149.74	$194.81	$239.88
5	Citizens Gas of Westfield	IOU	45761	$151.00	$189.63	$228.26
6	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	IOU	44891	$145.72	$189.45	$233.17
7	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	IOU	45447	$145.66	$185.37	$225.09
8	Indiana Utilities Corporation	IOU	45116	$144.39	$185.32	$226.25
9	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (Grandview)	IOU	44891	$137.41	$179.97	$219.89
10	Switzerland County Natural Gas Co.	IOU	45117	$132.89	$169.64	$206.40
11	Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	IOU	45802 - U	$131.49	$168.44	$205.38
12	Community Natural Gas Co., Inc.	IOU	45214	$132.99	$166.13	$199.28
13	Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	IOU	45215	$127.44	$163.19	$198.93
14	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	IOU	45027	$119.39	$152.14	$184.88
15	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	IOU	45468	$119.00	$151.65	$184.30
16	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	IOU	45621	$112.19	$144.18	$176.17
17	Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	IOU	44880	$111.71	$141.58	$171.44
18	Citizens Gas	MUN	43975	$105.89	$135.76	$165.64
19	Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	IOU	44453	$104.35	$134.40	$164.44
	Industry Average			**$133.80**	**$171.53**	**$209.12**

Residential Natural Gas Bill 5-Year Comparison (2020-2024)

Bills Calculated on Rates in Effect Jan. 1 of each year

RANK	UTILITY NAME	CONSUMPTION OF 200 THERMS					
		2020 BILLS	2021 BILLS	2022 BILLS	2023 BILLS	2024 BILLS	5-YEAR AVE.
1	Valley Rural Utility Company	$182.99	$182.66	$250.35	$246.25	$200.57	$212.56
2	Sycamore Gas Company	$168.11	$180.74	$222.97	$257.79	$206.60	$207.24
3	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (Grandview)	- - -	- - -	$196.64	$240.49	$179.97	$205.70
4	Citizens Gas of Westfield	$137.67	$141.21	$266.39	$251.85	$189.63	$197.35
5	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	$173.92	$179.18	$182.80	$245.18	$200.16	$196.25
6	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	$168.37	$173.63	$177.26	$239.84	$194.81	$190.78
7	Switzerland County Natural Gas Co.	$164.98	$166.93	$178.33	$270.10	$169.64	$190.00
8	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	$184.47	$174.36	$203.57	$230.70	$152.14	$189.05
9	Community Natural Gas Co., Inc.	$140.85	$156.11	$183.90	$287.22	$166.13	$186.84
10	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	$162.83	$168.10	$171.73	$234.48	$189.45	$185.32
11	Indiana Utilities Corporation	$177.30	$174.45	$174.09	$178.90	$185.32	$178.01
12	Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	$162.39	$162.18	$173.37	$202.43	$163.19	$172.71
13	Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	$152.28	$136.12	$170.77	$228.90	$168.44	$171.30
14	Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	$143.42	$154.94	$178.68	$235.98	$141.58	$170.92
15	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$113.30	$115.86	$175.20	$263.42	$185.37	$170.63
16	Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	$137.36	$139.54	$156.75	$194.75	$134.40	$152.56
17	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	$118.20	$122.64	$165.46	$211.74	$144.18	$152.44
18	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	$117.79	$119.92	$179.74	$190.57	$151.65	$151.93
19	Citizens Gas	$121.80	$120.16	$142.16	$173.00	$135.76	$138.58
	Industry Average	**$151.56**	**$153.82**	**$186.85**	**$230.72**	**$171.53**	**$180.01**

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2022

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF OPERATING REVENUES
1	Indiana American Water	$253,399,218	33.77%
2	Citizens Water	$211,305,234	28.16%
3	Fort Wayne Municipal Water Utility	$60,840,342	8.11%
4	Evansville Municipal Water Works Dept.	$46,250,577	6.16%
5	South Bend Municipal Water	$20,863,159	2.78%
6	Bloomington Municipal Water	$19,840,633	2.64%
7	Lafayette Municipal Water Works	$11,955,721	1.59%
8	Citizens Water of Westfield, LLC	$11,763,440	1.57%
9	Anderson Municipal Water Works	$11,420,519	1.52%
10	Michigan City Municipal Water Works	$7,515,251	1.00%
11	Elkhart Municipal Water Works	$7,443,955	0.99%
12	Columbus Municipal Water Utility	$7,028,797	0.94%
13	Schererville Municipal Water Works	$6,794,170	0.91%
14	East Chicago Municipal Water Dept.	$6,297,683	0.84%
15	Stucker Fork Conservancy District	$5,160,946	0.69%
16	Chandler Municipal Water Works	$4,812,309	0.64%
17	Marion Municipal Water Works	$4,007,814	0.53%
18	Jackson County Water Utility, Inc.	$3,987,801	0.53%
19	Brown County Water Utility, Inc.	$3,777,598	0.50%
20	Silver Creek Water Corporation	$3,764,945	0.50%
21	Auburn Municipal Water Utility	$3,390,511	0.45%
22	Gibson Water Authority	$2,843,663	0.38%
23	Martinsville Municipal Water Utility	$2,806,198	0.37%
24	Edwardsville Water Corporation	$2,686,899	0.36%
25	Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc.	$2,520,451	0.34%
26	Morgan County Rural Water Corporation	$2,415,187	0.32%
27	Eastern Bartholomew Water Corporation	$2,231,366	0.30%
28	Ellettsville Municipal Water Utility	$2,086,307	0.28%
29	German Township Water District, Inc.	$2,012,532	0.27%
30	Floyds Knobs Water Company, Inc.	$1,993,029	0.27%

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities *(continued)*

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2022

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF OPERATING REVENUES
31	Southwestern Bartholomew Water Corporation	$1,934,726	0.26%
32	Town of Cedar Lake Utilities	$1,908,794	0.25%
33	East Lawrence Water Authority	$1,676,853	0.22%
34	Southern Monroe Water Authority	$1,359,216	0.18%
35	Tri-Township Water Corporation	$1,291,166	0.17%
36	Van Buren Water, Inc.	$982,313	0.13%
37	Aqua Indiana, Inc.	$947,034	0.13%
38	Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Corporation	$931,996	0.12%
39	LMS Townships Conservancy District	$866,561	0.12%
40	B & B Water Project, Inc.	$790,879	0.11%
41	Sullivan-Vigo Rural Water Corp.	$789,202	0.11%
42	Washington Township Water Authority	$762,097	0.10%
43	Cataract Lake Water Corporation	$620,593	0.08%
44	Clinton Township Water Company	$456,259	0.06%
45	Everton Water Corporation	$338,927	0.05%
46	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	$322,355	0.04%
47	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	$288,414	0.04%
48	Pioneer Water, LLC	$254,648	0.03%
49	Painted Hills Utilities Corporation	$251,582	0.03%
50	Lizton Municipal Water	$118,870	0.02%
51	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	$82,428	0.01%
52	Libertytree Campground Owners and Members Assoc.	$77,141	0.01%
53	Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	$64,404	0.01%
54	J.B. Waterworks, Inc.	$56,837	0.01%
55	Granger Water Utility LLC	$37,859	0.01%
56	Wells Homeowners Association, Inc.	$16,466	0.00%
57	Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	$4,982	0.00%
58	Country Acres Property Owners Association	Did not report	0.00%
59	Pence Waterworks	Did not report	0.00%
	Grand Total	**$750,448,857**	**100.00%**

Revenue of Jurisdictional Wastewater Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2022

