




Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission

2015 ANNUAL REPORT



September 1, 2015

Dear Governor Pence and Members of the Indiana General Assembly:

n behalf of the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (Commission), I am proud to present the Annual Report covering fiscal year 2015 (*July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015*). The purpose of this Annual Report, as prescribed by Indiana law, is to provide an overview of the Commission's work over the past fiscal year, the changes in each utility industry over which it has jurisdiction, and the impact that recent legislation has upon the Commission and the utilities it regulates.

You may notice this Annual Report is different from previous reports. After reviewing the various legislative reporting requirements and receiving feedback from stakeholders, the Commission wanted to take the Annual Report “back to basics” and focus on topical reporting requirements within the context of the past fiscal year. Our hope is that this Annual Report will serve as a clear and concise set of data points and information that the legislature, executive branch, state agencies, and the public will find relevant and useful.

In addition to this Annual Report, the Commission will continue to provide comprehensive information regarding Indiana utilities and the regulatory process.

In early 2016, we will publish a *Commission Utility Guide*. This guide will serve as a foundational resource that will contain more detailed historical and background information, trending data, guidance to the Commission's regulatory processes and procedures, and more.

You also will find that the Commission has refined its mission statement, which can be found on page 4, to better communicate the work that we do for the citizens of our state. Our renewed mission statement truly reflects the commitment of the Commission, and our experienced and professional staff, to serve the people of Indiana by making decisions that are in the public interest.

As the utility industry continues to change, the Commission remains appreciative of the trust and responsibility granted us by the Indiana General Assembly and by the public.



Sincerely,



Carol A. Stephan
Commission Chair



Table of Contents

ABOUT THE COMMISSION	4	WATER/WASTEWATER DIVISION	41
Goals for FY 2016	5	Regulatory Responsibility	41
Regulatory Responsibility	5	Territorial Competition.....	43
Leadership	6	Pricing and Economics.....	44
Commission Overview	10	Supply.....	45
Accomplishments.....	14	Modernization and Efficiency.....	46
LEGISLATIVE IMPACT	19	Water Efficiency.....	47
State Legislation.....	20	Infrastructure	48
Legislative Suggestions	21	Summary of 2015 Water Utility Resource Report Data	50
ELECTRICITY DIVISION	22	COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION	51
Regulatory Responsibility	22	Regulatory Responsibility	52
Transmission	24	Competition and Pricing	52
Competitiveness of Rates.....	25	Video Franchise Fee Report.....	54
Customer Bills.....	27	PIPELINE SAFETY DIVISION	55
Modernization	28	Regulatory Responsibility	55
Generation	28	Indiana's One-Call Law	57
Renewable Energy	30	Depth Study.....	58
Indiana's Electricity Outlook	31	APPENDICES	59
NATURAL GAS DIVISION	33		
Regulatory Responsibility	33		
Demand and Supply.....	35		
Pricing and Economics.....	38		
Infrastructure	40		

About the Commission



OUR MISSION

The Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (Commission) is an administrative agency that hears evidence in cases filed before it and makes decisions based on the evidence presented in those cases. An advocate of neither the public nor the utilities, the Commission is required by state statute to make decisions in the public interest to ensure the 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 regarding utility issues affecting Indiana.

Goals for FY 2016

The Commission's goals for Fiscal Year 2016 are:

- 1) Continued improvement in the Commission's processes and procedures so that all reports, procedural directives, and written orders are issued in a timely manner and with the highest possible level of soundness and clarity.
- 2) Continued open and transparent communication with all stakeholders regarding utility and regulatory matters that are within the Commission's jurisdictional authority and affect the citizens of Indiana.
- 3) Establishment of programs, outreach, and ongoing assessment for use of the Underground Plant Protection Account funds to lower the incidences of excavation damages under Indiana Code chapter 8-1-26 through public awareness, education and training, and incentives.
- 4) Administration and oversight of the newly-funded 211 Services Account to provide and track referral services regarding parental stress issues, domestic violence, infant mortality, veterans issues, services for senior citizens, services for vulnerable children, and public health issues.
- 5) Ongoing education and engagement with stakeholders at the state and national levels regarding cyber and physical security issues that affect Indiana's utilities.
- 6) Continued discussions with utilities regarding the development of supplier diversity procurement goals, and the need for education and recruitment of a diverse workforce in the utility industry.

Regulatory Responsibility

The Commission was created by and receives its authority 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 authority to initiate investigations of regulated utilities' rates and practices, and promulgates rules governing utility service and various processes and procedures.

The bi-partisan Commission consists of five Commissioners who are appointed by the governor for four-year terms. A dedicated and well-educated professional staff with various degrees in accounting, finance, economics, engineering, and law advise the Commission regarding regulatory matters and pending cases. The Commission also has a Consumer Affairs Division, which serves as a liaison between utility ratepayers and the utilities.



To view the Commission's annual budget and the public utility fee budget, visit *Appendix A*.

LEADERSHIP

The Commissioners



**Carol
Stephan**
*Commission
Chair*

Carol Stephan was appointed by Governor Pence as Commissioner on March 3, 2014 and as Chair of the Commission on May 20, 2014.

Chair Stephan is a member of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners' (NARUC) Committee on Water and serves on the Board of the Organization of PJM States, Inc.

Prior to her appointment as Commissioner, Chair Stephan served as an assistant general counsel for

the Commission, providing legal support to the agency on a wide variety of issues. Additionally, she served as general counsel, director of case management, and ethics officer for the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor, the state agency that advocates on behalf of ratepayers before the Commission. In that capacity, she was responsible for staff compliance with the Indiana Code of Ethics, and management of legal and support staff.

Carolene Mays-Medley was appointed to the Commission by Governor Mitch Daniels in 2010, reappointed by Governor Pence in 2013, and named Vice Chair of the Commission in 2014. Vice Chair Mays-Medley was the elected president of the Mid-America Regulatory Conference (MARC) in 2014. She serves on the NARUC Water and Washington Action Committees, and is the chairperson of the Critical Infrastructure Committee. She is also on the NARUC Board of Directors, sits on the Advisory Council for the New Mexico State University Center for Public Utilities, and is on the Advisory Board for the Financial Research Institute at the University of Missouri. She was named one of Smart Grid's 50 Pioneers of 2013.



**Carolene
Mays-
Medley**
*Commissioner/
Vice Chair*

Prior to her work in utility law, Chair Stephan served as interim deputy commissioner of the Indiana Department of Workforce Development. As a member of the agency's leadership team, she supervised the workforce services staff and coordinated with statewide Regional Workforce Boards, partner agencies, and external organizations to administer federal and state funded workforce development programs through Indiana's WorkOne system.

Chair Stephan has also worked in the non-profit sector as director of special projects for Goodwill Industries of Central Indiana. While at Goodwill, she led the pilot charter school project, TechWest, and assisted in the development of several workforce programs serving at-risk youth, unemployed, disabled, and immigrant populations.

A native of Indianapolis, Chair Stephan earned her undergraduate degree in comparative literatures from Indiana University and her juris doctor degree from the Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law.

Previously, Vice Chair Mays-Medley was publisher and president of the *Indianapolis Recorder Newspaper* and the *Indiana Minority Business Magazine*. She also was a finalist for an appointment by President Barack Obama as the Midwest Regional Director of Housing and Urban Development.

She served in the Indiana House of Representatives from 2002 to 2008, where she received several Legislator of the Year awards. She was listed as a "Rising Star in Indiana Politics" and was named one of "Indiana's Most Influential Women."

Vice Chair Mays-Medley serves on the Indianapolis Capital Improvement Board, Indiana Sports Corporation Board, and Peyton Manning's PeyBack Foundation, among others. She is a 2016 NCAA Women's Final Four (WFF) chairperson. She was WFF co-chairperson in 2006 and 2011, the 2015 NCAA Men's Final Four volunteer chairperson, and the 2012 Indianapolis Super Bowl chairperson of administration.

Jim Huston was appointed to the Commission by Governor Pence on Sept. 3, 2014, and will serve for the remainder of former Chairman Jim Atterholt's term. He serves on the NARUC Committee on Energy Resources and the Environment as well as the Washington Action Program. Before his appointment, Commissioner Huston served as chief of staff at the Indiana State Department of Health. During Governor Daniels' administration, he served as executive director of the



Jim Huston
Commissioner

Office of Faith Based and Community Initiatives.

Commissioner Huston has held a variety of leadership positions throughout his more than 30-year career at both the federal and state level, including service as assistant deputy treasurer for the State of Indiana and as deputy commissioner for the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. At the federal level, he served as deputy chief of staff to Congressman David McIntosh, district director to Congressman Steve Buyer, and as deputy chief of staff to Congressman Todd Rokita.

A graduate of Ball State University, Commissioner Huston is a 1987 recipient of the Sagamore of the Wabash Award and is a member of Brownsburg Kiwanis.



