Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

INDIANA UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

WELCOME

Dear Governor Holcomb and Members of the Indiana General Assembly,

Eric Holcomb
Governor of Indiana

Suzanne Crouch
Lt. Governor

We are proud to present the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission's (Commission's) Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2022. We are excited to share with you the work of the Commission over the past year.

It is clear that Indiana's utility landscape is changing in profound ways, and the Commission is managing that transition for both the short- and long-term. We are closely evaluating emerging trends and innovations, adapting to legislative updates made at the state and federal levels, and working with stakeholders to discuss the effects of this transition.

Our work continues to focus on reliability — in the last year, we hosted reliability forums to hear from the large jurisdictional utilities and the two regional transmission organizations serving Indiana on their preparations for the winter and summer peaks of electricity demand. We hosted a small gas forum on cybersecurity to learn more about these utilities' preparedness practices and are looking forward to connecting with other utility industries later this fall. And our team continues to review integrated resource plans as utilities plan for the future.

As Indiana policymakers continue to thoughtfully navigate the transition with the fourth year of the 21st Century Energy Policy Task Force guiding the way, lifting up opportunities and identifying challenges, the Commission and its staff stand dedicated and ready to be a resource wherever possible.

Thank you for your service to our great state, and please know the Commission is always open to you.

Sincerely,

James F. Huston
Chairman

Sarah E. Freeman
Commissioner

Stefanie N. Krevda
Commissioner

David E. Ziegner
Commissioner

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ABOUT THE COMMISSION

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

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

Our Mission

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

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

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

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

The Commission, with its mission and statutory framework as guideposts, adopted objectives for Fiscal Year 2022 that align with the Governor's priorities to take Indiana to the Next Level.

IURC Next Level Priorities

1. **Continued focus on reliability of service to Indiana customers as all utility sectors are faced with transitional challenges.**
2. **Focus on knowledge transfer, succession planning, and professional development.**
3. **Work with stakeholders to determine opportunities to improve procedural efficiencies.**

Regulatory Responsibility

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

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

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

Providing utility services to homes and businesses requires large capital investments, and, to avoid the high costs of unnecessary duplication of infrastructure, utilities in Indiana have generally been granted specific retail service territories, pursuant to state law. In exchange for the utilities receiving exclusive service territories, they are obligated to serve the public safely and reliably without discrimination. To prevent this structure from overcharging customers, the state – through the Commission – regulates rates in a manner that balances 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 resource adequacy responsibility is assigned to the utilities and held accountable by the Commission, particularly in times of transition.

The rate impacts of utility infrastructure investments, in a period of shifting economic dynamics, are resulting in a transitionary period. 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

LEADERSHIP

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 following the retirement of Jim Atterholt. He serves on the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) Committee on Gas and also serves on the Gas Technology Institute's Public Interest Advisory Committee. Before his appointment, Chairman Huston served as chief of staff at the Indiana State Department of Health. During Governor Daniels's administration, he served as executive director of the Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.

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

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

Chairman Huston and his wife Christy have been married 36 years and are the proud parents of four boys: John, Georgetown Law candidate, (wife Lt. Lauren, USN) grandsons Clark and Grant, of Chicago, Ill.; Captain Luke, Army Aerial Artillery Defense (wife Faith), who is based at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; David, (wife Shae), who are Resident Doctors in Greenville, NC; and Joseph, who is at home with mom and dad. The Hustons reside in Brownsburg and are members of Calvary United Methodist Church.

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 December 20, 2021. Commissioner Freeman sits on the Board of Directors of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) and chairs its Subcommittee on Education and Research. She is a member of the NARUC Committee on Telecommunications and represents NARUC members on the Board of Directors for the Universal Service Administrative Company. Freeman also is President of the Organization of MISO States (OMS).

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, and their daughter, Nia Stewart. They are members of Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation.

THE COMMISSIONERS

Stefanie Krevda
Commissioner

Stefanie Krevda was appointed Commissioner by Governor Eric Holcomb on May 21, 2018, and was reappointed on April 8, 2022. She is a member of the NARUC Committee on Water, NARUC Committee on Critical Infrastructure, NARUC Subcommittee on Clean Coal and Carbon Management and participates in the NARUC-DOE Nuclear Energy Partnership. She also represents the Commission on the Organization of PJM States (OPSI). Additionally, Commissioner Krevda leads the Commission's cross-functional internal team focused on cybersecurity and serves on Governor Eric Holcomb's Indiana Executive Council on Cybersecurity. For 10 years, Commissioner Krevda has worked in public service and the non-profit sector. Before her appointment as Commissioner, she served as Executive Director of External Affairs at the Commission.

Prior to her role at the Commission, she served as Chief of Staff and Interim Director at the State Personnel Department, which delivers human resources services to state agencies, collectively serving more than 28,000 employees. She also worked as Special Assistant to the CEO/President at Lumina Foundation and was a legislative and policy gubernatorial aid in the office of Governor Mitch Daniels. She is a 2014 graduate of the Richard G. Lugar Excellence in Public Service Series and a 2011 graduate of the Indiana Leadership Forum.

Commissioner Krevda is a 2009 graduate of Purdue University. She and her husband reside in Zionsville, Indiana, with 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 in March 2019. He serves on the Board of Directors of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (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 former Treasurer of NARUC and a member and former vice-chair of the NARUC Committee on Electricity and is former chair of its Clean Coal and Carbon Sequestration Subcommittee. He is a member of the Mid-America Regulatory Conference.

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE TEAM

Ryan Heater
Chief of Staff

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

Beth Heline
General Counsel

Beth Heline serves as the chief legal advisor to the Commission, as well as the Commission's ethics officer. She manages the Office of General Counsel attorneys and legal assistant, who provide complete legal support for all aspects of the Commission's operations and statutory requirements. Additionally, they conduct legal research on a wide range of issues, participate in matters before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and oversee Commission rulemakings. Heline earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Western Michigan University and a juris doctor from Valparaiso University School of Law. She has served at the Commission for 17 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 17 years.

Technical Operations

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

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

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

Administrative Law Judges

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

Office of General Counsel

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

External Affairs

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

Consumer Affairs Division

Consumer Affairs Division Director Kenya McMillin 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 McMillin earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis and has served the Commission for 21 years.

Energy Division

Energy Division Director Jane Steinhauer leads a team of 12 employees who assist the Commission in regulating the rates and charges of electric utilities, natural gas local distribution companies, and intrastate pipelines. Director Steinhauer earned a Bachelor of Science from Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis and a Master's in Business Administration from Butler University. She has served the Commission for 37 years.

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

Research, Policy, and Planning Division

Research, Policy, and Planning Division Director Dr. Brad Borum leads a team of three chief technical advisors. Dr. Borum earned a Bachelor of Science from Coe College, a Master of Economics, and a PhD in Economics from Michigan State University and has served the Commission for 36 years.

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

Water and Wastewater Division

Water and Wastewater Division Director Curt Gassert leads a team of five analysts who monitor and evaluate regulatory and policy issues affecting the water and wastewater industries. Gassert earned a Bachelor of Science from Indiana University and is a Certified Public Accountant. He has served with the Commission for 16 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 39 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. 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. In addition, the division monitors the federal Lifeline program in Indiana, which provides essential phone service to low-income Hoosiers.

Pipeline Safety Division

Pipeline Safety Division Director Michael Neal leads a team of 13 pipeline professionals with over 200 years of combined experience. Director Neal earned a Bachelor of Science in Business Management from Western Governors University, has 11 years of pipeline experience, and has served the Commission for more than five years. Director Neal serves on the National Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives (NAPSR)'s 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 Neal also serves as chairman of NAPSR's Inspection Question Task Group, which works to ensure inspection questions and guidance cover the totality of state and federal law regarding pipeline safety regulation.

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 or not 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).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

299

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

$1,359,716.91

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

1,071

Pipeline inspection days completed in Calendar Year 2021 to ensure the safety of the intrastate pipeline system

100%

The score the Pipeline Safety Division's gas program received from PHMSA during its annual inspection

$159,057.57

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

10

The number of field hearings held around the state in Fiscal Year 2022

Docketed Cases

During Fiscal Year 2022, 298 new petitions were filed with the Commission. Petitions are given a docket number upon receipt and generally assigned both an administrative law judge and a commissioner, who serve as the presiding officers.

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

For purposes of the graph below, case numbers for 2021-2022 by sector are:

- Electric: 136
- Communications: 46
- Gas and pipeline safety: 84
- Water: 18
- Wastewater: 9
- Water/Wastewater: 5

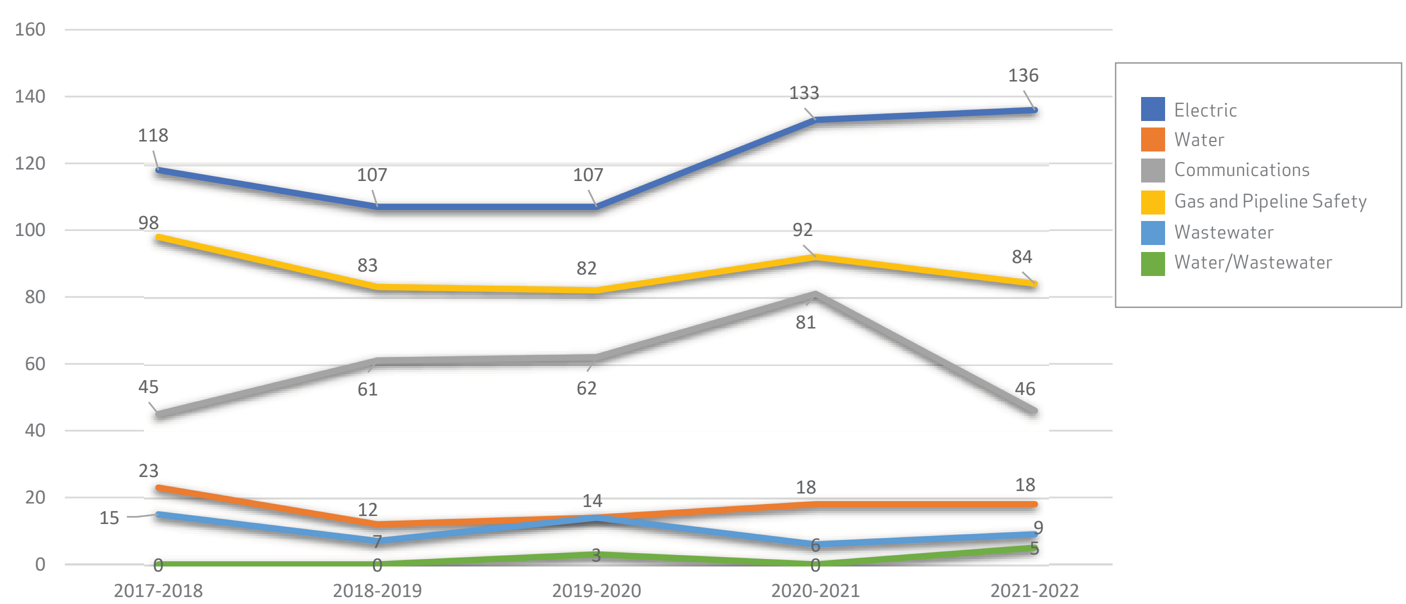
Utility Receipts Tax

This year, the Indiana General Assembly passed House Enrolled Act 1002, which, in part, repealed the utility receipts tax (URT) for all utilities, whether or not they are under the jurisdiction of the Commission. Pursuant to this new law, the Commission requested that all jurisdictional utilities file a rate adjustment with the Commission by May 1, 2022, via the 30-day filing process. This allowed the Commission and interested stakeholders the opportunity to vet the filings prior to approval of rates, which had to be in effect by July 1, 2022. In total, the Commission received 58 filings for rate adjustment regarding the URT.

Agency Bill – House Enrolled Act 1111

House Enrolled Act 1111 was passed in the 2022 legislative session and was the Commission's first agency bill in more than 30 years. The bill included two main parts. The first part condenses and streamlines the Commission's annual reporting requirements into one section of Indiana Code (Ind. Code § 8-1-1-14) and one

PETITIONS FILED BY INDUSTRY (5-YEAR COMPARISON)



annual deadline (October 1), whereas previous reporting requirements were found throughout nine different sections of code and under three different annual reporting deadlines. Additionally, HEA 1111 eliminated two outdated reporting requirements, which will save resources when conducting the annual report process.

The second part of HEA 1111 relates to agency rulemaking authority to address Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) Order 2222. FERC Order 2222 addresses the role distributed energy resources (DERs) and DER aggregators will play in the modern energy wholesale marketplace. HEA 1111 grants the Commission rulemaking authority to condition how the regional transmission operators' (RTOs') tariffs related to FERC Order 2222 will be implemented in Indiana. Additionally, HEA 1111 grants the Commission emergency rulemaking authority as an additional tool in case one of the RTOs is ready to implement its FERC Order 2222 tariff sooner than expected. While the expectation is that the emergency rulemaking authority may not be needed, this bill allows the Commission to be prepared. All Commission rules, including emergency rules, go through an open, transparent, stakeholder process before being adopted by the Commission.

HEA 1520 Report

In 2021, the Indiana General Assembly passed House Enrolled Act 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 in 2022 begin to provide an annual report to the Governor and interim study committee.

The Commission received the required information from the utilities and in the report, the Commission ultimately finds 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 years. The full report will be posted on the Commission's website.

The Commission developed a form to solicit the required information from the utilities and this summer began the required analysis.

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 requested comments and other stakeholder feedback. These areas have included improving the information provided in initial filings and petitions to ensure better education and background on issues being presented and improving the organization of information in docketed cases to ensure consistency from all parties, as well as reviewing the Commission's Minimum Standard Filing Requirements rule (170 IAC 1-5) that applies to certain rate cases. As a result of this process, the Commission has started a rulemaking to amend the Minimum Standard Filing Requirements rule.

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

Integrated Resource Planning

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

IRPs are analytically challenging and complex and affect virtually all aspects of utility operations and long-term objectives. To address the inherent complexities of IRPs, the Commission hosts an annual Contemporary Issues Technical Conference to discuss IRPs. The Commission, with the assistance of various stakeholders, invites experts to discuss methods for addressing complex issues. The 2022 Contemporary Issues Technical Conference will take place on Sept. 22, 2022.

Information Provided to Small Water and Wastewater Utilities and Municipalities

Due to challenges that small water and wastewater utilities face, such as the replacement of aging infrastructure and small customer bases 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. Following the success of the web-based format in 2020, which allowed the prior day-long workshop to be broken up into four different topic-based segments, the division used this same workshop format in November 2021.

To make educational materials more accessible, the Commission continues to find ways to improve its website by providing useful documents to utilities, such as standard operating procedures, generic maintenance plans and forms, best practice guides, emergency response, conservation guides, and board training. The Commission's website also houses a small utility toolkit, which provides Commission-specific regulatory information, infrastructure funding options, and other assistance.

From July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022, four utilities completed the rate application for small utilities without the use of a consultant, greatly reducing rate case expenses that are ultimately passed along to customers. Ind. Code § 8-1-2-61.5, amended by Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 472 (2019), increased the number of utilities that can file small rate applications from those serving fewer than 5,000 customers to those serving fewer than 8,000 customers, and expanded eligibility to divisions of large utilities that serve fewer than 5,000 customers. With these enhancements, the Commission expects more utilities will take advantage of this efficient, cost-saving measure in the future. In one of the four cases, due to a request from the Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC), the rate application was converted to a docketed case with a formal public hearing.

Additionally, Commission staff continue to work with municipalities regarding the passage of HEA 1131 in the 2020 legislative session. HEA 1131 added Ind. Code § 8-1-2-101.5, which requires municipally owned water and wastewater utilities to comply with the Commission's main extension rules for main extension agreements entered into after June 30, 2020. Commission staff created a detailed document about the law change, a one-page overview, and two documents regarding the dispute resolution process and contract information.

Underground Plant Protection Account

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

While COVID-19 continued to affect in-person UPPA fund outreach, the Commission-administered fund supported more than $1.3 million during Fiscal Year 2022 in awareness, training, incentive, and education initiatives focused on underground utility safety. A sample of these programs included:

- Continued partnership with the Indiana Broadcasters Association (IBA) for the sixth year to air more than 50,000 utility safety focused public service announcements across Indiana on broadcast TV, as well as AM and FM radio stations
- Extended partnership with the Children's Museum of Indianapolis to continue bringing utility safety content to

the nation's highest-rated children's museum, including sponsorship of the newly renovated Dinosphere.

- Provided 1,000 Hit Kits at no cost to Indiana excavators to improve their utility damage investigation efforts.
- Provided 115 fully paid scholarships for Midwest Damage Prevention Training Conference attendance.
- Made competent person training available to all members of Indiana's Damage Prevention Councils.

Additionally, the Commission, through the UPPA fund and in collaboration with the state's Management Performance Hub, has created a searchable map showing the distribution of Indiana Broadcasters Association public service messages regarding Indiana 811 by time and location. The marketing distribution dashboards are publicly available and can be found by visiting: ***https://www.in.gov/iurc/pipeline-safety-division/uppa-fund/***.

Winter & Summer Reliability Forums

This fiscal year, the Commission resumed hosting reliability forums to engage its jurisdictional electric and gas utilities, as well as the two regional transmission organizations in the state, on reliability and preparedness during peak seasons. In October 2021, the Commission hosted a Winter Reliability Forum with the five investor-owned electric and gas utilities and Citizens Energy Group to hear about their preparations for the winter season, including ensuring resource availability for customers.

In April 2022, the Commission hosted a similar Summer Reliability Forum with the five investor-owned electric utilities and two regional transmission organizations (RTOs) to learn more about topics such as fuel supply, resource adequacy, three- to five-years look-ahead, preparations for planned outages, actions taken to prepare for severe weather events, and more.

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

Cybersecurity Outreach with Utilities

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

In October 2021, the Commission hosted a Small Gas Forum on Cybersecurity, which was intended to help small gas utilities and the Commission gain a better understanding of best practices, share knowledge and experiences, and connect utilities to resources for additional support. Based on responses it received to a cybersecurity survey prepared by the Energy Division, the Commission brought in subject matter experts to present on relevant topics.

In October 2022, the Commission will meet with the state's five investor-owned electric utilities – AES Indiana, CenterPoint Energy Indiana, Duke Energy Indiana, I&M, and NIPSCO – and two regional transmission organizations (RTOs) – Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) and PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM) – to discuss their ongoing efforts regarding cybersecurity information, planning, and preparedness practices. Representatives from the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), as well as members of the Indiana Executive Council on Cybersecurity, are also expected to be in attendance.

Lastly, this year the Commission has focused on engaging the Commission's small jurisdictional water utilities in conversations on cybersecurity practices. The Water and Wastewater Division prepared a survey for utilities to gauge preparedness and created educational documents for future planning and reference.

2022 Annual Report Field Hearings & IRP Stakeholder Update

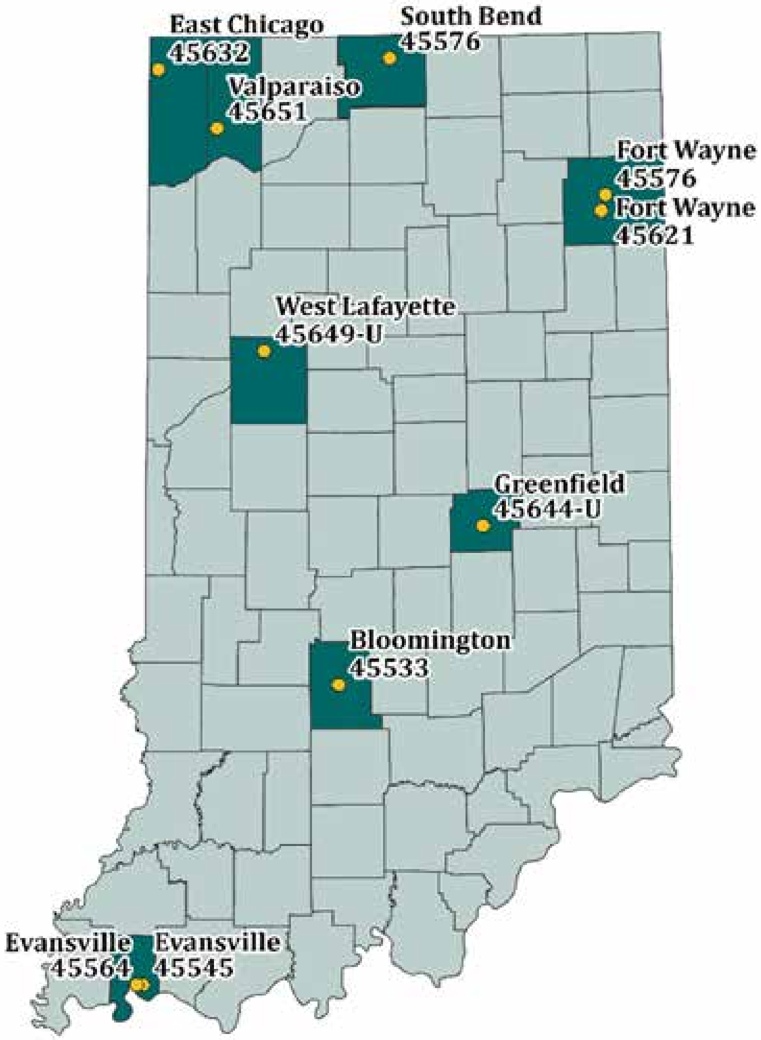
The Commissioners heard from the public on several important issues before the Commission over the last fiscal year, including traveling to ten field hearings for base rate cases and several IRP stakeholder meetings around the state. The Commission conducted field hearings in accordance with Ind. Code § 8-1-2-61(b). Additionally, with the end to the COVID-19 public health emergency in Indiana, all public field hearings were held in person.

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

In Fiscal Year 2022, the Commission held ten field hearings around the state; these locations can be found on the map to the right.

A hallmark of Indiana's IRP process is open stakeholder participation in a concerted effort to narrow areas of controversy and provide stakeholder transparency regarding the IRP 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.

FY 2022 FIELD HEARING LOCATIONS



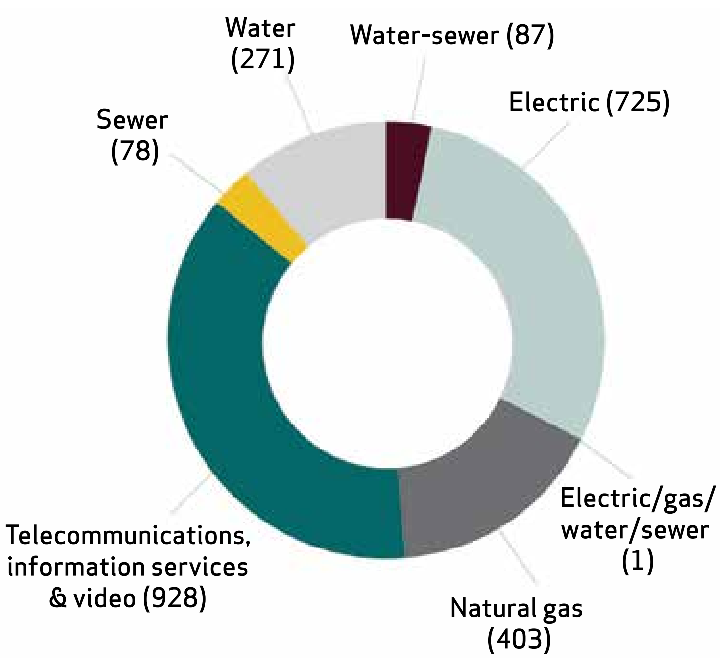
Five public advisory sessions are currently being held by AES Indiana in preparation of their IRP due to be submitted in fourth quarter 2022. Investor-owned electric utilities, rural electric member cooperatives (Hoosier Energy and Wabash Valley Power Assoc.), and Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA) submit an IRP once every three years on a staggered schedule, pursuant to the Commission's IRP rule, 170 IAC 4-7. Both Hoosier Energy and IMPA submitted their most recent IRPs on Nov. 2, 2020, and CenterPoint submitted its IRP on June 29, 2020. WVPA submitted an IRP on Nov. 1, 2021; NIPSCO on Nov. 15, 2021; Duke on Dec. 15, 2021; and I&M on Jan. 31, 2022. AES Indiana's next IRP is expected to be submitted on Nov. 1, 2022, and CenterPoint Energy Indiana's is scheduled for June 1, 2023.

Consumer Affairs Division

In Fiscal Year 2022, the Commission's Consumer Affairs Division handled 8,997 calls, 723 online complaints, 27 emails, 122 letters, 3 faxes, and 3 walk-ins resulting in 2,493 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 customer confusion over bill formats or questions regarding unexpected increases in bill amounts. $159,057.57 in billing adjustments were refunded to customers due to the Consumer Affairs Division 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. In fact, more than 37% of complaints/inquiries received in Fiscal Year 2022 by the Consumer Affairs Division were related to video, telecommunication, and information services providers. Even with limited statutory authority, the Consumer Affairs Division continues to be a resource for customers by connecting with these providers to come to a resolution.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION COMPLAINTS/INQUIRIES BY INDUSTRY



A table with a breakdown of complaints/inquiries by county during Fiscal Year 2022 can be found in *Appendix B*.

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

Interventions and Comments

In order to ensure Indiana's interests are represented at the federal and regional levels, one of the various duties the Office of General Counsel undertakes is drafting and filing pleadings or comments with federal and regional entities. The Office of General Counsel is also responsible for intervening in cases where the Commission or state of Indiana's interests should be represented. The Office of General Counsel, on behalf of the Commission, intervened, provided comments, or participated in proceedings 25 times in Fiscal Year 2022. These include the following:

- Seven comments and one intervention to the FERC.

  – In comments filed in FERC docket RM21-14 on July 23, 2021, the Commission asked that the FERC maintain the status quo and continue to recognize the prudency of the state regulators' gatekeeper role over participation by retail customers in demand response wholesale markets.

  – In reply comments filed in FERC docket RM21-17 on Nov. 30, 2021, the Commission provided information and perspective regarding a series of questions, topics, and statements made in FERC's Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking regarding regional electric transmission planning, cost allocation and generator interconnection.

  – In comments filed in FERC dockets ER22-495 and ER22-496 on Jan. 14, 2022, the Commission supported MISO's proposed tariff revisions to implement a seasonal resource adequacy construct, a minimum capacity obligation for load serving entities, and an availability-based seasonal resource accreditation methodology.

- On Feb. 8, 2022, the Commission intervened in FERC docket ER22-995 regarding MISO's proposed multi-value project tariff revisions to allow for bifurcated transmission cost allocation among sub-regions within the MISO territory.
- In comments filed in FERC docket ER22-962 on April 1, 2022, the Commission offered general support for PJM's proposed compliance plan for implementation of FERC Order No. 2222, highlighted Indiana's progress in implementing FERC's Order No. 2222 at the state level and expressed concern over the interplay between certain provisions within PJM's proposed tariff revisions.
- In comments filed in FERC docket AD22-5 on April 25, 2022, the Commission offered support for initiatives to improve the accuracy of transmission lines ratings, while noting that the costs of implementing these initiatives should not outweigh their benefits.
- In comments filed in FERC docket ER22-1640 on June 6, 2022, the Commission offered general support for MISO's proposed compliance plan for implementation of FERC Order No. 2222, highlighted Indiana's progress in implementing FERC's Order No. 2222 at the state level and stressed the need for uniformity in jurisdictional demarcations among the RTOs and regarding the roles and responsibilities of responsible parties.

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

General Administrative Orders

In Fiscal Year 2022, the Commission issued the following GAOs:

- GAO 2021-03 Policy Governing the Securitization Procedural Schedule Guidelines, approved Dec. 15, 2021, which set the timeline and schedule for an electric utility that files a petition for cost securitization of certain electric utility assets.
- GAO 2021-04 Policy governing the Interest Rate for Gas Customer Deposits, approved Dec. 28, 2021, which set the interest rate gas utilities must credit on customer deposits.

Additionally, the Commission issued GAO 2022-01 Guidelines for Additional Evidence in Electric Generation Proceedings, approved on July 6, 2022, which provides RTO-related information in certificate of public convenience and necessity, power purchase agreement, and declination proceedings.

Rulemakings

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

The following are rulemakings completed in Fiscal Year 2022:

- **Revisions to Commission Review of Municipal Utility Rates and Charges (RM #19-06; LSA #20-89)**: The rule incorporates changes made by the General Assembly to Ind. Code § 8-1.5-3-8.3. In addition, certain changes bring the filing requirements into compliance with the Commission's procedural rules and to lessen the regulatory burden on petitioners. The rule was filed with the Legislative Services Agency on July 20, 2021, and took effect on Aug. 19, 2021.
- **Revisions to Minimum Gas Pipeline Safety Standards (IURC RM 20-03, LSA #21-213)**: This rule revises minimum pipeline safety standards to incorporate new federal pipeline safety standards and to make various updates and revisions to Indiana specific safety standards related to the regulation of farm taps, low pressure gas systems, and how a gas operator may establish the

maximum allowable operating pressure of a pipeline. The rule was filed with the Legislative Services Agency on March 17, 2022, and took effect on April 16, 2022.

- **2022 Readoptions (IURC RM #22-01; LSA #22-116)**: Readopted rules that would have expired on Jan. 1, 2023, including title 170 Ind. Admin. Code 7, regarding telephone utility, 170 Ind. Admin. Code 15, regarding landlords distributing water or sewage disposal service, and 170 Ind. Admin Code 16, regarding customer complaints. The readoptions were filed with the Legislative Services Agency on April 6, 2022, and became effective on May 6, 2022.

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

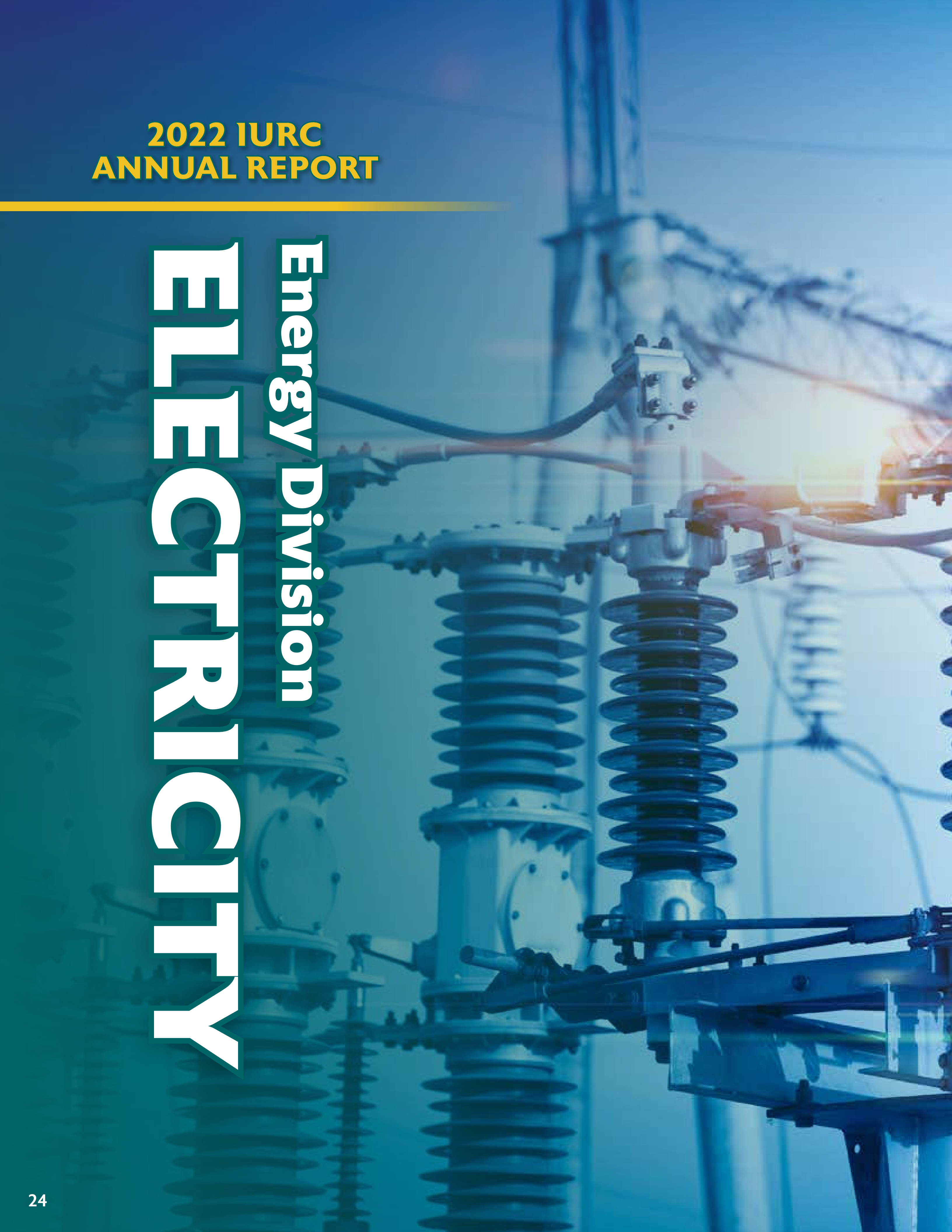
- **Revisions to Sub-billing Rules (RM #20-02)**: The rule will be revised to incorporate changes made by the General Assembly in House Enrolled Act 1664-2019, which amended Ind. Code § 8-1-2-1.2 to expand the ability to sub-bill to include not only landlords, but also to condominium associations and homeowners' associations. The rule amendment will also clarify certain provisions in the rule with respect to sub-billing for water and wastewater service.
- **Revisions to Minimum Standard Filing Requirements: (IURC RM #21-04)**: The rule will amend 170 IAC 1-5 to update and modernize the required filings by a utility in certain rate cases.
- **Revisions to Minimum Pipeline Safety Standards (IURC RM #22-02)**: The rule will amend Title 170 Ind. Admin. Code 5-3 concerning minimum pipeline safety standards to incorporate new federal pipeline safety standards through Nov. 1, 2022, and to make various updates and revisions to Indiana-specific safety standards related to training of employees working on gas pipelines, and public awareness requirements to communicate risks to public safety personnel.
- **Revision to Indiana 811 law (IURC RM # 22-03)**: The rule will amend 170 IAC 5-5 to update and modernize the Indiana 811 law to add new definitions and to modify the procedural timeline for resolution of excavation damage cases in damages to gas pipelines. The rule will also clarify the "two full working days" in which an operator shall provide location information of buried facilities, and it will require markings indicating the size and type of underground facilities.