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF OPERATING REVENUES
1	CWA Authority, Inc.	$330,741,120	87.25%
2	Aqua Indiana, Inc.	$18,787,979	4.96%
3	Citizens Wastewater of Westfield, LLC	$15,948,163	4.21%
4	American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	$3,755,005	0.99%
5	Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc.	$2,472,192	0.65%
6	Indiana American Water	$1,755,331	0.46%
7	Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	$1,318,337	0.35%
8	Driftwood Utilities, Inc.	$938,193	0.25%
9	LMH Utilities Corporation	$772,539	0.20%
10	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	$647,967	0.17%
11	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	$501,472	0.13%
12	Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	$439,131	0.12%
13	Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc.	$316,147	0.08%
14	Doe Creek Sewer Utility, Inc.	$279,785	0.07%
15	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	$236,569	0.06%
16	Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	$77,914	0.02%
17	Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	$58,874	0.02%
18	Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	$10,505	0.00%
19	Gutting Environmental, LLC	Did not report	0.00%
20	Country Acres Property Owners Association	Did not report	0.00%
21	Webster Development LLC	Did not report	0.00%
22	Devon Woods Utilities, Inc.	Did not report	0.00%
	Grand Total	**$379,057,223**	**100.00%**

Residential Water Bill Survey

Jan. 1, 2024 | Comparison by Gallon Usage (for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL
Anderson Municipal*	MUN	44510	3/4/15	$24.33
Apple Valley	IOU	44551-U	4/6/16	$25.36
Aqua Indiana	IOU			
Darlington Water Division	IOU	45314-U	5/28/20	$54.58
Lake County Water Division*	IOU	43962	7/27/11	$39.76
Wedgewood Park Water Division	IOU	45416-U	2/17/21	$35.46
B&B Water Project	NFP	45810-U	10/18/23	$44.90
Bloomington, inside city*	MUN	45533	12/22/21	$26.22
Bloomington, outside city*	MUN	45533	12/22/21	$27.69
Bluffs Basin	IOU	42188	3/5/03	$28.13
Brown County	NFP	45720	12/28/22	$54.84
Cataract Lake Water Corporation	NFP	44897-U	5/31/17	$36.86
Cedar Lake	MUN	45367	1/6/21	$40.88
Chandler, Town*	MUN	45062	2/6/19	$34.10
Citizens Water	MUN	44644	4/20/16	$35.58
Citizens Water of Westfield*	IOU	45362	11/25/13	$29.14
Clinton Township	NFP	43696	10/14/09	$34.12
Columbus*	MUN	45247	3/29/21	$18.97
Community Utilities of Indiana (CUII) - Lake Co.	IOU	45651	5/3/21	$57.88
CUII - Porter, Jasper, and Newton Counties	IOU	45651	5/3/21	$57.46
Country Acres	NFP	36972	12/8/82	$6.00
East Chicago	MUN	45827	8/16/23	$25.23
East Lawrence Water	NFP	43630	9/16/09	$38.04
Eastern Bartholomew	NFP	44903	11/21/17	$22.06
Eastern Heights	NFP	45435	4/7/21	$23.34
Edwardsville Water	NFP	44642	12/27/15	$38.26
Elkhart*	MUN	43191	7/11/07	$12.36
Ellettsville*	MUN	44670	4/13/16	$26.20
Evansville*	MUN	45545	3/22/22	$42.95
Everton	NFP	44744	8/2/16	$34.25

**Fire protection surcharge of 5/8 inch meter included.*

Residential Water Bill Survey *(continued)*

Jan. 1, 2024 | Comparison by Gallon Usage (for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL
Floyds Knobs	NFP	45112-U	3/20/19	$39.58
Fort Wayne, inside City*	MUN	45125	4/10/19	$29.64
Fort Wayne, outside City*	MUN	45125	4/10/19	$32.65
German Township	NFP	45340-U	12/28/20	$30.27
Gibson Water Authority	NFP	45535	11/17/21	$50.20
Granger Water Utility LLC	IOU	45568	4/13/22	$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	6/26/19	$49.75
West Lafayette*	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$48.30
Seymour*	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$49.15
Sheridan*	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$49.75
Summitville*	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$48.67
Yankeetown*	IOU	-	-	$59.75
Area Two*				
Mooresville	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$45.64
Winchester	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$45.64
Area Three				
Rivers Edge and Sunset Village	IOU	45461	6/2/21	$66.15
Area Four*				
Lowell	IOU	45550	12/22/21	$65.91
J.B. Waterworks	IOU	45311-U	4/29/20	$35.44
Jackson County	NFP	45640	4/5/23	$50.40
Kingsbury*	IOU	44589-U	7/5/18	$44.11
Lafayette*	MUN	45006	5/16/18	$14.64
Lafayette-rural*	MUN	45006	5/16/18	$15.41

**Fire protection surcharge of 5/8 inch meter included.*

Residential Water Bill Survey *(continued)*

Jan. 1, 2024 | Comparison by Gallon Usage (for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL
LMS Townships CD	C.D.	45412-U	2/24/21	$28.27
Libertytree Campground	NFP	41662	12/22/04	$8.58
Lizton	MUN	45274	11/27/19	$68.64
Mapleturn	NFP	37039	9/28/03	$30.00
Marion*	MUN	45838	8/2/23	$26.98
Martinsville*	MUN	45262	5/13/20	$37.67
Marysville-Otisco-Nabb	NFP	42476-U	1/14/04	$28.12
Michigan City*	MUN	44538	5/27/15	$23.08
Morgan County Rural	NFP	45198	10/29/19	$52.35
New Castle*	MUN	42984	9/13/06	$23.96
North Dearborn	NFP	45618	3/16/22	$38.56
Painted Hills	IOU	37017	10/17/83	$27.75
Pence	NFP	44051	2/1/12	$35.00
Pioneer Water	IOU	44309-U	1/15/14	$34.81
Pleasant View	IOU	44352-U	3/12/14	$31.20
Schererville*	MUN	42872	12/14/05	$23.02
Shady Side Drive	NFP	45014-U	4/11/18	$45.10
Silver Creek*	NFP	45363-U	9/2/20	$26.95
South Bend - Inside City*	MUN	45719	1/25/23	$17.26
South Bend - Outside City*	MUN	45719	1/25/23	$19.68
Southern Monroe	NFP	43952	5/11/11	$31.40
Southwestern Bartholomew	NFP	44754	8/24/16	$46.44
St. Anthony	NFP	39193	10/19/91	$55.72
Stucker Fork Conservancy Dist.* (City of Austin customers)	C.D.	44987	7/25/18	$34.35
Stucker Fork Conservancy Dist.	C.D.	44987	7/25/18	$25.61
Sullivan-Vigo	NFP	42599	6/23/04	$59.93
Tri-Township	NFP	45563-U	5/18/22	$24.36
Van Buren Water	NFP	44566	8/26/15	$31.60
Washington Twp. Water Authority	NFP	44469	6/25/14	$39.86
Wells Homeowners Association	NFP	45450-U	3/17/21	$40.00