Angela Weber
Commissioner

Angela Weber was appointed to the Commission by Governor Pence on March 10, 2014, and reappointed to a full term on April 1, 2014. She serves on the Executive Committee of the Organization of MISO States (OMS) as the At-Large Member. She is also the State Regulatory Sector representative for the MISO Planning Advisory Committee and one of the State Regulatory Authorities representatives for the MISO Advisory Committee, and one

of four OMS Commissioners. She is also a member of the NARUC Committee on Gas. Prior to her appointment, she practiced law for the Indianapolis law firm Ice Miller, LLP as a member of the firm's Environmental Law Group.

A dedicated public servant, Commissioner Weber has served in the local, state, and federal government. She served as a Marion County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney in Indianapolis where she conducted jury and bench trials. She also served as a staff attorney for the Indiana Department

of Education and as an Administrative Law Judge for the Commission.

A U.S. Army veteran, Commissioner Weber served from 1996–2000 as a Russian linguist/voice-intercept operator. She was a member of SFOR 7, the NATO-led peacekeeping mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. She was honorably discharged in 2000.

Commissioner Weber earned a bachelor of arts from Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana in 1996. She received her juris doctor degree from the Indiana University Maurer School of Law in 2006 and was admitted to the Indiana Bar in that same year. While in law school, she was the senior production editor of the *Federal Communications Law Journal* and a member of the Trial Competition Team.

She is a past-chairperson of the Utility Law Section of the Indiana State Bar Association and an alumna of the Richard G. Lugar Excellence in Public Service Series, Class of 2010–2011. She is a member of the American Legion, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Indiana Landmarks.

LEADERSHIP

The Commissioners



**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 Daniels, and Governor Pence.

Commissioner Ziegner is the Treasurer of NARUC and a member and former vice-chair of NARUC Committee on Electricity and is former chairman of its Clean Coal and Carbon Sequestration

Subcommittee. He is also 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 a member 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 is a native Hoosier. He earned his bachelor of arts 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 citizen's utility board, and pollution control. He also served as the General Counsel for the Commission prior to his appointment.

Executive Team



Chetrice Mosley

Executive Director of External Affairs

Chetrice Mosley leads the Commission's public relations and communication efforts and serves as the chief legislative liaison for the Commission. She is also the senior supervisory authority over the Consumer Affairs Division that serves as the liaison between the utilities and consumers. Additionally, Mosley oversees the Commission's role in the State of Indiana's Department of Homeland Security Emergency Operations Center and the Commission's Continuity of Operations.



Beth Krogel Roads

General Counsel

Beth Krogel Roads serves as the chief legal advisor to the Commission, as well as being the Commission's ethics officer. She also supervises the Office of General Counsel attorneys, 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 and the Federal Communications Commission, and preside over Commission rulemakings.



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.



Bob Veneck

Executive Director of Technical Operations

Bob Veneck leads the technical operations team and is the senior supervisory authority over the Commission's electricity, natural gas, water/wastewater, communications, and pipeline safety divisions. In addition, Veneck is the liaison to the State Utility Forecasting Group at Purdue University for matters requested by the Commission.

Commission OVERVIEW

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 and support to the Commissioners in the drafting of orders. Judge Seyfried has served the Commission for 10 years, and the team of Administrative Law Judges have a total of 103 years of combined legal experience and diverse backgrounds including engineering, non-profit management, private practice, and working for other state agencies. This division is supported by two court reporters, the Secretary of the Commission, and a paralegal.



Office of General Counsel

The Commission's General Counsel Beth Krogel Roads has been with the Commission 10 years and leads a team of three assistant general counsels and a paralegal with a total of 38 years of combined experience. The Office of General Counsel works on Commission assignments including appeals of Commission orders, rulemakings, consumer



affairs questions and appeals, pipeline safety violations, legislative affairs, comments and filings to regional and federal agencies, and other legal research. The division is supported by a paralegal.

External Affairs

Executive Director of External Affairs Chetrice Mosley, who joined the Commission in 2014, oversees three distinct areas of the Commission: public relations, policy/legislative affairs, and consumer affairs.



The public relations section manages external initiatives at the Commission and strategically approaches external and internal communications, outreach, education, and media relations.

The policy/legislative affairs section provides the Commission with neutral policy and legislative reviews, consultation as to the implementation of policy decisions, and responds to policy inquiries as they relate to and/or affect the accomplishment of the agency's mission. The policy/legislative affairs section works closely with technical staff and other state agencies regarding analysis of policy and legislative topics as well as critical infrastructure and cyber security issues and trends.

In addition to the public relations and legislative affairs, Mosley is the senior supervisor over the Consumer Affairs Division.

Consumer Affairs Division

Consumer Affairs Division Director Kenya McMillin has been with the agency for 14 years. Her team of five analysts provide 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 type of issues handled by the division includes extension of service and credit, deposits, billing, termination of service, customer rights, and utility responsibilities.



docketed case. Additionally, staff maintains the collection of annual reports for all jurisdictional utilities, including the periodic earnings review of each utility with more than 5,000 customers.

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

Electricity Division

Electricity Division Director Dr. Brad Borum has served with the Commission for 29 years. His team of six analysts and three chief technical advisors have a total of 80 years of combined experience with



the Commission and include engineers, economists, and accountants. Together they monitor and evaluate regulatory and policy initiatives affecting the state's electric industry. The division also reviews and advises the Commission on regulatory proceedings initiated by Indiana electric utilities involving increases in rates, environmental compliance plans, permission to build or purchase power generation plants, energy efficiency programs, and other matters. It also monitors electric utility performance for reliability and service quality. The Division examines information from Commission-initiated investigations and assists the Commission in developing potential rulemakings. The division is responsible for monitoring actions by regional transmission organizations (RTO) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) that may affect Indiana's electric utilities and ratepayers. In addition, the division reviews the Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) submitted by the electric utilities every two years, provides feedback in the form of the Electricity Division Director's Report, and hosts a Contemporary Issues Technical Conference each year to provide the latest information regarding IRP technology and methodologies.

Technical Operations

Executive Director of Technical Operations Bob Veneck has been with the Commission for six years. He oversees the technical operations divisions that monitor and evaluate regulatory, legislative, and policy initiatives that affect the electric, natural gas, water, wastewater, telecommunications, and video industries and their customers. The technical operations divisions perform research, analyze testimony in docketed proceedings, and address utility issues outside of docketed proceedings.



In addition to working on major rate cases, the technical divisions process requests by utilities (with the exception of the telecommunications industry) to adjust certain rates and charges through the 30-day filing process. The 30-day filing process is designed to allow certain types of requests, such as changes to reconnect fees and rate adjustment mechanisms (trackers), to be reviewed and approved by the Commission in a more expeditious and less costly manner than a formal

Natural Gas Division

Natural Gas Division Director Jane Steinhauer has been with the Commission for 30 years. Her team of four analysts, who have 36 years of combined experience with the Commission, include economists and accountants. The division monitors and evaluates regulatory and policy initiatives affecting the natural gas utility industry and is responsible for examining and evaluating proceedings involving gas cost adjustments, rates, service territories, Commission-initiated investigations, pipeline safety violation appeals, alternative regulatory proposals, special contract approvals, and industry-related rulemakings. Additionally, the division's responsibilities include advising the Commission on policy-related matters (e.g., gas procurement practices) and financial matters that are directly related to utility proposals requesting authority to adjust current rates and charges. The division verifies the accuracy of filings from utilities and other parties as a result of cases or regulatory compliance mandates. The division also coordinates with the Commission's Pipeline Safety Division.



The majority of the division's time is spent advising the Commission on technical matters, as well as reviewing pending rate cases. Division staff also provides assistance with utility investigations, 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 created by at-risk water or wastewater utilities. The division also participates in any rulemakings relating to water and wastewater issues.

Communications Division

Communications Division Director Pamela Taber has served with the Commission for 32 years. Her team of three analysts have a total of 41 years of combined experience with the Commission, and includes an economist and public policy analysts. Together, they manage Indiana-specific issues related to telecommunications and video services, provide Commission oversight and serve as both the sole video franchise authority and direct marketing authority for video service providers in Indiana. The division provides policy advice on telecommunications issues, such as numbering and area code issues; slamming and cramming; telecommunications providers of last resort; and disputes between carriers. The division also oversees the certification of communications service providers and monitors competition in the communications industry by 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. Moreover, the division administers and reports on the newly funded 211 account.



Water and Wastewater Division

Water and Wastewater Division Director Curt Gassert has been with the Commission for nine years. His team of five analysts who have 47 years of combined experience with the Commission includes one with engineering background, an economist, and accountants. This division monitors and evaluates regulatory and policy issues affecting the water and wastewater industries.



Communications issues under consideration at the federal level are also an important concern of the division. Because it is essential to identify and, when appropriate, act upon the many federal policy matters that have the potential to affect Indiana's economy, the division monitors, reviews, and provides analysis and recommendations to the Commissioners about possible Commission participation in federal rulemakings and cases. This ensures that the concerns and needs of Indiana are heard by agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the Rural Utilities Service, 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 impacted by action on those issues. Specifically, the division, through the Commission's General Council, has provided information to the Indiana Attorney General, the Statewide 911 Board, and the Indiana Department of Corrections regarding cases before the FCC.