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 2022, a total of six briefs were drafted in the following cases:

- **IURC Cause No. 45253, 20A-EX-1404, 21S-EX-00432, *OUCC v. Duke***, regarding Duke's general rates case, including the recovery of coal ash remediation costs. The Commission filed its response brief to the petition to transfer on July 19, 2021. The Supreme Court ultimately reversed the Court of Appeals and the Commission's order on the coal ash costs issue and affirmed on all other issues on May 26, 2022.
- **IURC Cause No. 45362, 20A-EX-2199, *OUCC v. Citizens of Westfield***, regarding the acquisition of JLB Development, Inc. by Citizens of Westfield. The Commission filed its response brief to the petition to transfer Nov. 8, 2021. The Supreme Court denied transfer, thus leaving the Commission's order affirmed, on January 6, 2022.
- **IURC Cause No. 45378, 21A-EX-821, *OUCC v. Vectren*,** regarding Vectren's (now CenterPoint's) tariff rate for the purchase of excess distributed generation from customers under Indiana Code chapter 8-1-40. The Commission filed its response brief on Nov. 4, 2021. After the Court of Appeals reversed the Commission's order, the Commission filed a petition to transfer on March 15, 2022, which was granted on June 1, 2022. Oral arguments before the Indiana Supreme Court are scheduled for September 15, 2022.
- **IURC Cause No. 45482, 22A-EX-88, *Carmel v. Duke***, regarding Carmel's underground and relocation ordinances mandating the location of utility facilities. The Commission filed its response brief on June 30, 2022. The case is pending a decision by the Indiana Court of Appeals.
- **IURC 30-Day Filing Nos. 50331 and 50332, 20A-EX-1384, 21S-EX-236, *Solarize Indiana Inc., v. IURC*,** regarding approval of Vectren's (now CenterPoint's) rates to purchase electricity from qualified facilities. Based on a request from the Supreme Court, the Commission filed its supplemental brief arguing Solarize lacked standing on Sept. 27, 2021. The Supreme Court dismissed the case on March 8, 2022, finding that Solarize lacked standing to bring the appeal.

Energy Division
ELECTRICITY



Energy Division
ELECTRICITY

Regulatory Oversight

There are three types of electric utilities in Indiana—investor-owned utilities (IOUs), municipally-owned utilities, and rural electric membership cooperatives (REMCs). The Commission has jurisdiction over IOUs, including rates and charges, as well as customer service terms and conditions. In addition, the Commission reviews and approves long-term financing for IOUs, municipals that have not opted out of the Commission's jurisdiction for rates and charges, the Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA), and Wabash Valley Power Association (WVPA). Generally, all Indiana electric utilities wanting to build, buy, or lease new generation facilities must first have their proposals reviewed and approved by the Commission. The Commission also has jurisdiction over all Indiana electric utilities' retail service territories. The electric utilities under the Commission's rate jurisdiction served approximately 2.5 million customers and had total revenues of more than $9.6 billion for Calendar Year 2021 *(see Appendix C)*.

Investor-Owned Utilities

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

Indiana Utilities Service Territories

- Duke Energy
- Indiana Michigan Power
- AES Indiana
- NIPSCO
- CenterPoint Energy

The five IOUs, all of which are regulated by the Commission, are listed below. The simplified map (right) shows the counties in which the investor-owned electric utilities have service territory. Electric cooperatives serve mostly rural areas *(see map on page 28)*.

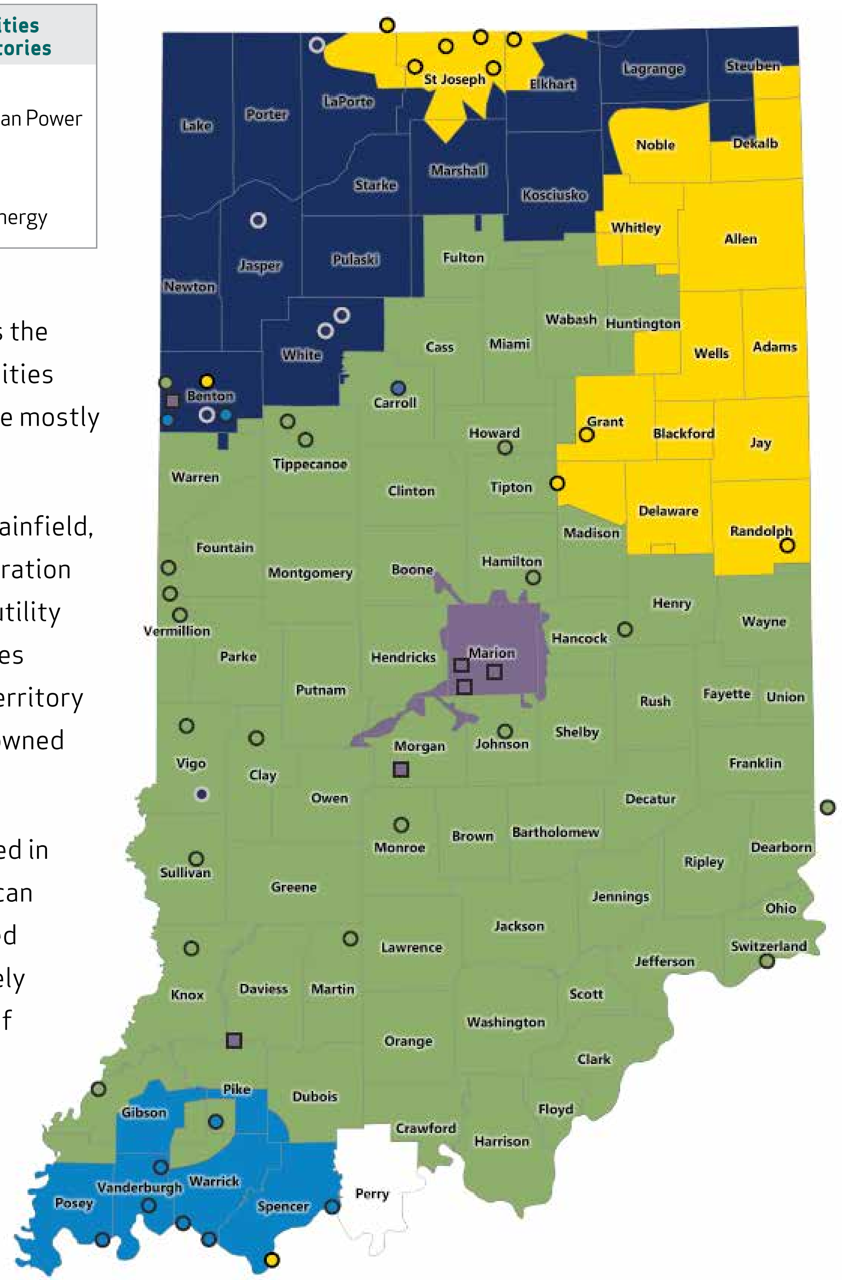
- Duke Energy Indiana, LLC (Duke), is based in Plainfield, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. The utility serves 870,000 customers in 69 of the 92 counties located in Indiana. Duke has the largest service territory and serves the most ratepayers of any investor-owned electric utility 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 476,000 customers in two noncontiguous parts of northeastern and north central Indiana.

- Indianapolis Power and Light Company (IPL) (d/b/a AES Indiana) is based in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of the AES Corporation headquartered in Arlington, Virginia. The utility serves approximately 516,000 customers in the greater Indianapolis area.

- Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC (NIPSCO), is a subsidiary of NiSource Inc., which is headquartered in Merrillville, Indiana. The utility serves approximately 483,000 electric customers in northern Indiana.

ELECTRIC SERVICE TERRITORIES



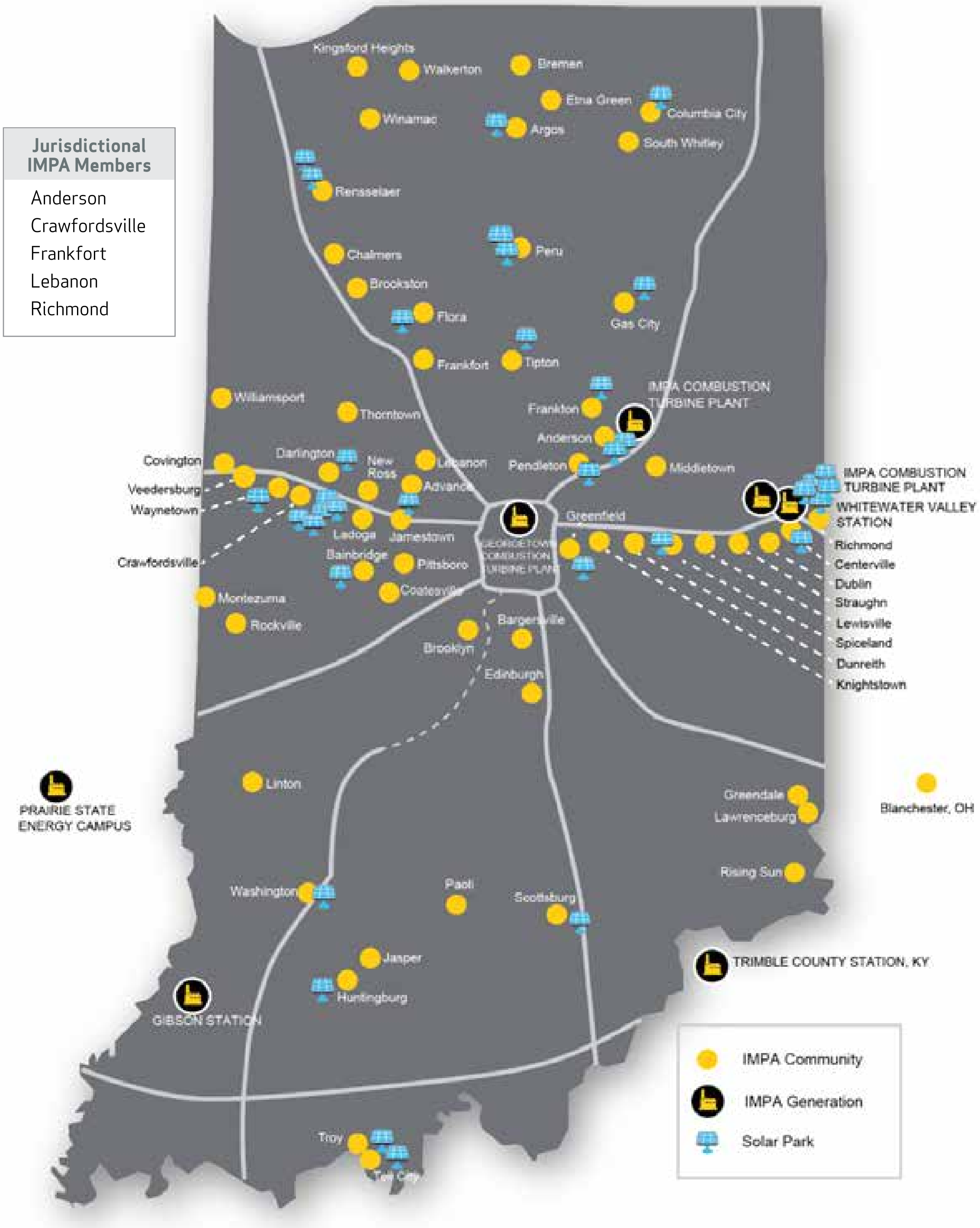
- Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (d/b/a CenterPoint Energy Indiana South) is based in Evansville, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of CenterPoint Energy headquartered in Houston, Texas. The utility serves approximately 150,000 customers in a small part of southwestern Indiana, including Evansville.

Municipally Owned Utilities

The municipally owned electric utilities under the Commission's jurisdiction are Anderson, Auburn, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Lebanon and Richmond. 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 72 municipally owned electric utilities in the state, 61 are members of IMPA, including six of the seven municipal electric utilities regulated by the Commission. *See Appendix D*.

STATEWIDE MAP OF INDIANA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY MEMBERS AND GENERATING RESOURCES

Jurisdictional IMPA Members
Anderson
Crawfordsville
Frankfort
Lebanon
Richmond

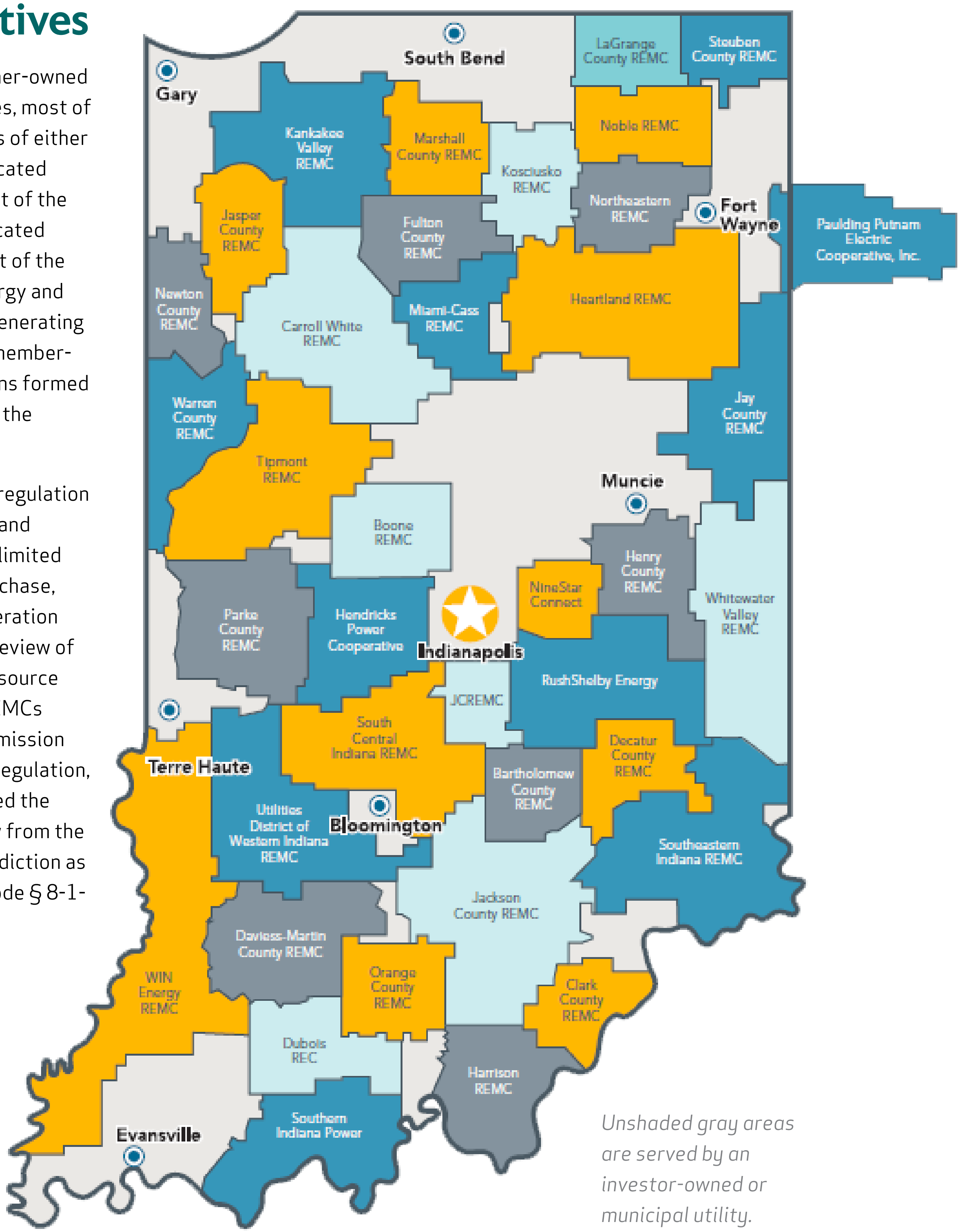


Rural Electric Membership Cooperatives

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

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

INDIANA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES – MEMBER COOPERATIVES



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

Regional Transmission Organizations

Indiana electric utilities' participation in regional transmission organizations (RTOs) benefits 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 state in one portion of the footprint might experience high peak demand due to hot weather while another state 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 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.

REGIONAL TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATIONS

PJM

MISO

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%. However, 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 more efficient regional coordination.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RTOS SERVING INDIANA

RTO Characteristics	MISO	PJM
Participating Indiana Utilities	AEP, AES Indiana, CenterPoint Energy Indiana South, Duke, Hoosier Energy, IMPA, NIPSCO, and WVPA	AEP (including its Indiana subsidiary I&M), IMPA, and WVPA
RTO Transmission Lines	72,000 miles	84,236 miles
Generation Capacity	201,719 MW	185,378 MW
Annual Billings	$22 billion	$33.6 billion
Headquarters	Carmel, Indiana	Audubon, Pennsylvania

Interaction with RTOs

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

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

Current Electricity Rates

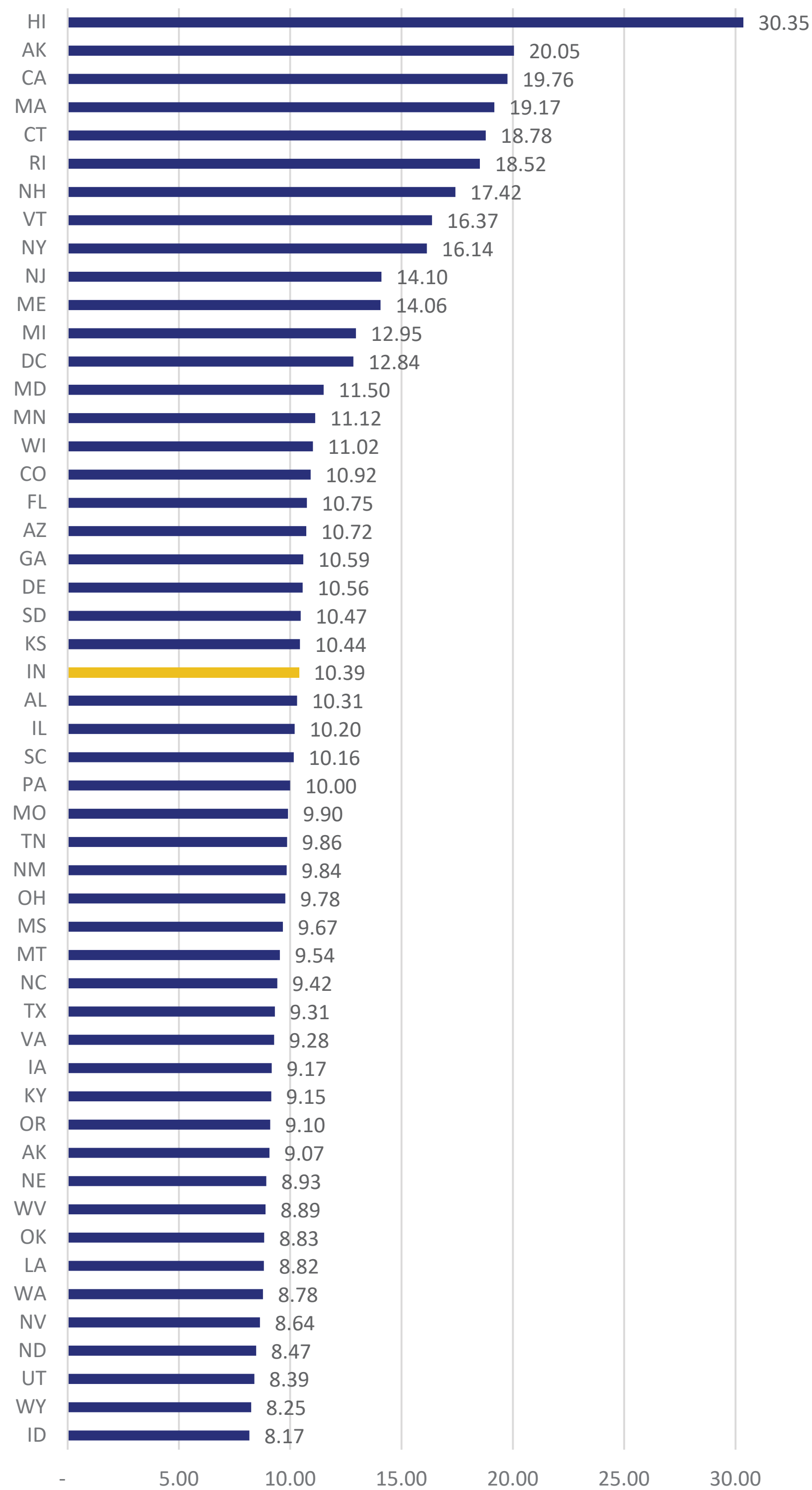
Competitiveness of Rates

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

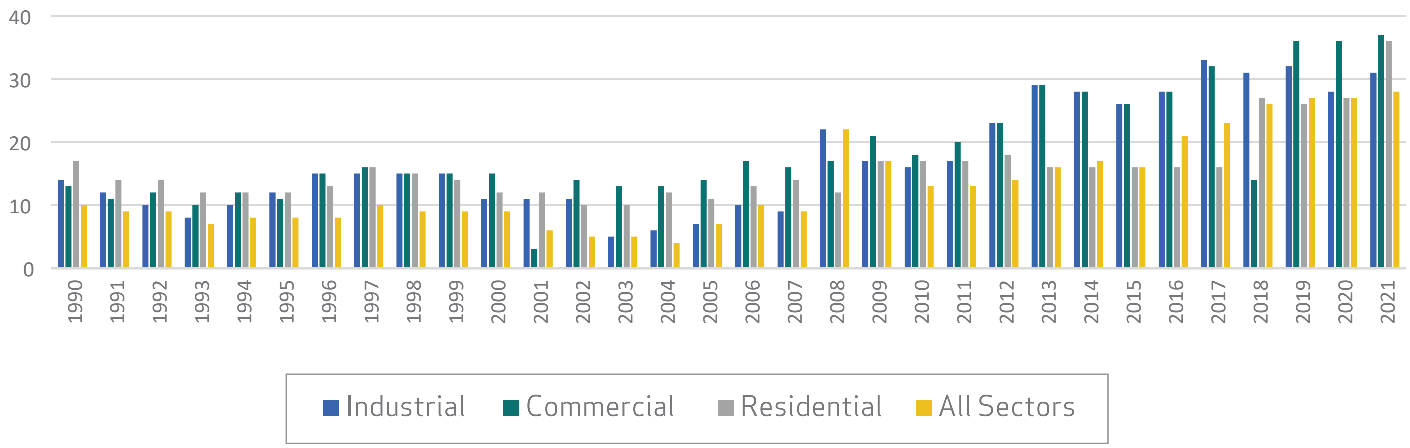
Indiana's average total customer retail rates historically have compared favorably to those of the rest of the nation. They ranked as the fourth lowest in 2004 and the 28th lowest in 2021, according to Electric Power Monthly. The variability in ranking is the result of such factors as environmental requirements, generation resources, the timing of rate cases (both in and out of state), required infrastructure investments, and fluctuations in fuel costs. General trends in coal and natural gas prices and investments resulting from environmental regulatory mandates influence Indiana's customer rates.

Neighboring states' total customer retail rate rankings for 2021 are as follows: Kentucky – 13th, Illinois – 26th, Ohio – 20th, and Michigan – 40th. However, rates and rankings can fluctuate from year to year, depending on environmental regulations, rate requests, and the commodity prices of coal and natural gas.

2021 AVERAGE STATE ELECTRICITY RETAIL PRICES (ALL CUSTOMER CLASSES) BY STATE AND CENTS/KWH



INDIANA CUSTOMER CLASS RATE NATIONAL RANKING



How Indiana Compares

Differences and variations 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 over the years due to changes in the commodity markets and the cost of compliance with federal environmental regulations.

Indiana's dependence on coal as a fuel source for electricity generation has historically contributed to the state's relatively low-cost electricity, which has created an important economic development advantage. However, investment costs to address environmental mandates, the general trending of coal and natural gas prices, renewable energy prices, and the replacement of aging infrastructure 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 regulatory statutes include rate adjustment mechanisms, also known as trackers, for recovery of certain expenses and capital investments. Rate adjustment mechanisms provide timely flow-through of specifically defined and approved costs to retail rates. Because tracker proceedings occur outside of a base rate case, they can provide incentive for investment by providing a timely return on investment.

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

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

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

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 allow utilities to submit five- to seven-year TDSIC plans, instead of only seven-year plans. HEA 1470 also delineated that a utility can include new projects or improvements throughout the course of its TDSIC plan if approved by the Commission. Additionally, Indiana's TDSIC statute includes provisions which allow for recovery of costs intended to initiate Targeted Economic Development (TED) projects in the various communities in which utilities operate. To date, the Commission has approved one TED project for electric utilities – the River Ridge project in Clark County for Duke Energy Indiana (IURC Cause No. 45647 S1).

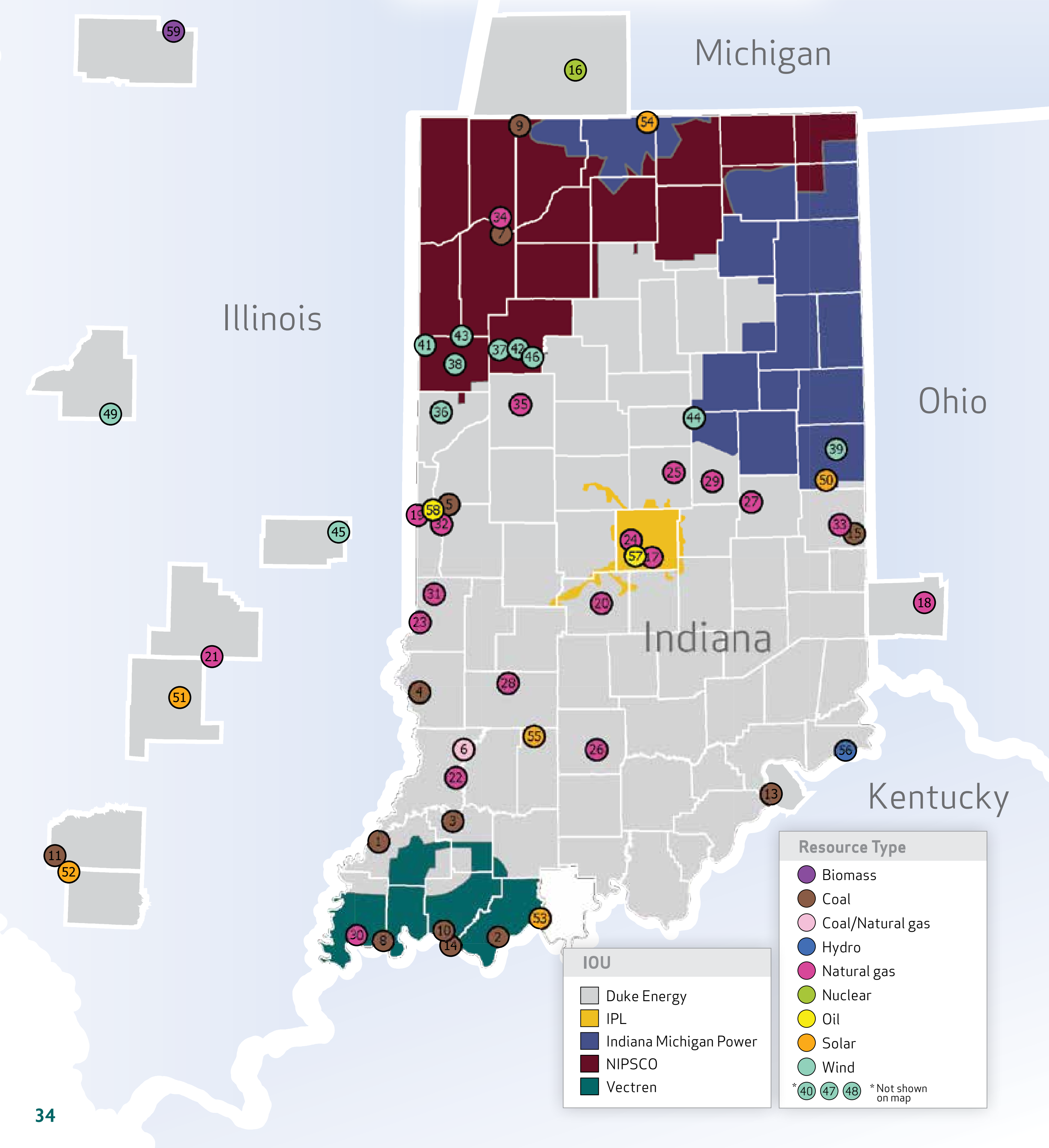
TDSIC Update

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

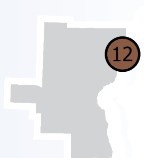
APPROVED UTILITY TDSIC PLANS

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	$1,218,454,910	$157,701,645	12.94%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana	44910	$ 446,508,000	$294,187,855	65.89%
Duke Energy Indiana	45647	$2,140,185,171	$0	0.00%
NIPSCO	45557	$1,635,535,402	$419,306,263	25.64%
Total		**$5,440,683,483**	**$871,195,763**	**16.01%**

GENERATION RESOURCES LARGER THAN 10 MW SERVING HOOSIER CUSTOMERS



The following list and accompanying map (on left) show the names of the generation resources larger than 10 MW owned by Indiana's five large electric investor-owned utilities that serve Hoosier customers. Alongside each name is the capacity owned or contracted and the entity associated with that capacity.