**Fire protection surcharge of 5/8 inch meter included.*

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey

Jan. 1, 2024 | Comparison by Gallon Usage (for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL
American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	IOU	45649-U	1/18/23	$65.57
Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44551	4/4/16	$48.71
Aqua Indiana, Inc.				
Lake County Wastewater Division (formerly Consumers Indiana Water Company)	IOU	44533	4/29/15	$58.22
Southern Hills Wastewater Division (formerly Heir Industries, Inc.)	IOU	44533	4/29/15	$64.69
Aboite Wastewater Division- Unmetered (formerly Utility Center, Inc.)	IOU	44752	1/18/17	$59.27
Aboite Wastewater Division- Metered (formerly Utility Center, Inc.)	IOU	44752	1/18/17	$49.60
Sani Tech Division	IOU	45385	9/23/20	$74.94
South Haven Division	IOU	44533	5/28/19	$71.13
Wildwood Wastewater Division (formerly Wildwood Shores Utilities Corporation)	IOU	43699-U	5/19/10	$75.73
Wymberly Wastewater Division (formerly Wymberly, Chimneywood, Wastewater One, Galena)	IOU	44533	4/29/15	$76.40
Crawford County (formerly White Oak Sewage Treatment, LLC)	IOU	45308-U	3/11/20	$60.15
Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	IOU	42188	3/5/03	$46.88
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield	IOU	44835	5/31/17	$47.77
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (Unmetered)	IOU	44835	5/31/17	$77.92
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (formerly JLB Development Inc. customers)	IOU	45362	10/28/20	$65.53
Community Utilities of Indiana (Lake, Porter, Jasper, and Newton Counties)	IOU	45651	2/1/23	$65.85
Country Acres Property Owners Association	NFP	36972	12/16/82	$6.00
Crossroads Utilities	IOU	45307-U	7/29/20	$39.86
CWA Authority, Inc. (Citizens Energy Group)				
CWA Authority, Inc. (Metered)	NFP	45151	1/1/24	$56.02

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey *(continued)*

Jan. 1, 2024 | Comparison by Gallon Usage (for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CASE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered- 1 occupant)	NFP	45151	1/1/24	$47.44
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered- 2 occupants)	NFP	45151	1/1/24	$52.59
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered- 3 occupants)	NFP	45151	1/1/24	$68.03
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered- 4 occupants)	NFP	45151	1/1/24	$83.48
Devon Woods Utilities, Inc.	IOU	40234-U	1/31/96	$41.88
Doe Creek Sewer Utility	IOU	45655-U	8/10/22	$76.75
Driftwood Utilities, Inc.	NFP	43790-U	6/3/10	$38.10
East Chicago Sanitary District	MUN	45632	6/28/22	$24.23
Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	NFP	45776-U	7/5/23	$36.25
Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc.	NFP	45360	11/18/20	$122.55
Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44683	11/9/16	$39.23
Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	IOU	45132-U	1/24/19	$64.00
Indiana American Water Company- Muncie & Somerset	IOU	45290	3/31/20	$72.18
Indiana American Water Company- Sheridan (metered)	IOU	45290	3/31/20	$58.31
Indiana American Water Company- Sheridan (unmetered)	IOU	45290	3/31/20	$59.26
Indiana American Water Company- Town of Riley (metered customers)	IOU	45290	3/31/20	$67.61
Indiana American Water Company- Town of Riley (unmetered customers)	IOU	45290	3/31/20	$67.61
Indiana American Water Company- River's Edge (metered customers)	IOU	45461	6/2/21	$31.44
Kingsbury Utility Corporation	IOU	44590	9/19/18	$44.67
Kingsbury Utility Corporation (unmetered)	IOU	44590	9/19/18	$46.27
Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	NFP	44843-U	2/1/17	$65.03
Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44351-U	3/26/14	$42.27
South County Utilities, Inc.	IOU	43799-U	6/16/10	$63.81
South Utilities, LLC	IOU	45698	6/23/22	$50.00
Webster Development, LLC (w/out meter)	IOU	44244-U	5/22/13	$98.60
Webster Development, LLC (w/meter)	IOU	44244-U	5/22/13	$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)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Adams County Government							
Benton County Cable	State	$1,569	County General Fund	The funds received are not budgeted specifically.	5%		By Community Fiber/Watch TV
Advance, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Akron, Town of							
Comcast	State	$958	General Fund; Revenue General Cable Franchise Fee	The fees are used to help the general fund expenditures, including telephone, cable and computer/internet.	3%	5/7/1985; 7/18/2000	Ordinance 7-85, Ordinance #AMC2-1A 1-9
Rochester Telephone Company	State	$1,703					
Albany, Town of							
Comcast	State	$20,890	General Fund	Funds are used for police salaries.			
Albion, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$4,054	General Fund	Revenue expenditures 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	State	$12,609	Public Information Fund; General Fund	Fees are used to fund the positions of Chief of Staff to the Commissioners, County Public Information Officer, and news staff, as well as to print public notices, to contract with the library for use of the public access channel and streaming media server, and other miscellaneous expenses.	5%	6/24/1998	Ordinance approved by the Commissioners
Frontier	State	$84,585				10/24/2001	Ordinance approved by the Commissioners
Comcast	State	$495,854					
Community Fiber Solutions	State	$1,006					
Ambia, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Anderson, City of							
Comcast	State	$502,646	Cable TV Franchise		5%	9/13/02	ORD 37-02
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$60,447					
Andrews, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,917	General - Cable TV Franchise	All general fund obligations.	3%	10/22/93	Ordinance 1993-13
Angola, City of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$35,595	General Fund	Funds support the information technology department.	5%	2/19/03	Ordinance 1107-2003
Arcadia, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,709	General Fund	Governmental expenditures			
Argos, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$2,959	1101-02-4143	General fund purposes	5%	4/19/00	Ordinance 2000-5
Ashley, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$1,375			5%		
Atlanta, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,502	General Fund	Governmental expenditures			
Auburn, Civil City of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$24,195	General Fund	Fees are used to supplement the cost of labor and equipment needed for the maintenance of rights-of-way. It is imperative to have this supplemental income so local utility rates are not subject to increases.	3%	4/29/04	Ordinance 2004-05
Auburn Essential Services	State	$7,180					
Austin, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$20,561	Cable TV Franchise	No funds were used or spent.	5%	5/11/04	Ordinance 2004-1
Avilla, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$4,703	General Town / Cable TV / Internet Franchise	Any legal expense authorized.	5%	5/17/2017	State-issued
Avon, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$26,233	General Fund	For any acceptable use allowed in the general fund, including utilities, payroll, training, etc.	5%	6/12/2024	By ordinance 2014-07
Charter Communications	State	$136,073					
Comcast	State	$3,638					
Batesville, City of							
Great Plains Communications	State	$34,686		Funds used for public safety			
Bedford, City of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$8,762	General Fund				
Comcast	State	$151,379					
Beech Grove, City of							
Comcast	State	$111,956	General Account	Funds support government operations.	5%	2/5/24	Through ordinance 91.077
SBA Monarch Tower	State	$11,149					
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$19,291					
Berne, City of							
Comcast	State	$19,045	General Fund	General fund expenses	5%	7/9/1990	Ordinance #379
Benton County Cable	State	$220				7/8/2002	Amend Ordinance #379 with #519