Pipeline Safety Division



Pipeline Safety Division Director Steve Allen has served the Commission for three years and oversees a division of nine engineers, a pipeline safety technician, and a pipeline safety support specialist. With a total of more than 200 years of combined pipeline safety experience, the division administers federal and state pipeline safety standards that apply to all intrastate natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline operators, regardless of whether they are under the Commission's regulatory jurisdiction over rates and charges.

Pipeline safety engineers enforce the safety standards established by the U.S. Department of Transportation as they apply to the design, installation, inspection, testing, construction, extension, operation, replacement, and maintenance of the pipeline facilities. The division also enforces the U.S. Department of Transportation's anti-drug program for gas operators within Indiana, as well as integrity management, operator qualification, and damage prevention regulations. In addition, the division is responsible for investigating possible violations of the "811 Call Before You Dig" law. In 2015, the division has begun preparations for a robust program offering designed to reduce excavation damages and violations of Indiana Code, funded by the Underground Plant Protection Account, established under Indiana Code § 8-1-26-24.

Commission
OVERVIEW

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Over the course of the last fiscal year, the Commission handled a variety of complicated cases, worked to make the regulatory process more efficient and transparent, made the State of Indiana a safer place to work and live, and more.

335
orders
issued

\$784,950
civil penalties
assessed for
pipeline safety
violations

More than
85
constituent
and legislative
inquiries
answered

11,928
consumer
calls
received

814
pipeline
inspections
completed

11
field
hearings
held

6
rulemakings
started

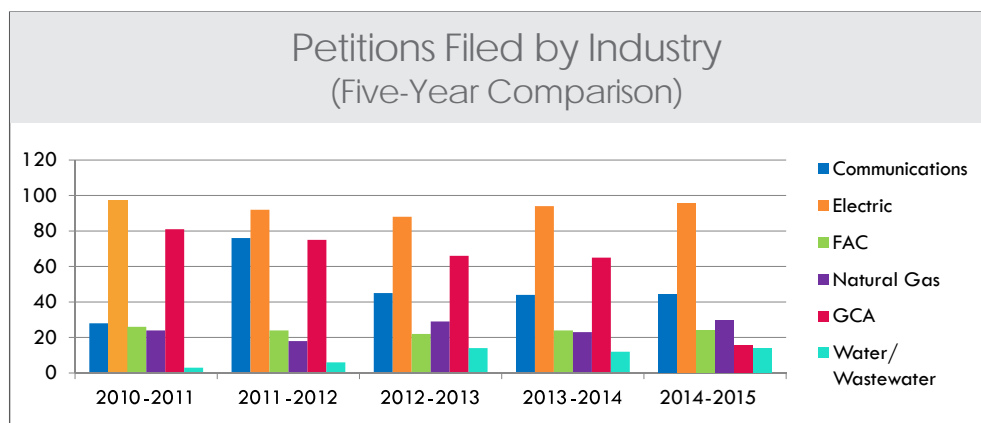
36
interventions or
comments made
on regional and
federal issues

\$274,935.70
refunded to
customers via
Consumer
Affairs

Docketed Cases

During fiscal year 2015, 278 petitions were filed with the Commission. Petitions are given a docket number upon receipt and assigned an Administrative Law Judge and a Commissioner, who serve as the presiding officers.

To access information pertaining to a docketed case, visit our Electronic Document System at <https://efs.iurc.in.gov/efs/>. Here, you can search for a case by entering the docket number, industry, petition date, petition type, party or order date, and clicking “search.” To watch hearings that are live streamed, please visit www.in.gov/iurc/2624.htm.



General Administrative Orders

The IURC provides guidance to regulated utilities regarding policies and procedures through its General Administrative Orders or GAOs. This includes policies such as governing interest rates for gas customer deposits, case procedures, and time parameters for general rate cases.

The Commission issued the following General Administrative Orders (GAOs) in 2014/2015:

- **GAO 2014-2 – Interest on Gas Deposits** approved Dec. 30, 2014, which set the interest rate gas utilities must credit on customer deposits.

- **GAO 2015-1 – Submitting Documents Electronically** approved April 22, 2015, which encouraged the use of electronic filing for documents submitted to the Commission.

Rulemakings

Before the Commission may add rules or make changes to its existing rules, it must follow the formal rulemaking process. By doing so, this ensures the opportunity for public comment and allows the issues at hand to be fully vetted. In addition to the formal process dictated by state

procedures, it is the practice of the Commission to hold informal workshops and discussions with stakeholders prior to initiating a formal rulemaking. Although the rule development process can extend the time the rule is discussed, it helps achieve common ground among stakeholders before the formal process begins. For more information or to access documents and public comments related to these rulemakings, please visit www.in.gov/iurc/2658.htm.

The following rulemakings began in 2015:

- **2015 Re-adoptions (IURC RM #15-01)** readopts rules that would have expired on Jan. 1, 2016, including 170 IAC 1-5, minimum standard filing for an expedited rate case; 170 IAC 5-2, classification of accounts; 170 IAC 7-1.1-19, unauthorized switching of communication services; and 170 IAC 10-2, preservation of records.
- **Revisions to Procedural Rules (IURC RM #15-02)** rules will be revised to address the management of electronic filing; this rule may also address inconsistencies in the ex parte rule.

Accomplishments

- **Lifeline-only ETC Sales Practice Standards (IURC RM #15-03)** considers sales practices and regulatory compliance standards for Lifeline Services provided by Lifeline-only Eligible Telecommunication Carriers (ETCs); the rulemaking stems in part from IURC Cause No. 44332. In the Final Joint Report filed on Oct. 7, 2014, the Commission Staff recommended the Commission explore instituting consistent industry-wide requirements for Lifeline-only ETCs.
- **Pipeline Safety Rule Update (IURC RM #15-04)** updates the pipeline safety rule in accordance with federal requirements and changes in citations to federal code.
- **211 Administration (IURC RM #15-05)** rulemaking required after 2015 legislative session to administer newly appropriated funding for 211 services.
- **Integrated Resource Plans (IRPs) and Energy Efficiency Plans (EEPs) (IURC RM #15-06)** rulemaking required after 2015 legislative session to update the IRP rule and to add rules for EEPs.

regarding billing, totaling 1,103 complaints. Billing issues can be complicated, often entailing customer confusion over bill formats or questions regarding unexpected increases in bill amounts.

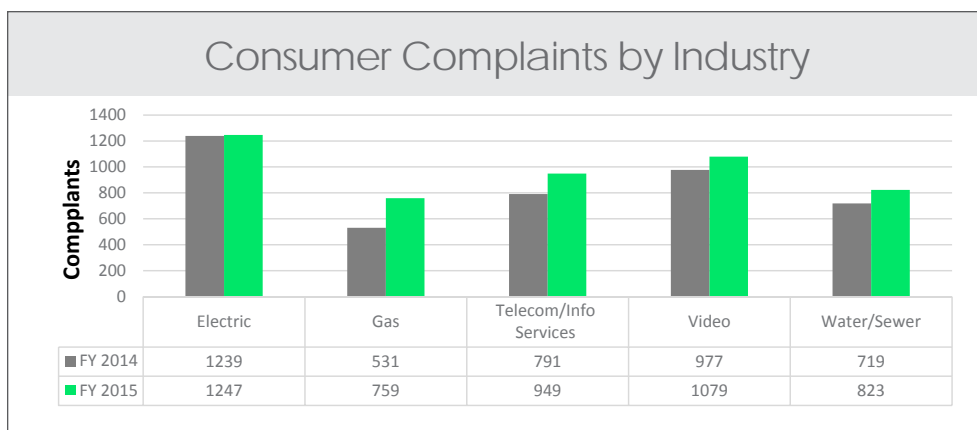
Although the Commission does not have jurisdiction over rates and charges for video and telecommunications providers, complaints about these providers are a significant portion of the Consumer Affairs Division's workload. In fact, more than 41.7% of complaints received in fiscal year 2015 by the Consumer Affairs Division regarded video and telecommunication providers. Even with limited jurisdiction the Commission continues to be a resource for consumers.

Area Code 812/930

On July 31, 2013, the Commission approved the implementation of a new area code overlay to provide the necessary area code relief in area code 812 covering southern Indiana. The North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) assigned 930 as the new area code to overlay 812. By selecting the overlay, as opposed to an area code split, consumers and businesses were able to keep their existing telephone numbers while demand for new numbers is fulfilled by using the new area code. However, with an overlay, all parties must dial ten digits (three-digit area code + seven-digit telephone number) as opposed to seven digits for local calls. The Commission also approved a 13-month implementation schedule.