COAL

1. Gibson Units 1-5 – 3,339.5 MW (Duke, IMPA, WVPA)
2. Rockport Units 1 & 2 – 2,224.9 MW (I&M)
3. Petersburg Units 2-4 – 1,464 MW (AES Indiana)
4. Merom Generating Station – 1,073 MW (Hoosier Energy)
5. Cayuga Units 1 & 2 – 1,062 MW (Duke)
6. Edwardsport IGCC – 804.5 MW (Duke)
7. R.M. Schahfer Generating Station Units 17 & 18 – 722 MW (NIPSCO)
8. A.B. Brown Generating Station Units 1 & 2 – 485 MW (CenterPoint)
9. Michigan City Unit 12 – 469 MW (NIPSCO)
10. F.B. Culley Generating Station Units 2 & 3 – 360 MW (CenterPoint)
11. Prairie State Generating Company – 288.3 MW (IMPA, WVPA)
12. Ohio Valley Electric Corp. – 198.2 MW (CenterPoint, I&M)
13. Trimble County Units 1 & 2 – 158.9 MW (IMPA)
14. Warrick Unit 4 – 150 MW (CenterPoint)
15. Whitewater Valley Units 1 & 2 – 96 MW (IMPA)

NUCLEAR

16. Cook Units 1 & 2 – 2,181 MW (I&M)

NATURAL GAS

6. Edwardsport IGCC – 804.5 MW (Duke)
17. Harding Street Units 4-7 – 916 MW (AES Indiana)
18. Madison 1-8 – 692 MW (Duke)
19. Vermillion Units 1-8 – 692 MW (Duke, WVPA)
20. Eagle Valley CCGT – 671 MW (AES Indiana)
21. Holland – 639.45 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
22. Wheatland Generating Facility Units 1-4 – 500.4 (Duke)
23. Sugar Creek Generating Station Units 1 & 2 – 350 (NIPSCO)
24. Georgetown Units 1-4 – 328 MW (AES Indiana, IMPA)
25. Noblesville Station Units 1-5 – 283 MW (Duke)
26. Lawrence Units 1-6 – 266.4 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
27. Henry County Generating Station Units 1-3 – 231.5 MW (Duke, WVPA)
28. Worthington – 180 MW (Hoosier Energy)
29. Anderson Station Units 1-3 – 170 MW (IMPA)
30. A.B. Brown Generating Station Units 3 & 4 – 160 MW (CenterPoint)
31. Wabash River Highland – 136.3 MW (WVPA)
32. Cayuga Unit 4 – 112.5 MW (Duke)
33. Richmond Station Units 1 & 2 – 85 MW (IMPA)
34. R.M. Schahfer Generating Station Unit 16B – 77 MW (NIPSCO)
35. Purdue CHP – 13.3 MW (Duke)

WIND

36. Jordan Creek – 400 MW (NIPSCO)
37. Indiana Crossroads – 300.1 MW (NIPSCO)
38. Fowler Ridge – 200 MW (CenterPoint, I&M)
39. Headwaters Wind Farm – 200 MW (I&M)
40. Lakefield Wind Farm – 200 MW (AES Indiana)
41. Benton County – 130 MW (CenterPoint, Duke)
42. Rosewater – 100.1 MW (I&M)
43. Hoosier Wind Park – 100 MW (AES Indiana)
44. Wildcat Wind Farm – 100 MW (I&M)
45. Broadlands – 100 MW (WVPA)
46. Meadow Lake V – 80 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
47. Buffalo Ridge – 50.4 MW (NIPSCO)
48. Barton – 50 MW (NIPSCO)
49. Rail Splitter – 25 MW (Hoosier Energy)

SOLAR

50. Riverstart – 200 MW (Hoosier Energy)
51. Dressor Plains Solar – 99 MW (WVPA)
52. Prairie State Solar – 99 MW (WVPA)
53. Troy Solar – 50 MW (CenterPoint)
54. St. Joseph Solar – 20 MW (I&M)
55. Crane Naval Station Solar – 17 MW (Duke)

HYDRO

56. Markland Hydroelectric Units 1-3 – 77.7 MW (Duke)

OIL

57. Harding Street GT1 & GT2 – 38 MW (AES Indiana)
58. Cayuga Unit 3 – 10.4 MW (Duke)

BIOMASS

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

**Does not include entities with multiple locations, like IMPA Solar Parks.*

Indiana's Generation Fuel Mix

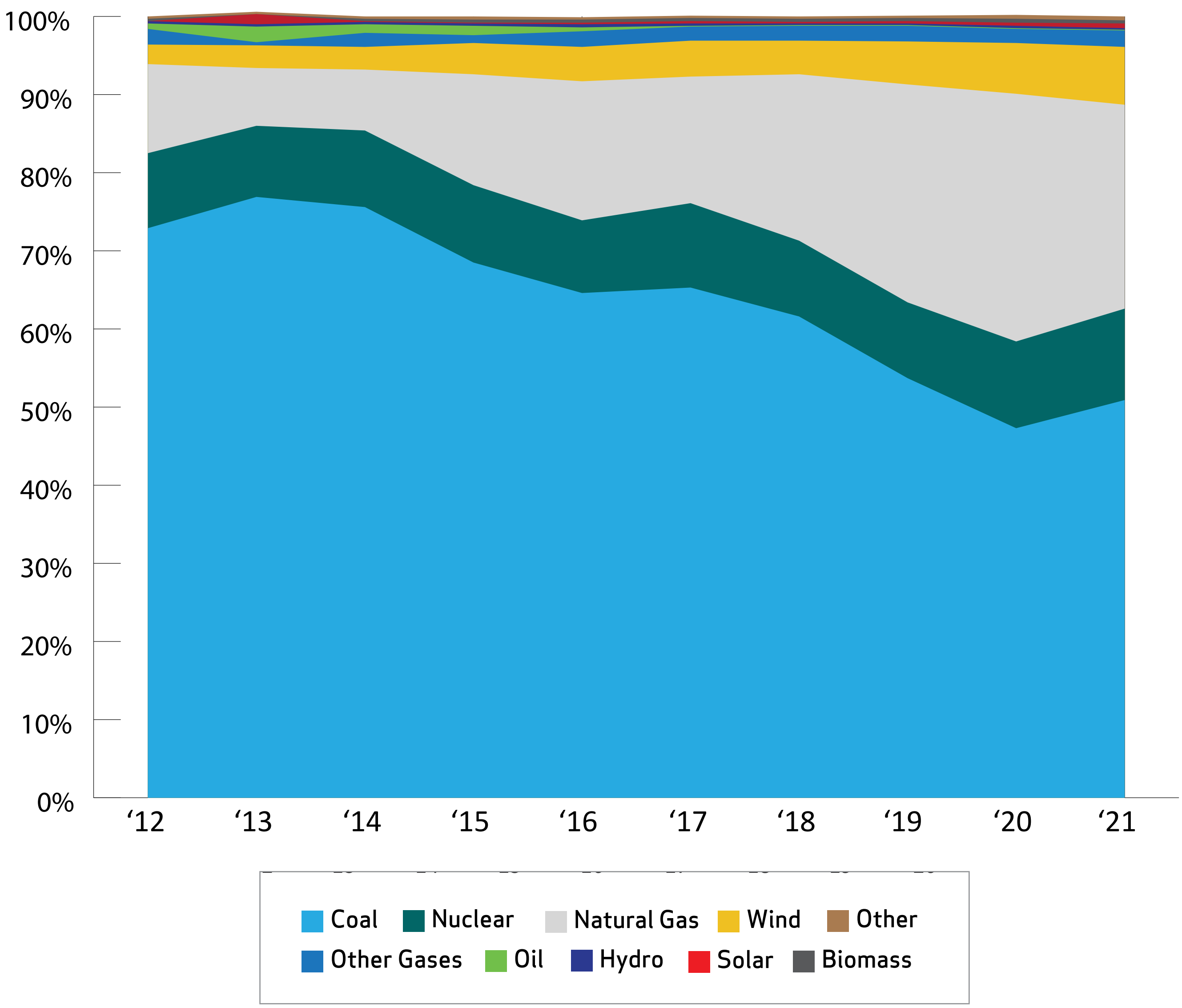
In 2012, the fuel sources for electric power generation meeting Indiana's needs were:

- Coal: 72.9%
- Natural gas: 11.4%
- Nuclear: 9.6%
- Wind: 2.5%
- Other fuels: 3.6%

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 2021 is:

- Coal: 50.9%
- Natural gas: 26.1%
- Nuclear: 11.7%
- Wind: 7.4%
- Other fuels: 3.9%

INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX



INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX PERCENTAGES (2012-2021)

Technology	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coal	72.9%	76.3%	75.6%	68.5%	64.6%	65.3%	61.6%	53.7%	47.3%	50.9%
Nuclear	9.6%	9.1%	9.8%	9.9%	9.3%	10.8%	9.7%	9.7%	11.1%	11.7%
Natural Gas	11.4%	7.4%	7.8%	14.2%	17.8%	16.2%	21.3%	27.9%	31.7%	26.1%
Wind	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%	5.5%	6.5%	7.4%
Other Gases	2.0%	0.4%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Oil	0.7%	2.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Hydro	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Solar	0.0%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
Biomass	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%

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 above. A variety of factors affect the relative shares of each technology, including environmental regulations, fuel prices, wholesale market prices, and the continued shift away from fossil fuel generation that is prevalent in the industry, not only in Indiana but across the nation. The graph *(on previous page)* and chart *(above)* show Indiana's diversified generation mix from 2012 through 2021.

Coal Plant Retirements

Indiana has seen 28 coal-fired generation units retire from 2012 to 2021. Of the 28 units, only five of the retired units were less than 50 years old *(see chart below)*. 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.

Based on submitted IRPs, Indiana utilities are planning to retire as many as 21 additional coal generation units between 2021 and 2035. It is important to remember that these are projected retirements, not definite. This will be discussed in greater detail later in this section.

RETIRED COAL FIRED UNITS SINCE 1-1-2012

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

Renewable Energy

Although it is still a small portion of the generation mix in Indiana, electricity generation from renewable energy sources continues to increase in the state. In addition to net metering, the Commission has approved 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.

While wind is the most productive source of renewable generation in Indiana currently, developers of merchant utility scale renewable generation currently favor solar facilities (as of July 1, 2022):

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

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

INDIANA MERCHANT RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

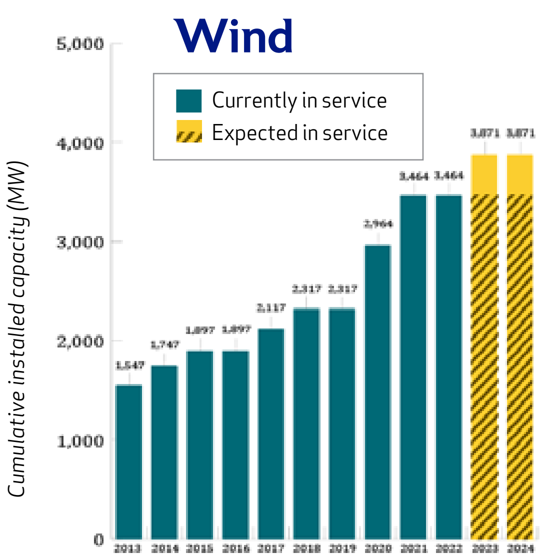
	Wind			Solar		
	Capacity	No. of Facilities	Acres	Capacity	No. of Facilities	Acres
Operating	3,464.5 MW_{AC}	20	325,701+	200 MW_{AC}	1	1,200
Under Construction	–	–	-	812.5 MW_{AC}	4	7,930
Order Issued, but Construction Not Started	406.9 MW_{AC}	2	38,000	5,469.39 MW_{AC}	24	51,069
Petitioner's Declination Request is Pending	–	–	-	1,446.775 MW_{AC}	9	12,474.5
Total	3,871.4 MW_{AC}	22	363,701+	7,928.665 MW_{AC}	38	72,665.5

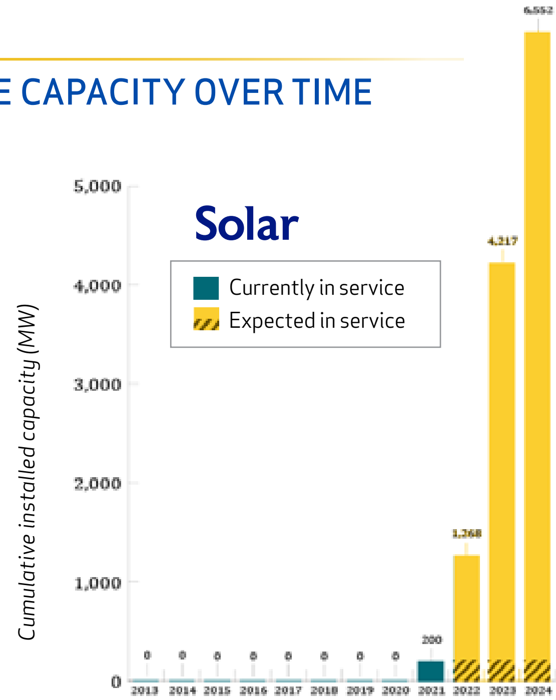
The "+"above represents the data for three wind farms with unknown acreage.

The charts below 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 already been before the Commission. **PLEASE NOTE:** this chart represents data provided to the Commission as of July 1, 2022. Since the data was compiled, updates have been provided to the Commission that indicate some solar project installations have been delayed due to supply chain constraints.

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

INDIANA'S MERCHANT RENEWABLE CAPACITY OVER TIME





INDIANA IOU BATTERY PROJECTS

Utility	Location	Battery Type	Battery Capacity	Battery Status
AES Indiana	Indianapolis	Lithium Ion	20 MW	Operating
	Petersburg Energy Center, Pike County	Lithium Ion	60 MW	In Development
CenterPoint	Highway 41 Facility	Lithium Ion	4 MW	Operating
	Urban Living Research Center at Post House	Lithium Ion	0.4 MW	Under Construction
Duke	NSA Crane	Lithium Ion	5 MW	Operating
	Camp Atterbury	Lithium Ion	5 MW	Operating
	Naab	Lithium Ion	5 MW	Operating
NIPSCO	Calvary Energy Center, White County	Lithium Ion	60 MW	In Development
	Dunns Bridge Solar/ Storage Phase II, Jasper County	Lithium Ion	75 MW	In Development

Distributed Energy Resources

Distributed energy resources (DERs) are electric energy resources that are interconnected to the distribution system and/or operate behind a customer meter. DER technologies can produce electricity *(e.g., rooftop solar generation)*, consume electricity *(e.g., electric vehicles)*, store electricity (e.g., batteries), and improve electricity management and consumption (e.g., demand response). Essentially, these are all energy resources that play a role at the distribution level of the electric grid.

Net metering and excess distributed generation

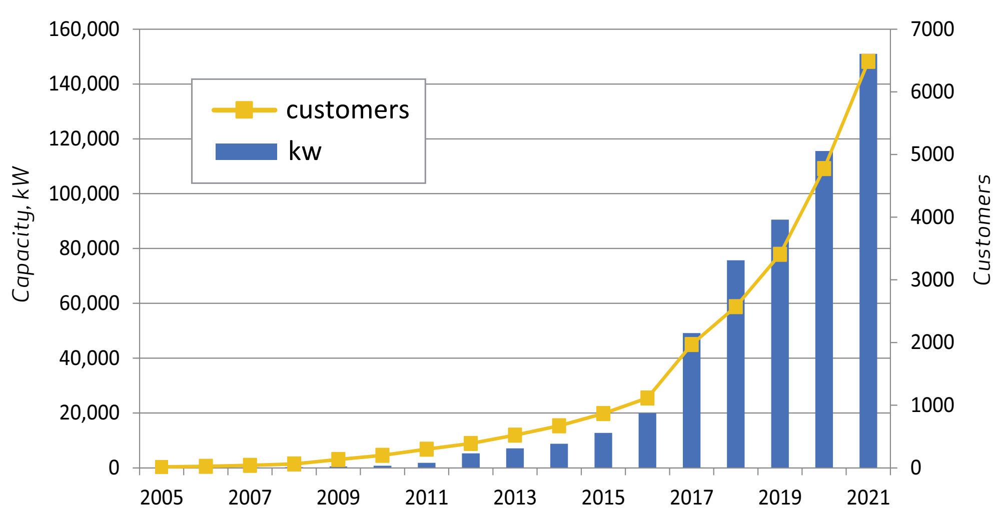
Indiana electric customers may self-supply a portion of their electricity usage by installing renewable energy facilities, such as solar panels, while also relying on their electric utility as a back-up provider. If the amount of electricity the customer receives from the utility is greater than the 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.

The Commission established its net metering rule in 2004 requiring investor-owned electric utilities to interconnect and credit customers that had qualifying facilities. The rule was expanded in 2011 to make net metering available to all customer classes with energy production facilities with a capacity of one megawatt or less. Additionally, a utility could limit the total capacity under the net metering tariff to 1% of its most recent summer peak load.

In 2017, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-40 was enacted, which increased the capacity of Indiana's net metering tariff by 50%, from 1% to 1.5% of a utility's most recent summer peak load. Of that 1.5%, the law provided a 40% capacity reservation for residential customers and 15% reservation for organic waste biomass within net metering tariffs. The Commission updated its net metering rule accordingly. Ind. Code chapter 8-1-40 also 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 is earlier), remain net metering customers until July 1, 2032. Customers who install qualifying facilities after June 30, 2022, receive an excess distributed generation rate. Under the statute, the credit for excess distributed generation is the average annual wholesale price plus 25%. The Commission has approved excess distributed generation tariffs filed by all five large electric investor-owned utilities in the state.

Approximately 6,487 customers had installed a total net metering capacity of 151 MW as of the end of calendar year 2021.

INDIANA ELECTRIC IOU NET METERING CAPACITY AND CUSTOMER COUNT



FERC Order 2222 & HEA 1111

On Sept. 17, 2020, FERC approved Order 2222, which requires RTOs and states to allow DERs, individually or through aggregators, to participate directly in all regionally organized wholesale electric markets. Under the new 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.

DERs include any resource located on the distribution system or behind a customer meter (e.g., electric storage, distributed generation, demand response, energy efficiency, thermal storage, and electric vehicles and their charging equipment). 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. On May 18, 2022, FERC staff presented PJM with a Request for Additional Information. This request consists of 78 distinct questions and is another opportunity for stakeholders to comment on PJM's Order 2222 compliance plan proposal.

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

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

House Enrolled Act 1111

In anticipation of the need to develop rules responsive to FERC Order 2222, the Indiana General Assembly passed House Enrolled Act No. 1111, which was signed into law and codified as Ind. Code chapter 8-1-40.1 on March 10, 2022. The new chapter directs the Commission to adopt rules "that the commission determines to be necessary to implement Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order No. 2222 concerning distributed energy resources and distributed energy resource aggregators." Emergency rulemaking authority was granted to ensure timely implementation dependent on approval of RTO compliance filings. The Commission anticipates opening a stakeholder process in response to the Indiana legislature's directive once FERC has approved, or otherwise provided feedback regarding, the MISO and PJM compliance filings. In its comments to FERC, the Commission noted that MISO's compliance filing lends itself well to rulemaking considerations and goes to considerable length to identify specific areas of potential RERRA involvement and will serve as a primer for discussions within Indiana.

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 50.9% of the projected electric generation by fuel type for Indiana customers in 2021, down from approximately 72.9% in 2012. Nationally, about 21.8% of electricity is generated from coal, down from 45% in 2010, according to 2021 U.S. Energy Information Administration data.

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

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2014. On March 15, 2021, U.S. EPA finalized the Revised Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Update for the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Starting in the 2021 ozone season, which stretches from March through October in Indiana, the rule requires additional emissions reductions of nitrogen oxides from power plants in 12 states, including Indiana. On April 6, 2022, the U.S. EPA proposed a new rule that expands the requirements to an additional 25 states, with the intent to have it take effect by the 2023 ozone season.

- U.S. EPA's Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) was originally promulgated in 2012. Following several court decisions and changes in opinion by the U.S. EPA, on Jan. 31, 2022, the U.S. EPA reversed its previous stance to reaffirm that MATS standards are "appropriate and necessary", which allowed the U.S. EPA to begin enforcing the rule again. The MATS rule remains in effect.

- In June 2019, the U.S. EPA issued the final Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule, which replaces the previously proposed Clean Power Plan rule. The ACE rule establishes emission guidelines for states to use when developing plans to limit carbon dioxide at their coal-fired electric generating units. The rule also sets guidelines for states to develop performance standards for power plants to increase the amount of power produced relative to the amount of coal burned. After the ACE rule was vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in January 2021, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on June 30, 2022, in a similar case that the U.S. EPA does not have the authority under the existing Clean Air Act to promulgate regulations, aimed at reducing carbon dioxide, that result in broad generation shifts across the electric industry. Instead, the U.S. Congress must specifically direct the U.S. EPA in the area to propose and enact such rules.

- The U.S. EPA's final Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities rule became effective in October 2015. The rule establishes a comprehensive set of requirements for the disposal of coal combustion residuals (CCR), commonly known as coal ash, from coal-fired power plants. On Aug. 28, 2020, the U.S. EPA finalized revisions to its CCR rule. These changes would generally give states more ability to manage coal ash issues and incorporate the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act.

- In 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 August 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 U.S. EPA intends to issue a proposed rule for public comment in the fall of 2022. The current regulations—both the 2015 and 2020 rules—will be implemented and enforced while the supplemental rulemaking is developed.

Indiana's Electricity Outlook

The State Utility Forecasting Group (SUFG) was established by Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-3.5 to provide an independent forecast of Indiana's electricity needs. The most recent report is "Indiana Electricity Projections: The 2021 Forecast" which can be found here:

https://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/sufg/docs/publications/2021%20forecast%20final.pdf.

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

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

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

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

Ind. Code § 8-1-8.8-14 requires the SUFG to conduct an annual study on the use, availability, and economics of using wind, solar, photovoltaics, dedicated energy crops, organic waste biomass, and hydropower. The clean energy resources are listed in Ind. Code § 8-1-37-4(a)(1) through Ind. Code § 8-1-37-4(a)(6). The Commission may also direct the SUFG to study the use of additional clean energy resources in the state. The SUFG's 2021 Indiana Renewable Energy Resources Study is available on the SUFG's website at: ***https://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/sufg/resources/publications.php.***

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-owned resources, energy efficiency, demand response, and customer-owned resources – over a 20-year planning period. Energy efficiency refers to measures or technologies that reduce the consumption of energy, while demand response refers to measures, technologies, or incentives and pricing programs that reduce or curtail usage during periods of peak demand.

These utilities submit an IRP once every three years on a staggered schedule, pursuant to the Commission's IRP rule, Indiana Administrative Code 170 IAC 4-7. Both Hoosier Energy and IMPA submitted their most recent IRPs on Nov. 2, 2020, and CenterPoint submitted its IRP on June 29, 2020. WVPA submitted an IRP on Nov. 1, 2021; NIPSCO on Nov. 15, 2021; Duke on Dec. 15, 2021; and I&M on Jan. 31, 2022. AES Indiana's next IRP is expected to be submitted on Nov. 1, 2022, and CenterPoint Energy Indiana's is scheduled for June 1, 2023.

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 2022 Contemporary Issues Technical Conference will take place on Sept. 22, 2022.

PROJECTED COAL FIRED UNIT RETIREMENTS THROUGH 2035

Generating Unit	Owner	Summer Rating (MW)	Projected Retire Date	Age at Retire Date
Brown Unit 1 (1979)	CenterPoint	245	10-31-23	44
Brown Unit 2 (1986)	CenterPoint	245	10-31-23	37
Petersburg Unit 2 (1969)	AES Indiana	410	5-31-23	54
Merom Unit 1 (1983)	Hallador Power	501	12-31-25	42
Merom Unit 2 (1982)	Hallador Power	482	12-31-25	43
Culley Unit 2 (1966)	CenterPoint	90	12-31-25	52
Warrick Unit 4 (ALCOA, 1970))	CenterPoint	150	12-31-23	53
Schahfer 17 (1983)	NIPSCO	361	12-31-25	42
Schahfer 18 (1986)	NIPSCO	361	12-31-25	39
Gibson Unit 5 (1982)	Duke	620	5-31-25	39
Michigan City Unit 12 (1974)	NIPSCO	469	12-31-28*	54
Cayuga Unit 1 (1970)	Duke	500	5-31-27	57
Cayuga Unit 2 (1972)	Duke	495	5-31-27	55
Rockport Unit 1 (1984)	IM Power	1300	12-31-28	44
Rockport Unit 2 (1989)	IM Power	1300	12-31-28	39
Whitewater Valley Unit 1 (1955)	IMPA	30	5-31-34	79
Whitewater Valley Unit 2 (1973)	IMPA	60	5-31-34	61
Gibson Unit 4 (1979)	Duke	622	5-31-29	50
Gibson Unit 3 (1978)	Duke	630	5-31-29	51
Gibson Unit 1 (1976)	Duke	630	5-31-35	59
Gibson Unit 2 (1975)	Duke	630	5-31-35	60

*May retire as early as 12-31-26

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

Projected Replacement Generation

The IRPs most recently submitted to the Commission were completed prior to the recent substantial increase in commodity prices, especially oil and natural gas prices, which occurred with the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the decrease in domestic exploration for production of natural gas, as well as supply chain challenges that have hit solar and storage resources particularly hard.

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

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

Recent Legislative Actions

21st Century Energy Policy Development Task Force

In 2019, as part of HEA 1278, the Indiana General Assembly created the 21st Century Energy Policy Development Task Force (Task Force), under Ind. Code chapter2-5-45, and directed the Commission to study and report on statewide impacts of transitions and changes regarding electricity generation under Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-3.1 (b). Specifically, the Commission was directed to:

[C]onduct a comprehensive study of the statewide impacts, both in the near term and on a long-term basis, of:

1. Transitions in the fuel sources and other resources used to generate electricity by electric utilities; and

2. New and emerging technologies for the generation of electricity, including the potential impact of such technologies on local grids or distribution infrastructure on electric generation capacity, system reliability, system resilience, and the cost of electric utility service for consumers.

As part of the study, the SUFG modeled different resource portfolios and their impacts on customer prices. The Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) provided detailed analysis from the perspective of the electric utility distribution system, and Indiana University prepared an analysis of the community impacts of coal-fired generation retirements.

The Commission's report is available on its website at: *https://www.in.gov/iurc/research-policy-and-planning-division/hea-1278-energy-study/.*

With the passage of HEA 1220, effective April 26, 2021, the Indiana General Assembly reestablished the Task Force to study and report on additional energy topics, including securitization, fair retail rate structures, distributed energy resources and FERC Order 2222, new and emerging technologies, effects of plant closures, energy efficiency, green zones, electricity storage, electric vehicle deployment and charging stations, and demand response. The Commission was given no statutory directive for reporting through HEA 1220 but did provide testimony at the various Task Force meetings in the fall of 2021 and looks forward to supporting the fall 2022 meetings as well.

Securitization Update

In 2021, the Indiana General Assembly passed Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 386 which created a Pilot Program for Cost Securitization for Retired Electric Utility Assets. The program authorized the Commission to consider the application of securitization to reduce the customer cost associated with the recovery of retiring generation plants while encouraging the utility to invest in clean energy resources.

The Commission adopted rules pursuant to the authority granted in SEA 386 and is currently considering the first petition (Cause No. 45722), submitted by CenterPoint Energy Indiana South, to apply the statute's directed review, oversight, and rate adjustment mechanisms.

Small Modular Reactors (SEA 271)

In 2022, the Indiana General Assembly passed SEA 271 which amended Indiana's statutes to consider, and, if found reasonable and necessary, incent the use of small modular nuclear reactors in providing utility service in Indiana. SEA 271 requires the Commission to consult with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and adopt rules to manage its statutory consideration proceedings for these new nuclear resources no later than July 1, 2023.

The Commission is currently researching and considering the optimal timing and process to work through its rulemaking directive.

Electric vehicles & electricity pricing (HEA 1221)

In 2022, the Indiana General Assembly passed HEA 1221 which established that selling electricity through electric vehicle supply equipment to the public does not, in and of itself, make the seller a public utility. HEA 1221 also created Pilot Programs for Infrastructure for Public Use Electric Vehicles and directed the Commission to adopt rules to implement the program outlined by the statute.

While no timeline for the implementation of the required rules is set in HEA 1221, the Commission is preparing to begin gathering stakeholder feedback.

Electric utility reliability adequacy metrics update (HEA 1520)

In 2021, the Indiana General Assembly passed House Enrolled Act 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 in 2022 begin to provide an annual report to the Governor and interim study committee.

The Commission received the required information from the utilities and in the report, the Commission ultimately finds 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 years. The full report will be posted on the Commission's website.

2022 IURC
ANNUAL REPORT

NATURAL GAS

Energy Division

Energy Division
NATURAL GAS

Regulatory Oversight

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

The Commission has full regulatory authority over 17 natural gas distribution utilities in Indiana whose 2021 annual operating revenues total over $2.04 billion *(See Appendix I)*. These utilities maintain plants in service of approximately $8.16 billion and serve roughly 1.89 million customers. Of the utilities regulated by the Commission, one is a not-for-profit, one is a municipality, and 15 are investor-owned utilities (IOUs). Citizens Gas, Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC (NIPSCO), Indiana Gas Company, Inc. d/b/a CenterPoint Energy Indiana North (previously Vectren North), and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company d/b/a CenterPoint Energy Indiana South (previously Vectren South), represent the four largest natural gas utilities in the state and collectively serve approximately 96% of the state's natural gas customers. See *Appendix J* for the list of gas utilities under Commission rate jurisdiction.

Investor-Owned Utilities

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

- NIPSCO is a subsidiary of NiSource, Inc., headquartered and based in Merrillville, Indiana. The natural gas utility serves approximately 853,000 customers in northern Indiana.

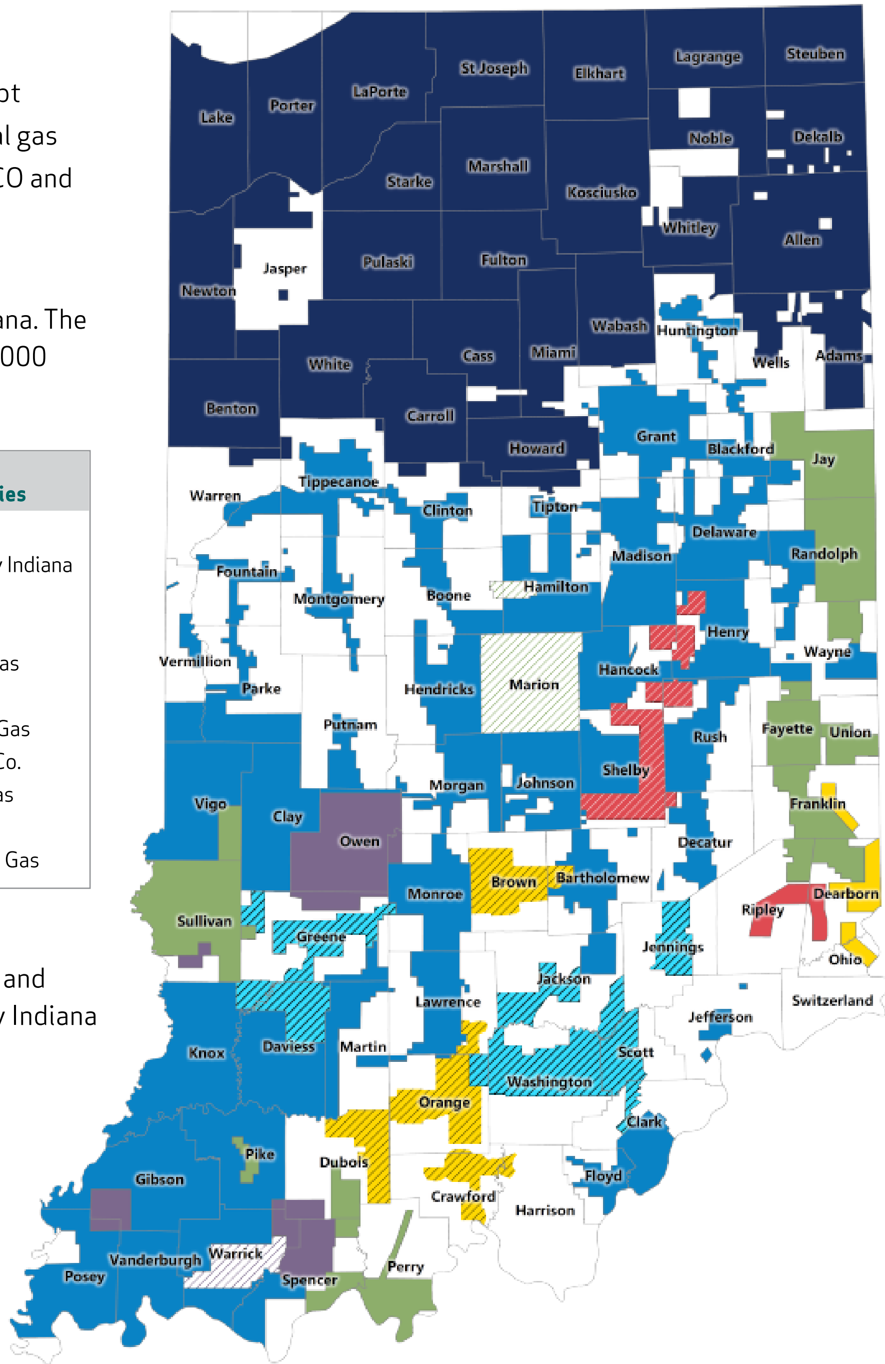
- CenterPoint Energy Indiana is based in Evansville, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of CenterPoint Energy headquartered in Houston, Texas. CenterPoint Energy Indiana operates two separate entities: CenterPoint Energy Indiana North and CenterPoint Energy Indiana South. The natural gas utility serves approximately 634,000 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.

Natural Gas Service Territories

- NIPSCO
- CenterPoint Energy Indiana
- Sycamore
- Citizens Gas
- Boonville Natural Gas
- Indiana Natural Gas
- SE Indiana Natural Gas
- Fountaintown Gas Co.
- Midwest Natural Gas
- Ohio Valley Gas
- Community Natural Gas

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

NATURAL GAS SERVICE TERRITORIES



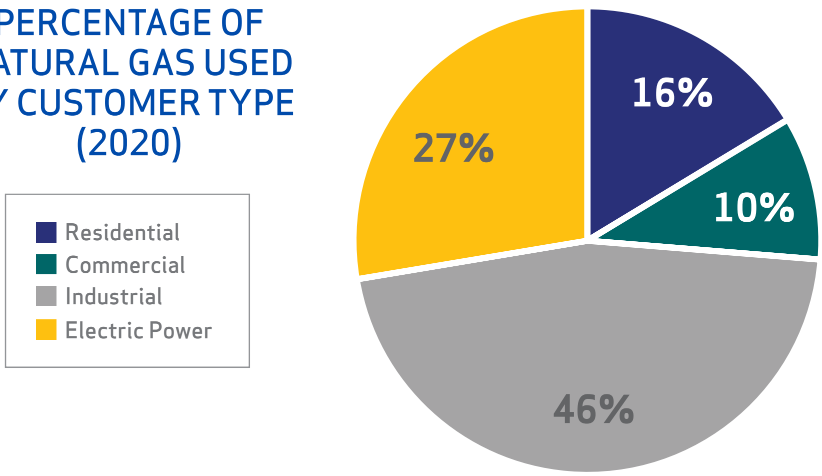
Municipal Utilities

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

Supply and Demand

Indiana's LDCs serve three types of customers: residential, commercial, and industrial. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), in 2020 (the most recent year with complete data at the time of publication), Indiana's residential customers consumed approximately 134 million dekatherms (Dth) of the state's total gas consumed by all customers, commercial customers used more than 81 million Dth, industrial customers consumed nearly 377 million Dth (the fourth highest in the nation), and electric utilities used approximately 226 million Dth. Out of the 30,472 million Dth consumed in the United States in 2020, Indiana ranked 10th with approximately 828 million Dth in consumption. The graph below displays the percentage used by each type of customer in 2020.