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Beverly Shores, Town of							
Comcast	State	$21,006	General Fund	General fund expenses	5%	2/17/97	Resolution No. 95-03; Ordinance No 97-02 Amended
Bicknell, City of							
Sparklight	State	$8,341	General Fund	General fund expenditures are used for operating expenses.	5%	Jan-Dec 2023	
Birdseye, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Bloomfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	$18,687	General Fund	Police officer salary			
Bloomington, City of							
Comcast	State	$561,478		Sixty percent shall be for A/V, IT, public education, and government access services; Forty percent shall be for A/V and IT for the planning, design, development, construction, maintenance and repair of the city's telecommunications infrastructure.	5%	6/19/96	Resolution 96-12 on 6/19/1996
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$66,510					
Bluffton, City of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$11,264	1101.000.364.000 Cable TV	General fund for use by Dispatch, Police, Mayor, and Clerk Treasurer.	3%	4/16/1973	Ordinance 494
Boonville, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$50,345	General Fund	Police and general expenses	5%	10/13/04	Ordinance 2004-24
Wide Open West	State	$9,751				12/19/05	Ordinance 2005-11
Bourbon, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$25	Cable TV Franchise	Property upkeep	$25	4/25/23	Amendment to lease per attorney Mark Wagner
Brazil, City of							
Sparklight	State	$25,548	General Fund	Operating expenses	5%	11/9/93	Ordinance 12-1993
Bremen, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$19,480	General Fund	Funding utilized in service to 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	$14,825			3%	3/18/04	A franchise agreement
Brooklyn, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$2,637	General Fund	Public safety			
Brookston, Town of							
Comcast	State	$7,192	General Fund	A variety of expenses through the year.	2%	1/13/75	Ordinance 75-1
Brownsburg, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$64,342	1101.639 Video; 1101.640 TV		5%	2/10/1994	Ordinance 93-54
Comcast	State	$114,689					
Brownstown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$19,903	General Fund	Supports law enforcement services	3%	9/14/1981	Ordinance #2000-4
Bruceville, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$1,743	General - Cable TV Franchise Fee	Supplements general fund expenditures	5%	7/14/98	Contract
Burlington, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$816	General Fund: Revenue Name - Cable TV Franchise	Aids in maintaining alleyways and curbs to ensure access to cable lines.	2%	4/16/01	Ordinances 85-1 A & Renewal Ordinance 2-2001
Burns Harbor, Town of							
Comcast	State	$28,359	General Fund	Expenditures that pertain to the maintenance and policing of the public right-of-way property.	5%	4/11/07	Ordinance 200-2007
Butler, City of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Cambridge City, Town of							
Comcast	State	$32,276	General Fund	Funds used to support the payroll fund, police and fire department fuel, the fire station, police vehicles, parks repairs, and general maintenance.	5%	9/22/80	Agreement between town and Comcast
New Lisbon Broadband	State	$36					
Camden, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$1,278		Maintain the rights-of-way that cable lines run through.	2%	Sep-84	Local agreement
Campbellsburg, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$784					
Carbon, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$908	General Fund	Funds used to pay town bills.	5%	4/5/82	Ordinance
Carthage, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,579	General Fund	Used to buy town insurance, supplies/tools for police, and other items deemed appropriate by the state board of accounts.			

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Cedar Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	$169,214	General Fund	Insurance, streetlights, and streetlight maintenance	5%	11/26/02	Lake County CATV Consortium
Chalmers, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,429	Cable Franchise Fee	Funds not used	2%	3/3/76	
Chandler, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$12,749	General Fund	General town operating expenses	5%	9/19/05	Ordinance 2005-10
Astound	State	$5,681					
Chesterfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	$15,345		Used to maintain police salaries, training and necessary equipment to ensure officers are safe as well as residents.	5%	1983	Ordinance 111.11
SBC	State	$3,001					
Chesterton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$182,731			5%	8/14/95	Ordinance 95-1
Chrisney, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Cicero, Town of							
Comcast	State	$34,376	General Fund				By resolution 1-17-95-A
Clark County							
Charter Communications	State	$224,239			3%		
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$3,777					
Clay County							
Sparklight	State	$21,270	County General - Franchise Fees	County general fund operating costs.	5%		
Clayton, Town of							
Tax Connex	State	$8,427	Cable TV Franchise Fees	Miscellaneous expenses for maintaining all aspects of town government.	3%	12/31/13	Ordinance #1-1985
Sparklight	State	$2,173					
Clermont, Town of							
Comcast	State	$18,519	General Fund	Expenses include employee and councilor salaries, office supplies, building utility costs, and professional service support.	5%	3/9/95	Ordinance 217
Cloverdale, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Coatesville, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$121	General Fund	This money is used to keep property taxes down.			
Colfax Civil Town							
TDS	State	$4,794	General Fund	The revenue received is to provide essential services to the town.	3%	1/23/84	Ordinance 84-2
Columbia City, City of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$27,021	General Fund	Operating expenses	5%	6/17/11	Agreement
Columbus, City of							
Comcast	State	$257,549	General Fund	General government operation	5%	10/19/93	Ordinance No. 44, 1993
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$51,751					
Connersville, City of							
Comcast	State	$130,098	Cable Education Fund	Local education and government access cable channel	5%	6/16/97	Ordinance 3586
Metronet	State	$33,903					
Converse, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Corydon, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$67,323	General Fund	Funds used to pay internet and cell phone charges.			
Covington, City of							
Sparklight	State	$7,175	Electric Fund	Pole maintenance	5%	Nov-93	Ordinance #93-15
Crawfordsville, City of							
Comcast	State	$39,789			3%	10/11/05	Ordinance 26-2005
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$8,057				Dec-09	Letter of agreement
Metro FiberNet	State	$52,392				3/10/14	Ordinance 12-2014
Cromwell, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$524	General Fund	Revenue is used to help offset declining tax revenues.	3%		
Crothersville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$10,890	General Fund		5%		Ordinance 1982-2
Crown Point, City of							
Comcast	State	$413,440	General Fund	Supports public safety and legal fees			
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$69,865					
Culver, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$8,283	General Fund	Funds support the fire department, emergency medical services, police, and the clerk's office.			
Dale, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Daleville, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$1,518	Misc. Revenue	General operating	5%	9/12/83	Ordinance 83-4