Consumer Affairs

This past year, the Commission's Consumer Affairs Division received 11,928 calls, resulting in 4,857 complaints. Calls spanned all industries, but most common were calls



The original area code implementation timeline was structured so that the 930 area code would be implemented by Oct. 6, 2014. However, on Aug. 6, 2014, the Commission ordered an extension of the permissive (i.e., seven-digit) dialing period due to concerns regarding the ability of certain businesses that service

the medical and law enforcement industry to switch to mandatory 10-digit dialing by the fall. On Oct. 22, 2014, the Commission issued an Order setting the mandatory ten-digit dialing for Feb. 7, 2015 and implementation by March 7, 2015. The Commission, the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor, and the industry provided numerous types of customer education and outreach materials, such as news releases, direct mail communications, text messages, radio and television interviews, and social media notices so that customers were well aware of the change. The area code overlay was successfully implemented without any problems reported to the Commission.

Area Code 317/463

The 317 area code, which serves the greater Indianapolis area, is projected to run out of numbers (or exhaust) in the fourth quarter of 2016. The Indiana telecommunications industry and the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor recommended to the Commission an overlay to address this issue. In fact, because the 317 area code is compact and densely populated, an area code split would not be possible without bisecting communities. In April 2015, the Commission approved an all-services distributed overlay with a 13-month implementation schedule for this area code. The NANPA assigned 463 as the new area code to overlay the existing 317 area code. The implementation schedule is planned as follows:

- Network preparation begins — Sept. 19, 2015
- Start of permissive 10-digit dialing — March 19, 2016
- Start of mandatory 10-digit dialing — Sept. 17, 2016
- New 463 area code activation — Oct. 17, 2016
- Earliest date central office codes in the new area code may be ordered through NANPA — Aug. 12, 2016

The Commission, the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor, and the industry have begun proactive outreach to customers and will continue this outreach until the new area code is fully activated.

Pipeline Safety

The Commission's Pipeline Safety Division's primary mission is to ensure the safe and reliable operation of Indiana's intrastate pipeline transportation system. This is accomplished largely through inspections, but the division also provides training, outreach programs, enforcement through injunctions and monetary sanctions, and investigations of pipeline accidents. During fiscal year 2015, the division conducted 814 inspections of 79 operators and 158 associated inspection units, safely resolving 140 probable violations.

Additionally, the Pipeline Safety Division is also 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 fiscal year 2015, the division investigated 1,668 excavation damage cases. As a result of these investigations, the Commission ordered 789 warning letters and 239 mandatory training sessions for pipeline safety violations, as recommended by the Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee). In addition, the Advisory Committee recommended 553 civil penalties totaling more than \$784,000.

The goal of this division is significant because unsafe practices by pipeline operators, excavators, and others can not only result in inconvenient outages and costly repairs, but, more importantly, personal injury and even death of Hoosiers.

It is because of this important charge and the very real consequences that Governor Pence proclaimed April to be Safe Digging Month. In an effort to have more effective outreach, the Commission partnered with Indiana 811, Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor, Indiana Department of Labor, and Indiana Department of Transportation to get the word out about being safe through news releases, social media, and website resources.

In August 2015, the Commission held a stakeholder workshop to determine the best use of Underground Plant

Accomplishments

Protection Account (UPP Account) funds. The goal of the workshop is to generate an open discussion amongst various stakeholders, including operators and excavators, to aid in developing effective programs to reduce underground facility damages in compliance with Indiana Code §8-1-26-24. The Commission looks forward to reporting on the results of the workshop, and resulting programs, in its next annual report.

Patriot Award

On May 21, 2015, the Commission was presented with the Patriot Award by the Indiana Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (INESGR) in recognition of its efforts in supporting the Commission's policy analyst and National Guardsman Captain Andy Mapes. The Patriot Award is given by the INESGR to acknowledge the efforts employers make to support service members through a wide range of measures including flexible schedules, time off prior to and after deployment, caring for families, and granting leaves of absence if needed.

Regional and Federal Activities

The Commission has worked with other Indiana state agencies, as well as neighboring states, on regional and federal issues affecting Indiana utilities and ratepayers. These activities include:

- Drafting and submitting joint comments with Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, and Indiana Office of Energy Development, to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), regarding its Clean Power Plan Proposed Rule, which seeks to regulate carbon emissions from electric generation plants;

- Participating with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and other states in the Midcontinent States Environmental and Energy Regulators (MSEER), exploring the implications of regional compliance with the U.S. EPA's Clean Power Plan;
- Monitoring and participating in the appropriate stakeholder processes at the two regional transmission organizations (RTOs) that Indiana electric utilities participate in, Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM);
- Participating in the regional state committees for each RTO, the Organization of MISO States (OMS) and the Organization of PJM States, Inc. (OPSI);
- Monitoring and submitting filings at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC);
- Monitoring and submitting filings at the Federal Communications Commission (FCC); and
- Participating in various committees and meetings of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC).

Small, Troubled Utilities

Over the last five years, the Commission has worked to address 16 small, troubled water and/or wastewater utilities, which affected more than 2,100 consumers. The utilities had a variety of issues to address ranging from bankruptcy to noncompliance with Indiana Department of Environmental Management regulations to abandonment of the utility. In the past year, the Commission has addressed issues with seven small troubled water and wastewater utilities and has issued four Orders in docketed proceedings. The Commission Orders resulted in a revocation of a Certificate of Territorial Authority, an appointment of a receiver, and in two cases, provision of service by another utility. Because of the impact on rates and quality of service, Commission staff often works with other state agencies and local government to find solutions to these situations.



Legislative *Impact*

The Commission continues to serve as a neutral source of information and assists legislators and various stakeholders regarding proposed legislation that may impact the Commission. This section briefly addresses utility related state legislation passed during fiscal year 2015.

Electricity

SEA 309

Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 309 amends Indiana Code § 8-1-2.3-6 to no longer allow a municipally owned electric utility to unilaterally petition the Commission to extend the assigned service area to include the annexed area. SEA 309 did not affect petitions filed with the Commission before May 20, 2015.

SEA 412

SEA 412 amends Indiana Code § 8-1-8.5-3 concerning integrated resource plans (IRPs) and adds Indiana Code § 8-1-8.5-10 regarding energy efficiency plans. The law requires a public utility to submit an integrated resource plan to the Commission, certain electricity suppliers to submit an energy efficiency plan to the Commission at least once every three years, and evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) procedures to be included in an electricity supplier's energy efficiency plan. The EM&V administrator must be an independent or third party entity.

The Commission is required to adopt administrative rules concerning the submission of IRPs and the submission of energy efficiency plans.

Water/ Wastewater

HEA 1319

House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1319 adds a new chapter (Indiana Code 8-1-30.3) to facilitate the acquisition of distressed utilities. A water or wastewater utility that acquires the assets of a distressed utility may petition the Commission to include the "cost differential" as part of its rate base. A distressed utility is defined as one serving not more than 3,000 customers and nonviable, meaning

the utility is unable to furnish or maintain adequate, efficient, safe and reasonable service and facilities. A cost differential is the cost to acquire the utility property minus the difference between the original cost of the utility plant minus accumulated depreciation and contributed property. The Commission is required to report annually to the interim study committee on energy, utilities, and telecommunications concerning such acquisitions.

A separate provision of HEA 1319 provides for the Department of Natural Resources to cooperate with the United States Geological Survey to establish a program under which volunteers may monitor water resources and provide data to the Natural Resources Commission.

SEA 177

SEA 177 amends Indiana Code § 8-1-31-13, which is the existing distribution system improvement charge (DSIC) law, by increasing the level of DSIC revenues permitted from 5% to 10% of the utility's revenue approved in its most recent general rate proceeding.

SEA 474

SEA 474 relieves the Commission of its water utility resource reporting requirement for 2015. Instead, the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA) is required to conduct a survey of the operations and prepare an analysis of the planning and long range needs of:

- (1) the water utilities serving the fifteen most populous cities in Indiana; and
- (2) five other water utilities selected by the authority, each of which serves fewer than 10,000 customers.

IFA is required to complete the analysis and submit it to the legislative council not later than Nov. 1, 2015.

SEA 516

SEA 516 amends Indiana Code 8-1-31 to make it clear that the DSIC statute applies to municipally owned utilities and not-for-profit utilities as well as to public utilities.

Telecommunications

HEA 1001

HEA 1001 amends Indiana Code 8-1-19 to appropriate \$1 million per fiscal year in funding to the 211 account and added reporting requirements for the Commission. This legislation emphasizes Indiana 211's role in connecting callers with human services that address assistance for parental stress issues, domestic violence, infant mortality, assistance for veterans, services for senior citizens, services for vulnerable children, and public health issues. The Commission must prepare a plan for the expenditures associated with these services through Indiana 211.

The Commission must conduct a feasibility study on the possibility of having Indiana 211 take over the operation of toll-free telephone numbers operated by state agencies or any instrumentalities of the state for purposes of providing an information resource for human services. This report is due Dec. 1, 2015.

The Commission must enact administrative rules to implement this legislation.

HEA 1318

HEA 1318 amends Indiana Code § 8-1-2-1 governing the communications industry by eliminating the state requirement for interconnection between communications companies. Telecommunications carriers are still required to interconnect with each other under federal law (47 USC § 251(a)(1)).