PERCENTAGE OF NATURAL GAS USED BY CUSTOMER TYPE (2020)



PERCENTAGE OF NATURAL GAS USED BY CUSTOMER TYPE (2020)

	2018	2019	2020
Residential	144.2 million Dth	142.8 million Dth	133.8 million Dth
Commercial	86.2 million Dth	88.2 million Dth	81.4 million Dth
Industrial	419.1 million Dth	426.4 million Dth	377.0 million Dth
Electric Power	196.2 million Dth	222.1 million Dth	226.1 million Dth
Vehicles	8.0 million Dth	4.0 million Dth	2.0 million Dth
Total Indiana Consumption	854.0 million Dth	891.0 million Dth	827.9 million Dth
Total National Consumption	30,138.9 million Dth	31,132.0 million Dth	30,472.2 million Dth

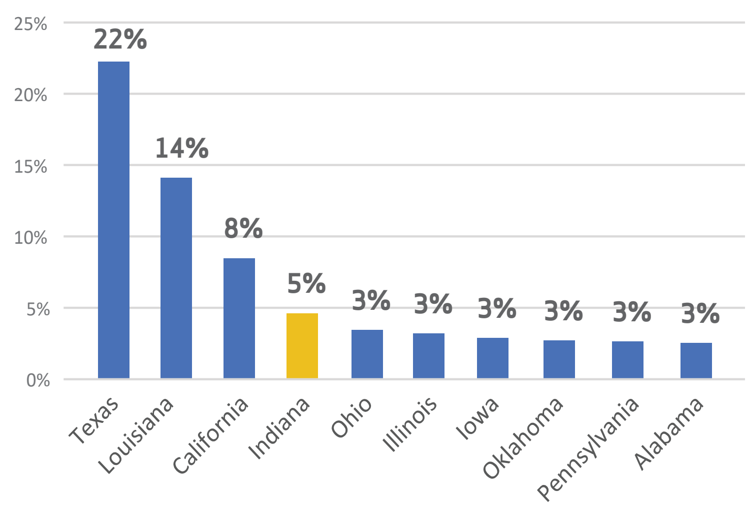
Drivers of Demand

Marketed production of natural gas reached a record high in 2019, continuing the steady growth observed since 2005. However, global demand for natural gas decreased in 2020 following a milder winter and slower economic growth due to the COVID-19 pandemic. National consumption across all sectors increased in 2021 due to colder winter temperatures and rising economic activity as industries began recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic. The EIA forecasts that U.S. consumption of natural gas will continue to increase approximately 3% in 2022 and will level out in 2023.

Key factors driving longer-term demand for energy include a growing economy and population, an increased use of renewables and need for dispatchable resources, increased consumption of natural gas for power generation, and changing technology, behavior, and policy that affects energy efficiency in vehicles, end-use equipment, and lighting. As such, the EIA projects consumption of natural gas will continue to grow. The industrial sector consumes more energy than any other end-use sector and is expected to grow at a relatively high rate for the foreseeable future. The graph below displays the top 10 states for industrial consumption.

TOP 10 STATES FOR INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION (2020)



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 domestic and 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's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2021.

Other developments affecting the supply in the long term 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

The U.S. was a net exporter of LNG in 2017 through 2019 (exports were greater than imports), largely because of increases in U.S. natural gas production, declines in natural gas imports by pipeline, and increases in LNG export terminal capacity. In the EIA's AEO 2021 Reference case, U.S. natural gas production continues to grow, and end use consumption and LNG trade remains uncertain. In the long term, because of expected increase in international demand for natural gas, the EIA expects U.S. LNG exports to more than double between 2020 and 2029. It is important to note that the price and demand dynamics for natural gas, both domestically and internationally, are very 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 June 22, 2022, FERC reported that there are eight existing LNG export terminals, three LNG export terminals where construction is underway, and 13 additional LNG export terminals which have been approved but are not yet under construction. In addition, nine projects currently have been proposed or are in the pre-filing stages.

Winter Storm Uri Update

An extreme cold weather event in February 2021 brought arctic weather conditions to a significant portion of the U.S. For the week ending Feb. 19, 2021, U.S. Heating Degree Days ("HDDs") reached 254, or nearly 40% colder than normal, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The extreme temperatures resulted in gas well freeze-offs and pipeline restrictions. It has been estimated that those freeze-offs caused approximately 20% of the U.S gas production to be taken out of the market, triggering exceptional fuel costs due to low supply with high demand. The freeze-offs impacted a major supply region known as the mid-continent region that normally has abundant gas output and associated low prices. In response to the tightening of supply, storage and pipeline operators, as well as LDCs, issued a series of postings, restrictions, and flow orders to help maintain the reliability of the gas system.

Indiana natural gas utilities experienced extremely high prices during this timeframe. One utility reported that gas closed at a record $204.85/Dth during this period, while intra-day prices traded as high as $250.00/Dth in Chicago. This high cost of natural gas caused a very large under-collection during the February GCA reconciliation for some gas utilities. As a result, the Commission allowed the variance for affected natural gas utilities to be recovered over an adjusted timeframe to help ease the impact to customers. At the time of publication, two of the natural gas utilities granted authority for an alternative variance recovery have concluded collections of all remaining variances resulting from Winter Storm Uri. In other parts of the country, such as Texas, not-for-profit electric cooperatives have had to file securitization causes to address the extraordinary costs while mitigating the impact to ratepayers. The only remaining Indiana utility continuing to collect variances from Winter Storm Uri is Citizens Gas of Westfield, and it will do so through May 2023.

Current Natural Gas Rates

Pricing and Economics

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

Based upon the most recent data from the EIA (2020), Indiana had the 14th lowest average residential gas prices nationally and the ninth lowest average residential gas prices in the Midwest (i.e., Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) in 2020. The state average residential gas price decreased from $8.68 per thousand cubic feet in 2019 to $8.59 per thousand cubic feet in 2020. 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 2020 are as follows: Illinois – $7.94, Kentucky – $11.14, Michigan – $8.25, and Ohio – $9.53.

Indiana had the 16th lowest average commercial natural gas prices nationally and the ninth lowest average commercial natural gas prices in the Midwest for 2020. Indiana's 2020 average commercial price was $6.86 per thousand cubic feet, which is lower than the 2019 average price of $6.97 per thousand cubic feet. Neighboring states' average commercial retail rates for 2020 were as follows: Illinois – $6.84, Kentucky – $8.64, Michigan – $6.86, and Ohio – $5.63 per thousand cubic feet.

In 2020, Indiana average industrial gas prices decreased to $5.41 per thousand cubic feet from $5.76 per thousand cubic feet in 2019. Neighboring states' average industrial retail rates for 2020 were as follows: Illinois – $4.26, Kentucky – $3.50, Michigan – $5.85, and Ohio – $5.93 per thousand cubic feet.

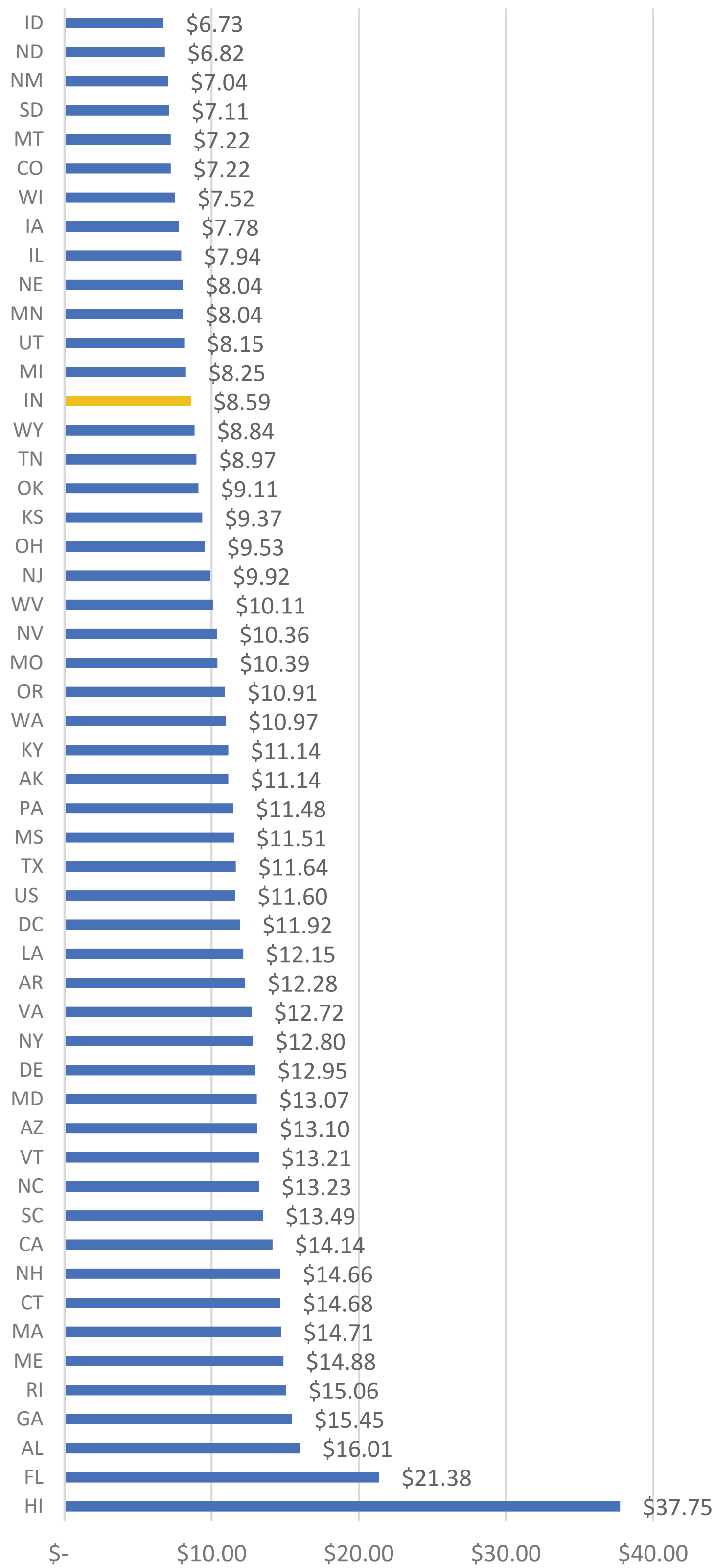
Note that the data used in this section were the most recent complete data available as of July 1, 2022. Therefore, the analysis is based on 2020 statistics. Once the information is updated by the EIA, 2021 data will be available at the EIA's website for residential, commercial, and industrial prices at *www.eia.gov*.

Rate Adjustment Mechanisms

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

A rate adjustment mechanism assists in the timely recovery of costs, which 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.

2020 STATE RESIDENTIAL GAS PRICES ($/THOUSAND CUBIC FT.)



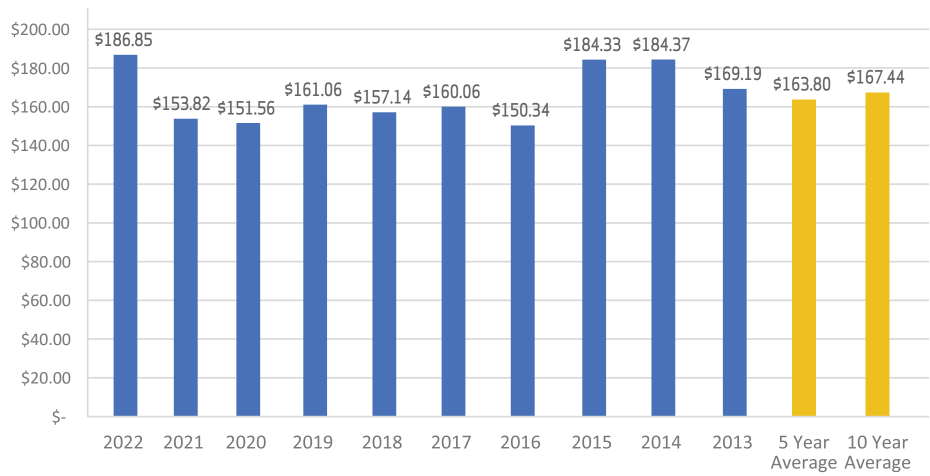
Residential Gas Bills

So far, natural gas residential customers typically have paid more for natural gas in 2022 than in 2021, as demonstrated from the residential natural gas survey in *Appendices K and L*. In 2021, a residential customer using 200 therms would have received a bill for $153.82. In 2022, this bill would have increased to $186.85. Additionally, residential gas bills in 2022 are higher than the five-year industry average of $163.80.

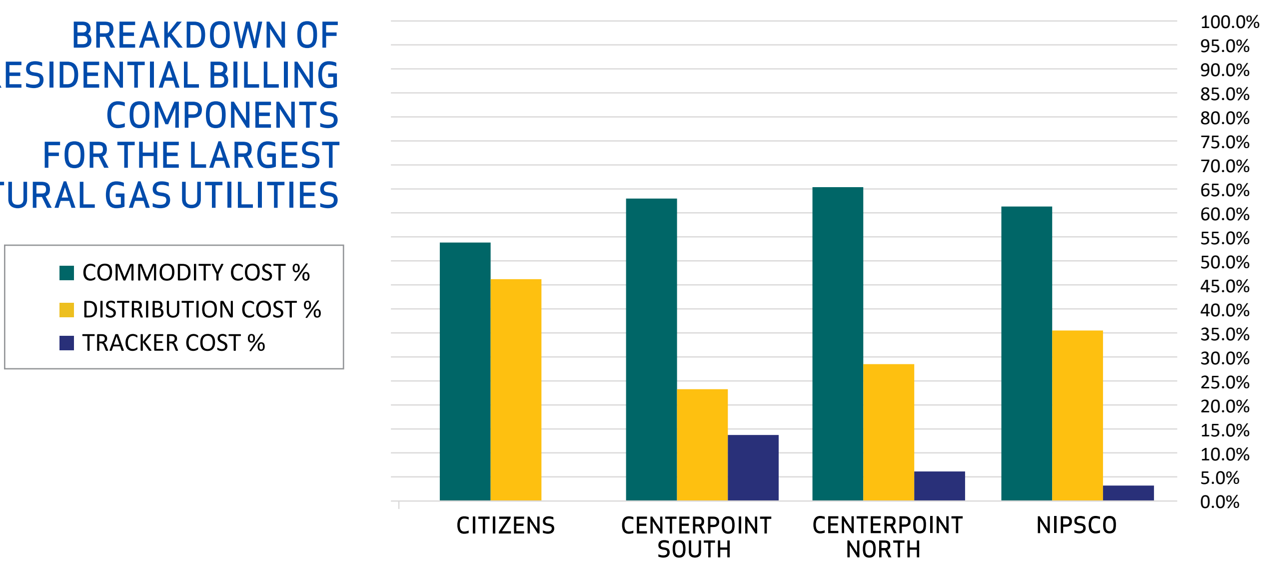
The cost of the actual natural gas commodity accounts for a majority of a customer's bill. On average, gas usage accounts for approximately 61% of a customer's bill, while distribution costs account for approximately 33%. Rate adjustment mechanisms approved by the Commission account for approximately 6% 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).

RESIDENTIAL GAS BILL COMPARISON (2013 - 2022) 200 THERMS PER MONTH



BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BILLING COMPONENTS FOR THE LARGEST NATURAL GAS UTILITIES



Infrastructure and TDSIC

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

Age Profile

Indiana's natural gas infrastructure consists of more than 78,500 miles of intrastate pipelines, which have been placed in service over the past 80-plus years. Included in this total are more than 42,000 miles of distribution mains that transport gas within a given service area to points of connection with pipes serving individual customers. Nearly 47% of the state's distribution mains are at least 30 years old. Also included in the state's infrastructure are approximately 1,676 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 66% 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, 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. Indiana Code chapter 8-1-39 provides for

TRANSMISSION LINES VS. DISTRIBUTION LINES COMPARISON

Age	Transmission lines		Distribution Mains	
Years old	Miles	% of Total	Miles	% of Total
80+	0.08	0.00%	435	1.03%
70-80	2	0.10%	282	0.67%
60-70	238	14.19%	2,031	4.79%
50-60	623	37.17%	7,186	16.96%
40-50	245	14.64%	3,996	9.43%
30-40	163	9.72%	5,873	13.86%
20-30	227	13.53%	7,299	17.23%
10-20	163	9.73%	5,473	12.92%
0-10	-	0.00%	5,270	12.44%
Unknown	15	0.92%	4,515	10.66%
Total	1,676	100%	42,359	100%

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 top right table.

TDSIC Update

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

TED PROJECTS FOR INDIANA NATURAL GAS UTILITIES

Utility & Cause Number	Project Name
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 3 S1	River Ridge Commerce Center
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 5 S1	River Ridge Commerce Center
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 7 S1	Blue Buffalo in the Midwest Industrial Park in Wayne County
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 8 S1	UPS' CNG Station and the AllPoints Midwest Industrial Park in Plainfield
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 9 S1	Shelby Materials and Giving Hope Family Center in Pendleton
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North - 44430 TDSIC 12 S1	Saturn Pet Care in Vigo County Industrial Park and NHK Seating in Frankfort

CURRENT UTILITY TDSIC PLANS APPROVED

Utility Name	TDSIC Plan Approved Investment Amount	Investment Amount Included in Rates to Date	% of Approved Amount in Rates
NIPSCO	$948,676,520	$182,084,853	19.19%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	$418,700,000	-	-
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$49,450,000	-	-
Ohio Valley Gas	$3,309,248	$3,838,674	116.00%*
Midwest Natural Gas	$2,284,591	$1,781,326	77.97%
Total	$1,422,420,359	$187,704,853	13.20%

*** Note:** Ohio Valley Gas had three projects that exceeded the initial cost estimates due to details that were lacking in its estimation methodology, gas main replacements which required more service replacements than initially estimated, and increasing labor costs.

2022 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

WATER AND WASTEWATER DIVISION

WATER AND WASTEWATER DIVISION

Regulatory Oversight

The Commission regulates only a fraction of the state's water and wastewater utilities *(as of July 1, 2022, 66 of approximately 525 water utilities and 24 of approximately 550 wastewater utilities).* As shown in the chart below, regulated water and wastewater utilities exhibit a variety of legal forms. The legal form of a utility determines the existence and extent of the Commission's regulatory authority. Although many water and wastewater utilities initially were fully regulated, Ind. Code §§ 8-1-2.7-2, 8-1.5-3-9, and 8-1.5-3-9.1, allow certain utility types to withdraw from the Commission's rate jurisdiction. For other water and wastewater utilities, the Commission has limited or no regulatory authority.

JURISDICTIONAL WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITIES

Type of Utility	Number of Jurisdictional Utilities
Municipal Water	21
Not-For-Profit Water	23
Investor-Owned Water	5
Conservancy District Water	2
Water Authority	5
Not-For-Profit Wastewater	4
Investor-Owned Wastewater	10
Not-For-Profit Water/Wastewater	3
Investor-Owned Water/Wastewater	7

The 66 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.

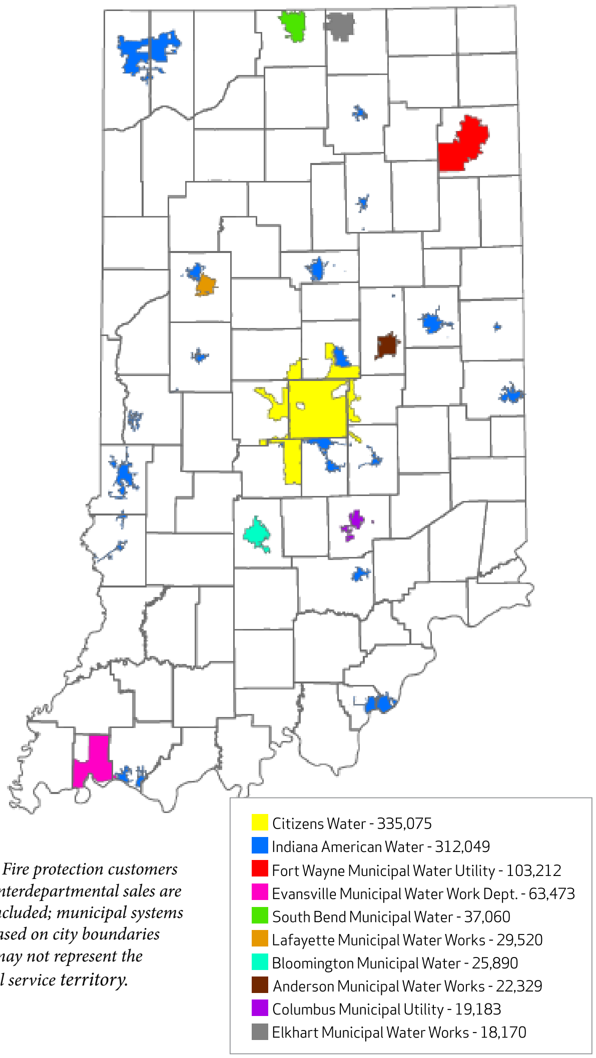
The 24 wastewater utilities that are regulated by the Commission provide service to about 15% of Indiana's residential wastewater customers. This is because most customers are served by municipal wastewater systems, which are not fully regulated by the Commission. Based on data reported in 2021, only four Commission-regulated wastewater utilities serve more than 5,000 customers:

- CWA Authority, Inc. (252,842 customers)
- Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc. (24,389 customers) (In 2021, the City of Fishers acquired most of these customers.)
- Aqua Indiana, Inc. (20,954 customers)
- Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (15,565 customers)

From data reported to the Commission in 2021 which includes utilities not currently under Commission rate jurisdiction, regulated water systems have $6.64 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of $711.64 million *(see Appendix M)*, and a total rate base of $3.415 billion. Regulated wastewater utilities have $4.45 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of $356.21 million *(see Appendix N)*, and a total rate base of $2.10 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 State Department of Health (ISDH), 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 ISDH 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 SEA 4 (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 and interdepartmental sales are not included; municipal systems are based on city boundaries and may not represent the actual service territory.

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.

STATE AGENCY JURISDICTION OVER WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITIES

Type of Utility	IDEM					IURC							DNR			ISDH
	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 ISDH.

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

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

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

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

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

Service Areas

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

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

Examples of such actions include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

Acquisition, Consolidation, Regionalization & Small Utilities

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

In 2015, Indiana established Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3 to provide incentives to encourage the acquisition of poor performing water and wastewater utilities and municipal utilities serving fewer than 5,000 customers. SEA 257 (2016) provided further incentives for utility acquisitions by allowing value to be given to donated property, which is generally referred to as contributions in aid of construction (CIAC). Thus, SEA 257 modified long-standing regulatory principles to allow an acquiring utility to earn a return on an acquired utility's CIAC. SEA 472 (2019) further expanded the incentives to all water or wastewater utilities serving fewer than 8,000 customers and modified some of the Commission's regulatory approval processes for streamlined acquisitions that are less than 2% of the acquiring utility's rate base. Ind. Code § 8-1-30.3-6, amended by HEA 1131 (2020), expanded the criteria for municipalities to fewer than 8,000 customers from 5,000 customers, clarified the qualifications of an appraiser, clarified how an appraisal is determined, and expanded the criteria as to when a cost differential is reasonable. SEA 273 (2022) increased the amount a utility can include in rate base by including any adjustments through an infrastructure improvement charge (IIC) or Service Enhancement Improvement project since its last rate case when determining if the 2% threshold has been met in an acquisition case.

Since the utility acquisition legislation passed, the average cost that the acquiring utility pays per customer being acquired has increased almost two and one half times. In eight cases prior to the passage of the acquisition legislation, the average price per customer was approximately $2,500 and since the legislation passed the price is approximately $6,000[1]. This increase in price is likely attributed, in part, to the inclusion of donated property in the appraisal, which the basis for the price paid by the acquired utility. For an investor-owned utility, the purchase price is included in rate base, one input in the overall revenue requirement.

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

[1] Acquisitions excluded from this calculation include Cause No. 45362 (purchase price based primarily on future customer growth) and Cause No. 45360 (purchase price included purchase of a golf course).

Regionalization

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

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

An important issue for water or wastewater utilities who buy or sell water or water/wastewater treatment is the wholesale rate. The wholesale rate can be part of a long-term contract or included in a utility tariff. If a municipality established the wastewater wholesale rate as part of contract and a dispute arises, pursuant to Ind. Code § 8-1-2-61.7 the Commission may resolve the dispute. The Commission has a pending case between Jackson County Regional Sewage District and the Town of Seymour, IURC Cause No. 45548.

Update on Acquisition Cases

As of July 1, 2022, the Commission has decided eight cases utilizing Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3: Indiana American Water Company, Inc. (Indiana American) has acquired six municipalities with fewer than 8,000 customers: Georgetown (IURC Cause No. 44915), Charlestown (IURC Cause No. 44976), Lake Station (IURC Cause No. 45041), Sheridan (IURC Cause No. 45050),

CASES DECIDED UNDER IND. CODE CHAPTER 8-1-30.3 AS OF JULY 1, 2022

Entity Acquired	Commission Cause Number	Purchase Price + Transaction Costs (to be included in Net Original Cost Rate Base)	Number of Customers	Commission Order Date
Georgetown Water Utility	44915	$6.529 million	1,309 water	10/11/2017
Charlestown Water Utility	44976	$13.584 million	2,898 water	3/14/2018
Lake Station Water Utility	45041	$20.199 million	3,443 water	8/15/2018
Sheridan Water and Wastewater Utility	45050	$10.93 million	1,261 water; 1,233 wastewater	9/13/2018
Town of Riley Wastewater System	45290	$1.545 million	430 wastewater	3/31/2020
Town of Lowell	45550	$24,670,000	4,000 water	12/22/2021
Wastewater One, LLC	45461	$0.52 million	93 water; 78 wastewater	6/23/21
JLB Development, Inc.	45362	$0.575 million	6 wastewater	10/28/2020

Riley (IURC Cause No. 45290), and Lowell (IURC Cause No. 45550), as well as one investor-owned utility with fewer than 8,000 customers: Wastewater One, LLC (IURC Cause No. 45461). Citizens Wastewater of Westfield has acquired one investor-owned utility with fewer than 8,000 customers: JLB Development, Inc. (IURC Cause No. 45362). Details of the eight cases are above.

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

Other Acquisitions

Under Ind. Code chapter 8-1.5-2, a not-for-profit utility acquired a municipality (IURC Cause No. 45138) and a municipality acquired a portion of another municipality (IURC Cause No. 45348). Pursuant to Ind. Code § 8-1-2-83, a municipality acquired a portion of an investor-owned utility (IURC Cause No. 45270), a not-for-profit utility acquired an investor-owned

ADDITIONAL ACQUISITION CASES DECIDED AS OF JULY 1, 2022

Acquisition	Commission Cause Number	Purchase Price + Transaction Costs	Number of Customers	Commission Order Date
Ninestar Connect acquiring Town of Cumberland - Gem Water	45138	$4.0 million	670	12/19/2018
City of Anderson acquiring a portion of Citizens of South Madison water system	45270	$1.00	3 including a mobile home park	1/2/2020
Town of New Palestine acquiring a portion of Town of Cumberland's wastewater system	45348	$1.15 million	140	6/17/2020
Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc. acquired Howard County Utilities, Inc.	45360	$2.20 million (includes golf course)	200	11/18/2020
Town of Georgetown acquired Lakeland Lagoon Sewer Corp.	45407	$1.00	38	12/16/2020
East Shore Conservancy District acquired East Shore Corp.	45484	$1.595 million	102	4/28/2021

utility (IURC Cause No. 45360), and a conservancy district acquired a not-for-profit utility (IURC Cause No. 45484). Under Ind. Code § 8-1-2-89 a municipality acquired a not-for-profit utility (IURC Cause No. 45407). Details of the six cases are shown at the bottom of the previous page.

Current Water & Wastewater Rates

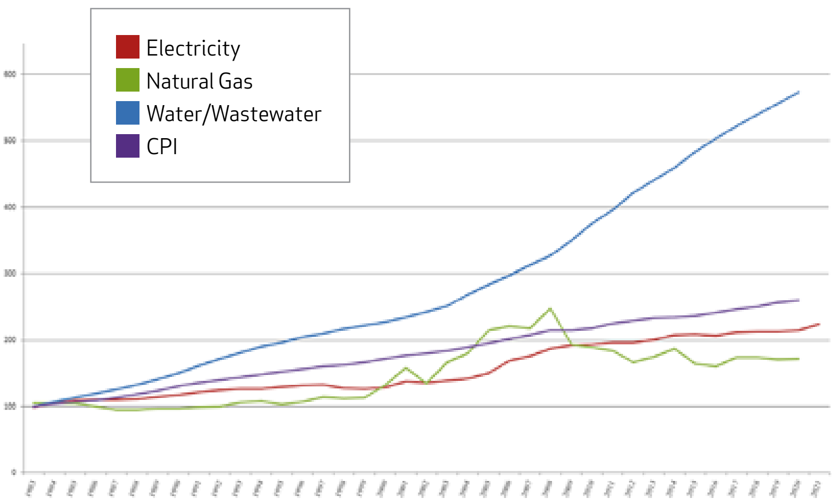
Pricing and Economics

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 2012 to 2021, water and wastewater rates rose 4.09% per year, but the CPI rose at a slower pace of 2.24% per year. 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

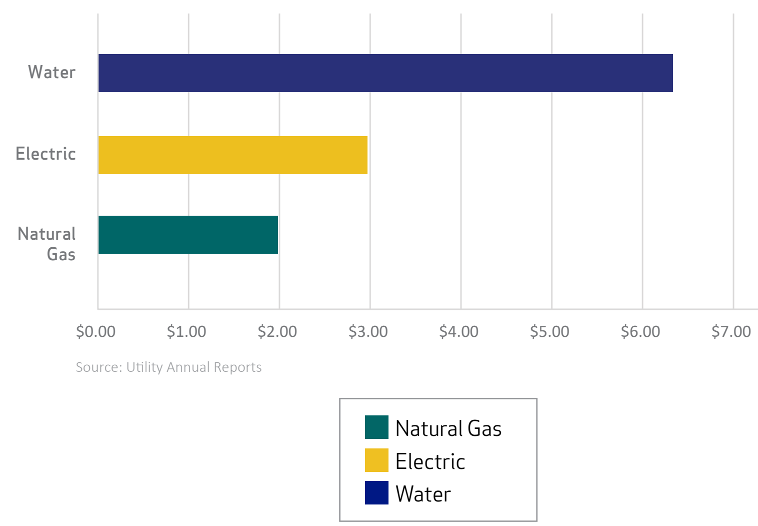
One of the reasons for the general increase in water rates compared to electricity or natural gas rates is the water sector remains extremely capital intensive. For Commission-regulated utilities, in 2020, investor-owned water utilities invested more capital-per-dollar of revenue generated than investor-owned 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.

COMPARISON OF UTILITY PRICES FROM 1983 TO 2021



CAPITAL INVESTMENT PER DOLLAR OF REVENUE IN 2020

AMOUNT OF UTILITY INVESTMENT IN UTILITY FACILITIES RELATIVE TO EACH DOLLAR EARNED

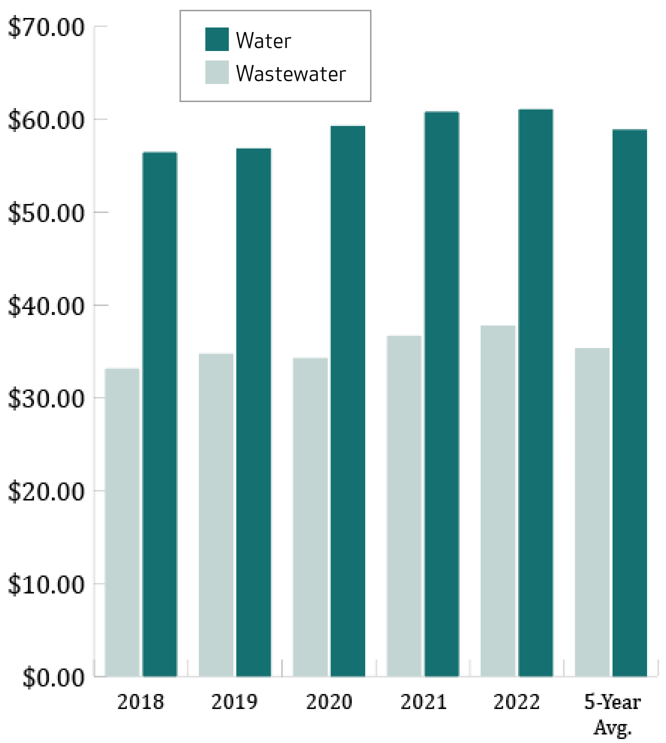


Source: Utility Annual Reports

Rate Increases

Overall, in 2021, the number of a general rate increase requests, which excludes rate adjustment mechanisms, was similar to those made in 2020. In 2021, eight water utilities were approved for a general rate increases averaging 23.95% and one wastewater utility was approved for general rate increase totaling 11%. To date in 2022, six water utilities were approved for rate increases. As of Jan. 1, 2022, the average water and wastewater rates approved by the Commission were relatively low at $35.33 per 5,000 gallons for water *(see Appendix O)* and $58.88 per 5,000 gallons for wastewater *(see Appendix P)*.

WATER/WASTEWATER RESIDENTIAL BILL COMPARISON FOR 5,000 GALLONS CONSUMPTION 2018 – 2022



Affordable Service

With water and wastewater rates rising faster than inflation as shown on previous page, national organizations and Indiana are looking at affordability so low-income customers can maintain service. For example, an update of a past 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. The University of North Carolina Environmental Finance Center has developed an Excel-based Water & Wastewater Residential Affordability Assessment Tool (latest version as of June 2021), which uses United States Census Bureau data, to show the relationship between rates and income for specific utilities across a spectrum of different income levels.

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.

In recently completed cases, Indiana American and CWA Authority, Inc. (CWA Authority) have established low-income programs. Indiana American has a pilot program in Muncie, Terre Haute, and Gary. During the first three years of the pilot program, shareholders and ratepayers commit to funding a total of $600,000 each. The accounting structure, automated letters, and bill messages for the program have been developed, but enrollment has been low due to COVID-19. In 2021, Indiana American had 505 customers participate and issued $40,486 in bill credits. Annually, CWA Authority will provide $1.1 million in bill credits and $400,000 for infrastructure repairs or water conservation appliances with $1.3 million coming from ratepayers through a surcharge on the customer's bill and $200,000 funded by CWA Authority. From July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, CWA provided bill credits to 6,627 customers ($961,768) and infrastructure funds to 504 customers ($496,586). A third utility, Community Utilities of Indiana, has a pending case requesting to establish a low-income program.