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Danville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$46,448	General Fund	General operating			
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$10,560					
Darlington Electric Utility	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Darmstadt, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$16,796	General Fund	General operating			
Dayton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$6,411	Cable Franchise Fees, General Reimbursements	Used for ADA	3%	11/1/93	FCC rates & regulations
Mulberry Telecommunications	State	$97					
Dearborn County							
Altafiber	State	$37,388	County General	General government expenditures	3%		Ordinance
Comcast	State	$51,249					
Great Plains Communications	State	$23,462					
Decatur, City of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$16,231	General Fund	General governmental purposes	3%	5/20/14	Ordinance #2014-3
Benton County Cable	State	$285					
DeKalb County Government	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Delphi, City of							
Sparklight	State	$9,199	General Fund	Miscellaneous expenses of general operation	5%	1967	Per ordinance and amendments
Dublin, Town of							
Comcast	State	$7,567	General Fund	Police, fire and parks	5%	11/14/95	Ordinance
New Lisbon Broadband	State	$44					
Dubois County							
Charter Communications	State	$9,632	County General	General operations	3%	4/4/16	Ordinance
PSC	State	$1,009					
Dugger, Town of							
Skybeam	Local	$2,220	General Fund	None expended		11/1/10	Ordinance
Dune Acres, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,232	General Fund	General government expenses			
Dunkirk, City of							
Comcast	State	$15,000	General Fund	Used for repairs, maintenance, supplies, equipment servicing, insurance, printing and advertising, and utility payments.			
Dyer, Town of							
Comcast	State	$234,771			5%	4/11/00	Ordinance 2000-5
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$41,372					
East Chicago, City of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$15,329	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	Funds the public safety budget 2023 - $18, 515, 500	5%	7/13/04	Ordinance No. 03-0025
Comcast	State	$120,211					
East Germantown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,201	General	Ordinary day-to-day expenses			
Eaton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,423	General	Maintenance of easements and alleys (gravel, mowing, etc.)	5%	12/15/77	Ordinance 4-77
Economy, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Edinburgh, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$10,062	General and Electric	Funds used to offset property tax charges.	2%	12/26/79	Ordinance 1979-24
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$347					
Edwardsport, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$980					
Ellettsville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$26,821	General Fund - Cable Television Receipts	Police and fire protection; Planning and administrative services	5%	7/2/10	Ordinance 10-11
Elwood, City of							
Comcast	State	$37,679	General Fund	The franchise fees are calculated into the city's overall miscellaneous revenue to make our budget in the general fund balanced. We pay police, fire, and many other departments.	5%	1/8/85	#1605
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$3,912					
Etna Green, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,635	General Fund	Funds used for municipal expenses.			
Evansville, City of							
Spectrum	State	$754,312	General Fund	City's general fund is used for operational expenses.	5%	9/9/98	Ordinance G-98-35
Astound	State	$190,478				8/26/98	Ordinance G-98-30
Fairland, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Ferdinand, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Fishers, City of							
Comcast	State	$324,312	General Fund	The funds cover basic operation expenses for the city of Fishers.	5%	2/21/11	Resolution No. R022111
Charter Communications	State	$17,727					
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$102,429					
Metronet	State	$39,178					
Ninestar Connect	State	$211					
Flora, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$3,615	Town of Flora - 60%; Flora Electric - 40%				
Fort Branch, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$4,692	General, A Franchise Fee Revenue Account	The fees are put into the general operating fund which supports the police department and public safety.			
Astound	State	$949					
Fort Wayne, City of							
Comcast	State	$1,435,098	General Fund; Cable Fund	General funds are for general operations of the city. Cable funds are for local cable access providers and content producers.	5%	11/14/95	Local Ordinance G-24-25
Frontier	State	$372,924				7/20/95	Master Agreement
Fortville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$17,243	General - Cable TV Franchise				
Fowler, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Fowlerton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,082	General Fund	Updates to town office equipment			
Francesville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$589	General Fund	Used on office supplies, repair, maintenance, supplies, equipment servicing, vehicle insurance and fuel, building insurance, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.			
CTI Towers	State	$300					
Franklin, City of							
Comcast	State	$93,508	General Fund	Used for public safety	3%	8/25/03	Council ordinance 03-15
Metronet	State	$70,493			5%	8/25/03	Council ordinance 03-15
Fremont, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$2,036					
French Lick, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$2,991	General - Cable TV Franchise	General miscellaneous purposes	3%	10/17/88	Unable to find
Fulton, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Georgetown, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$42,733	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	General town expenses	3%	1/5/81	Ordinance G-90-1, G-00-05
Gibson County							
Sparklight	State	$2,151	General Fund				
Charter Communications	State	$9,109					
Gosport, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,358	General Fund	Partly used to pay for dumpsters for town-wide clean up.		established in 1970s	
Grabill, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$3,099	General Fund	The funds support the Clerk's office with supplies, repair, maintenance, and service on equipment.			
Greencastle, City of							
Comcast	State	$42,343	Cable Franchise Fee	Funds received are important and necessary for the continued operations of the city.	5%	2/22/12	IC 8-1-34-24.5(b)
Metronet	State	$44,152					
Greendale, City of							
Comcast	State	$15,752	General Fund		3%	3/5/96	Contract / Agreement
Greenfield, City of							
Comcast	State	$157,923	Info Tech Franchise Fees	Used to fund our information technology department.	5%	5/23/85	Ordinance 1985-10
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$33,741					
Greensboro, Town of							
Comcast	State	$357	General Fund	Internet costs and miscellaneous expenses			
Greensburg, City of							
Comcast	State	$72,819	General Fund	No appropriation			
Great Plains Communications	State	$45,267					
Griffith, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$33,714	General Fund	To increase revenue in the general fund.			
Comcast	State	$96,140					
Hagerstown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$27,246	General Fund		5%	11/1/93	Ordinance #1-1993

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Hamilton County	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Hammond, City of							
Comcast	State	$636,241	Cable Receipts / General Fund	Operating expenses for general fund	5%	4/14/80	Ord# 4612
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$47,472					
Astound	State	$77,620					
Hancock County							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$15,525	General Fund	General government expenses	3%	5/19/97	Ordinance 1997-5F
Charter Communications	State	$8,995					
Comcast	State	$85,412					
Hanover, Town of							
Metronet	State	$3,692	General Fund	Expenditures include personnel services, supplies and other services and charges.			
Charter Communications	State	$17,358					
Harmony, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$2,646	General - Cable Franchise Fees	General purposes	5%	1/1/2019	Cable co. established
Hartsville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,382	General Fund	General government expenses			
Hebron, Town of							
Comcast	State	$27,354			3%	2/5/2024	Resolution #1982-7
Highland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$270,809	General Fund	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.	5%	3/27/2000	Ordinance 1136
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$65,632					
Hobart, City of							
Comcast	State	$369,760	General Fund / Corporate Account	General city services to residents including police, fire, sanitation and other services.			
Huntingburg, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$47,210	General Fund	Police protection, fire department services, safety, and general administration - property tax replacement	5%	12/6/06	State terminated local agreements 12/6/06
Huntertown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$32,706	General Fund	General expenses	5%	12/7/1998	Ordinance 98-012
Frontier	State	$8,757					
Huntington, City of							
Metronet	State	$41,103					
Comcast	State	$35,277					
Huntington County							
Comcast	State	$33,025	General Fund	Operating expenses	5%	12/2/1985	Ordinance
Citizens Telephone	State	$8,034					
Metronet	State	$9,088					
Indianapolis, City-County of							
Charter Communications	State	$1,400,249	Cable TV Franchise Fee	Partly used by City-County for public cable-related purposes and programming. The balance of funds is used to off-set other City-County non-cable-related operating expenses.	5%	7/1/06	Municipal Code 285-107
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$1,307,794					
Comcast	State	$4,021,163					
Ingalls, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$5,818	General Fund	The funds received are used to support public safety.			
Jasonville, City of							
Sparklight	State	$2,003	General Fund; Cable TV Franchise		5%	3/16/82	Ordinance 1981-4
Jasper County	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Jasper, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$149,623	General Fund	Operating expenses of government, police, fire, and street departments.	5%	6/7/03	Ordinance 2003-25
Johnson County							
Metronet	State	$40,415	General Fund	Supports the county budget	5%	7/8/2013	Ordinance 2013-09 (Amended 95-22)
Comcast	State	$342,075					
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$51,089					
Kendallville, City of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$33,237	Cable TV Franchise Fee	Operation of general fund	5%	8/17/99	Resolution #793
Kentland, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$5,477	Cable TV Franchise Fee				
Kingman, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Kingsbury, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,611	General Fund	Used on office supplies, repair, maintenance, equipment servicing, vehicle and fuel insurance, and building insurance and improvements.			
Kirklin, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone	State	$362	General Fund	Used on office supplies, repair, maintenance, equipment servicing, vehicle and fuel insurance, and building insurance and improvements.			