Additionally, this bill establishes that any communications service provider holding a certificate issued under this chapter may access public rights-of-way to the same extent as a public utility (as defined in Indiana Code § 8-1-2-1 (a)), with the exception of rights of way, property, or projects that are the subject of a public-private agreement or communications system infrastructure.

Pipeline Safety

HEA 1182

HEA 1182 establishes a fire training academy, which could serve as a platform for the pipeline safety division to educate firefighters about best practices when dealing with underground utilities.

Legislative Suggestions

The following are suggestions for possible legislation relating to Indiana utilities and to the process and procedures of the Commission:

- Review the many and varied statutes that require the Commission to submit reports to the Governor and the Indiana General Assembly, and assess which of these requirements are still necessary, and whether to consolidate the reporting requirements in order to provide one reporting deadline.
- Review the proliferation of various types of water and wastewater utilities and revise enabling statutes as necessary to promote the efficient use of existing resources and infrastructure.
- Revise Indiana Code § 8-1-3-3 to include a section (b) that in every appeal the Commission shall be made a party appellee. This would promote efficient use of resources by no longer requiring that the Commission submit a petition to intervene in appeals. [Note: this provision is similar to the provision in Indiana Code § 22-4-17-12(b) regarding the Review Board of the Department of Workforce Development, which is another state agency whose appeals go directly to the Indiana Court of Appeals.]
- Consider adopting a civil penalty schedule for violations of pipeline safety regulations by pipeline operators that at least matches the federal civil penalty schedule, as this is a requirement of federal grant funding for the state's pipeline safety program.
- Continue to evaluate the requirements and frequency of the Water Utility Resource Report.



Electricity *Division*

Regulatory Responsibility

Jurisdiction

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 full 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, Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA), and Wabash Valley Power Association (WVPA). 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 more than 2.4 million customers and had total revenues for calendar year 2014 of over \$9.2 billion.

Investor-Owned Utilities

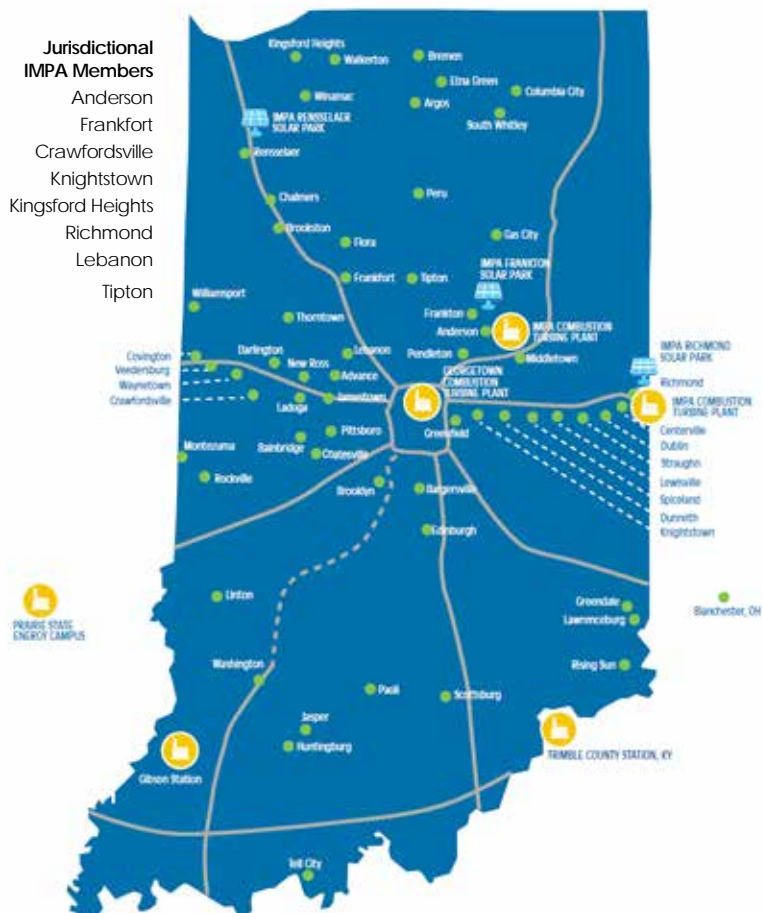
Five major IOUs operate in Indiana and are for-profit enterprises funded by debt (bonds) and equity (stock). The five IOUs, all of which are regulated by the Commission, are:

- Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (Duke Energy)** is locally based in Plainfield, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation, headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. The utility serves 793,000 customers in 69 of the 92 counties located in Indiana, excluding the cities of Indianapolis and Evansville.
- Indiana Michigan Power Company (I&M)** is based out of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc. (AEP), headquartered in Columbus, Ohio. The utility serves 459,000 customers in two noncontiguous parts of northeast and north central Indiana.
- Indianapolis Power and Light Company (IPL)** is based in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of the AES Corporation, headquartered in Arlington, Virginia. The utility serves 474,000 customers in the greater Indianapolis area.
- Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO)** is a subsidiary of NiSource Inc., and is headquartered and based in Merrillville, Indiana. The utility serves 459,000 electric customers in the northwest part of Indiana.
- Vectren Energy Delivery of Indiana (Vectren South)** is headquartered and based in Evansville, Indiana. The utility serves 147,000 customers in a small part of southwestern Indiana, including Evansville.

Municipally Owned Utilities

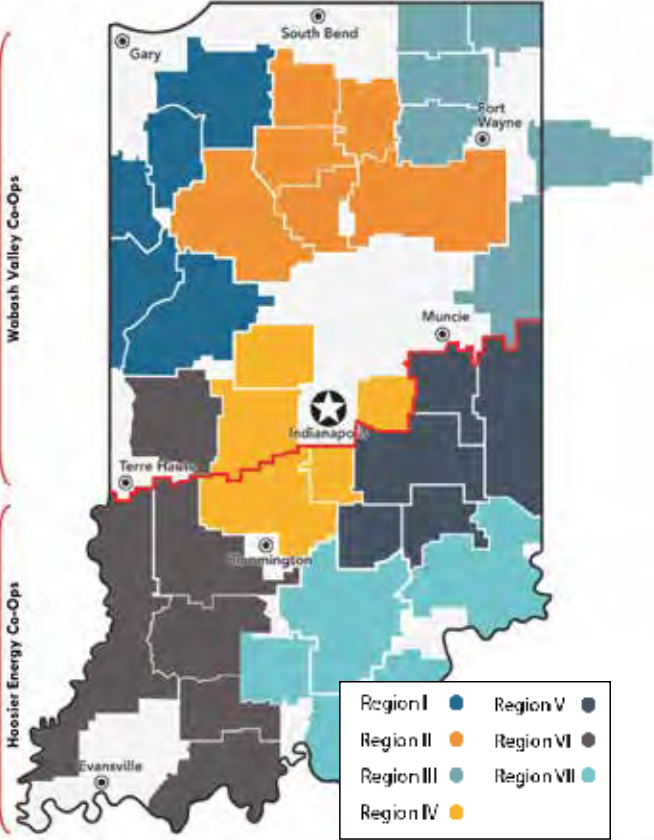
The municipally owned electric utilities under the Commission's rate jurisdiction are Anderson, Auburn, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Kingsford-Heights, Knightstown, Lebanon, Richmond, and Tipton. In 1980, a group of municipalities created the Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA) to jointly finance and operate generation and transmission facilities, as well as purchase wholesale power and meet members' needs through a combination of member-owned generating facilities, member-dedicated generation, and purchased power. Of the 72 municipally-owned electric utilities, 54 are members of the IMPA, including eight of the nine municipal electric utilities regulated by the Commission.

Statewide Map of Indiana Municipal Power Agency Members





Indiana Statewide Association's Regions



Rural Electric Membership Cooperatives

REMCs are customer-owned utilities, all of which are members of either Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. (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 cooperatives 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. No REMCs remain under Commission jurisdiction for rate regulation.

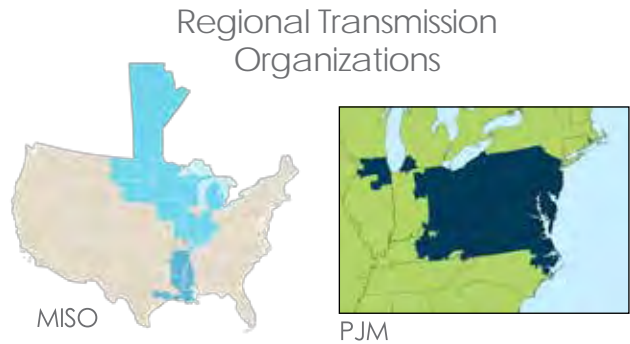
Transmission

Participation in regional transmission organizations (RTOs) by Indiana electric utilities provides a number of benefits for Indiana's electric consumers. In addition to greater reliability, RTOs provide lower costs through more efficient regional transmission planning than is 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, Indiana might experience peak demand due to hot weather while at the same time Montana has more moderate weather, which allows Indiana's demand to be satisfied with relatively lower-cost Montana resources.