The federal government has created a new low-income program for water/wastewater customers, Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP), which is modeled after LIHEAP. Funding for the program, which totals $1.138 billion in 2021, came from the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. In June 2021, Indiana's designee for LIHWAP, IHCDA, received $23.13 million. From November 2021, when transmittals to vendors began, though mid-May 2022, IHCDA has distributed $2,993,709 to 12,011 households, and the average number of households assisted per month continues to increase as more vendors have agreed to participate in the program.

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

SEA 348 (2021) created the Task Force for Wastewater Infrastructure Investment and Service to Underserved Areas to study management of wastewater systems, sources of funding, regulation of wastewater systems, connection of underserved properties, and financing options, and develop a long-term plan for addressing wastewater needs. The Task Force submitted a final report to the Indiana General Assembly on Oct. 25, 2021. Many of the recommendations become codified into law through SEA 272, which is discussed later.

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

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

Projected Infrastructure Costs

In 2012, the U.S. EPA projected the 20-year need (2012-2031) for Indiana's wastewater system to be approximately $7.2 billion. The largest category of need is combined sewer overflow (CSO) correction. In this category, Indiana has made significant improvements since 2004. However, the U.S. EPA still ranks Indiana eighth in the country for the highest documented need for CSO correction at $3.2 billion reported in 2012. The Commission regulates Indiana's largest CSO system (CWA Authority, a separate nonprofit corporate subsidiary of Citizens Energy Group in Indianapolis); however, the number of 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 is the Deep Rock Tunnel Connector Project in Indianapolis, which is being built by CWA Authority. In February 2017, the Indiana Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations issued a report titled "Indiana Faces Significant Funding Gap for Water Infrastructure over Next 20 Years" (Report). This Report indicated the total needs for Indiana's wastewater systems from 2015 through 2034 range from $8.2 to $10.0 billion.

In March 2018, the U.S. EPA released its sixth report to Congress for drinking water infrastructure needs (2015 Report). Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants for fiscal years 2018 through 2021 are allocated to states based on the 2015 Report findings. The state of Indiana's 20-year eligible needs increased

PROJECT CATEGORY COMPARISON

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

when compared to the 2011 Assessment from $7.3 billion to $7.5 billion. As shown in the table on the previous page, "Transmission and Distribution Main" is by far the largest project needs category at $5.1 billion.

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

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

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

IURC Mechanisms to Fund Infrastructure

Water and wastewater utilities have three specific mechanisms designed to recover the cost of distribution system and collection system infrastructure: the IIC, the system integrity adjustment (SIA), and service enhancement improvement projects. Under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31, water and wastewater utilities in Indiana can seek to recover costs of up to 10% of the utility's revenue in its most recent rate case for the replacement of distribution system and collection system infrastructure through an IIC. The IIC mechanism allows a utility to recover its costs outside of a general rate case, thereby receiving cost recovery more quickly. The water or wastewater utility must receive approval from the Commission before establishing an IIC surcharge. Under Ind. Code § 8-1-31-13, amended by SEA 254 (2020), infrastructure related to highway, street, or road construction does not apply to the 10% cap.

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

Since 2017, CWA Authority filed for two SIAs, which the Commission has granted in IURC Cause No. 44990. Through these two orders CWA Authority has been authorized to collect approximately $16 million. To date, no other utility has requested an SIA.

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

In March 2022, in IURC Cause No. 45609, the Commission approved Indiana American's plan for service enhancement improvements equaling $53.3 million in five areas pursuant to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.7.

Lead Service Lines

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

On July 25, 2018, Indiana American Water Company'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 Water Company continues to be the only investor-owned water utility in Indiana with a Commission-approved Lead Service Line Program under Indiana 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, Indiana code chapter 8-1-31.6 was revised by the General Assembly to allow municipal utilities to recover the cost of replacing customer-owned lead service lines. The additional sections are primarily duplication of language investor-owned utilities use to recover such costs. On March 2, 2022, Citizens Water's plan was approved, which entails replacing an estimated 120-560 lead service lines at an approximate cost of $2.5 million for Year 1 and $5 million for Year 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 Year 2 – 5 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 Indiana Code chapter 8-1-31.6.

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

Government Program Funding

To assist with the high capital costs associated with the water and wastewater industry, numerous federal and state funding options are available for infrastructure investment. These programs include the State Revolving Loan Fund, U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development loans and grants, the Community Focus Fund, and private activity bonds. 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. Recently, the U.S. EPA announced 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 State of Indiana received 50%, $1.54 billion, of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund on June 30, 2021. The budget adopted by the Indiana General Assembly in April 2021 included appropriations across 21 program areas, including $160 million for water and wastewater investments. Indiana will also receive funds from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act including additional funding for the State Revolving Fund, Lead Service Line Replacement (49% as grants) and PFOS/PFOA (all as grants). In June 2022, the IFA indicated it is in the process of applying for funds totaling $127 million, including additional drinking water and wastewater funds, lead service line replacement funds, and emerging contaminants for drinking water and wastewater funds.

SEA 348 (2021) established the water infrastructure grant program to be administered by the IFA as a source of money for grants, loans, and other financial assistance for planning, designing, acquisition, construction, renovation, improvement, or expansion of water systems, wastewater collection and treatment systems, or storm water collection and treatment systems.

The Indiana office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development reported that, in 2021, Indiana received grants for water and wastewater projects totaling $38.9 million.

Water Supply

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

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

Consistent with the Water Infrastructure Task Force's recommendation, IFA began assisting utilities with long term planning by establishing Water Infrastructure Study Areas. In 2022, IFA has scheduled regional study planning meetings in 17 different regions. The IFA has conducted a Southeastern Indiana Water Supply Study (2018) and a Central Indiana Water Study (2021).

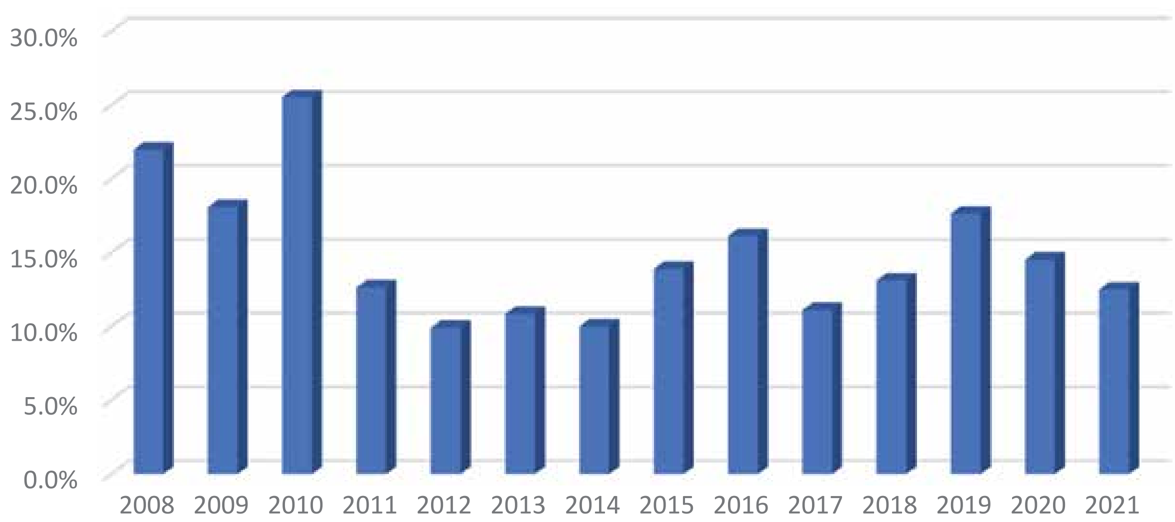
Water Loss

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

The Commission includes a section on water loss in the annual report forms and requires utilities with water loss greater than 10% to report efforts they take to reduce water loss. These efforts appeared to have an immediate effect on utilities reporting a high percentage of water loss. Since 2008, approximately 15% of Commission regulated water utilities report water loss in excess of 25%.

Based on the regulated water utilities' annual reports to the Commission, approximately 152.4 billion gallons of water were pumped or purchased in Calendar Year 2021, and 123.9 billion gallons of water were either sold to customers or used for firefighting or system maintenance. The difference reflects an 18.68% water loss. As water utilities focus efforts on improving infrastructure, covered in an earlier section, water losses should decrease.

PERCENTAGE OF UTILITIES EXCEEDING 25% WATER LOSS



Water Efficiency

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

2022 Legislative Session Overview

Under **HEA 1245 (2022)**, a property owner or developer of a non-jurisdictional water or wastewater utility can dispute their capacity fee (system development fee, availability fee, or interceptor fee) at the Commission, if the customer believes CIAC (generally defined as plant that was donated to a utility or plant funded by government grants) has been included in the fee. If there is a dispute, initially, the utility must meet with the property owner or developer within 30 days to review the fee and determine if CIAC was included. If the initial meeting does not come to a satisfactory resolution, the property owner or developer may file a petition with the Commission within seven days challenging the fee. The Commission shall either invalidate or modify the fee to comply with the law. This policy creates parity in line with jurisdictional water or wastewater utilities.

SEA 273 (2022) makes several changes to water utility regulations under the IURC including approving tracking mechanisms to recover costs associated with changes in policies or ordinances adopted by local units, requiring the Commission to adopt rules to define unreasonable road cut permits and other specifications or policies established by a local unit, increasing the size of a water utility who can avail themselves of automatic increases in wholesale rates, expanding what a utility can include in rate base when determining if the 2% threshold has been met in an acquisition case, adjusting the definitions of specific terms, and including adequate funds for making extensions and replacements when it determines what may be allowed for in recovery of an infrastructure improvement cost.

SEA 272 (2022) was enacted based on the findings and recommendations of the 2021 Task Force on Wastewater Infrastructure Investment and Service to Underserved Areas. Many provisions in SEA 272 expand the role of IFA and revise what a utility must provide to IFA when obtaining a loan, grant, or other financial assistance. SEA 272 also develops a three-strike process to address wastewater utilities in non-compliance with IDEM regulations for health and environmental benefits. The process begins with an informal review of rates and charges by the Commission to determine if the utility requires additional resources to meet its obligations. The process moves to a formal rate case by the Commission, and become subject to Commission jurisdiction, if a second strike is imposed by IDEM. The last phase of the process either ends with initiation of receivership by the Commission after consultation with IDEM if additional infractions are imposed, or the utility may withdraw from Commission jurisdiction if they satisfy all statutory requirements.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Regulatory Oversight

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

All CSPs must receive a CTA from the Commission to offer any telecommunications, information, or video services in Indiana. Providers of video service (VSPs) must hold a video service franchise from the Commission, or an unexpired local franchise obtained prior to the Commission's designation as the sole franchising authority in the state. The Commission also designates all eligible telecommunication carriers (ETCs) in the state, which enables those carriers to obtain support from the federal Universal Service Fund (USF). Federal USF support is aimed at expanding the availability of both telephone and broadband services and networks. It also supports discounted phone service to eligible low-income households.

Additionally, the division implements a state universal service program and provides recommendations to the Commission on several types of matters, including numbering issues, carrier-to-carrier disputes, protecting customers from unauthorized changes to their service (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 retail rates and charges of CSPs, 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 Communications Division responds to inquiries from the Indiana General Assembly, the Office of the Governor and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, other state agencies, members of the media, communications service providers, and the public on various communications-related topics.

Communications issues under consideration at the federal level are regularly tracked and considered by the division. Because it is essential to identify and act (when appropriate) upon the many federal policy matters that have the potential to affect Indiana, the division monitors, reviews, and provides analysis and recommendations to the Commission about possible Commission 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. Additionally, the division has brought issues under discussion at the federal level to the attention of other Indiana state agencies that would possibly be affected by action on those issues, including the Indiana Office of the Attorney General, the Lieutenant Governor's Office, the Statewide 911 Board, and the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.

Communication Service Providers

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

In Fiscal Year 2022, 30 CTAs were filed and approved by the Commission. These CTAs include the following services:

- 19 interconnected VoIP services;
- 10 for broadband services;
- Six commercial mobile services;
- Four for local exchange services; and
- Three 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, under which the

Commission became the sole franchise authority for the issuance of new video service franchises starting in 2006. Before that time, VSPs were subject to exclusively held local franchises. Since 2006, 66 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 industry also has seen some consolidation over the last few years, and it is likely that trend will continue as current and future mergers are approved. Additionally, the rise of streaming video has brought added competition to video service providers by offering consumers an alternative video service option to traditional video providers. Currently, streaming video is not treated as a traditional video provider and, therefore, is not required to obtain a state-issued franchise. However, the Commission continues to grant state-issued franchises and video providers continue to enter the market offering more competitive options to keep up with the changing market.

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

Designation of Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (ETCs)

A CSP must be designated as an ETC to receive support from the federal universal service high-cost or Lifeline program. Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, states are given sole authority to designate communications companies as ETCs (unless a state cedes this authority to the FCC); Indiana has retained this authority. ETCs receive federal support for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended. In the case of the high-cost program, ETCs receive monetary support to deploy, provide, and maintain voice telephony and broadband service throughout their ETC service area. In the case of the Lifeline program, ETCs are reimbursed for providing a monthly discount on communications service for eligible low-income subscribers. Other examples of support include various broadband expansion initiatives such as the Connect America Fund (CAF I and II), the federal Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF I and II) and the Office of Community and Rural Affairs' (OCRA) Next Level Connections Broadband Program and Indiana Connectivity Program.

There are three types of ETCs in Indiana:

1. Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs): These carriers are all eligible for high-cost support (also known as Connect America Fund (CAF) support) and must offer the Lifeline discount on the supported services. These providers became ETCs after the passage of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996. There are currently 41 ILECs that are ETCs in the state. This category of ETC includes all of the state's ILECs, with the exception of Indiana Bell (d/b/a AT&T Indiana) in some portions of its ILEC territory. AT&T Indiana relinquished its ETC designation for portions of its service area in 2017.

2. Competitive Facilities-based Carriers: These carriers may be mobile or fixed wireless providers or local exchange carriers that wish to receive high-cost support to build and maintain their networks. There are currently 20 competitive carriers that are ETCs. Four of these companies have been ETCs for many years. Five new companies were approved as competitive ETCs and one ILEC was approved to expand in early 2019, as a result of the FCC's CAF II Reverse Auction, to serve areas the FCC deemed unserved for broadband. In 2020, the FCC initiated another auction to reach more unserved areas, this auction was called the RDOF Phase I Auction. It resulted in 11 new ETCs and eight expanded ETCs (including both ILECs and CLECs) being approved in Indiana in 2021. The RDOF auction drew new types of competitive ETCs, many of which were not traditional CSPs, such as rural electrical cooperatives or cable companies.

3. Lifeline-only Wireless ETCs: These carriers state they will only seek funding from the Lifeline fund, not the high-cost fund. Most of these ETCs do not have their own facilities-based network, even though it is a requirement in the Telecommunications Act. The FCC found that it was in the public's interest to forbear from this requirement for mobile wireless ETCs that only provide Lifeline. There are currently 11 Lifeline-only mobile wireless ETCs in Indiana. A new Lifeline-only ETC petition was filed in March 2022 and is still pending as of this report date. Additionally, some facilities based ETCs approved for the RDOF Auction opted to offer Lifeline in portions of their service areas that are not eligible for RDOF support. In these areas, the ETC is considered a Lifeline-only ETC. The Commission recently approved one ETC expansion for this purpose on June 28, 2022.

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. No ETCs sought to relinquish their designation in FY 2022

Indiana Universal Service Fund

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

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

The IUSF is funded by a small surcharge on intrastate retail telecommunications revenue. The IUSF Oversight Committee has recommended the IUSF maintain a balance of $2 million; however, billed intrastate retail telecommunications revenue has been steadily decreasing since the establishment of the fund. In 2008, billed intrastate retail telecommunications revenue was $2.96 billion. In 2021, total revenue declined to $841,000,000, which is a decrease of 72% since inception. As a result, the IUSF Oversight Committee recommended, and the Commission approved, seven increases in the IUSF monthly surcharge on retail customers' bills – from 0.538% of billed Indiana telecommunications revenue at the inception of the IUSF in October 2007, to 2.26%, effective Jan. 1, 2022.

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 ensure that the processes, funding levels, size, and operation and administration of the IUSF remain adequate and sufficient, among other considerations. In December 2021, the Commission opened the most recent Triennial Review and conducted a hearing on June 16, 2022. Certain telecommunications carriers filed a Settlement Agreement, agreeing that it remains too soon to determine the full impact of the FCC's comprehensive universal service fund (USF) and intercarrier compensation (ICC) reform, therefore requesting the Commission to issue an Order concluding this Triennial Review and maintaining the status quo with respect to the IUSF. The Commission's decision and order was approved on July 27, 2022.

The Commission also determined that carriers which 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 2019. Thirty-one rural ILECs were approved to receive continued support. The next Qualifications Test will be conducted later in 2022.

The Connect America Fund ("CAF")

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

CAF II Phase 1 Model-Based Support

In Indiana, AT&T, Frontier, and CenturyLink accepted CAF II funds totaling $51.1 million annually under the first phase of CAF II (model-based support). In addition to these three companies, Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company, which primarily serves Ohio, but also serves the Peoria and West Harrison exchanges in southeast Indiana, received CAF II Phase I support.

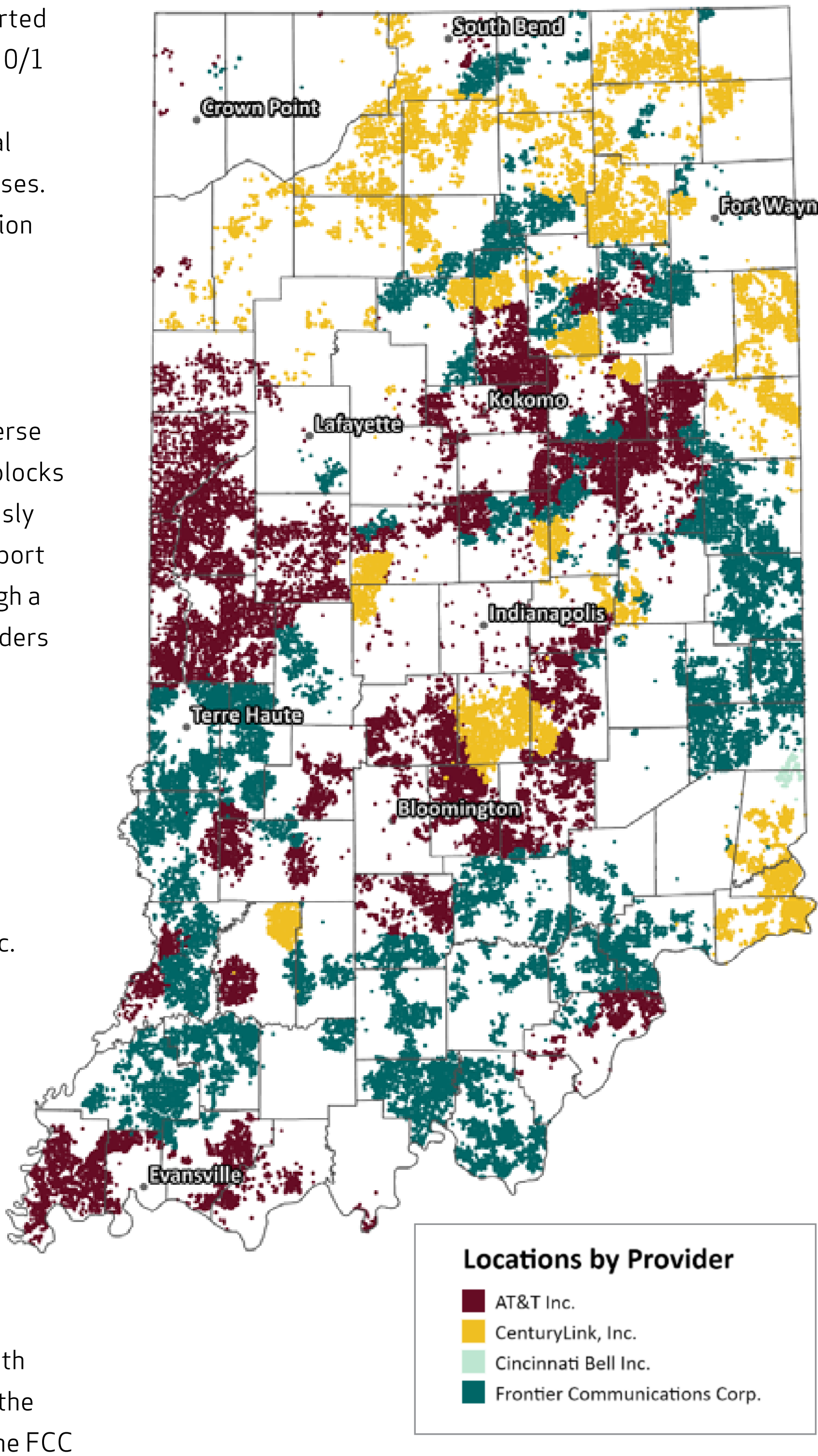
Recently revised 2020 CAF II deployment data indicates AT&T exceeded its deployment obligation in line with program requirements. CenturyLink reported a 48% buildout percentage in Indiana for Filing Year 2020, and Frontier reported an 89% buildout figure for the same period. On Nov. 16, 2020, the FCC announced that all eligible price cap carriers receiving CAF II model-based support for the initial six years of the program had elected to receive a seventh year of support for calendar year 2021. This included all three of the companies discussed here. In exchange for receiving a seventh year of support, carriers were "required to continue providing broadband with performance characteristics that remain reasonably comparable to the performance characteristics of terrestrial fixed broadband service in urban America." For 2021, AT&T, CenturyLink, and Frontier all exceeded their respective agreed-upon 100% broadband deployment milestones in Indiana, according to FCC and USAC data. Some of these numbers may differ from what was reported in previous years because the companies are allowed to revise previous years' data when necessary. The data in the table below are from USAC's website and are certified as of June 30, 2022.

NUMBER OF CAF II FUNDED DEPLOYED LOCATIONS & MILESTONE PERCENTAGES

	AT&T		CenturyLink		Frontier		Total Deployed Locations
2016	124	0%	440	1%	5,536	9%	6,100
2017	7,462	17%	1,701	6%	24,725	41%	33,888
2018	11,575	26%	2,579	9%	36,986	62%	51,140
2019	22,604	50%	6,600	22%	46,720	78%	75,924
2020	50,860	113%	14,493	48%	53,143	89%	118,496
2021	59,640	132%	30,959	103%	62,089	104%	152,688

Each year, providers are required to report the address of each location within assigned census blocks where broadband has been made available using CAF II funds. The map to the right gives a general idea of the locations where each provider has reported making broadband available at speeds of at least 10/1 Mbps using CAF II model-based support funds for 2016 to 2021. The location points are for individual addresses and have been enlarged for visual purposes. Therefore, each location point is not a representation of the location's actual size.

2016-2021 CAF II MODEL-BASED SUPPORT FUNDED BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT LOCATIONS



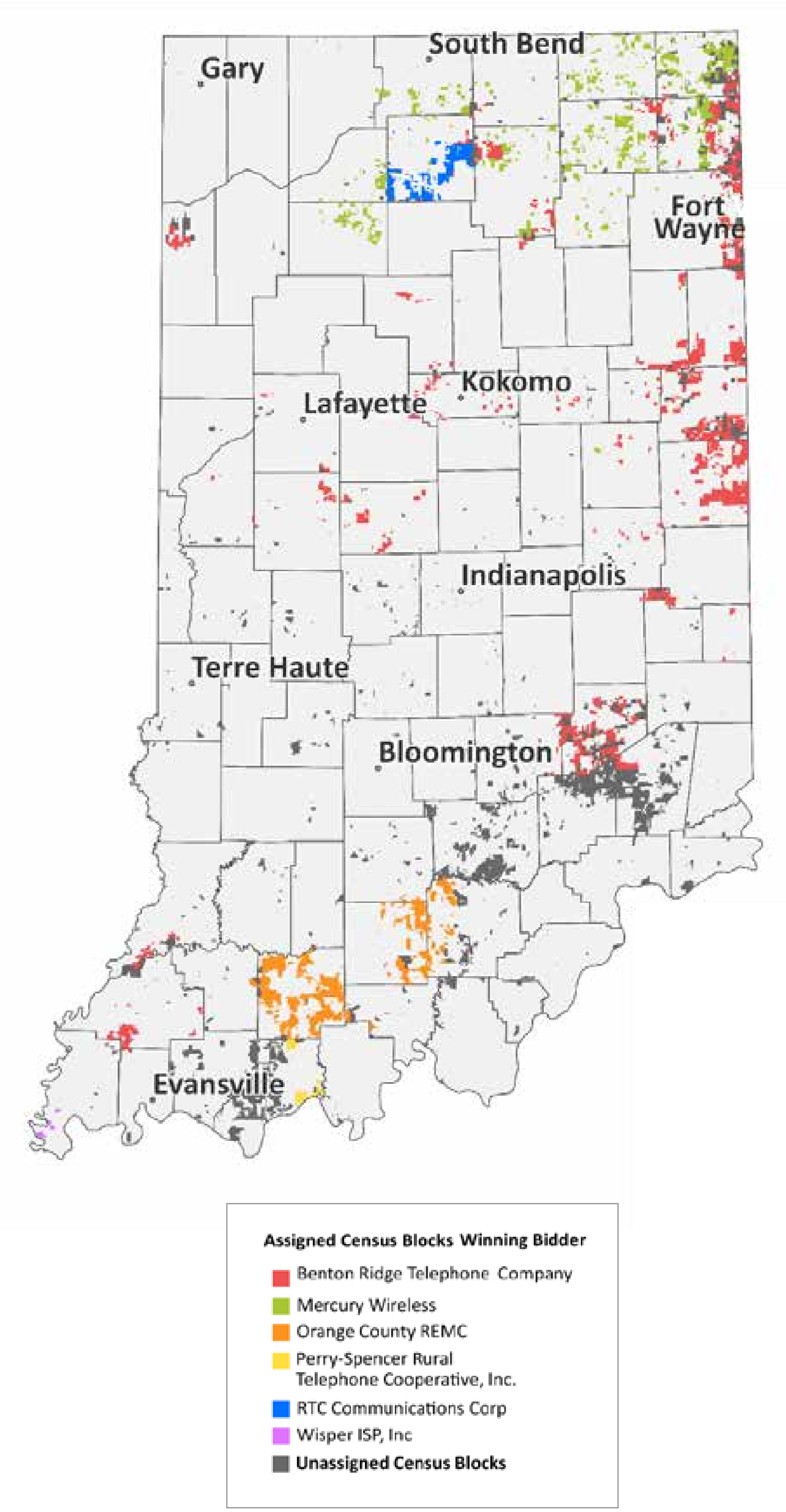
CAF II Phase 2 (Auction 903)

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

- Benton Ridge Telephone Company (assigned to affiliate, W.A.T.C.H. TV)
- Mercury Wireless
- Orange County REMC
- Perry-Spencer Rural Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
- RTC Communications Corp. (assigned to affiliate, Marshall County Fiber)
- Wisper ISP, Inc.

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 following map. To receive CAF II auction support, the FCC required winning bidders to obtain ETC designation.

CAF II AUCTION (903) RESULTS – CENSUS BLOCKS WITH ASSIGNED AND UNASSIGNED LOCATIONS



The Commission designated the six winning bidders, listed above, as ETCs on Feb. 20, 2019. These ETCs are required to meet their first broadband deployment milestone of 40% of the locations by the end of the third year of support (i.e., by the end of 2022). Each following year, they are required to achieve an additional 20% deployment until reaching 100% deployment at the end of the sixth year of support (2025). CAF II reverse auction winners are not required to report their progress toward achieving the 40% milestone until March 1, 2023.

In 2021, the FCC implemented the Eligible Locations Adjustment Process (ELAP), which is a challenge and adjudication process designed to facilitate changes to the defined deployment obligations of Auction 903 support recipients on a state-by-state basis. The ELAP allows recipients to seek changes in situations where there is a discrepancy between the number of eligible locations and the number of funded locations. Marshall County Fiber and Wisper ISP, Inc. are participating in this challenge process. Marshall County Fiber seeks to reduce the locations it is required to serve from 1,203 to 981 locations and Wisper ISP, Inc. seeks to reduce their locations from 14 to 9. Interested stakeholders have until Aug. 18, 2022 to file information in the ELAP process either supporting or opposing the proposed reduction in locations.

This map shows census blocks in Indiana containing locations assigned to these six winning bidders in FCC Auction 903 to provide broadband service. The map also includes census blocks with unassigned locations.

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

In addition, the FCC established timeframes to govern RDOF broadband deployment efforts: RDOF recipients must serve 40% of the estimated number of locations in a state by the end of the third year of support and an additional 20% by the end of the fourth and fifth years of support. Revised location totals will be announced by the end of year six. If there are fewer actual locations than originally estimated by the cost model, support recipients must serve 100% of the actual (revised) number of locations. If there are more locations than originally estimated by the cost model, support recipients must serve 100% of the originally estimated number of locations by the end of year six and must serve the remainder of the locations by the end of year eight. All support recipients must serve locations newly built after the revised location total but before the end of year eight upon reasonable request. Notwithstanding these overall buildout deadlines, it is important to note that the exact deployment schedule for each individual location is determined by the carriers themselves, not the FCC.

On Dec. 7, 2020, the FCC issued a Public Notice announcing the 180 winning bidders of a total of $9.23 billion in support over 10 years covering 5,220,833 locations. This leaves at least $11.17 billion available to be awarded in Phase II of the RDOF auction which will be for partially served locations, locations that were not won in Phase I, and precision agriculture support for eligible farms and ranches. The $9.23 billion included $169,379,964.50 awarded to 11 winning bidders in 152,983 locations in Indiana. Since that time, the FCC has issued "Authorization" public notices and "Ready to Authorize" notices for various RDOF long form applicants and winning bids across the country. Additionally, the FCC has released bid default announcements regarding winning bids for which the winning bidder was later found to be in default for at least part of the bid. The most significant of these announcements occurred on August 10, 2022, when the FCC's Wireline Competition Bureau announced that two companies – including LTD Broadband - had defaulted on all their RDOF bids nationwide because they had not demonstrated a reasonable chance of complying with the FCC's RDOF requirements. The Bureau also said its decision to withhold all RDOF funding from these companies would "avoid extensive delays in providing needed service to rural areas, including by avoiding subsidizing risky proposals that cannot deliver the speeds they promise and/or propose unrealistic deployment plans or that are based on aggressive forecasts and assumptions.

In Indiana, as of Aug. 10, 2022, 18 of the 21 winning bidders or their designees have received final authorization to receive RDOF funding to serve 86,911 locations spread over 11,992 authorized census blocks.

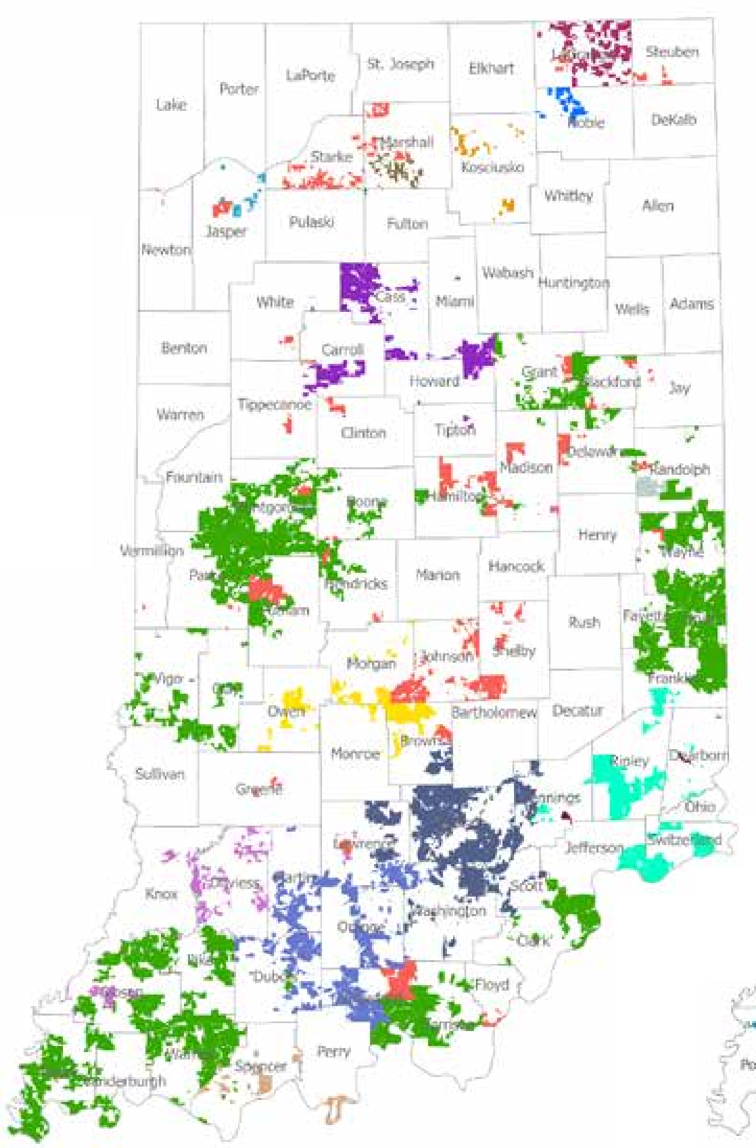
As of Aug. 10, 2022, the FCC had identified a total of 8,493 Indiana census blocks covered by previously announced bid defaults for four Indiana RDOF reverse auction winners. The following table lists auction winners/ designees in Indiana and the number of Census Blocks and locations they committed to serve. and breaks down the winners and the number of census blocks in which each defaulted. The maps that follow the table depict the Census Blocks Authorized for Funding and the Defaulted Census Blocks, respectively.