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Knightstown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$37,117	Electric Fund (Operating) Utility				
Knox, City of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$9,945	General Fund				
Kosciusko County							
Comcast	State	$39,083	General Fund	Funds support the State-approved general fund budget.			
Mediacom Indiana	State	$23,462					
Kouts, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$8,957	General - Franchise Fees		5%	6/20/05	Ordinance 2005-6
LaCrosse, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$452	General Fund	Funds used to pay the Mediacom invoice for Internet services.	3%	10/8/08	Section 4-1-17 of LaCrosse Municipal Code
LaFontaine, Town of							
Metronet	State	$2,777	General Fund	Miscellaneous			
LaGrange County							
Comcast	State	$2,964					
Mediacom Indiana	State	$10,193					
LaGrange, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$3,177					
Lagro, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Lake Station, City of							
Comcast	State	$98,699	General - Cable TV Franchise Fee	General budget for 2023			
Lakeville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$2,811	General - Cable Franchise Fees	General town expenses	3%	8/4/86	Ordinance 1986-3
Lake County							
Comcast	State	$102,655					
Mediacom Indiana	State	$1,063					
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$36,145					
Lanesville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$26,914	General - Franchise Fee Receipts	Supplies, maintenance, vehicle	5%	3/30/99	Negotiation and Agreement
LaPorte County							
Comcast	State	$417,689	General Fund - Franchise Fees Account	Funds used to pay Alco TV-Access LP which is the video provider for county public meetings.			
La Porte, City of							
Comcast	State	$222,556	General - Cable TV Franchise	Utilized for public safety (police and fire)			
Lawrence County							
Comcast	State	$13,542	County General Franchise Fees	County government general expenditures.	3%		Set by State
Lawrenceburg, City of							
Comcast	State	$14,490	Municipal Development Fund (MDF)	The MDF fund is one of our most versatile funds. It allows for a variety of city functions, e.g. charity donations, school systems, events, employee clothing, etc.	3%	4/1/96	Local council vote ORD 4-1996
Lebanon, City of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$10,409	General Fund	Miscellaneous expenses	5%	8/9/93	Ordinance 83-15
Comcast	State	$92,051					
Metronet	State	$50,939					
Leesburg, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$2,675	General Fund	Paying town expenses			
Leo-Cedarville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$3,948	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	Fees received were used in support of general fund appropriations.	5%		
Liberty, Town of							
Great Plains Communications	State	$11,879	General Fund	Funds used to provide services to town residents.			
Ligonier, City of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$6,655	General Fund	Revenue is used to supplement tax revenue for the general fund.	3%	8/9/99	Resolution #08-08-99
LIG TV	State	$2,302					
Linden, Town of							
TDS	State	$2,743	General Fund	General fund-budgeted expenses			
Mulberry Telecommunications	State	$948					
Lizton, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$906	General Fund	Provide miscellaneous revenue to support the general fund.			
Logansport, City of							
Comcast	State	$143,463	General Fund	General fund expenses	5%	12/22/03	Ordinance 2003-28

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Long Beach, Town of							
Comcast	State	$31,544	General Fund	General expenses	3%	3/8/82	Ordinance# 8203
Lowell, Town of							
Comcast	State	$139,247	General Fund	General government expenses			
Lyons, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,280	General Cable TV	No money was spent from this fund.	3%	10/12/99	Ordinance 1999-2
Madison, City of							
Metronet	State	$76,766	General Fund	Public safety, police and fire equipment	5%	3/15/05	Franchise agreement, subsequently moved to State of Indiana
Charter Communications	State	$63,334					
Marengo, Civil Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Markleville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,771	Cable Franchise Fund	Utilized for trash removal of local homeowner for ordinance violation.	3%	10/23/01	Ordinance 2001-1
Marshall County							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$518	General Fund Cable TV Fees	General operating expenses of the county.	3%	2/9/24	Ordinance 1999-2
Martinsville, City of							
Comcast	State	$84,911	General Fund	Various supplies, operating expenses and capital purchases			
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$19,184					
Precision Data Solutions	State	$2,400					
McCordsville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$1,737	General Fund	Used or spent for purposes allowed by the State Board of Accounts relative to the general fund.	3%	Various	Contract
Comcast	State	$3,465					
Mecca, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$572	General Fund	Used to pay expenses for public safety.			
Medaryville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$348	General Fund				
Merrillville, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$13,700			3%		
Comcast	State	$425,926			5%		
Michiana Shores, Town of							
Comcast	State	$9,767					
Middlebury, Town of							
Comcast	State	$27,342	General Fund	Expenses incurred by the Town of Middlebury.			
Middletown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$13,463	General Fund	General purposes	5%	7/18/97	Franchise agreement
Milan, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,095	General Fund	Used to fund purchase of equipment for public safety.	3%		
Milford, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$1,276	General Fund	General fund purposes			
Millersburg, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Modoc, Town of							
Comcast	State	$969	General Fund	No	3%	8/16/88	
Monon, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,029	General Fund	TV cable	2%	5/3/88	Agreement (Resolution) with Town Council
Monroe City, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$1,828	General Fund	General operating expenses	3%	4/6/11	Agreement
Monroeville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$2,191	General Fund	Funds used to support the general fund for its intents and purposes.			
Monrovia, Town of							
Endeavor	State	$503	General Fund - Cable Franchise	No specific purpose			
Sparklight	State	$160					
Montezuma, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$1,102			5%	Jan-13	Per Contract / Ordinance
Montgomery County							
Metro FiberNet	State	$26,101	County General Fund	County general budget	2%	1/1/05	Resolution 3-2014
Monticello, City of							
Comcast	State	$38,993	Fund #2275 Sidewalk & Curb	Funds used for annual sidewalk and curb maintenance based upon the Street Superintendent's list of targeted areas for maintenance and repair provided to the Mayor and considered by the city council.	5%	Nov-05	State-issued
Mooreland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$794	General Fund	Funds used to pay utilities for the town.			

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Moores Hill, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,459	Revenue #1101640, General Cable TV Franchise	Funds were not spent.	3%	11/6/2000	Franchise contract
Mooresville, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$15,571	General Fund	Reported as a revenue source for the purpose of funding the town's general fund budget.			
Comcast	State	$57,060					
Morgan County							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$34,076	General Fund	Revenue for funding the general fund.			
Endeavor	State	$9,797					
Comcast	State	$67,876					
Sparklight	State	$4,164					
Morocco, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Mount Summit, Town of							
Comcast	State	$724	General Fund	Daily operations	2%	2007	
Munster, Town of							
Comcast	State	$297,108	Fund 2547 Technology	Funds used in 2023 to support all technology personnel, equipment, software, and maintenance of said equipment and software.	5%	12/20/82	Ordinance #727
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$59,042					
Nappanee, Civil City of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$12,633	General Fund - TV Cable Franchise Fees		3%	6/20/00	Ordinance
Nashville, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$4,881	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	$31,359	General Fund	Used on general operating expenses such as salaries, employee benefits, supplies, contract services and capital assets.		1/3/77	
Charter Communications	State	$219,437				11/16/89	
New Carlisle, Town of							
Comcast	State	$12,093	General Fund	Used as a source of funding for support of departments within the general fund, such as staffing, supplies and equipment	4%	10/27/97	Ordinance #949
New Chicago, Town of							
Comcast	State	$14,875	General Fund	General town expenses			
New Harmony, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$1,459	General Fund	Police and fire protection			
New Haven, City of							
Comcast	State	$83,135	General Fund	This money supports our emergency services such as police, fire, EMS, and the dispatch center.	5%	6/24/97	Ordinance G-97-07
Frontier	State	$26,645				1/8/12	Ordinance G-12-15
New Palestine, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$7,666	General Fund	Utilities, insurance on buildings and town vehicles, office supplies, janitorial services, etc.	5%	7/19/20	Original Ordinance 101983
Comcast	State	$9,887			3%	10/19/83	101983
New Pekin, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$5,426		Police equipment, park security, and update/maintenance projects as needed	5%	10/19/99	Resolution #1999-06
New Richmond, Town of							
TDS	State	$1,603	General Fund	Used in the general operating fund.	5%		Original not found, but a new one is being drafted for 2024.
Mulberry Telecommunications	State	$72					
New Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$15,041	General Fund	General fund budget used of fund office supplies, repair, maintenance, equipment servicing, insurance, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.	3%	12/2/03	Ordinance 1070, approved by Johnson County RDC
Metronet	State	$6,583			5%		
Newberry, Town of							
Wispan	State	$891	General Fund	The general fund pays bills such as utilities and supplies.			Rate determined by Wispan
Newburgh, Town of							
Astound	State	$22,520	General Fund	Used for any general fund expenditures.	5%	11/10/93	Ordinance 1993-12
North Liberty, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$4,149	General Fund	Added to the general fund to support public safety expenses, street lights, town hall expenses, and wages and benefits.	3%	7/30/81	Ordinance 1981-5
North Manchester, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$2,724	Sidewalk Replacement Fund	Video franchise fees are used to subsidize the replacement of residential sidewalks. Homeowners apply for 50% grant towards the cost of new sidewalks in front of their home.	3%	10/1/03	Franchise agreement
Metronet	State	$25,506					