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

Characteristics of the Regional Transmission Organizations Serving Indiana		
RTO Characteristics	MISO	PJM
Participating Indiana Utilities	Duke, NIPSCO, IPL, Vectren, Hoosier Energy, IMPA, and WVPA	AEP (including its Indiana subsidiary I&M), IMPA, and WVPA
Transmission Lines	65,800 miles	62,556 miles
Generation Capacity	179,514 MW	183,604 MW
Annual Billings	\$37 billion	\$50 billion
Headquarters	Carmel, Indiana	Audubon, Pennsylvania

Because the reliability risk is diversified over the entirety of the RTOs' footprints — from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean — reserve margin needs are reduced. 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-capacity transmission line.



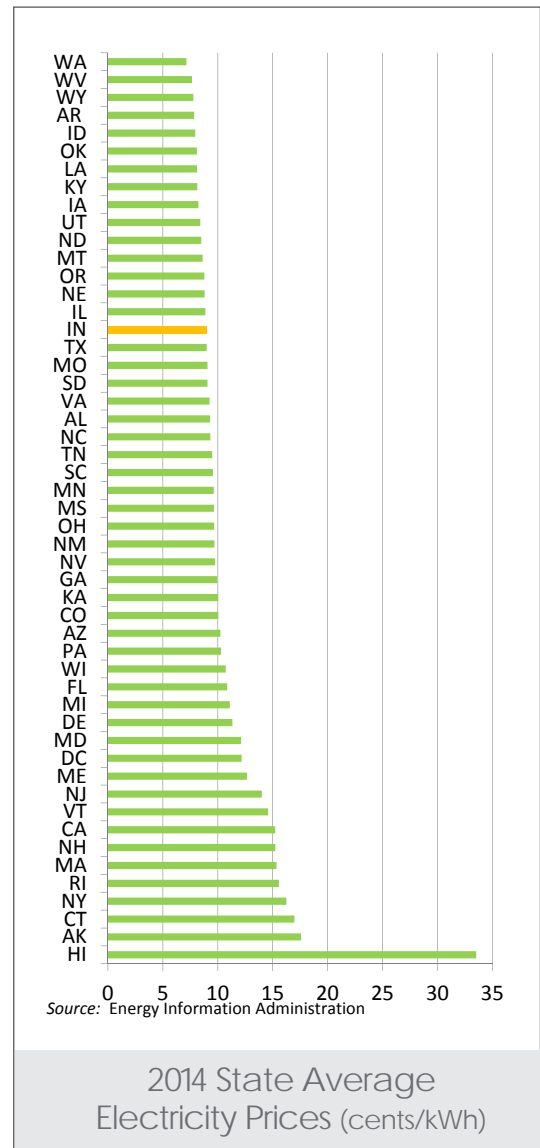
The electric industry has historically maintained planning reserve margins in the 15% to 20% range. However, with the development of RTOs, the necessary level of reserve margins have fallen, reflecting the benefits of more efficient regional coordination. For example, Indiana utilities participating in the MISO have a 14.3% reserve requirement for Planning Year 2015-2016.

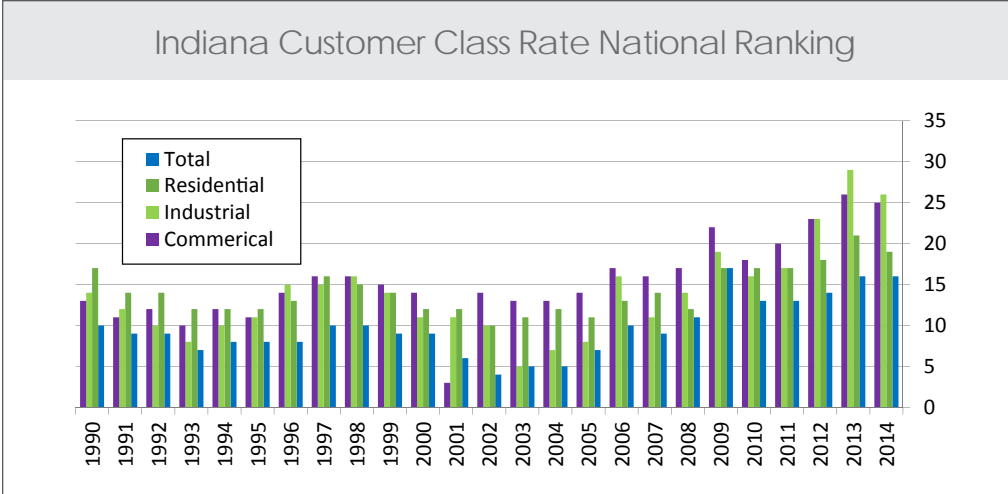
Competitiveness of Rates

Indiana's annual ranking for average total customer retail rates from 2000 to 2014 ranged from 9th lowest in 2000 to 4th lowest in 2002 to 16th lowest in 2014. The variability in ranking is the result of many factors, including the timing of rate cases, both in and out of state, required investments to maintain infrastructure and fluctuations in the cost of fuel. Investment costs to address environmental mandates as well as the general trend of increased coal prices observed since 2003 and decreased natural gas prices since 2011 have reduced Indiana's relative price advantage. Neighboring states' total customer retail rate rankings for 2014 are: Kentucky 8th, Illinois 15th, Ohio 27th, and Michigan 37th. Should new environmental regulations go into effect, Indiana's relative price advantage could be reduced even further.

How Indiana Compares

Indiana's average retail prices for electricity have been and continue to be competitive both nationally and regionally. However, the utility rates are not as low as they used to be. State average electricity prices are the composite average price for all rate classes, including residential, commercial, and industrial customers.



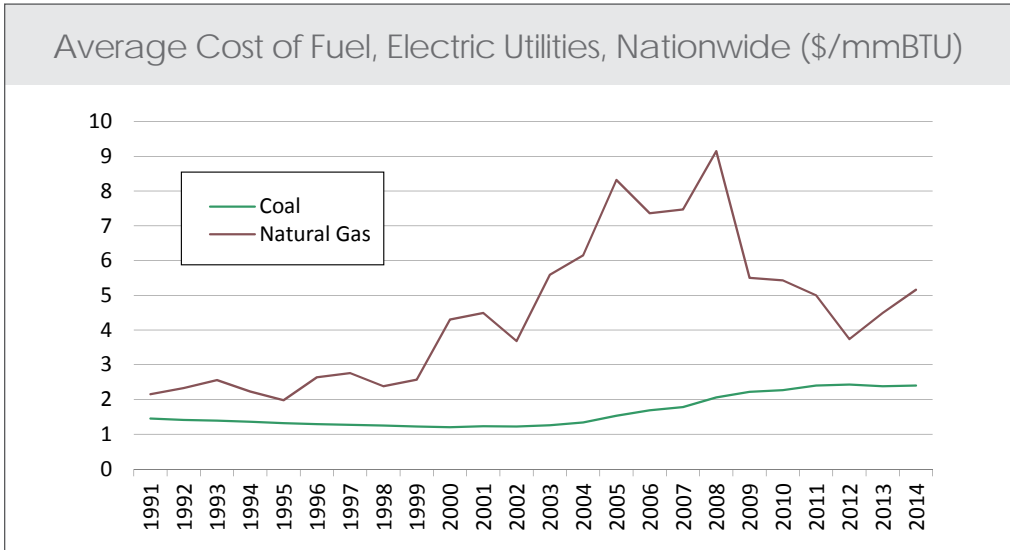


Differences can be seen between the various customer classes—residential, commercial and industrial. Due to a number of factors, each class has been affected differently from a ranking standpoint. Industrial customers have slipped in ranking more than other customer classes, from 5th in 2003 to 29th in 2013, before recovering slightly to 26th in 2014.

Indiana’s use of coal as a fuel source for electricity generation has contributed to the state’s relatively low-cost electricity, historically an important economic development advantage. However, investment costs to address environmental mandates, the general trend of increased coal prices observed since 2003, and decreased natural gas prices since 2011 have reduced Indiana’s relative price advantage.

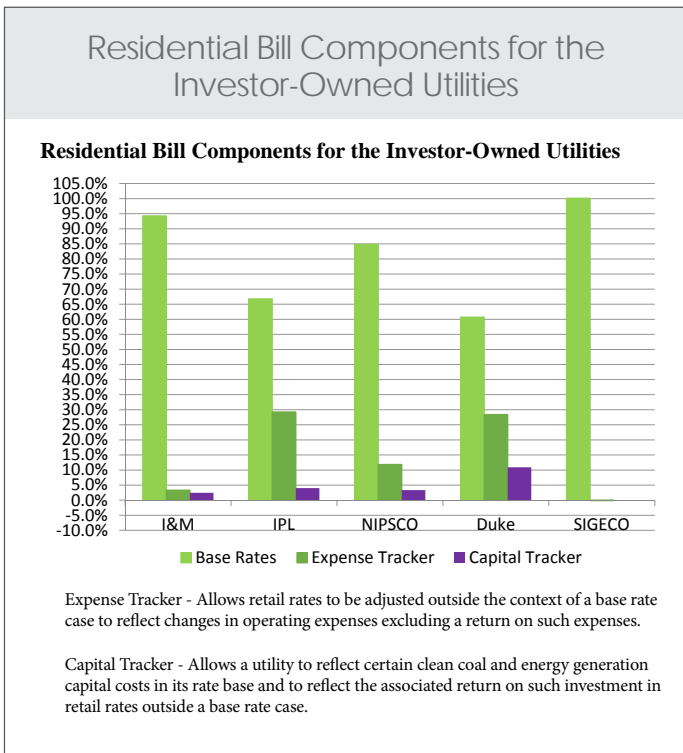
Some of the factors driving the coal cost increases and natural gas decreases are increasingly difficult permitting requirements for coal mining and the emergence of shale gas supply.