RDOF FUNDING RECIPIENTS

Winning Bidder/Designee	Total # of CB Won	Defaulted Census Blocks	Total # of Locations	Total 10 Years of Support	Authorized to Receive Funds (Yes or No)
AMG Technology Investment Group LLC *	2,235	0	11,803	$18,894,720.35	no
Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company LLC	9	0	68	$56,802.00	yes
Daviess-Martin County Rural Telephone Corporation	381	0	1,371	$3,565,039.40	yes
Effective Systems Fiber Network, LLC	57	57	0	$0	n/a
Jackson County Rural Electric Membership Corporation	1,105	0	7,999	$2,188,212.00	yes
Jasper County Rural Electric Membership Corporation	47	0	262	$281,470.00	yes
Kosciusko Connect LLC	66	0	571	$385,496.10	yes
LaGrange County Rural Electric Membership Corp	345	0	2,314	$1,631,109.70	yes
LigTel Communications, Inc.	65	0	416	$385,924.00	yes
LTD Broadband LLC	5,458	5,458	0	$0	n/a
Marshall County Fiber, LLC	101	0	758	$645,254.00	yes
Mercury Wireless Indiana, LLC.	2,384	702	13,529	$9,437,647.80	yes
Miami Cass REMC	654	0	3,391	$4,719,512.50	yes
New Lisbon Broadband and Communications, LLC	65	0	281	$393,412.00	yes
Orange County REMC	823	0	6,521	$5,946,190.40	yes
Perry-Spencer Rural Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	101	0	565	$1,186,542.80	yes
RTC Communications Corp.	4	0	30	$78,006.00	yes
SEI Data, Inc. d/b/a SEI Communications	23	0	136	$64,345.80	yes
South Central Indiana REMC	488	0	4,131	$3,405,921.90	yes
Southeastern Indiana REMC	637	0	5,107	$888,747.40	yes
Time Warner Cable Information Services (Indiana)	7,672	2,276	39,461	$48,334,325.60	yes

** Total support amounts were updated by the FCC upon the authorization for funding of the non-defaulted census blocks. However, since AMG Technology Investment Group has not been authorized for funding, the total support amount has not been adjusted to account for the defaulted census blocks.*

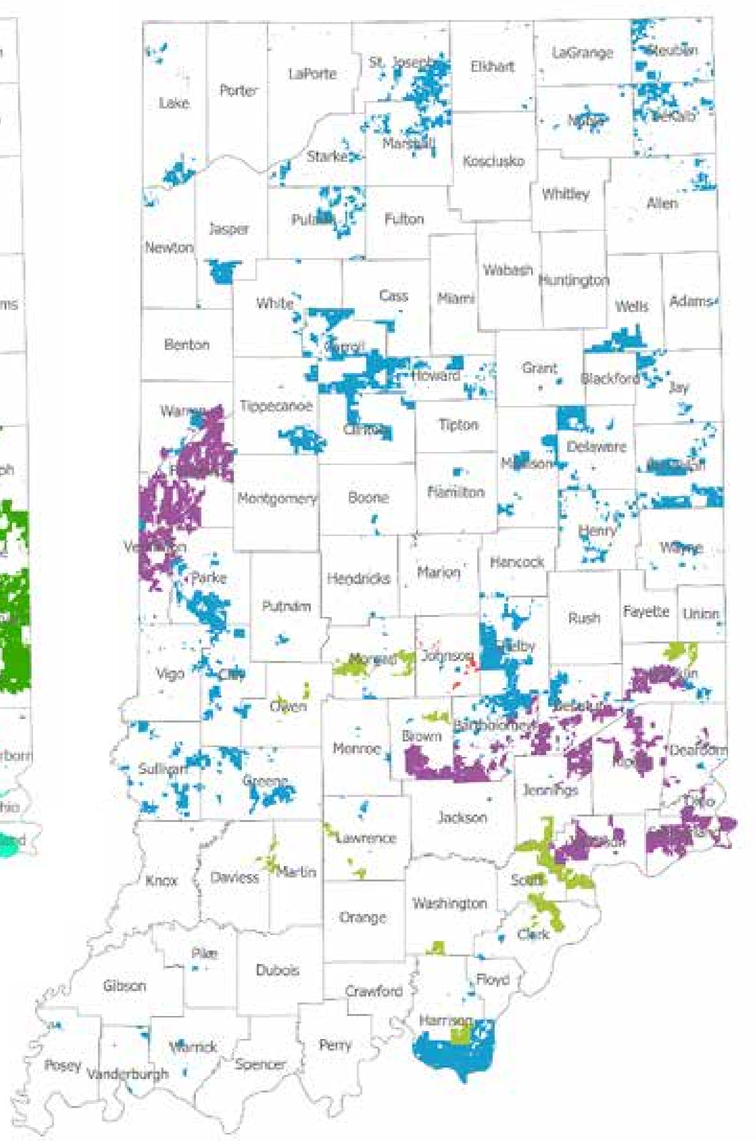
INDIANA RDOF CENSUS BLOCKS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING



Applicant Name

- Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company LLC
- Daviess-Martin County Rural Telephone Corporation
- Jackson County Rural Electric Membership Corporation
- Jasper County Rural Electric Membership Corporation
- Kosciusko Connect LLC
- LaGrange County Rural Electric Membership Corp
- LigTel Communications, Inc.
- Marshall County Fiber, LLC
- Mercury Wireless Indiana, LLC.
- Miami Cass REMC
- New Lisbon Broadband and Communications, LLC
- Orange County REMC
- Perry-Spencer Rural Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
- RTC Communications Corp.
- SEI Data, Inc. d/b/a SEI Communications
- South Central Indiana REMC
- Southeastern Indiana REMC
- Time Warner Cable Information Services (Indiana)

RDOF DEFAULTED CENSUS BLOCKS



Applicant Name

- Effective Systems Fiber Network, LLC.
- LTD Broadband LLC.
- Mercury Wireless Indiana, LLC.
- Time Warner Cable Information Services (Indiana)

Video Franchise Fee Report

The Commission is required under Indiana 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 2021, the Commission received responses from 272 local government units, which is up from the 179 units reporting for 2020. The following is a broad summary of the data reported for Calendar Year 2021.

- Responses were received from 63 cities, 186 towns, and 23 of the 92 counties in Indiana.
- 17 local units indicated that no franchise fees were collected.
- Of the 374 franchises providing service in the reporting units, 356 were providing service under a state-issued franchise and 18 were providing service under a local franchise.
- The responding units reported payments of franchise fees totaling approximately $18.2 million.
- 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.
- 190 of the 272 units reported their franchise fee rates. Those rates vary from 1% to 5%, with the majority set at either 3% or 5%.
- Many units did not provide the requested information about the rate charged, how the rate was established, and the date the rate was set. Conversations with some clerk-treasurers in previous years indicated that turnover in the office makes it difficult to provide that type of information in a timely fashion.

The number of units submitting the report was up significantly for 2021 over 2020 responses. The Commission staff sent reminders near the end of 2021 in an attempt to achieve better compliance. Since this seemed to work, staff will continue that practice in the future. To view the Video Franchise Fee Report, see *Appendix Q*.

2022 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 Indiana Code chapter 8-1-22.5.

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

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

Indiana's Pipeline Safety Program

The PSD's primary mission is to ensure the safe and reliable operation of Indiana's intrastate pipeline transportation system. This is largely accomplished through inspections, as well as training, outreach programs, investigations of pipeline accidents, and enforcement through compliance requirements and monetary sanctions. In 2021, the PSD completed 1,071 inspection days of 88 operators and 164 associated inspection units, safely resolving 324 probable violations and 117 areas of concern.

The PSD operates in partnership with the U.S. Department of Transportation's (U.S. DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) under a certification agreement. PHMSA provides a grant on a calendar year basis designed to provide reimbursement of up to 80% of the costs of operating the program. The actual reimbursement amount of the grant is determined by the levels of funding available to PHMSA and the program's overall annual performance score. The annual performance score is based on the results of an annual visit and review of the program by PHMSA evaluators, as well as the level of compliance with certification requirements reported in the Annual Progress Report, which is provided to PHMSA. For 2021, the program received an overall score of 100%. The progress report evaluation received a four-point reduction due to the state legislature not adopting higher maximum civil penalty levels as prescribed in the certification agreement, and a three-point reduction for not adopting pipeline safety code requirements within the federally prescribed timeframe.

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

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

Additionally, the PSD is responsible for tracking and investigating all alleged violations of the state's Indiana 811 Law and is active in a variety of damage prevention efforts. In 2021, the PSD investigated 1,950 excavation damage cases. As a result of these investigations, the Commission ordered the issuance of 511 warning letters, and required training in 435 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, 828 civil penalties, totaling approximately $1,500,000. Where violations were found, 28% were operator violations, 44% were excavator violations related to 811tickets, and 28% were other types of excavator error.

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.

For 2020, PHMSA awarded Indiana perfect scores on its Indiana 811 program and its Excavation Damage Evaluation. 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.

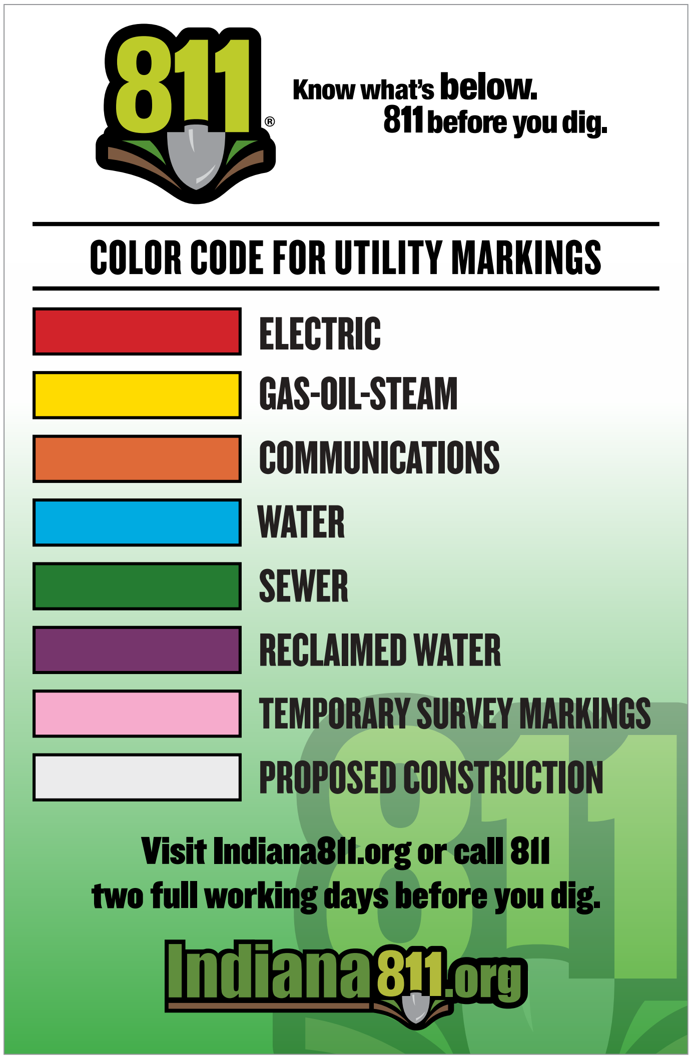
In 2021, the PSD issued an Advisory Penalty Matrix that applies to Indiana natural gas operators for certain locating violations occurring on and after July 1, 2021. As indicated by its name, the Advisory Penalty Matrix is simply advisory; the Commission still determines the final amount of any penalty. 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. The first round of penalties will be considered later in 2022.

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 of up to $10,000 for each violation of the law.

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

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



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

UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT

UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT

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

Permitted Use of UPPA Funds

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

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

All uses of UPPA funds strictly follow state of Indiana procurement guidelines. UPPA funds are overseen by a committee of Commission representatives, which includes:

- Commission Chair
- Commissioner
- Chief Administrative Law Judge
- Chief of Staff
- Executive Director of External Affairs
- General Counsel
- Director of Pipeline Safety
- UPPA Fund Program Manager

The following list summarizes several uses of the UPPA fund during Fiscal Year 2022.

- For the sixth consecutive year, the Commission renewed the Indiana Broadcasters Association's (IBA) Public Education Program (PEP). This allowed the Commission to continue significant Indiana 811 Law messaging on AM radio, FM radio, and broadcast television stations based in Indiana. Over 50,000 spots were run across the state during Fiscal Year 2022.
- Partnered with Learfield Communications to market 811 Law and utility safety messaging through the two largest universities in Indiana – Indiana University and Purdue University. Notable benefits included featured messaging on the universities' athletics scoreboards, universities' radio network coverage, social media covered from the Big Ten Network, and live announcements at universities' basketball and football games. The Learfield campaign is trending towards 6.34 million impressions.
- The Commission funded the Indiana Pipeline Awareness Association's (INPAA) grade school outreach program, bringing utility safety training to 20 fourth grade classrooms spread across Indiana.
- The Commission continues to expand its free, online safety training system and has now added a non-professional/homeowner training course in addition to completely re-designing the website to provide an easier to use and more modern training experience. The free training courses can be accessed at *www.SafeDigIndiana.com* and are open to any individual wanting to learn more about working safely around utilities, how to properly document a jobsite in case of a damage, and how the Indiana 811 Law and 811 system affects them.

Total investment in safety programs through the UPPA fund in Fiscal Year 2022 was $1,359,716.91.

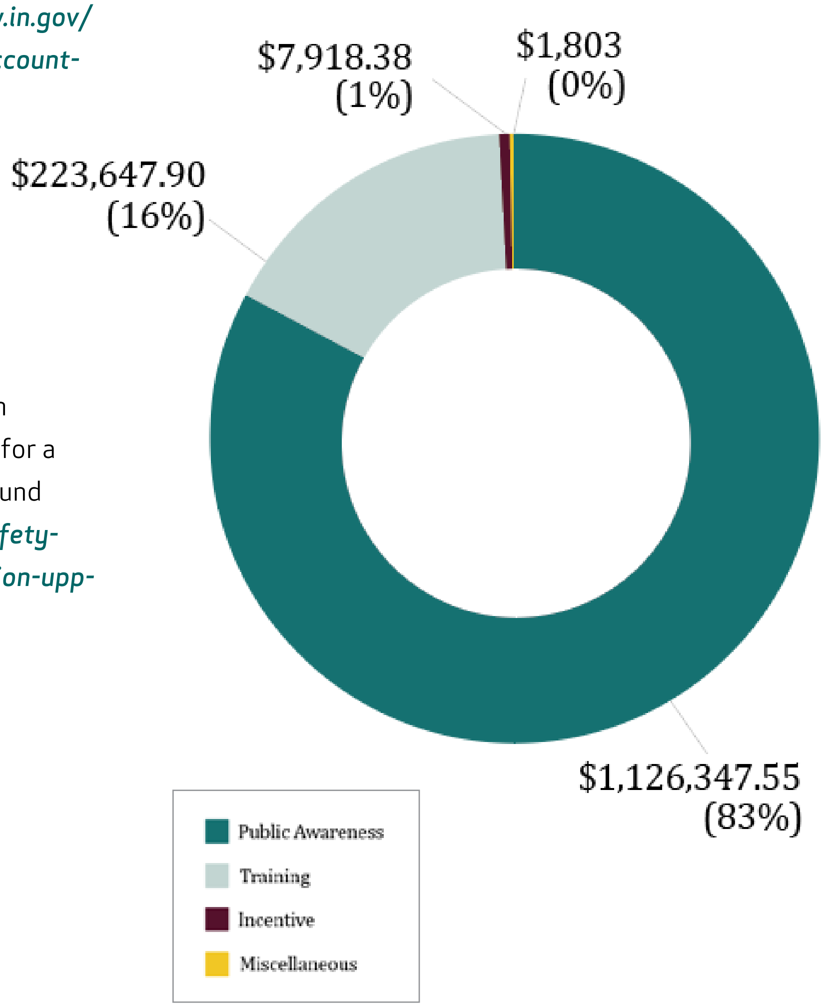
UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT

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

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

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

FISCAL YEAR 2022 UPPA SPEND



2022 IURC ANNUAL REPORT

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

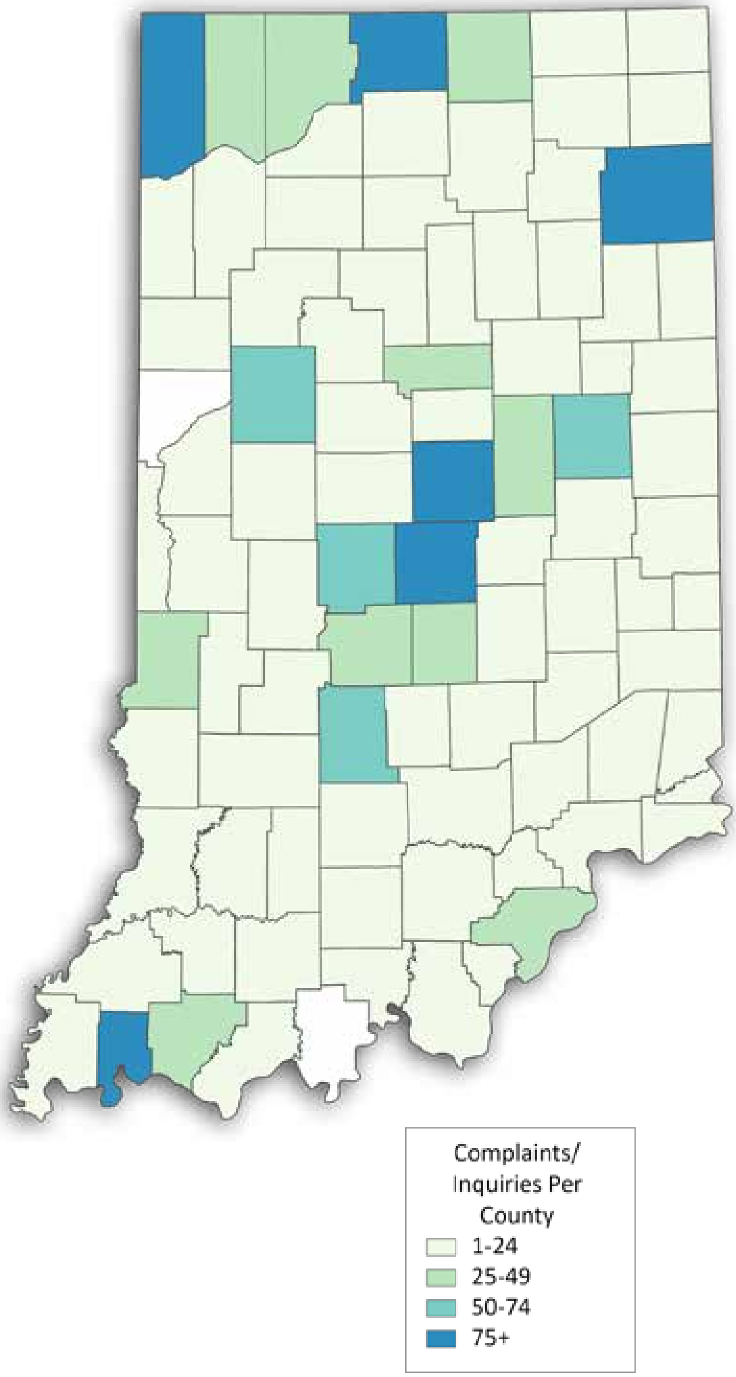
Commission's Budget and 2022-2023 Public Utility Fee Calculation

BILLABLE PORTION OF THE BUDGET

2022-2023 (FY23) Budget As Passed		
Utility Regulatory Commission	$ 8,911,987.00	
Utility Consumer Counselor	$ 6,907,660.00	
Expert Witness Fund	$ 787,998.00	
Contingency Fund	$ 250,000.00	
Total 2021-2022 Budget		$ 16,857,645.00
2021-2022 (FY22) Budget Augmentations		
Utility Regulatory Commission		$ -
Utility Consumer Counselor		$ -
2020-2021 (FY21) Reversions		
Utility Regulatory Commission	660,109.86	
Utility Consumer Counselor	978,870.55	
Expert Witness Fund	257,015.69	
Contingency Fund	$ 250,000.00	
Bond Fee Collections	$ -	
Municipal Fee Collections	$ 263,408.51	
Other Revenue	$ -	
Total 2019-2020 (FY20) Reversions		$ 2,409,404.61
Prior Year Adjustments		
Expert Witness Fund adjustment	67,519.49	
IURC Pre-FY2021 Purchase Orders reduced in FY2021	10,284.48	
OUCC Pre-FY2021 Purchase Orders reduced in FY2021	90,534.83	
Pipeline Safety Grant Revenue	$ -	
Total Adjustments		$ 168,338.80
Billable Portion of the 2021-2022 (FY22) Budget		$ 14,279,901.59
2021 Utility Intra-State Revenues		
Electric Utilities		9,420,864,481.27
Gas Utilities		1,693,407,174.51
Sewer Utilities		61,480,104.09
Telecommunication Utilities		825,208,212.82
Water Utilities		273,622,996.04
Total Utility Intra-State Revenues		$ 12,274,582,968.73
2022-2023 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate		
Billable Portion of the 2022-2023 Budget	$ 14,279,901.59	
Divide by: Total 2021 Utility Intra-State Revenues	$ 12,274,582,968.73	
2022-2023 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate		0.001163372

Consumer Affairs Division
Complaints/Inquiries by County

COUNTY	COUNT OF CASE #	COUNTY	COUNT OF CASE #
Adams	8	Lawrence	18
Allen	96	Madison	38
Allen County	1	Marion	624
Bartholomew	13	Marshall	11
Benton	1	Martin	1
Blackford	7	Miami	7
Boone	22	Monroe	60
Brown	12	Montgomery	4
Carroll	6	Morgan	30
Cass	16	Newton	1
Clark	43	Noble	6
Clay	8	Ohio	1
Clinton	6	Orange	2
Crawford	5	Owen	1
Daviess	4	Parke	4
De Kalb	11	Pike	5
Dearborn	16	Porter	37
Decatur	12	Posey	14
Delaware	53	Pulaski	5
Dubois	6	Putnam	19
Elkhart	36	Randolph	7
Fayette	10	Ripley	8
Floyd	19	Rush	5
Fountain	8	Scott	5
Franklin	2	Shelby	18
Fulton	2	Spencer	7
Gibson	15	St. Joseph	83
Grant	20	Starke	3
Greene	5	Steuben	4
Hamilton	126	Sullivan	13
Hancock	20	Switzerland	9
Harrison	3	Tippecanoe	60
Hendricks	50	Tipton	3
Henry	20	Union	6
Howard	37	Vanderburgh	192
Huntington	7	Vermillion	5
Jackson	9	Vigo	31
Jasper	5	Wabash	9
Jay	1	Warrick	49
Jefferson	12	Washington	5
Jennings	9	Wayne	18
Johnson	47	Wells	1
Knox	19	White	9
Kosciusko	14	Whitley	13
La Porte	41		
Lagrange	5		
Lake	153	**GRAND TOTAL**	**2,493**



Revenues for Jurisdictional Electric Utilities

Revenues for year ending Dec. 31, 2021

RANK	UTILITY NAME	TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	% OF TOTAL REVENUES
1	Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$ 3,170,358,425	32.91%
2	Indiana Michigan Power Company	$ 2,319,200,338	24.08%
3	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. - Electric	$ 1,700,765,680	17.66%
4	AES Indiana	$ 1,426,197,016	14.81%
5	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 629,313,796	6.53%
6	Anderson Municipal Light & Power Co.	$ 86,305,128	0.90%
7	Richmond Municipal Power & Light	$ 82,933,593	0.86%
8	Citizens Thermal Energy	$ 67,567,693	0.70%
9	Auburn Municipal Electric	$ 42,905,635	0.45%
10	Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$ 36,644,975	0.38%
11	Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$ 33,419,241	0.35%
12	Lebanon Municipal Utilities-Electric	$ 24,497,94	0.25%
13	Tipton Municipal Electric	$ 12,251,331	0.13%
	Total	**$ 9,632,360,793**	**100.00%**

Jurisdiction over Municipal Electric Utilities

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

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

Residential Electric Bill Survey

July 1, 2022

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES (KWH USE)	500	1000	1500	2000
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	$ 67.95	$ 116.47	$ 164.98	$ 213.49
Auburn Municipal Electric	$ 54.73	$ 102.57	$ 150.40	$ 198.23
Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$ 68.46	$ 122.14	$ 175.81	$ 229.48
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$ 56.85	$ 105.81	$ 154.77	$ 203.73
Lebanon Municipal Utilities - Electric	$ 61.10	$ 112.55	$ 160.30	$ 208.06
Richmond Municipal Power & Light	$ 63.81	$ 114.93	$ 166.06	$ 215.41
Tipton Municipal Electric	$ 54.07	$ 89.86	$ 135.76	$ 181.65
INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES (KWH USE)	**500**	**1000**	**1500**	**2000**
AES Indiana	$ 78.01	$ 131.53	$ 185.05	$ 238.58
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 92.16	$ 168.47	$ 244.79	$ 321.10
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$ 92.23	$ 161.77	$ 226.23	$ 290.69
Indiana Michigan Power Company d/b/a AEP	$ 85.29	$ 155.13	$ 222.32	$ 289.50
Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC	$ 85.10	$ 156.71	$ 228.31	$ 299.92
ALL JURISDICTIONAL UTILITIES (KWH USE)	**500**	**1000**	**1500**	**2000**
Average for 2022 Survey	$ 71.65	$ 128.16	$ 184.56	$ 240.82
Average for 2021 Survey	$ 68.94	$ 123.65	$ 177.21	$ 230.45
% Change	3.93%	3.65%	4.15%	4.50%

Residential Electric Bill Survey Year-to-Year Comparison

(Based on 1,000 kWh)

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	2022	2021	% CHANGE
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	$ 116.47	$ 114.57	1.65%
Auburn Municipal Electric	$ 102.57	$ 111.20	-7.76%
Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$ 122.14	$ 116.82	4.55%
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$ 105.81	$ 104.70	1.06%
Lebanon Municipal Utilities - Electric	$ 112.55	$ 102.65	9.65%
Richmond Municipal Power & Light	$ 114.93	$ 110.52	3.99%
Tipton Municipal Electric	$ 89.86	$ 109.24	-17.74%
Municipal Averages	**$ 109.19**	**$ 99.66**	**9.56%**
INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES	**2022**	**2022**	**% CHANGE**
AES Indiana	$ 131.53	$ 116.92	12.50%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 168.47	$ 163.20	3.23%
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$ 161.77	$ 129.45	24.96%
Indiana Michigan Power Company d/b/a AEP	$ 155.13	$ 150.53	3.05%
Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC	$ 156.71	$ 157.01	-0.19%
IOU Averages	**$ 154.72**	**$ 143.42**	**7.88%**

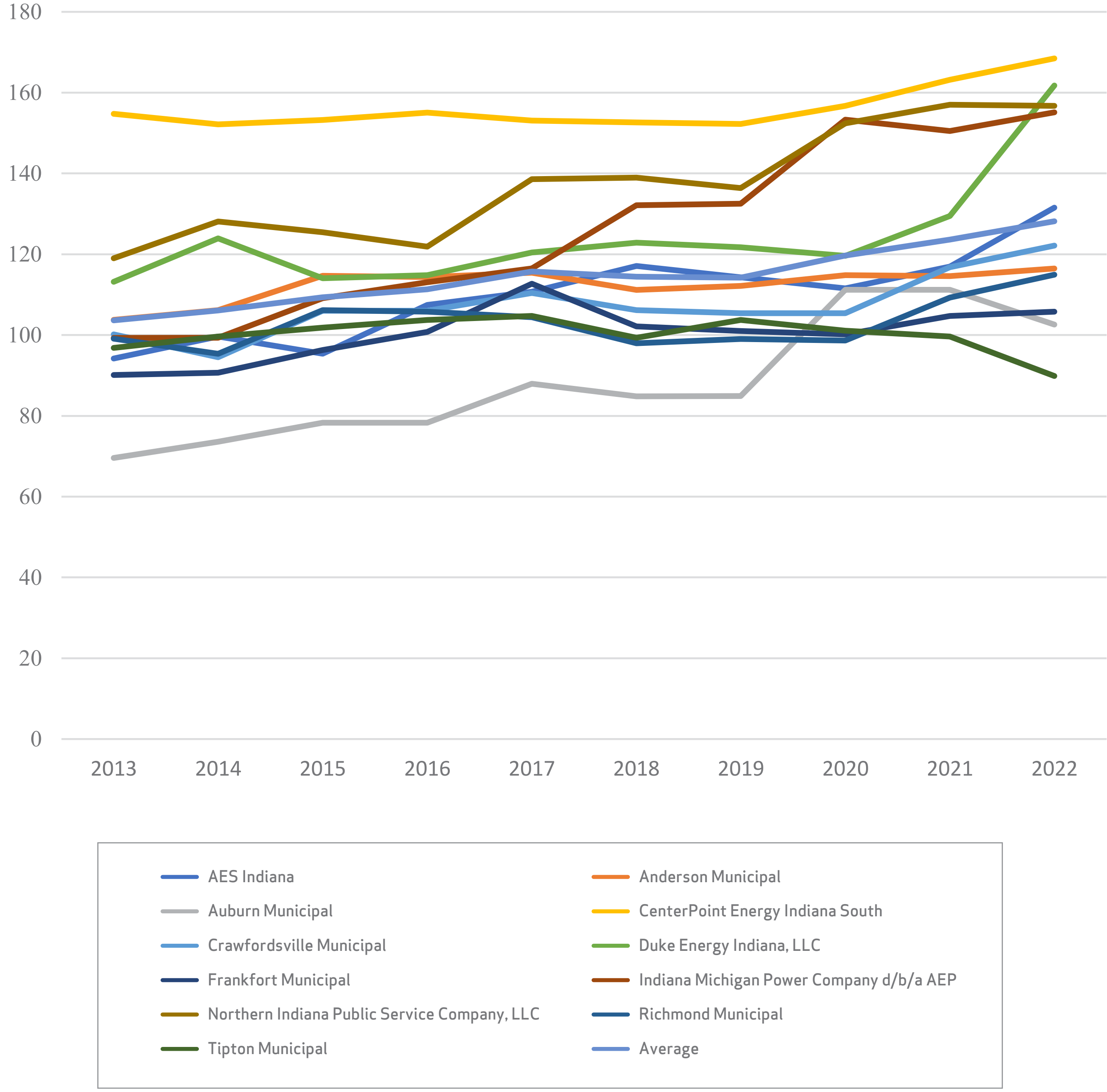
Residential Electric Bill Comparison

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

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	2022	2013	DOLLAR CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	$ 116.47	$ 103.76	$ 12.71	12.25%
Auburn Municipal Electric	$ 102.57	$ 69.58	$ 32.99	47.41%
Crawfordsville Municipal Electric	$ 122.14	$ 100.18	$ 21.96	21.92%
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	$ 105.81	$ 90.11	$ 15.70	17.42%
Lebanon Municipal Utilities - Electric	$ 112.55	$ 103.66	$ 8.89	8.58%
Richmond Municipal Power & Light	$ 114.93	$ 99.12	$ 15.81	15.95%
Tipton Municipal Electric	$ 89.86	$ 96.80	$ (6.94)	-7.17%
MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	2022	2013	DOLLAR CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
AES Indiana	$ 131.53	$ 94.19	$ 37.34	39.64%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 168.47	$ 154.77	$ 13.70	8.85%
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	$ 161.77	$ 113.18	$ 48.59	42.93%
Indiana Michigan Power Company d/b/a AEP	$ 155.13	$ 99.29	$ 55.84	56.24%
Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC	$ 156.71	$ 119.00	$ 37.71	31.69%

Yearly Residential Electric Bill Comparison Chart

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



Revenue of Jurisdictional Natural Gas Utilities

Operating Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2021

RANK	UTILITY NAME	TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	% OF TOTAL REVENUES
1	Northern Indiana Public Service Company	$ 834,707,829	40.90%
2	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	$ 738,522,222	36.19%
3	Citizens Gas	$ 233,278,853	11.43%
4	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	$ 134,785,646	6.60%
5	Ohio Valley Gas Corporation & Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	$ 32,901,259	1.61%
6	Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	$ 16,852,723	0.83%
7	Sycamore Gas Company	$ 10,800,069	0.53%
8	Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	$ 7,793,971	0.38%
9	Community Natural Gas Co., Inc.	$ 8,968,650	0.44%
10	Citizens Gas of Westfield	$ 5,671,284	0.28%
11	Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	$ 3,800,758	0.19%
12	Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	$ 4,348,732	0.21%
13	Indiana Utilities Corporation	$ 4,463,030	0.22%
14	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co., Inc.	$ 2,106,360	0.10%
15	Switzerland County Natural Gas Co.	$ 1,274,426	0.06%
16	Valley Rural Utility Company	$ 494,324	0.02%
	Total Operating Revenues	**$ 2,040,770,136**	**100.00%**

Jurisdiction over Natural Gas Utilities

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

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	Vectren North
Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	Vectren 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)

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

Residential Natural Gas Bill Survey

Comparison by 200 Therm Usage (Jan. 1, 2022)