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
North Webster, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$6,737	General Fund	General expenses	3%	12/22/81	Ordinance 81-4
Ohio County							
Comcast	State	$934	County General	Balance remains in county general fund.			
Orange County							
Sparklight	State	$181	General Fund	General government expenses			
Orestes, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,504	General Fund	Normal government functions: salaries, utilities, equipment, office supplies, insurance	5%	11/10/87	Ordinance #1479
Orland, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Orleans, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$57	General - Cable TV Franchise	Franchise fees not spent during calendar year 2023.			
Osceola, Town of							
Comcast	State	$13,217	General Fund	The franchise fees are help pay for telephone, internet and miscellaneous communication.	3%	11/5/01	Per agreement signed by Town Council.
Osgood, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,565			3%	1/25/22	By way of resolution
Ossian, Town of							
Comcast	State	$9,391	Cable TV Franchise Fees	General expenses			
Owensville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$11,605	General Cable TV Franchise		5%	5/26/05	Ordinance #2005-2
Oxford, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Palmyra, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$5,457					
Paoli, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$216	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	The fees are to be used for the next budget year to help fund our budget for public safety and other town needs.	$1 / subscriber	9/4/96	Contract passed at Town Council, documented in minutes.
Patoka, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$2,423	General Fund	General operations	3%		Franchise agreement
Pendleton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$65,523	General Fund	Operating expenses in the general fund	5%	8/31/98	Resolution #1998-16
Peru, City of							
Comcast	State	$61,000	75% - General Fund Cable TV Franchise; 25% Cable TV Franchise	Upgrade audio-visual equipment in the city council chambers to assist in providing video recordings of city council and various other public meetings for public viewing via YouTube or local cable channel.	5%	12/2/1985	Ordinance 51-1985
Pittsboro, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$17,871	General Fund / Cable TV Franchise	General operations of the municipality	3%	10/27/94	Resolution 94-7
TDS	State	$6,212					
Plainfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	$71,706	Cable TV Franchise, General Fund	Maintenance and improvements of rights-of-way		2/28/94	Ordinance 07-1994
Charter Communications	State	$16,348					
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$69,993					
Plymouth, City of							
Comcast	State	$26,198	General Fund	Funds used to help offset property taxes and support departments in the general fund, including police and fire.	3%	9/24/90	Public hearing
Poneto, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$97					
Porter, Town of							
Comcast	State	$71,830	General Fund	Funds used for any legal service.	5%	9/26/95	Ordinance 95-13
Portland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$47,865	General Fund	Expenditures are used for repairs, maintenance, supplies, equipment servicing, insurance, building expenses, printing and advertising, and utility payments.			
Community Fiber Solutions	State	$218					
Pottawattomie Park, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,588	General Fund				
Prince's Lakes, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$5,389	General Fund	Franchise fees to assist in the payment of general expenses.	5%		
Princeton, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$110,721	General Fund	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	5%	4/23/15	Ordinances #1966-15, #1964-4, #1998-5, #2001-2

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Pulaski County	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Randolph County							
Charter Communications	State	$2,917	County General Fund	County general expenses			
Comcast	State	$2,007					
New Lisbon Broadband	State	$11					
Redkey, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,408	General Cable TV				
Remington, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,915	General Fund	General government expenses			
Rensselaer, City of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Reynolds, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,609	General Fund	Funds used for building repairs.			
Richmond, City of							
Comcast	State	$421,962	Franchise Fees	Forty percent is used toward Whitewater Cable Television with the remainder used toward infrastructure.	5%	1/7/93	Contract with Comcast
Ripley County							
Comcast	State	$202	County General		3%	9/18/89	Ordinance
Great Plains Communications	State	$35,713					
Rising Sun, City of							
Comcast	State	$8,865	General Fund	General government and public safety expenses	3%	2/3/94	Ordinance
Roachdale, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Roanoke, Town of							
Metronet	State	$3,111	General Fund	General expenses	5%	Feb-15	
Comcast	State	$5,126					
Rochester, City of							
RTC Communications	State	$19,969	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	$13,931					
Rocky Ripple, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Rome City, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$6,286	General Fund	General supplies and utilities	3%	Aug-06	Franchise agreement
Rosedale, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$401	Cable TV Licenses	General purposes	5%		State Rate
Rossville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,581	General Fund	Funds used as revenue for the 2023 general fund budget.			
Royal Center, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Rushville, City of							
Comcast	State	$28,680	General Fund / Cable TV Franchise	Funds are used for broadband-related expenditures, government programming, and education.	3%	5/25/05	Agreement
Russiaville, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Salamonia, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Salem, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$27,482	General Fund	Operation of city services, such as fire, police, and other services.	3%	5/5/80	Ordinance #392
Saltillo, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$137					
Sandborn, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$614	General Cable TV Franchise	General expenses			
Santa Claus, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Saratoga, Town of							
Comcast	State	$639	General Fund	No specific expenditure.			
Schererville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$395,167	Cable TV Fund	Promotion of local government in the town as well as for repairs to streets, alleys, and ditches.	5%	11/10/93	Ordinance 1258
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$67,109				3/5/99	Ordinance 1258A
Schneider, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$1,142	General Fund	Governmental activities	3%	2009	Ordinance #1989
Seelyville, Town of							
Spectrum	State	$1,611	General Fund	General expenses	4%	9/9/03	Ordinance 2003-01
Selma, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$478	General Fund	To help offset the cost of public safety.	5%	1998	Ordinance
Seymour, City of							
Comcast	State	$30,599	General Fund	Normal government operations	3%	11/13/89	Ordinance #26, 1989
Metronet	State	$79,438					
Shadeland, Town of							
TDS	State	$290	General Fund	Used according to statutory expenditures			