When focusing solely on rankings, Indiana is still competitive; however, its average electricity price ranking has lost ground to other states in recent years due to changes in the commodity markets and compliance with new federal environmental regulations. If Indiana is to remain competitive moving forward, long-term planning and a well-developed holistic evaluation of potential solutions are critical.



Customer Bills

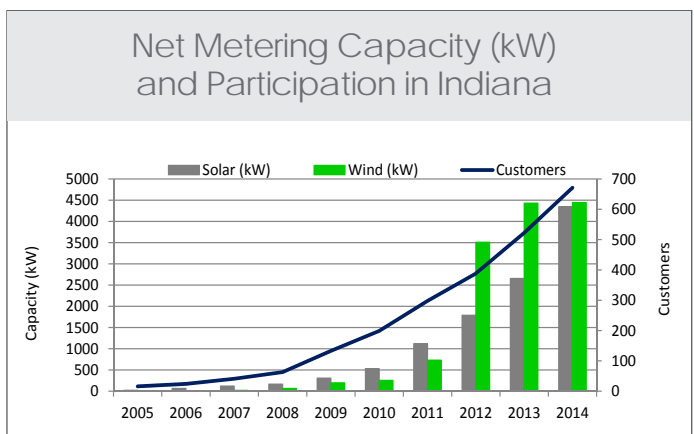
The Commission issues a residential electric bill survey comparing the rates of Indiana regulated utilities and this information is summarized in Appendices D-G. In addition, the following chart shows a breakdown of how base rates, expense adjustments, and capital adjustments contribute to a residential customer’s bill for each of Indiana’s electric IOUs. Indiana’s regulatory statutes include rate adjustment mechanisms, also known as trackers, for certain expenses and capital investments. Trackers provide more timely flow-through of specifically-defined and approved costs to retail rates, compared to adjustments that would occur as the result of a rate case. 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.



Net Metering

Net metering is a service offering that allows customers to self-supply a portion of their electric usage by installing renewable energy facilities, such as wind turbines or solar panels, while also relying on the electric utility as a back-up provider. If the amount of electricity the customer receives from the utility is greater than the amount delivered to the utility, the difference is charged to the customer. If the amount the customer received from the utility is less than the amount delivered to the utility, the customer receives a credit on their next bill for the excess supply.

Five years ago, the Commission started the formal rulemaking process to update the net metering rule, which became effective in July 2011. As a result, net metering is now available to all customer classes, and energy production facilities having a maximum capacity of 1 MW or less. Additionally, a utility may limit the total capacity under the net metering tariff to 1% of its most recent summer peak load. The 2011 expansion of participation which followed the rule revision continued through 2014. At the end of 2014, participation in net metering grew 237%, from 199 net metering customers in 2010 to 671 customers in 2014. Total capacity increased as well by 1022% in that same period.



Modernization

Senate Enrolled Act 560, enacted in 2014, provided new incentives for utility companies and businesses to replace aging infrastructure. To encourage investment in transmission and distribution systems, the legislature created a new tracker called the transmission, distribution and storage system improvement charge (TDSIC), which covers projects related to safety, reliability, system modernization, and economic development. Traditionally, these costs would have been included in rates for recovery in a base rate case. Today, utilities can now petition for recovery on a more frequent basis.

Generation

Based on U.S. EPA regulations, primarily the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS), by the end of 2016 Indiana will need to retrofit or retire an unprecedented wave of coal-fired generation units and replace them with a combination of new resources, due to environmental regulations and a large number of older coal units lacking sufficient controls or simply reaching the end of useful life. This will require the utilities to make substantial capital investments in order to meet U.S. EPA mandates, which will likely result in significant electric rate increases for Hoosier customers. The primary replacement fuel is expected to be natural gas. The issue is even more important as the U.S. EPA, under the Clean Air Act Section 111(d), identifies specific federal carbon emission standards for generation resources. Nuclear, integrated gasification combined cycle technology, and other

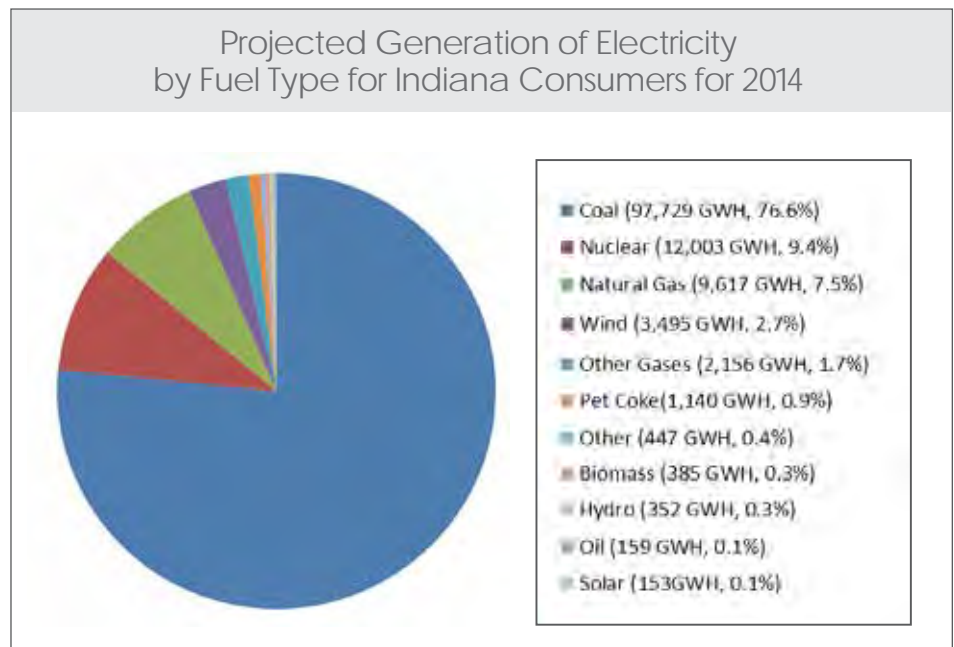
alternative resources, such as wind and demand side management, could also play a role in meeting Indiana's resource requirements.

Although generation plants are designed to last decades, it is important for utilities to monitor their condition. Because it takes approximately three years to construct new gas-fired peaking generation, five to ten years to construct new conventional coal-fired generation, and still longer to bring new nuclear generation online, long-term planning is critical.

Indiana's electric utilities are required to supply power from an integrated portfolio of resources at the lowest reasonable cost, while providing safe and reliable service. In order to do so, utilities must strategically plan on both a short-term and long-term basis, a process often known as integrated resource planning. Each utility is required to file an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) with the Commission every two years.

To bring new generation online, state law requires all utilities to receive approval from the Commission through the certificate of need process. This process provides the Commission and interested parties an opportunity to

Projected Generation of Electricity by Fuel Type for Indiana Consumers for 2014



evaluate the merits of a project before it is undertaken. If the Commission approves the project, the utility is granted a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN); only utilities that intend to own or lease a generation facility must seek a CPCN.

Indiana's utilities may purchase incremental electricity from other sources through purchase power agreements (PPAs) rather than building their own power plants to maintain required power reserves. For PPAs, a separate review process is conducted by the Commission. Like the CPCN process, a utility files a petition with the Commission seeking approval in order to determine prudence for the purposes of future cost recovery.

The petitions for rate recovery for PPAs are generally filed under Ind. Code § 8-1-2-42(a) or Ind. Code 8-1-8.8.

Even though the majority of Indiana's electric needs are met through coal-fired generation at utility-owned facilities, the value of Indiana's energy services is supplemented by renewable energy, energy efficiency, and demand response programs. Energy efficiency refers to measures or technologies that reduce the consumption of energy, while demand response resources refers to measures, technologies, or incentives and pricing programs that reduce or curtail load during peak periods.