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	CAUSE NO. OF LAST RATE CASE	150 THERMS	200 THERMS	250 THERMS
1	Citizens Gas of Westfield	IOU	44731	$ 206.88	$ 266.39	$ 325.89
2	Valley Rural Utility Company	NFP	42115	$ 191.95	$ 250.35	$ 308.75
3	Sycamore Gas Company	IOU	45072	$ 174.62	$ 222.97	$ 271.32
4	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	IOU	45027	$ 158.28	$ 203.57	$ 248.88
5	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (Grandview)	IOU	44891	$ 149.94	$ 196.64	$ 240.66
6	Community Natural Gas	IOU	45214	$ 145.21	$ 183.90	$ 222.59
7	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	IOU	44891	$ 140.79	$ 182.80	$ 224.82
8	Indiana Gas Company (CenterPoint Energy Indiana North)	IOU	45468	$ 140.24	$ 179.74	$ 219.24
9	Midwest Natural Gas	IOU	44880	$ 139.41	$ 178.68	$ 217.95
10	Switzerland County Natural Gas	IOU	45117	$ 139.48	$ 178.33	$ 217.18
11	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	IOU	44891	$ 136.63	$ 177.26	$ 217.88
12	Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co. (CenterPoint Energy Indiana South)	IOU	45447	$ 137.97	$ 175.20	$ 212.44
13	Indiana Utilities	IOU	45116	$ 136.04	$ 174.09	$ 212.13
14	Boonville Natural Gas	IOU	45215	$ 135.16	$ 173.37	$ 211.59
15	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	IOU	44891	$ 132.49	$ 171.73	$ 210.98
16	Fountaintown Gas	IOU	44292	$ 132.29	$ 170.77	$ 209.25
17	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. (NIPSCO)	IOU	44988	$ 127.58	$ 165.46	$ 203.33
18	Indiana Natural Gas	IOU	44453	$ 121.17	$ 156.75	$ 192.33
19	Citizens Gas	MUN	43975	$ 110.74	$ 142.16	$ 173.57
	Industry Average			**$ 145.10**	**$ 186.85**	**$ 228.46**

Residential Natural Gas Bill 5-Year Comparison (2017-2022)

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

RANK	UTILITY NAME	CONSUMPTION OF 200 THERMS					
		5-YEAR AVERAGE	2022 BILLS	2021 BILLS	2020 BILLS	2019 BILLS	2018 BILLS
1	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (Grandview)	$ 196.64	$ 196.64	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	Valley Rural Utility Company	$ 192.88	$ 250.35	$ 182.66	$ 182.99	$ 190.33	$ 158.08
3	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	$ 183.11	$ 182.80	$ 179.18	$ 173.92	$ 188.13	$ 191.51
4	Sycamore Gas Company	$ 182.94	$ 222.97	$ 180.74	$ 168.11	$ 174.60	$ 168.28
5	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	$ 177.63	$ 203.57	$ 174.36	$ 184.47	$ 163.76	$ 162.01
6	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	$ 177.25	$ 177.26	$ 173.63	$ 168.37	$ 182.57	$ 184.43
7	Indiana Utilities	$ 176.41	$ 174.09	$ 174.45	$ 177.30	$ 171.64	$ 184.57
8	Citizens Gas of Westfield	$ 171.98	$ 266.39	$ 141.21	$ 137.67	$ 163.25	$ 151.39
9	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	$ 171.23	$ 171.73	$ 168.10	$ 162.83	$ 177.03	$ 176.47
10	Boonville Natural Gas	$ 169.81	$ 173.37	$ 162.18	$ 162.39	$ 167.82	$ 183.30
11	Switzerland County Natural Gas	$ 162.10	$ 178.33	$ 166.93	$ 164.98	$ 148.48	$ 151.77
12	Community Natural Gas	$ 160.64	$ 183.90	$ 156.11	$ 140.85	$ 163.56	$ 158.79
13	Midwest Natural Gas	$ 158.57	$ 178.68	$ 154.94	$ 143.42	$ 165.01	$ 150.80
14	Fountaintown Gas	$ 152.03	$ 170.77	$ 136.12	$ 152.28	$ 162.72	$ 138.28
15	Indiana Natural Gas	$ 145.19	$ 156.75	$ 139.54	$ 137.36	$ 145.94	$ 146.36
16	Indiana Gas Company (CenterPoint Energy Indiana North)	$ 138.04	$ 179.74	$ 119.92	$ 117.79	$ 134.37	$ 138.38
17	Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co. (CenterPoint Energy Indiana South)	$ 132.90	$ 175.20	$ 115.86	$ 113.30	$ 127.53	$ 132.62
18	Citizens Gas	$ 132.56	$ 142.16	$ 120.16	$ 121.80	$ 141.78	$ 136.88
19	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. (NIPSCO)	$ 130.29	$ 165.46	$ 122.64	$ 118.20	$ 130.51	$ 114.64
	Industry Average	**$ 163.80**	**$ 186.85**	**$ 153.82**	**$ 151.56**	**$ 161.06**	**$ 157.14**

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2020

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF OPERATING REVENUES
1	Indiana American Water	$ 233,609,385	32.83%
2	Citizens Water	$ 207,143,196	29.11%
3	Fort Wayne Municipal Water Utility	$ 53,392,294	7.50%
4	Evansville Municipal Water Works Dept.	$ 42,470,166	5.97%
5	South Bend Municipal Water	$ 21,293,326	2.99%
6	Bloomington Municipal Water	$ 17,820,276	2.50%
7	Lafayette Municipal Water Works	$ 11,052,186	1.55%
8	Anderson Municipal Water Works	$ 10,950,641	1.54%
9	Citizens Water of Westfield, LLC	$ 10,389,979	1.46%
10	Michigan City Municipal Water Works	$ 7,945,216	1.12%
11	Elkhart Municipal Water Works	$ 7,503,900	1.05%
12	Schererville Municipal Water Works	$ 6,924,312	0.97%
13	East Chicago Municipal Water Dept.	$ 5,932,774	0.83%
14	Stucker Fork Conservancy District	$ 4,939,823	0.69%
15	Columbus Municipal Water Utility	$ 4,937,608	0.69%
16	Chandler Municipal Water Works	$ 4,527,751	0.64%
17	Jackson County Water Utility, Inc.	$ 3,825,033	0.54%
18	Brown County Water Utility, Inc.	$ 3,749,647	0.53%
19	Silver Creek Water Corporation	$ 3,401,294	0.48%
20	Auburn Municipal Water Utility	$ 3,191,023	0.45%
21	Martinsville Municipal Water Utility	$ 2,838,074	0.40%
22	Marion Municipal Water Works	$ 2,757,895	0.39%
23	Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc.	$ 2,645,184	0.37%
24	Edwardsville Water Corporation	$ 2,639,602	0.37%
25	Morgan County Rural Water Corporation	$ 2,326,295	0.33%
26	Gibson Water, Inc.	$ 2,237,688	0.31%
27	Princeton Municipal Water	$ 2,210,354	0.31%
28	Eastern Bartholomew Water Corporation	$ 2,144,667	0.30%
29	Eastern Heights Utilities, Inc.	$ 2,124,849	0.30%
30	Ellettsville Municipal Water Utility	$ 1,956,474	0.27%
31	Floyds Knobs Water Company, Inc.	$ 1,910,760	0.27%
32	German Township Water District, Inc.	$ 1,857,023	0.26%
33	Southwestern Bartholomew Water Corporation	$ 1,722,284	0.24%

(continued)

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2020

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF OPERATING REVENUES
34	East Lawrence Water Authority	$ 1,704,703	0.24%
35	Town of Cedar Lake Utilities	$ 1,576,199	0.22%
36	Southern Monroe Water Authority	$ 1,272,236	0.18%
37	Fortville Municipal Water Works	$ 1,254,506	0.18%
38	Tri-Township Water Corporation	$ 1,051,812	0.15%
39	Aqua Indiana, Inc.	$ 938,351	0.13%
40	Van Buren Water, Inc.	$ 936,453	0.13%
41	Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Corporation	$ 924,468	0.13%
42	North Dearborn Water Authority	$ 812,403	0.11%
43	B & B Water Project, Inc.	$ 763,664	0.11%
44	Washington Township Water Authority	$ 744,397	0.10%
45	LMS Townships Conservancy District	$ 737,486	0.10%
46	Sullivan-Vigo Rural Water Corp.	$ 734,214	0.10%
47	NineStar Connect	$ 640,479	0.09%
48	Cataract Lake Water Corporation	$ 533,173	0.07%
49	Clinton Township Water Company	$ 498,273	0.07%
50	St. Anthony Water Utilities, Inc.	$ 340,125	0.05%
51	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	$ 337,239	0.05%
52	Everton Water Corporation	$ 332,160	0.05%
53	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	$ 284,340	0.04%
54	Painted Hills Utilities Corporation	$ 252,742	0.04%
55	Pioneer Water, LLC	$ 223,155	0.03%
56	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	$ 84,140	0.01%
57	Libertytree Campground Owners and Members Assoc.	$ 75,579	0.01%
58	Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	$ 63,385	0.01%
59	Wastewater One dba River's Edge Utility, Inc.	$ 55,719	0.01%
60	J.B. Waterworks, Inc.	$ 51,527	0.01%
61	Shady Side Drive Water Corporation	$ 24,845	0.00%
62	Wells Homeowners Association, Inc.	$ 15,124	0.00%
63	Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	$ 5,288	0.00%
64	Kingsford Heights Municipal Water Utility	Did not report	0.00%
65	Wedgewood Park Water Co., Inc.	Did not report	0.00%
	Total Revenues	**$ 711,639,164**	**100.00%**

Revenues for Jurisdictional Wastewater Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2020

RANK	UTILITY NAME	OPERATING REVENUES	% OF OPERATING REVENUES
1	CWA Authority, Inc.	$ 296,171,158	83.14%
2	Aqua Indiana, Inc.	$ 18,000,872	5.05%
3	Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	$ 15,270,123	4.29%
4	Citizens Wastewater of Westfield, LLC	$ 13,461,567	3.78%
5	American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	$ 4,417,617	1.24%
6	Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc.	$ 2,473,550	0.69%
7	Indiana American Water	$ 1,516,318	0.43%
8	Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	$ 1,110,042	0.31%
9	Driftwood Utilities, Inc.	$ 884,910	0.25%
10	LMH Utilities Corporation	$ 745,302	0.21%
11	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	$ 653,694	0.18%
12	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	$ 477,866	0.13%
13	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	$ 237,669	0.07%
14	Doe Creek Sewer Utility, Inc.	$ 232,869	0.07%
15	Howard County Utilities, Inc.	$ 194,535	0.05%
16	NineStar Connect	$ 129,137	0.04%
17	South County Utilities, Inc.	$ 56,075	0.02%
18	Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	$ 55,740	0.02%
19	JLB Development, Inc.	$ 54,193	0.02%
20	Devon Woods Utilities, Inc.	$ 31,159	0.01%
21	Wastewater One dba River's Edge Utility, Inc.	$ 25,949	0.01%
22	Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	$ 10,811	0.00%
23	Gutting Environmental	$ 3,000	0.00%
	Total Operating Revenues	**$ 356,214,156**	**100.00%**

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 CU. FT. – Jan 1, 2022)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
Anderson Municipal*	Municipal	44510	3/4/15	$27.88
Apple Valley	IOU	44551-U	4/6/16	$25.72
Aqua Indiana, Inc.	IOU			
Darlington Water Division	IOU	45314-U	5/28/20	$57.49
Lake County Water Division*	IOU	43962	7/27/11	$49.31
Wedgewood Park Water Division	IOU	45416-U	2/17/21	$44.95
Auburn*	Municipal	44985	4/18/18	$32.07
B&B Water Project	NFP	44755	10/13/16	$38.22
Bloomington, inside city*	Municipal	45533	12/22/21	$28.39
Bloomington, outside city*	Municipal	45533	12/22/21	$29.78
Bluffs Basin	IOU	42188	3/5/03	$28.15
Brown County	NFP	45210	1/2/20	$63.43
Cataract Lake Water Corporation	NFP	44897-U	5/31/17	$45.68
Cedar Lake - Westside/Eastside	Municipal	45180	7/10/19	$43.55
Cedar Lake - Robins Nest Waterworks*	Municipal	45180	7/10/19	$26.31
Cedar Lake - Krystal Oaks Subdivision*	Municipal	45180	7/10/19	$35.50
Chandler, Town*	Municipal	45062	2/6/19	$35.33
Citizens Water	Municipal	44644	4/20/16	$33.23
Citizens Water of Westfield*	IOU	44273	11/25/13	$33.41
Clinton Township	NFP	43696	10/14/09	$38.59
Columbus*	Municipal	45247	3/29/21	$18.44
Community Utilities of Indiana (CUII) -Lake Co.	IOU	44724	12/27/18	$42.67
CUII - Porter, Jasper, and Newton Counties	IOU	44724	12/27/18	$42.15
Cordry Sweetwater - outside district	C.D.	5/20/71		$18.65
Country Acres	NFP	36972	12/8/82	$6.00
East Chicago	Municipal	44826	4/26/17	$18.66
East Lawrence Water	NFP	43630	9/16/09	$47.55
Eastern Bartholomew	NFP	44903	11/21/17	$27.35
Eastern Heights	NFP	45435	4/7/21	$27.66
Edwardsville Water	NFP	44642	12/27/15	$45.89
Elkhart*	Municipal	43191	7/11/07	$12.84
Ellettsville*	Municipal	44670	4/13/16	$30.58
Evansville*	Municipal	45073	12/19/18	$37.93
Everton	NFP	44744	8/2/16	$42.08
Floyds Knobs	NFP	45112-U	3/20/19	$50.97

(continued)

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 CU. FT. – Jan 1, 2022)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
Fort Wayne, inside City*	Municipal	45125	4/10/19	$30.10
Fort Wayne, outside City*	Municipal	45125	4/10/19	$33.72
German Township	NFP	45340-U	12/28/20	$35.63
Gibson Water Authority	NFP	45080	11/21/18	$49.78
Hancock Rural Telephone Corporation d/b/a Ninestar Connect - GEM Water System	NFP	45138	12/19/18	$32.40
Hancock Rural Telephone Corporation d/b/a Ninestar Connect - Sugar Creek & Philadelphia	NFP	44776	9/30/16	$44.40
Hancock Rural Telephone Corporation d/b/a Ninestar Connect - Heartland Resort Campground	NFP	44776	9/30/16	$18.36
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	$46.92
Yankeetown*	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$56.92
West Lafayette*	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$45.48
Seymour*	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$46.32
Sheridan*	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$47.04
Summitville*	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$45.94
AREA TWO*				
Mooresville	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$41.84
Winchester	IOU	45142	6/26/19	$41.84
AREA THREE				
Rivers Edge	IOU	45461	6/2/21	$64.50
AREA FOUR*				
Lowell	IOU	45550	12/22/21	$62.52
J.B. Waterworks	IOU	45311-U	4/29/20	$43.93
Jackson County	NFP	44986	4/17/19	$57.17
Kingsbury*	IOU	44589-U	7/5/18	$52.26
Lafayette*	Municipal	45006	5/16/18	$18.03
Lafayette- rural*	Municipal	45006	5/16/18	$18.82
LMS Townships CD	C.D.	45412-U	2/24/21	$33.95
Libertytree Campground	NFP	41662	12/22/04	$8.58

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

(continued)

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 CU. FT. – Jan 1, 2022)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
Lizton	Municipal	45274	11/27/19	$78.45
Mapleturn	NFP	37039	9/28/03	$30.00
Marion*	Municipal	42720	3/30/05	$27.02
Martinsville*	Municipal	45262	5/13/20	$40.06
Marysville-Otisco-Nabb*	NFP	42476-U	1/14/04	$34.85
Michigan City*	Municipal	44538	5/27/15	$27.05
Morgan County Rural	NFP	45198	10/29/19	$62.45
New Castle*	Municipal	42984	9/13/06	$27.14
North Dearborn	NFP	43736	10/1/09	$17.13
Painted Hills	IOU	37017	10/17/83	$27.75
Pence	NFP	44051	2/1/12	$35.00
Pioneer	IOU	44309-U	1/15/14	$40.85
Pleasant View	IOU	44352-U	3/12/14	$48.45
Princeton*	Municipal	43652	3/3/10	$39.36
Schererville*	Municipal	42872	12/14/05	$28.36
Shady Side Drive	NFP	45014-U	4/11/18	$54.50
Silver Creek*	NFP	45363-U	9/2/20	$33.28
South Bend, inside*	Municipal	44951	3/7/18	$21.96
South Bend, outside*	Municipal	44951	3/7/18	$24.27
Southern Monroe	NFP	43952	5/11/11	$34.80
Southwestern Bartholomew	NFP	44754	8/24/16	$55.99
St. Anthony	NFP	39193	10/19/91	$44.05
Stucker Fork Conservancy Dist.* (City of Austin customers)	C.D.	44987	7/25/18	$38.79
Stucker Fork Conservancy Dist.	C.D.	44987	7/25/18	$30.05
Sullivan-Vigo	NFP	42599	6/23/04	$73.50
Tri-Township	NFP	40327	4/17/96	$19.85
Van Buren Water	NFP	44566	8/26/15	$37.30
Washington Twp. Water Authority	NFP	44469	6/25/14	$48.87
Wells Homeowners Association	NFP	45450-U	3/17/21	$40.00

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

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 CU. FT. – Jan 1, 2022)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44676	9/22/2021	$59.08
Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44551	4/4/2016	$49.40
Aqua Indiana, Inc.				
Lake County Wastewater Division (formerly Consumers Indiana Water Company)	IOU	42190	6/19/2002	$58.09
Southern Hills Wastewater Division (formerly Heir Industries, Inc.)	IOU	43949	7/27/2011	$65.58
Aboite Wastewater Division - Unmetered (formerly Utility Center, Inc.)	IOU	43874	4/13/2011	$59.96
Aboite Wastewater Division - Metered (formerly Utility Center, Inc.)	IOU	44752	4/13/2011	$55.06
Sani Tech Division	IOU	45385	9/23/2020	$76.00
Southeastern Division	IOU	45385	9/23/2020	$61.71
South Haven Division	IOU	44533	5/28/2019	$72.17
Wildwood Wastewater Division (formerly Wildwood Shores Utilities Corporation)	IOU	43699-U	5/19/2010	$58.22
Wymberly Wastewater Division (formerly Wymberly, Chimneywood, Wastewater One, Galena)	IOU	42877-U	3/22/2006	$77.48
Crawford County (formerly White Oak Sewage Treatment, LLC)	IOU	45308-U	3/11/2020	$54.00
Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	IOU	42188	3/5/2003	$46.88
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield	IOU	44835	5/31/2017	$55.80
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (Unmetered)	IOU	44835	5/31/2017	$86.38
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (former JLB Development Inc. customers)	IOU	45362	10/28/2020	$65.53
Community Utilities of Indiana (formerly Indiana Water Service in Lake County)	IOU	44724	1/24/2018	$61.34
Community Utilities of Indiana (Porter, Jasper, and Newton Counties)	IOU	44724	1/24/2018	$61.34
Country Acres Property Owners Association	NFP	36972	12/16/1982	$6.00
CWA Authority, Inc. (Citizens Energy Group)				
CWA Authority, Inc. (Metered)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$65.20
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered - 1 occupant)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$47.80
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered - 2 occupants)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$53.03
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered - 3 occupants)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$68.69
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered - 4 occupants)	NFP	45151	7/29//2019	$84.35

(continued)

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 Gallons or 668.4028 CU. FT. – Jan 1, 2022)

UTILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	LAST RATE CAUSE NO.	ORDER DATE	AVE. MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GAL.
Devon Woods Utilities, Inc.	IOU	40234-U	1/31/1996	$41.88
Doe Creek Sewer Utility	IOU	43530-U	6/10/2009	$48.00
Driftwood Utilities, Inc.	NFP	43790-U	6/3/2010	$38.10
Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	NFP	44271-U	6/26/2013	$42.46
Gutting Real Estate, LLC	IOU	44387	4/29/2015	$50.00
Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44683	11/9/2016	$39.79
Hancock Rural Telephone Corporation dba Ninestar Connect	COOP	44776	8/24/2016	$48.27
Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	IOU	45132-U	1/24/2019	$64.00
Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc.	NFP	45360	11/18/2020	$122.55
Indiana American Water Company- Muncie & Somerset	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$73.19
Indiana American Water Company- Sheridan (metered)	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$68.28
Indiana American Water Company- Sheridan (unmetered)	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$60.09
Indiana American Water Company- Town of Riley (metered customers)	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$75.35
Indiana American Water Company- Town of Riley (unmetered customers)	IOU	45290	3/31/2020	$67.61
Indiana American Water Company- River's Edge (metered customers)	IOU	45461	6/2/2021	$39.85
Kingsbury Utility Corporation	IOU	44590	9/19/2018	$46.90
Kingsbury Utility Corporation (unmetered)	IOU	44590	9/19/2018	$46.27
LMH Utilities Corporation	IOU	45307-U	7/29/2020	$48.00
Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	NFP	44843-U	2/1/2017	$65.03
Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44351-U	3/26/2014	$42.86
South County Utilities, Inc.	IOU	43799-U	6/16/2010	$64.85
Webster Development, LLC (w/out meter)	IOU	44244-U	5/22/2013	$98.60
Webster Development, LLC (w/meter)	IOU	44244-U	5/22/2013	$100.60

Video Franchise Fee Report

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

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	%	Date Set	Establishment Method
Adams County Government							
Benton Ridge Telephone Company	State	$885	County General (1000)	They are not budgeted specifically.	5%		By Community Fiber/Watch TV
Advance, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Akron, Town of							
Comcast	State	$967	101 -General Fund	The cable franchise fees the Town of Akron receipts in a calendar year are used to help the general fund expenditures. These expenditures include telephone, cable and computer/internet fees.	3%	5/7/1985	Ordinance No. 7-85
Rochester Telephone Company	State	$1,994	101-604 Revenue General Cable Franchise Fee		3%	7/18/2000	Ordinance No. AMC2-1A 1-9
Albany, Town of							
Comcast	State	$22,831	General Fund	Police Salaries			
Albion, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corporation	State	$4,732	General Fund	Franchise fees are receipted into and expended out from the General Fund which includes the Town of Albion's Corporation General Fund, Police Department, and Fire Department	3%	12/30/1996	Ordinance No. F96-26, Pg. 6 (franchise fee)
Alexandria, City of							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	$23,704	General Fund	Municipal Use	5%	2021	I.C. Code
Ambia, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Anderson, City of							
AT&T	State	$78,946	Cable TV Franchise		5%	9/13/2002	Cable Communications Ordinance ORD 37-02
Comcast	State	$564,117					
Andrews, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,357	General - Cable TV Franchise	All general fund obligations	3%	10/22/1993	Ordinance 1993-13
Angola, City of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	$40,443	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts (101-000.00-00364.00	Support the Information Technology Department	5%	2/18/2003	Ordinance No. 1107-2003
Arcadia, Town of							
Comcast	State	$6,417	Town of Arcadia General Fund	Governmental Expenditures	N/A		
Argos, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$3,809	11-01-02-4143 Mediacom Revenue	General Fund`	5%	4/19/2000	ordinance #200-5 5% of Gross Revenue
Ashley, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$1,740			5%		

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Atlanta, Town of							
Comcast	State	$3,838	General Fund	Governmental Expenditures		2007	
Endeavor Communications	State	$765				2015	
Auburn, Civil City of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	$27,607	General Fund	The fees are used to supplement the maintenance of the Right-of-way. Mowing, weed spraying, tree/shrub trimming. This includes the cost of labor and equipment required to perform these maintenance tasks. It is imperative to have this supplemental income so that local utility rates are not subject to increases.	3%	4/29/2004	Ordinance 2004-05
Auburn Essential Services	State	$41,574					
Austin, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$24,628	Cable TV Franchise	No Funds were used or spent	5%	5/11/2004	Ordinance 2004-1
Avilla, Town of							
Medicom Communications	State	$5,072	General Town/Cable TV/Internet Franchise	Any legal expense authorization - General Fund Budget	5%	5/17/2017	Filed with the state by Mediacom Communications
Bargersville, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio,LLC	State	$16,494	General Fund		3%	9/26/2000	Written Agreement
Batesville, City of							
Great Plains Communication	Local	$27,324	General Fund	Public Safety			
Bedford, City of							
Comcast Cable	State	$148,815	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise Fees	General fund expenditures are used on office supplies, repair/maintenance, supplies/service on equipment, insurance and fuel for vehicles, Utility payments, and improvements to buildings.	5%	N/A	Unknown
Indiana Bell	State	$11,202					
Beech Grove, City of							
Comcast Cable	State	$110,578	General Account	Support Government Operations	5%	2/22/2022	Through Ordinance 91.077
SBA Monarch Tower	State	$10,716					
Indiana Bell Telephone Company	State	$14,476					
Berne, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/ Indiana/ Ohio, LLC	State	$21,191	General Fund	To help fund the General Fund expenses	5%	7/9/1990	Ordinance #379
Benton Ridge Telephone Company	State	$185				7/8/2002	Amended Ordinance #379 with Ordinance #519

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Beverly Shores, Town of							
Comcast	State	$20,834	General Fund	Part of the general fund	5%	7/15/1996 and 2/17/1997	Resolution No. 96-03 and Ordinance No. 97-02 (Amended)
Bicknell, City of							
Avenue Broadband Communications	State	$17,794	General Fund	Operating Expenses	5%	January-December 2020	
Bloomington, City of							
Comcast	State	$508,567	Non-Reverting Telecom	60% of cable franchise fees dedicated for audio/visual and information technology, public education, and gov't access-telecommunications services; 40% of fees dedicated to audio/visual and information technology, for the planning design, development, contruction, maintenance, and repair of the city's telecommunications infrastructure.	5%	6/19/1996	Resolution 96-12
Indiana Bell Telephone Company	State	$83,161					
Direct TV	State	$25,124					
Bluffton, City of							
Craigville Telephone Co Inc d/b/a AdamsWells TV	State	$36,484	General Fund	Public Safety, Dispatch, Police and Fire	3%	4/16/1973	Set by Ordinance 494
Mediacom LLC	Local	$13,744			5%	6/1/2009	Set by AdamsWells agreement
Boonville, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$48,474	General	To help fund the Police Department and General Expense	5%	10/13/2004	Ordinance 2004-24
Wide Open West	State	$18,914				12/19/2005	Ordinance 2005-11
Bourbon, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$25	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	General proporty upkeep	$25	4/19/2021	Amendment to Lease per Attorney Mark Wagner
Brazil, City of							
New Wave Communications	State	$41,819	City of Brazil General Fund, Riddell National Bank	Franchise fees are added to other revenues of the city of Brazil general fund to pay for any expense that would benefit the city.	3%	11/1/1993	Ordinance 12-1993 City of Brazil television franchise
Bremen, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	$25,120	General Fund	Funding utilized in General Operations in serving our community such as sidewalk replacement programs and other Town Property Improvements	5%	8/25/2005	Council Approved on 11/22/2004
Bristol, Town of							
Comcast	Local	$16,365	General	For any type of general fund expenditures.	3%	3/18/2004	Franchise agreement
Brookston, Town of							
Comcast Financial Corp	State	$7,537	General Fund	Various expenses through the General Fund	2%	1/13/1975	Ordinance 75-1

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Brownsburg, Town of							
AT&T Video Franchise	State	$87,968	101.639 Video		5%	2/10/1994	Ordinance 93-54
Comcast T.V. Franchise	State	$129,980	101.640 T.V.				
Brownstown, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC	State	$23,061	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise Fees	Support local law enforcement and services provided by the Town of Brownstown	3%	9/14/1981	Franchise Agreement (Ordinance #2000-04)
Bruceville, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a SPARKLIGHT	State	$4,631	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise Fee	Supplement Our General Fund Expenditures	5%	7/14/1998	By Contract
Burket, Town of							
Comcast	State	$365	General	General Operating Expenses	n/a		
Burlington, Town of							
Cable One, Inc.	State	$1,742	General Fund: Revenue Name - Cable TV Franchise	To aid in maintaining alleyways and curbs to ensure access to cable lines	2%	4/16/2001 & 4/2/1985	Ordinance 2-2001 (Renewal & Extension) & Ordinance 85-1 A
Burns Harbor, Town of							
Comcast Cable Communications Group	State	$30,911	General Fund	The Town of Burns Harbor uses franchise fees to assist in the payment of general service expenditures that pertain to the maintenance and policing of the public right-of-way property.	5%	4/11/2007	Town Ordinance No. 200-2007
Butler, City of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Camden, Town of							
Cable One	State	$1,852		Maintain the right of ways the cable line runs through	2%	9/1/1984	Local Agreement
Campbellsburg, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$986	General Fund	General operating expenses of the town			
Carbon, Town of							
NewWave (Sparklight) Communications	State	$1,526	General Fund	Pay on Town's bills	5%	4/5/1982	By ordinance
Carthage, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,520	General Fund	General Fund Revenue; used to buy town insurance, buy supplies and tools for police department and other town necessary items deemed appropriate by the state board of accounts for general fund spending.			
Cedar Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	$177,262	General Fund #101	Streetlights, maintenance of streetlights, easement maintenance	5%	11/26/2002	Agreement Amendment w/ Lake County Cable TV Consortium
Chalmers, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,436	Gen/Cable TV Franchise	Not Used	2%	3/3/1976	Ordinance No. 1976-3

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Chalmers, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,436	Gen/Cable TV Franchise	Not Used	2%	3/3/1976	Ordinance No. 1976-3
Chandler, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$12,630	General Fund	General town operating expenses	5%	9/19/2005	Ordinance 2005-10
WOW	State	$11,330					
Chesterfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	20505.7.	General Fund/Public Safety	All money is used to help maintain our Police Officers. It helps with salaries, up-to-date training for our officers and necessary equipment to ensure our residents are safe as well as our officers.	5%	1983	Ordinance #111.11 State Code 26-36-1-1
AT&T	State	$3,952					
Chesterton, Town of							
Comcast Cable Communications Group	State	$195,957			5%	8/14/1995	Ordinance 95-1
Chrisney, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Churubusco, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$1,221	General Fund	Funds are deposited into the general fund as rental income. Used for general governmental expenses.			Unknown - hasn't been renegotiated over 10 years.
Clark County board of Commissioners							
Charter Communications	State	$235,543			3%		
Indiana Bell	State	$19,890					
Direct TV, LLC	State	$5,835					
Clayton, Town of							
Tax Connex - TDS Telecom	State	$9,384	Cable TV Franchise Fees	Misc. expense for maintaining all aspects of the town governement.	3%	12/31/2013	Ordinance #1-1985
Cable One	State	$2,648					
Clermont, Town of							
Comcast	State	$22,049	General Fund		5%	3/9/1995	Ordinance #217
Clinton, City of							
Cable One	State	$17,229	General Fund	To be spent on any legal expense for city purposes			
Cloverdale, Town of							
Clay County Rural Telephone Co-op, Inc. DBA Endeavor Communications	State	$3,954			3%	3/15/2005	Ordinance 1995-5
Coatesville, Town of							
Endeavor Communications	State	$960	General	To lower property taxes			
Cable One	State	$453					
Colfax, Town of							
Tri-County Telephone Co. Inc.	State	$6,466	General	Miscellaneous			
Columbia City, City of							
Mediacom	Local	$36,245	General Fund - Franchise Fees	funding for expenses of the General fund of the City of Columbia City	5%	6/17/2011	Agreement with Mediacom

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Converse, Town of							
Oak Hill Cable Company	State	$638					
Corporation of Liberty							
Great Plains Communication	Local	$10,961	General Fund	The fees are deposited into the general fund as a part of the Town's budget			
Corydon, Town of							
Charter Communications/ T-Mobile USA, Inc.	State	$13,043	101-364-000 General Fund - under cable TV franchise	Base Fee and Franchise Fees in General Fund do not have a specific appropriation line, it carries into the cash balance			
Charter Communications	State	$54,954					
Covington, City of							
Cable One	State	$13,736	City of Covington Electric Fund	Pole Maintenance	4%	11/1/1993	Ordinance #93-15
Crawfordsville, City of							
Comcast Cable Communications, Inc	State	$42,294			3%	10/11/2005	Ordinance 26-2005
ATT Video, IND Bell Tele Inc	State	$8,828				12/1/2009	Letter of Agreement
Metronet Fibernet LLC	State	$59,396				3/10/2014	Ordinance 12-2014
Cromwell, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$758	General Fund	Revenue is used to help offset declining tax revenues	3%		
Crothersville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$12,894	General Fund	Telephone and communication bills and equipment	5%		
Crown Point, City of							
Comcast Cable	State	$422,093		This revenue is helpful with public safety and/or any legal use of it.			
Indiana Bell Telephone Company	State	$91,501					
Culver, Town of							
Mediacom	Local	$7,565	General Fund	The funds support the efforts of the local fire department, emergency medical services and police department as well as the clerk's office.			
Dale, Town of							
Perry Spencer Communication	State	$12	General	General Expenses			
Daleville, Town of							
Indiana Bell Telephone Company	State	$1,872	Gen-Franchise Fees (Revenue Fund)	General Operating	5%	9/12/1983	Ordinance 83-4
Direct TV, LLc	State	$1,077					
Darlington, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Decatur, City of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	Local	$17,851	General	General governmental purposes	3%	5/20/2014	Ordinance No 2014-3
Benton Ridge Telephone Company CFS C4 COMM	State	$200					
Delaware County							
Indiana Bell Franchise	State	$19,796	County General	General	5%		Statute IC-8-34-24.5
Direct TV	State	$6,277					