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Shamrock Lakes, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,026	General Fund	Funds used for general business.	5%	3/28/89	Ordinance 89-1
Sharpsville, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Shelburn, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$1,506	General Fund	Operating costs			
Sheridan, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone	State	$1,573	Cable TV Franchise	No specific purpose other than miscellaneous expenses	3%	7/9/80	Ordinance 1980-1
Shirley, Town of							
Comcast	State	$6,368	General - Cable TV Franchise	Funds used on office supplies, repair, maintenance, supplies, equipment servicing, vehicle insurance and fuel, building insurance, utility payments, and improvements to buildings.			
Shoals, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$1,416	General Fund	General expenditures allowed by state statute			
Silver Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,201	General Fund	General fund expenditures are used to fund police and fire wages, equipment and supplies, as well as town supplies, equipment, contractual services, maintenance, transportation, insurance expenses and any other use as approved by the State Board of Accounts and by the Department of Local Government and Finance.	5%	10/4/98	Ordinance 98-10-04
South Bend, City of							
Comcast	State	$578,718	General Fund	Spent for general fund expenditures, such as general government, police, and fire department activities.	5%	1/1/09	Franchise Law
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$115,066				10/19/1998	Local agreement
Speedway, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$33,261	General Fund / TV Franchise Fees	Speedway cable network - operations, equipment, etc.	5%	7/1/94	Ordinance 834
Comcast	State	$76,845					
Spiceland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,764	Operating Fund	General maintenance	3%	8/8/83	Ordinance
Spring Lake, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$279	General Fund	Funds used for general maintenance and services.	3%	1/1/23	Holder generated
Comcast	State	$4,854					
Stilesville, Town of							
TDS	State	$2,929	General Fund	Funds used toward current invoices and bills received the same month.			
Stinesville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,036	General Fund	Funds used to help pay the basic needs and expenses to run a town.	5%	5/6/15	Ordinance #2014-5
Straughn, Town of							
Comcast	State	$560	General Fund	To help fund the general fund budget			
New Lisbon Broadband	State	$11					
Sullivan, City of							
Comcast	State	$15,897	General Fund Cable TV	Funds were used or spent from the general fund.			
Sulphur Springs, Town of							
Comcast	State	$742	General Fund	Miscellaneous expenses	2%	4/12/05	Franchise Grant
Switz City, Town of							
Comcast	State	$394	General Fund		3%	10/1/01	Resolution No. 20021-03
Switzerland County	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Syracuse, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$8,348	General Fund	General governmental expenses			
Tell City, City of							
Comcast	State	$26,604	General Fund	General fund expenses			
Tennyson, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Terre Haute, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$218,914	General Fund	Not applicable	5%	2/6/06	Special Ordinance #72, 1983
Sparklight	State	$3,172					
Thorntown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$492	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.			
Metronet	State	$2,436					
Tipton, City of							
TDS	State	$23,710	General Fund	Funds are receipted into the city general operating fund.	5%	8/12/02	Addendum to Franchise Agreement of 1987
Comcast	State	$38,159				8/8/15	44614-VSP-01
Ulen, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,148	General Fund	Funds used for general operating expenses	5%	2012	Legacy agreement

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Union City, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$20,788	General Fund	Vision Corner, Inc., a non-profit operating the public access TV franchise as a PEG station televising public meetings.	3%	8/16/90	Ordinance 90-10
Uniondale, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$155	General Fund	General funds			
Utica, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$7,134	General Fund	All monies were used for general fund expenditures.	3%	3/11/2008	Resolution 2008-01
Valparaiso, City of							
Comcast	State	$395,125	General Fund - Cable TV	Operating expenses	5%	12/2/92	Ordinance #50
Vanderburgh County							
Spectrum	State	$469,067			5%		State-issued franchise agreement
Astound	State	$90,142					
Veedersburg, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$2,027			2%	1/19/82	Ordinance #02-82
Vincennes, City of							
Metronet	State	$73,640	General Funds - Cable Franchise Fees Account		5%		State-issued
Sparklight	State	$45,038					
Vevay, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$4,883	General Fund	General fund expenses per budget.	3%		Franchise agreement
Wabash, City of							
Comcast	State	$58,369	General - Cable T.V.	General expenses	5%		Ordinance
Wakarusa, Town of							
Comcast	State	$9,015	General Fund	Added to operating cash	3%	5/5/97	Franchise contract
Walkerton, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$4,449	General Fund	Wages, benefits, supplies and any necessary items needed for repairs and maintenance of poles	3%	8/8/96	Signed agreement
Walton, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Wanatah, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$1,220	General Fund - Cable Franchise Fee	All fees are deposited into the general fund and used for accounts payable.	3%	8/8/96	Council approval
Warren County	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Warsaw, City of							
Comcast	State	$51,318	General Fund	Maintenance and improvements to sidewalks and curbing	3%	Dec. 1999, June 2006	Ordinance 99-12-2 / State Agreement
Mediacom Indiana	State	$1,060				Aug. 2013	State Agreement
Washington, City of							
Sparklight	State	$30,461	General Fund	General expenses of the city	5%	11/1/2018	
Washington County							
Charter Communications	State	$5,073	General Fund	Any general fund use	3%	Jun-84	Ordinance 1984-1B, 1984-C1
Wayne County							
Comcast	State	$29,234	County General	Funds help support public access TV station WCTV as well as supports the balance of the general fund for maintenance of the infrastructure used by cable company.	4%	Mar-04	Negotiated as part of revenue
New Lisbon Broadband	State	$1,549			5%	Oct-16	Contact with Commissioners office
Wells County							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$1,357	General Fund - Cable Fees	General county business	3%	1/16/24	Follow the regulations of the FCC
Comcast	State	$3,201					
Citizens Telephone	State	$490					
West Baden Springs, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$1,789			3%	5/21/1981	Ordinance 1981-1
West College Corner, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$4,788			3%	2023	Franchise Fee Base
West Harrison, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$1,233	General Fund	Spent within the general fund	3%		
West Lafayette, City of							
Metronet	State	$26,906	General Fund	City operations including services for maintenance of rights-of-way, city administration, and public safety (police and fire).	3%	2/6/96	Ordinance #34-95
Comcast	State	$79,209					
Mulberry Telecommunications	State	$26,951					
Crown Castle Fiber	Local	$3,006					

Video Franchise Fee Report *(continued)*

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local / state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Westfield, City of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$6,713	General Cable Franchise Fee		5%	5/14/10	Ordinance 07-13
Metronet	State	$62,657					
Charter Communications	State	$24,748					
Comcast	State	$131,146					
Westport, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,354			3%	6/9/97	Contract with Town Council
Westville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$972	General Fund	Funds support the general fund, including police department, fire department, contracts, and salaries.			
ACME Communications	State	$72					
Wheatfield, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$513	General Fund	General government expenses			
Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$18,711	General Fund	General expenses to run local government	3%	1981	Ordinance 81-1
Metronet	State	$8,788			5%	2006	Indiana Communications Act
Whiting, City of							
Comcast	State	$33,250	General Civil City	General operating expenses for the civil city	5%	1/4/00	Based on maximum amount as allowed by law.
Whitley County							
Mediacom Indiana	State	$3,589	Cable Fees	General county business	3%	2/5/2024	Follow the regulations of the FCC
Comcast	State	$412					
Wilkinson, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,162	General Fund				
Williams Creek, Town of							
Comcast	State	$8,225	General Funds	Operating expenses			
Winamac, Town of	**No Franchise Fee Collected**						
Winchester, Town of							
Comcast	State	$34,121	General Fund	Technology	5%	3/20/00	2000-2
New Lisbon Broadband	State	$35					
Wingate, Town of							
Tax Connex	State	$2,088	General Fund	Funds are used to purchase office supplies, town repair, maintenance, supplies, equipment servicing, building insurance, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.			
Wolcott, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,175	General Fund				
Woodburn, City of							
Comcast	State	$3,523	General Fund	General operations	3%	1/1/06	State franchise agreement
Woodlawn Heights, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$367	General Operating Account	Public safety expenses			
Yorktown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$67,894	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	Offsets the cost of police department expenses	3%	1997	Ordinance
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$4,041			5%	1997	Ordinance
Zionsville, Town of							
TDS	State	$15,934	General Fund	Any legal purposes for general fund cash reserves	3%	4/5/1983	Ordinance 82-03
AT&T/DirecTV	State	$13,136					
Metronet	State	$12,967					
Charter Communications	State	$39,243					
						Total Fees Collected	**$27,196,908**

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