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Dubois County							
Charter Communications	State	$10,220	County General	General operations of the county	3%		
PSC	Local	$4,435				4/4/2016	Ordinance
Dugger, Town of							
Skybeam	State	$2,636	General Fund	Not disbursed	5%	1/3/2000	ordinance #4-1999 Contract with alliance Communications and town board
Cable One	State	$2,226					
Dune Acres, Town of							
Comcast of Indiana	State	$5,106	General Fund	General Fund expenses	3%	1/1/2021	Town Code of Dune Acres 38.3 (38-69)
Dyer, Town of							
AT&T Cable	State	$50,009	General Fund	Public Safety	5%	4/11/2000	Ordinance 2000-05
Comcast	State	$235,791					
East Chicago, City of							
Indiana Bell Tel. Co.	State	$15,267	City of East Chicago General Fund 0101 - Cable TV Franchise Acct. No. 364000	The cable franchise fees were used to fund the city's general fund public safety budget 2021- $17,425,000	5%	7/13/2004	EC Ordinance No. 03-0025
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	$144,945					
Directv, LLC	State	$4,863					
East Germantown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,198	General Fund	Routine expenses for the town			
Eaton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$7,604	General/MVH	Maintain easements and alleys (gravel, mowingg, etc.) and locates	5%	12/15/1977	Ordinance #4-77
Edinburgh, Town of							
Cable One	State	$14,782	General and Electric	Offset property tax dollars	2%	12/26/1979	Ordinance 1979-24
AT&T	State	$492					
Ellettsville, Town of							
Comcast	State	$32,106	General Fund - Cable Television Receipts	Police and fire protection, Planning and administrative services	5%	7/12/2010	Ordinance 10-11
Elwood, City of							
Comcast	State	$41,619	General Fund	For General fund and we use it as revenue for budget as projected revenue		3/10/2005	Ordinance 2020 by city council
AT&T	State	$5,959				4/3/1984	Ordianance 1584 by City Council
Etna Green, Town of							
Perry-Spencer Communications	State	$2,387	General Fund - Franchise Fees	Municipal Expenses	3%	7/1/2006	Ordinance No. 13-02 Based on franchise fee prior to 7/1/06
Evansville, City of							
Time Waner Cable (TWC)	State	$807,143	General Fund (0101) Finance (1011301) Spectrum (364000)	These funds are deposited into the City's General Fund and are used for operational expenses	5%	9/9/1998	By Ordinance G-98-35
Wide Open West (WOW)	State	$485,808	General Fund (0101), Finance (1011301), Wide Open West! (364001)		5%	8/26/1998	By Ordinance G-98-31

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Fairland, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Farmersburg, Town of							
New Wave Communications	State	$2,341	General Fund	The Franchise fees were spent on lawfully allowed expenses of the town of Farmersburg for 2021			
Fayette County Government							
Comcast	State	$29,069	County General Fund	Franchise Fees are paid to our Local Television Station-CTV-Channel 3	5%	6/3/2003	Per franchise agreement with InterMedia Partners southeast on August 7, 2001
CMN RUS INC	State	$3,159					
Ferdinand, Town of							
Perry-Spencer Communications	State	$7,679	General Fund - Franchise Fees	Town right-of-ways used by cable TV providers.	3%	7/1/2006	Ordinance No. 13-02 Based on franchise fee prior to 7/1/06
Flora, Town of							
Cable One (formerly New Wave Communications)	State	$4,880	Town of Flora = 60%; Flora Electric = 40%	Funds received are used to maintain the poles throughout the community			
Fort Branch, Town of							
Wide Open West Finance LLC (WOW)	State	$6,306	General, a franchise fee account	It is treated as general revenue. The fees are out into the general operating fund which supports the police department public safety.			
Charter Communications	State	$5,480					
Fort Wayne, City of							
Comcast of Fort Wayne Limited Partnership	State	$1,624,410	General Fund, Cable Fund	General Fund deposits are used for current general operations of the city. Cable Fund deposits are used for local cable access providers and content producers.	5%	11/14/1995	Local Ordinance G-27-95
Frontier Communications	State	$489,526				7/20/1995	Master Agreement
Fowler, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Fowlerton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,320	General Fund	Updates to town office			
Francesville, Town of							
Mediacom	Local	$1,073	General Fund	General Fund expenditures are used on office supplies, repair/maintenance, supplies/service on equipment, insurance and fuel for vehicles, insurance for town-owned buildings, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings			
Fremont, Town of							
Mediacom	Local	$1,658	General Fund	To help fund the General Fund which funds Police, Court, Street and Town			
Fulton, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Gibson County							
Charter Communications	State	$7,756	General Fund	These funds were used to supplement the County General Fund			
Cable One	State	$2,316					

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Gosport, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,571	General Fund	The cable franchise fees were used to opay for expenses incurred by the town of Gosport			
Grabill, Town of							
Mediacom	Local	$3,368	General Fund - A franchise fee revenue account	Used as general revenue the funds support the efforе of the local fire department and clerks office			
Greencastle, City of							
Comcast	State	$50,515	General fund-101	Salaries of police and fire. General operations of the city			
CMN-RUS	State	$50,671					
Greendale, City of							
Comcast	State	$20,619	General Fund	Operating Costs (Personnel, Supplies and Services)	3%	3/5/1996	By Contract/ Agreement
Greenfield, City of							
Comcast	State	$165,666	Info Tech Franchise Fees	Used to fund our information technology department	5%	5/23/1985	Ordinance 1985-10
Indiana Bell	State	$50,774					
Central Indiana Communications	State	$3,831					
Hagerstown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$28,651	General Fund		5%	11/1/1993	Ordinance #1-1993
New Lisbon Telephone Company	State	$136					
Hammond, City of							
AT&T	State	$70,545	Cable Receipts/General Fund	Operating expenses for general fund	5%	4/14/1980	Ord#4612
Wide Open West	State	$158,055					
Comcast	State	$426,123					
Hancock County							
AT&T	State	$24,363	General Fund 1001/Receipt Account 06006	General government expenses within general fund	3%	5/19/1997	Ordinance 1997-5F
Comcast	State	$87,001					
Charter Communications	State	$8,603					
Central Indiana Communications	State	$22,701					
Ninestar Connect	State	$33,805					
Hanover, Town of							
Cinergy Metronet	State	$5,052	General Fund	Personal services, supplies, other services and charges			
Charter	State	$20,022					
Harmony, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications	State	$3,769	General	General purposes	5%		State
Hebron, Town of							
Comcast	State	$31,057	General Fund	Any purpose so approved by the Town of Hebron from the General Fund	3%	4/27/1982	Resolution #1982-7
Highland, Town of							
Comcast/Xfinity Cable	State	$294,152	Corporation General Fund, franchise fee revenue account	It is treated as general revenue. The fees are out into the general operating fund which supports the police department public safety.	5%	3/27/2000	Ordinance 1136
Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Inc	State	$87,475					
Hobart, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Michigan, Inc.	State	$413,255	City of Hobart General Fund/Corporate Account				

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Huntertown, Town of							
Comcat	State	$30,783	General	General purposes	5%	12/7/1998	Ordinance 98-012
Frontier	State	$10,383					
Huntingburg, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$51,066	City of Huntingburg General Fund	Police protection, fire department services, safety, general administration-property tax replacement	5%	12/6/2006	State automatically terminated local agreements by operation of law on 12/6/2006. Rate is same as negotiated by city.
Perry Spencer Communications	State	$3,040					
Jasonville, City of							
NewWave Communications	State	$4,058	General Fund/Cable Franchise	It is used for General Fund expenses	5%	3/16/1981	Ordinance 1981-4
Jasper, City of							
Charter Communications/Spectrum/Time Warner Cable	State	$164,610	General Fund	Franchise fees are deposited into the General Fund of the City of Jasper. Used to pay the expenses of operating the City of Jasper's government, police, fire, and street departments	5%	6/7/2003	Ordinance 2003-25
Perry Spencer Communications	State	$575					
Johnson County							
Comcast	State	$357,699	County General Fund	Help fund the county general budget	5%	7/8/2013	Ordinance 2013-09 (amended 95-22)
AT&T (Indiana Bell)	State	$56,231					
CMN-RUS	State	$54,430					
Central Indiana Communications	State	$2,747					
Direct TV LLC	State	$17,203					
Kendallville, City of							
Mediacom Communications Corp	State	$39,005	Cable TV Franchise Fee	Operation of general fund	5%	8/17/1999	Resolution #793
Kentland, Town of							
Mediacom Communications	State	$5,875	Cable TV Franchise Fee				
Kingman, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Kirklin, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone Co.	State	$469	General	General Fund expenditures			
Knightsville, Town of							
Cable One	State	$4,040	General	Any upkeep of area surrounding lines in town			
Kosciusko County							
Comcast	State	$71,009	County General/Cable TV Fees	The fees are receipted into the General Fund to help sustain the State approved General Fund budget			
Kouts, Town of							
Mediacom	Local	$13,443	General Fund	Miscellaneous Daily Operations	5%	6/20/2005	Ordinance 2005-6
LaCrosse, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	$387	General	To pay for the town's mediacom invoice for internet services	3%	10/8/2008	Section 4-1-17 of LaCrosse Municipal Code
LaGrange County							
Comcast	State	$3,382					
Mediacom	Local	$11,947					
LaGrange, Town of							
Mediacom	Local	$3,675	General Fund	Operating expenses			

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
LaPaz, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$1,270	General Fund- TV Cable Franchise	Put into the General Fund	5%	10/12/2021	Ordinance 2001 dated November 12, 2001
Lapel, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone Co.	State	$1,233	General Fund	These monies were used within the general fund			
LaPorte, City of							
Comcast	State	$268,524	General-Cable TV Franchise	Franchise fees are put into our general fund which is utilized primarily for public safety (police and fire)			
Lawrence County							
Comcast Financial	State	$13,930	County General Franchise Fees	County Government General Expenditures	5%	unknown	Set By State
RTC Communications	State	$46			unknown	unknown	unknown
Lawrenceburg, City of							
Comcast	State	$24,572	Municipal Development Fund	The MDF Fund is one of our most versatile funds. This fund allows for a variety of city functions, ie: special crimes unit funding, several charity donations, as well as the local school system, etc.	3%	4/1/1996	Ordinance 4-1996
Leo-Cedarville, Town of							
Mediacom Communications	State	$5,277	General-Cable TV Franchise	Fees received were used in support of General Fund Appropriations	5%		
Ligonier, City of							
Mediacom LLC	State	$7,367	General Fund	Revenue is used to help offset the decline in tax revenue.	3%	8/9/1999	Resolution 08-09-99
Long Beach, Town of							
Comcast Cable	State	$31,426		General Expenses	3%	3/8/1992	Town Council Ordinance 8203
Loogootee, City of							
Cable One	State	$22,768		General Fund	3%	9/1/2011	
Lynn, Town of							
Comcast	State	$10,696	Town General	Operating Expenses	5%	3/12/1997	Ordinance
Markleville, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC	State	$1,266	Cable Franchise Fund		3%	1/10/2001	Ordinance 2001-1
Ninestar Connect	State	$1,991					
Martinsville, City of							
Comcast	State	$95,775	General Fund	Various supplies, operating expenses, and capital purchases			
AT&T UVerse	State	$12,050					
Precision Data Solution	State	$3,400					
McCordsville, Town of							
AT&T	State	$-	General Fund	Fees were used or spent for any purposed allowed by the State Board of Accounts relative to the General Fund	3%	various	Contract
Charter Communications	State	$1,644					
Comcast	State	$28,252					
Ninestar Connect	State	$3,524					
Merom, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						

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Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Merrillville, Town of							
AT&T	State	$21,385	General Fund	A variety of expenses as commonly paid by money in the General Fund	3%	unknown	unknown
Comcast	State	477207.7.			5%	unknown	unknown
Mentone, Town of							
Comcast	State	$7,888		Operating costs			
Michiana Shorers, Town of							
Comcast	State	$10,068					
Middlebury, Town of							
Comcast, Inc	State	$31,493	General Fund	Expenses incurred by the Town of Middlebury			
Middletown, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC	State	$15,740	General	General (Police, Fire Department, EMS, Dispatch)	5%	7/18/1997	Franchise Agreement
Milford, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$1,431	General	General Fund purchases			
Milton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,930	General Fund	General town expenses			
Monon, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,862	Town of Monon - General Fund	TV Cable	2%	5/3/1988	Agreement/Resolution with the Monon Town Council on 5/3/88
Monroe City, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications	State	$3,234	Town of Monroe City General Fund	General Operating	3%	4/6/2011	Agrement with Cable Company
Monrovia, Town of							
Cable One, Inc	State	$394	General Fund- Cable Franchise	Not expended			
Endeavor Communications	State	$425					
Monroeville, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	Local	$2,963	General Fund	To fund the general fund for all its intents and purposes			
Montezuma, Town of							
New Wave Communications/Cable One	State	$1,742	General Fund	Supplements the general fund balance for various appropriations within the General Fund budget	3%	1/1/2013	Contract
Montgomery County							
Metro Fibernet	State	$29,905	County General	County General Budget	2%	2/25/2021	Resolution No 3-2014
Monticello, City of							
Comcast	State	$42,361	Fund 205 Sidewalk & Curb	The City of Monticello uses the franchise fees for annual sidewalk and curb maintenance. Our street commissioner provides a list of sidewalks and curbs that need replaced annually to the mayor and city council for consideration. Annually, we are able to repair and/or install new sidewalks.	5%	11/1/2005	State Issued
Mooreland, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						

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Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Moores Hill, Town of							
Comcast	State	$2,770	General Fund	Not spent or used	3%	11/6/2000	Franchise Contract
Mooresville, Town of							
Indiana Bell	State	$17,744	General Fund	Reported as revenue source for the purpose of funding the town's General Fund Budget			
Comcast	State	$62,372					
Direct TV	State	$5,267					
Morgan County							
Endeavor	State	$36,537	Fund# 1000 (GENERAL FUND)	Revenue for funding the General Fund			
Indiana Bell (AT&T)	State	$62,901					
Comcast	State	$72,676					
Cable One	State	$7,583					
Morristown, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Mount Summit, Town of							
Comcast	State	$795	General Fund	Daily Operations	2%	2007	unknown
Mount Vernon, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$24,890	General Fund	To help fund local govermental activities such as police and fire protection, trash pick up, street paving, etc.	5%	3/13/1989	Ordinance
Wowway	State	$18,791					
Munster, Town of							
Comcast	State	$312,110	Fund 247 Technology	Video franchise fees have been used in 2019 to fund all technology personnel, equipment, software, and maintenance of said equipment	5%	12/20/1982	Ordinance #727
Indiana Bell Telephone	State	$55,840					
DIRECTV LLC	State	$17,627					
Nappanee, Civil City of							
Mediacom Communications Corp	State	$15,127	General - Cable TV Franchise Fees	n/a	3%	6/20/2000	Ordinance
Nashville, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications, LLC	State	$9,705	General Fund	The franchise fees are deposited and expended out of our general fund. The Town of Nashville calculates our general fund budget using these revenues as a source to help our public safety and public vehicles	2%	9/8/1984	Ordinance 1981-5
New Albany, City of							
Charter	State	$248,073	General Fund	To support the general opertaing funds of the city	3%	1/3/1977	Ordinance
AT&T	State	$48,023			5%	11/16/1989	Ordinance
New Carlisle, Town of							
Comcast	State	$13,771	General Fund	The general fund contains six departments including the Police Department, Clerk's Office, Town Council, Parks Dept, Fire Dept, and Amulance Dept. The franchise fee is used as one reveune source to support the various needs of each of these departments in the general fund including staffing, suplies, training and equipment.			

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Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
New Chicago, Town of							
Comcast	State	$17,974	General Fund				
New Harmony, Town of							
Sparklight	State	$2,392	General Fund	Police and fire protection			
New Haven, City of							
Comcast Cablevision	State	$91,954	General	This money will help fund our Emergency Services such as Police, Fire, EMS, and the Dispatch Center	5%	6/24/1997	Ordinance G-97-07
Frontier	State	$36,508			5%	1/8/2012	rate reaffirmed through Ordinance G-12-15
New Palestine, Town of							
Comcast	State	$9,179	General	Maintenance of street and sidewalks; insurance of vehichles and buildings; utility payments, office supplies, police service	3%	10/19/1983	Ordinance #1019-83
AT&T - Indiana Bell	State	$6,058			5%	7/19/2010	ATT requested Orig Ord #101983
New Pekin, Town of							
Spectrum (Charter Communications)	State	$6,686	General Fund	Police equipment, park security, update/maintenance projects as needed	5%	10/19/1999	Resolution #1999-06
New Richmond, Town of							
Tri-County Telephone Company (TDS)		$2,417	General Fund	Used in the Generals operating fund	5%		
New Ross, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
New Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$18,324	General Fund	Fees are used to fund our annual budget	3%	12/2/2003	Ordinance 1070
MetroNet	State	$9,915			5%		Approved by Jo. Co. RDC when MetroNet was first installed
Newberry, Town of							
Wispan Internet LLC	State	$903	General Fund	Funds were deposited into the General Fund.			Rate determined by Wispan
Cable One	State	$40					
Newburgh, Town of							
Wide Open West (WOW!)	State	$44,212	General Fund	For any general fund expenditures	5%	11/10/1993	Ordinance 1993-12
Charter Communications	State	$15,689					
North Liberty, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$4,924	Town of North Liberty - General Fund/ 1st Source Bank	Franchise fees are added to the other revenues of the Town of North Liberty General Fund to pay public safety expenses, street lights, town hall expenses and wage and benefits	3%	7/30/1981	Ordinance 1981-5 North Liberty Cable Television Franchise

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Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
North Manchester, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp	State	$2,921	Sidewalk Maintenance and Improvement Fund	The Town of North Manchester uses franchise fees to offset the cost of replacing sidewalks in the community. The property owner applies for a permit and is required to pay for half the labor to install the sidewalk. The town uses franchise fees to pay the other half of the sidewalk.	3%	10/1/2003	Through franchise agreement
MetroNet, Inc.	State	$6,457					
North Webster, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$7,557	General Fund	General Expenses	3%	12/22/1981	Ordinance
Orestes, Town of							
Comcast	State	$1,800	General Fund	Various Operation Expenditures	5%	11/10/1987	Ordinance 1479
Orleans, Town of							
Cable One	State	$188	General - Cable TV Franchise Fees	General Maint.		5/14/2021	
Osceola, Town of							
Comcast of Indiana/ Michigan, LLC	State	$13,402	General Fund - 101640.000 Cable Franchise Fees	The franchise fees are appropriated into the annual budget each year to help pay for telephone, internet, and misc. communication expenditures	3%	11/5/2001	Per agreement signed by Town Council 11/5/01
Palmyra, Town of							
Charter Communication/Spectrum	State	$5,570					
Paoli, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communication (NewWave)	State	$442	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	These fees are deposited into our General Fund to be used for the following year to help fund our budget for the police, volunteer fire dept and town needs.	$1.00 per subscriber or 1%	9/4/1996	Contract w/Grantee passed in a Town Council Meeting and documented in the minutes
Paragon, Town of							
New Wave Communications	State	$4	General	Supplies			
Patoka, Town of							
Spectrum	State	$2,543	General Acoount	Basic everyday operations of the town	3%		Franchise agreement
Pendleton, Town of							
Comcast	State	$73,303	General Fund	Operating expenses in the general fund	5%	8/31/1998	Resolution 1998-16
Perry County							
PSC	State	$24,404	General Fund	Operating expenses in the general fund			
Comcast	State	$687					
Perrysville, Town of							
Cable One	State	$2,123	General	Operating Expenses	5%	2/1/2013	Ordinance
Petersburg, City of							
Cable One	State	$14,998	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise Fee				
Pittsboro, Town of							
Bright House Networks	State	$17,303	General Cable TV Franchise	Genereal operations of the municipality	3%	10/27/1994	Resolution 94-7

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Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Plainfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	$78,912	Cable TV Franchise/General Fund 10100005-364000	Maintenance and improvements of right-of-ways		2/28/1994	Ordinance 07-1994
Charter Communications	State	$16,005					
Indiana Bell Telephone Co.	State	$95,540					
Plymouth, City of							
Comcast Financial Agency Corporation	State	$29,793	General Fund - cable TV Franchise	Offset property taxes, fund departments of the General fund, including the police and fire departments	3%	9/24/1990	Public Hearing
Poneto, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	$218					
Porter, Town of							
Comcast	State	$80,032	General Fund	Any legal service	5%	9/5/1995	Ordinance 95-13
Prince's Lakes, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications	State	$12,396	General Fund	General expenses	5%		
Princeton, City of							
Charter Communicatiosn	State	$-	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts		5%	4/23/2015	Ordinance 1986-15, See also Ordinance #1973-6, 1984-4, 1998-5 & 2001-2
Randolph County Government							
Charter Communications	State	$3,512	General Fund	General Expenses			
Comcast	State	$2,401					
New Lisbon	State	$45					
Remington, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,652	General Fund	General fund expenditures are used on office supplies, repair/maintenance, supplies/service on equipment, insurance and fuel for vehicles, Utility payments, and improvements to buildings.			
Roanoke, Town of							
CMN-URS d/b/a Cinergy Metronet	State	$4,765	General	General Expenses	5%	2/1/2015	
Comcast	State	$5,189			5%		
Rockville, Town of							
Cable One (New Wave)	State	$9,691	General	Cable Fund/Cable TV franchise			
Rome City, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$7,923	General	Maintenance for town	3%	8/1/2006	Franchise Agreement
Rosedale, Town of							
Cable One	State	$1,242	General Fund	General Purpose	5%	Beginning in 2018	State Rate
Roseland, Town of							
Cable One	State	$4,019	General Fund	Personal services, supplies, service contracts	3%	1993	Ordinance
Indiana Bell Telephone Company	State	$1,005			5%	1993	Ordinance
DirecTV LLC	State	$310					
Rossville, Town of							
Comcast Cable Communications	State	$5,081	Town of Rossville-General Fund	The funds were used to provide for the 2020 General Fund budget to cover shortfalls in budget due to continued cuts from State revenue and property taxes			

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Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Rush County							
Central Indiana Communications	State	$3,009	E911	Proceeds in the E911 Fund are used for equipment or any service or prodcut necessary to provide emergency 911 services to residents of Rush County			
Rushville, City of							
Comcast of Montana/Indiana/ Kentucky/Utah	State	$31,445	General Fund/ Cable Franchise Fee	The funds are used for broadband related expenditures, governmental programming, and education	3%	5/25/2005	Per agreement dated 5/25/05
Russiaville, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Salem, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$29,038	General fund	Operation of City Services	3%	5/5/1980	Ordinance #392
Saltillo, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$224	General fund	General operating expenses of the town			
Sandborn, Town of							
Cable One (New Wave)	State	$840	GEN-CABLE TV Franchise	General expenses	N/A		
Saratoga, Town of							
Comcast	State	$944	General	General fund with no specifications on spending.			
Schererville, Town of							
Comcast Cable	State	$426,726	Cable TV Fund	Promotion of local governent in the town, as well as, repairs to streets, alleys, and ditches	5%	11/10/1993	Ordinance No.1258
Indiana BellTelephone	State	$81,876			5%	3/5/1999	Ordinance No. 1258A
Schneider, Town of							
Media Communications	Local	$-	General Fund	Governmental activities	3%	1/1/2009	Ordinance #1989
Selma, Town of							
Indiana Bell Franchise Fees	State	$800	General Fund	To help offset the cost of the police & departments	5%	In 1998	Ordinance
Seelyville, Town of							
Sparklight/Cable One	State	$5,522	GEN-CABLE TV Franchise	Funda are a part of the town general fund and not handled separately			
Seymour, City of							
Comcast	State	$35,259	General Fund	Normal Government Operations	3%	11/13/1989	Ordinance #26
Shelburn, Town of							
Cable One	State	$2,744		The fees were deposited into the General Fund of the town. The franchise fees were used to pay lawfully incurred bills of the Town of Shelburn			
Sheridan, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone Co.	State	$2,198	Cable TV Franchise	No specific purpose other than miscellaneous expenses	3%	7/9/1980	Ordinance No. 1980-1
Shirley, Town of							
Comcast	State	$7,959	General - Cable TV Franchise	General funds	5%	7/1/2006	Ord. 1394
Central Indiana Communications	State	$1,040					

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Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Shoals. Town of							
Cable One Inc.	State	$3,427	General Fund	The fees were deposited into the general fund of the town. The franchise fees were used to pay lawfully incurred bills of the town of Shoals.			
Silver Lake, Town of							
Comcast Communications	State	$2,641	General Fund	General Fund expenditures are used to fund Police and Fire Department equipment and supplies, general town equipment, office supplies, insurance expenses, fuel, and other expenses approved by the Department of Local Government and Finance.	5%	10/4/1998	Ordinance 98-10-04
South Bend, City of							
Comcast	State	$670,761	Franchise fees are deposited into the General Fund general ledger accounts No. 101-0000-364-00 (Comcast) and 101-0000-366-00-00 (AT&T)	Franchise fees are spent for general fund expenditures such as general government, and police and fire department activities	5%	1/1/2009	State Franchise Law
Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Inc (AT&T)	State	$105,016				10/19/1998	Pursuant to a local agreement with comcast
Speedway, Town of							
AT&T	State	$46,032	General Fund/TV Franchise Fees	Speedway Cable Network - operations, equipment, etc	5%	7/1/1994	Town of Speedway Ordinance 834
Comcast	State	$93,685					
Spiceland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$4,015	General	General Maintenance of the town	3%	8/8/1983	Per Ordinance
Spring Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	$5,220	General Fund	General Expenses	3%	10/12/2021	Comcast
Indiana Bell aka ATT Direct	State	$300					
Stilesville, Town of							
Cable One	State	$155	General Fund	Monthly bills/invoices at the time it was received.			
Communication Corp. of Indiana (TDS)	State	$3,232					
Straughn, Town of							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp	State	$618	101-300.00 General Fund - Cable Franchise Fees	Unused			
New Lisbon Telephone Company	State	$66					
Sulphur Springs, Town of							
Comcast	State	$703	General	Miscellaneous	2%	4/12/2005	Franchise grant
Ninestar Connect	State	$449					
Switz City, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC	State	$509	Town of Switz City General Fund		3%	10/1/2001	Resolution No. 2001-03
Syracuse, Town of							
Mediacom	Local	$10,887	General Fund	General government expenses within general fund			
Sullivan, City of							
Comcast Cable Communications, Inc.	State	$19,236	General Fund- Cable TV	General Fund			

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SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Tell City, City of							
Comcast Cable Communications, Inc.	State	$29,000	General fund	Cable franchise fee supports Board of Public Works & Safety efforts in maintenance of streets, materials, fuel, insurance, equipment and continuing education/training of police, dispatchers, and volunteer fire department to better protect and serve our citizens.	5%	7/7/1985	Ordinance 617
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc. d/b/a PSC	State	$24,884			5%	1/1/2014	
Thorntown, Town of							
CMN-RUS Metronet	State	$3,896	101640 Gen/Cable TV Franchise	The fees were deposited into the general fund of the town. The franchise fees were used to pay lawfully incurred bills of the town of Thorntown.			
Comcast	State	$428					
Tipton, City of							
Comcast	State	$41,266	General Fund 101640	Funds are receipted into the City General Operating Fund	5%	8/12/2002	Addendum to franchise agreement of 1987
Tipton Telephone Company (TDS)	State	$27,712			5%	8/8/2015	State of Indiana Cause No. 44614 VSP 01
Troy, Town of							
Perry Spencer Communications	State	$1,327	Fund #101	Used for general town operating expenditures	3-5%	3/2/2020	Interlocal Agreement
Union City, City of							
Charter Communications	State	$21,591	General Fund	The money was used to help fund MidWest Tv, Inc., a non-profit corporation which operates the public access TV franchise as a PEG station.	3%	8/16/1990	Ordinance No. 90-10
Utica, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$757,336	General	General Fund expenses	3%	3/11/2008	ordinance #2008-01
Valparaiso, City of							
Comcast	State	$435,369	General Fund - Cable TV	Operating Expenses	5%	12/2/1992	Ordinance #50
Vanderburgh County							
Charter Communications dba/Spectrum	State	$471,382	General Fund	Helps support budget for General Fund	5%		I.C. 8-1-34-24 State Issued Franchise Agreements
Wide Open West (WOW)	State	$207,784					
Veedersburg, Town of							
Cable One	State	$3,573	General - Franchise Fees	Town Operations	2%	1/19/1982	By Ordinance #02-82
Vermillion County	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Vevay, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$4,825	General Fund	General Fund expenses per budget	3%		Franchise Agreement
Vigo County	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Wakarusa, Town of							
Comcast of Indiana/Michgan LLC	State	$9,641	General Fund	Added to operating cash	3%	5/5/1997	Franchise Agreement-Contract

(continued)

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Walkerton, Town of							
Mediacom	State	$2,244	Electric	Needed supplies or maintenance of poles. Wages, benefits and any necessary items needed for repairs.	3%	8/8/1996	Signed Agreement between town and Mediacom
Wanatah, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	$1,095	General Fund/Cable Franchising Fee	All fees are deposited into the general fund and used for accounts payable	3%	8/8/1996	By Town Council Approval
Warren, Town of							
Citizen's Cable	State	$4,368	General Fund	General Expenses to run local government		3/1/1994	Resolution 2-1994
Warsaw, City of							
Comcast	State	$54,348	General Fund	Maintenance and improvements of sidewalks and curbing	3%	12/17/99 & June 2006	Ordinance No. 99-12-2 & State Agreement
Mediacom	State	$1,110				8/1/2013	State Agreement
Metronet	State	$14				1/1/2022	Unknown/State Agreement
Washington County							
Charter Communications	State	$7,616	General Fund	Any General Fund Use	3%	6/1/1984	Ordinance 1984-1B, Ordinance 1984-C1
Wayne County							
Comcast Financial	State	$31,179	County General	To help fund public access TV station WCTV ($20,000) and balance in general fun to support maintenance of infrastructure used by cable company.	4%	3/1/2004	Negotiated as part of Revenue
New Lisbon Telephone	State	$2,718			5%	10/1/2016	Contact with Commissioners' office by NL rep
Wells County							
Mediacom	State	$1,390	Cable Fees	General County Business	3%	1/3/2022	Follow the Regulations of the FCC Ordinance# 1993-10
Comcast	State	$3,874					
Craigville Telephone	State	$6,808					
West Baden Springs, Town of							
Cable One	State	$3,592	General Fund		3%	5/21/1981	Ordinance 1981-1
West College Corner, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	$2,609					
West Harrison, Town of							
Charter Communication	State	$1,586	General	General Fund	3%		
West Lafayette, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC	State	$91,740	General Fund	City operations including services for maintenance of rights of way (Engineering), City administration, and public safety (Police and Fire)	3%	2/5/1996; 2012 related Redev com TIF Bond	Ord #34-95; converted in 2006 to State Franchise
CMN-RUS, Inc. (aka MetroNet)	State	$69,126					
Mulberry Coopoerative Telephone Co	State	$905					
Westville, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	$1,579	General Fund	To help fund General Fund operations (Police Dept., Fire Dept. Contract, Salaries, General Operations)			
Acme Communications	State	$1,446					

(continued)

Q APPENDIX

Video Franchise Fee Report

SUBMITTING UNIT (AND) FRANCHISE	TYPE OF FRANCHISE	AMTOUNT RECEIVED (ROUNDED)	FUND ACCOUNT(S)	PURPOSE OF FUNDS USED	%	DATE SET	ESTABLISH-MENT METHOD
Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	$19,739	General Fund	General Expenses to run local government	3%	1/1/1981	Ordinance 81-1 w/ Town council
Metronet	State	$13,483			5%	2006	Indiana Communications Act
Whitley County Government							
Comcast	State	$456	General Fund- Cable Fees	General County Business	3%	2/10/2022	Follow the Regulations of the FCC
Mediacom	State	$3,615					
Whiting, City of							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	$39,378	General Fund Civil City	General operating expenses for the Civil City	5%	4/4/2000	Based on Grantee's Gross Revenue or such other maximum amount as allowed by law
Wilkinson, Town of							
Central Indiana Cable	State	$380	General Fund	General Fund	3%		
Comcast	State	$1,100					
Williams Creek, Town of							
Comcast	State	$7,991	General Fund				
Williamsport, Town of							
Comcast Cable	State	$13,538	General Fund- Cable TV Franchise	General Fund expenditures	0%		
Winamac, Town of	*No Franchise Fees Collected*						
Winchester, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/ Indiana/ Ohio	State	$38,873	General Fund	Technology	5%	3/20/2000	Ordinance No. 2000-2
Winfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	$61,023	General Fund	The Town of Winfield utilizes video franchise fees to repair and maintain the public right of ways along the roadways.	5%	6/15/2004	Contract
AT&T (Indiana Bell)	State	$9,939					
Wingate, Town of							
Taxxconnexx LLC	Local	$2,387	General Fund	General Fund expenditures are used to purchase office supplies, town repair/maintenance, supplies/service on equipment, insurance for town-owned buildings, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.			
Woodburn, City of							
Comcast	State	$5,958	General Fund	General Operations	3%	1/1/2006	Changes made to the IC established at state level
Woodlawn Heights, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	$409	General Fund	Public Benefit			
Yorktown, Town of							
Comcast	State	$71,560	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	These funds were used to offset the cost of the police department expenses	3%	1997	Ordinance
Indiana Bell/AT&T	State	$3,885			5%	1997	Ordinance
Directv, LLC	State	$1,175			5%		
Zionsville, Town of							
Communications Corporation of Indiana	State	$17,409	General	Any legal purpose (General Fund cash reserves)	3%	4/5/1982	Ordinance #82-03
Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated	State	$16,095					
Charter Communications	State	$38,022					
Metronet	State	$22,467					
TOTAL FEES COLLECTED							**$18,190,400.00**

INDIANA UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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