Statewide Map of Electric Generation Serving Indiana

SUMMER MW RATINGS

Duke Energy Indiana

1-Gibson.....	3,132
2-Wabash River.....	668
3-Cayuga.....	1,094
4-Edwardsport.....	595
5-Gallagher.....	280
6-Noblesville.....	285
7-Connersville.....	86
8-Henry County.....	129
9-Madison (OH).....	576
10-Miami Wabash.....	80
11-Vermilion 1-5.....	355
12-Wheatland.....	460
38-Markland.....	45

Hoosier Energy

13-Merom.....	982
14-Holland (IL).....	312
15-Ratts.....	Idled
16-Lawrence.....	176
17-Worthington.....	175

Indiana Municipal Power Agency

18-Georgetown 2&3.....	146
19-Trimble County (KY).....	162
20-Anderson.....	139
21-Richmond.....	68
22-Whitewater Valley.....	99
39-Prairie State.....	100

O-Other Cities

Indiana Michigan Power

23-Rockport.....	2,600
24-Cook (MI).....	2,160
25-Tanners Creek.....	Retired

Indianapolis Power & Light

18-Georgetown 1&4.....	150
26-Petersburg.....	1,715
27-Harding Street.....	954
28-Eagle Valley.....	256

Northern Indiana Public Service

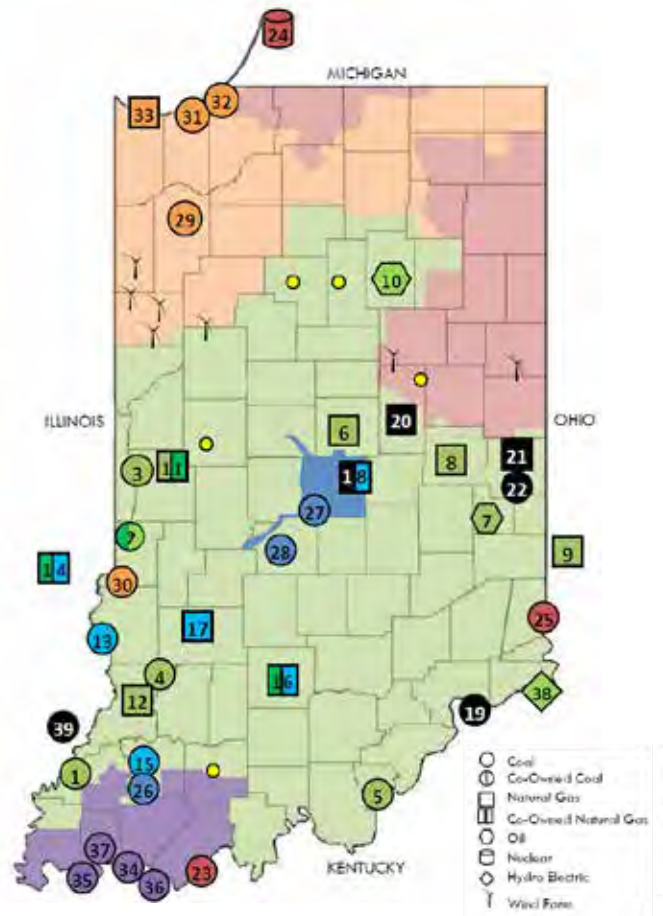
29-Schahfer.....	1,780
30-Sugar Creek.....	535
31-Bailly.....	511
32-Michigan City.....	469
33-Mitchell.....	Retired

Southern Indiana Gas & Electric

34-Warrick.....	150
35-Brown.....	640
36-Culley.....	360
37-Broadway/Northeast.....	85

Wabash Valley Power

2-Wabash River 1 IGCC.....	262
11-Vermilion 6-8.....	240
14-Holland (IL).....	314
16-Lawrence.....	86



Renewable Energy

While still a small portion of the generation mix in Indiana, renewable energy has continued to increase. In addition to net metering and utility PPAs, the Commission has approved feed-in tariffs, which allow the utility to pay for local renewable energy and diversify its generation portfolio.

Capacities (in kW) of Feed-In Renewable Power Production Contracts (Approved through May 18, 2015)

	Small Wind (Up to and including 100 kW)	Large Wind (>1 MW)	Small Solar PV (Up to and including 100 kW)	Large Solar PV (>100 kW)	Biomass/ Biogas	Total
IPL	-	-	1,000.0	95,978.0	-	96,978.0
NIPSCO	10.2	150.0	1,127.3	14,067.0	14,348.0	29,702.5
Total kW	10.2	150.0	2,127.3	110,045.0	14,348.0	126,680.5

State Utility Forecasting Group

Indiana Code § 8-1-8.8-14 requires the SUFG to conduct an annual study on the use, availability, and economics of using in Indiana the clean energy resources listed in Indiana Code § 8-1-37-4(a)(1) through 8-1-37-4(a)(6). The Commission may direct the SUFG to study additional clean energy resources. Each year the SUFG submits a report to the Commission for inclusion in its annual report and is available on the Commission's website at <http://in.gov/iurc/2340.htm>.

Voluntary Clean Energy Portfolio Standard Program

Indiana Code 8-1-37 established a voluntary program that provides incentives to participating electricity suppliers that supply specified percentages of clean energy to their Indiana retail electric customers. Each participating utility is required to submit a report on its:

- Efforts made during the prior year to meet annual clean energy goals
- Amount of clean energy supplied to retail customers
- Amount of clean energy generated by facilities owned or operated by the utility
- Amount of clean energy purchased from other suppliers of clean energy
- Number of clean energy credits purchased by the participating utility

To date, no utilities have sought to participate in the Voluntary Clean Energy Portfolio Standard program; therefore, there is no information available to report.



Indiana's Electricity Outlook

The SUFG, based at Purdue University, was established by statute to provide an independent forecast of Indiana's electricity needs. The SUFG projects slower growth in both electricity sales and peak demand, compared to previous forecasts, particularly in the residential and commercial sectors. Electricity usage is projected to grow at an annual rate of 0.74 percent over the next 20 years and peak electricity demand is expected to grow at an average rate of 0.90 percent annually or 170 MW of increased peak demand per year. Increased efficiency from utility sponsored energy efficiency efforts, higher projected electricity prices, and stricter federal energy efficiency standards for appliances and other end-uses are the primary drivers of the slower growth in energy usage.

Despite slower growth in electricity sales and peak demand, the SUFG's forecast indicates Indiana real electricity prices will continue to increase through 2023. Construction costs related to new generating facilities and extending the useful life of existing generating facilities are contributing factors to higher electricity prices. In the next 15 years, many aging coal-fired units are facing retirement or premature shutdown due to tightening environmental regulations. Consequently, this era is expected to have far greater build-out of new generation than either of the past two decades. Additionally, environmental retrofit work associated with achieving environmental compliance with rules such as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) and the U.S. EPA's Clean Power Plan put significant pressure on electricity prices.

The Impact of Federal Environmental Regulations


The SUFG projects that new federal clean air regulations will increase Indiana electricity rates about 14% by 2020, which is in addition to the 20% increase projected over the next five years by analysts. The impact is greater here in Indiana than in other states. Coal-fired power plants generate 76.4%, based on 2013 projections, of the electricity used in Indiana, which is down from 85% in 2010. Nationally, 39.1% of electricity is generated from coal, based on 2013 U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) data.

Complicating the electric utilities' planning on how to meet federal environmental regulations is the increasing number of new federal regulations and the uncertainty regarding what the final rules will be. The U.S. EPA's Cross State Air Pollution Rule was promulgated in 2011, overturned in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 2012, stayed pending review by the U.S. Supreme Court, and then upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2014. In contrast, the U.S. EPA's MATS rule was promulgated in 2012, upheld in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 2014, and then recently overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2015.

Environmental Compliance Actions, Announcements, and Scheduled Retirements of Indiana's Investor-Owned Utilities' Generating Units (2010-2020)

Utility	Pollution Control Property	Retirements
Duke	<p>IURC Cause No. 43873 – In September 2010, a CPCN was granted for dry sorbent injection technology at Gallagher Units 2 and 4, estimated to cost approximately \$16 million.</p> <p>IURC Cause No. 44217 – In April 2013, a CPCN was granted for selective catalytic reduction (SCR) systems at Cayuga Units 1 and 2 and mercury control systems at all five Gibson units and Gallagher Units 1 and 2, estimated to cost approximately \$395 million.</p> <p>IURC Cause No. 44418 – In August 2014, a CPCN was granted for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Systems, calcium bromide injection systems, and stack improvements, estimated to cost approximately \$113 million.</p>	<p>Gallagher Units 1 and 3 (280 MW) on 1-31-12</p> <p>Wabash River Units 2-5 (350 MW) on 4-16-16</p> <p>Wabash River Unit 6 (318 MW) to refuel or retire on 4-16-16</p>
I&M	<p>IURC Cause No. 43636 – In April of 2009 a CPCN was granted for selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) systems at Tanners Creek Units 1, 2 and 3, estimated to cost approximately \$36 million.</p> <p>IURC Cause No. 44331 – In November 2013 a CPCN was granted for dry sorbent injection (DSI) system technology on Rockport Units 1 and 2, estimated to cost approximately \$258 million.</p> <p>IURC Cause No. 44523 – In May of 2015 a CPCN was granted for an SCR system on Rockport Unit 1, estimated to cost \$234 million.</p>	<p>Tanners Creek Units 1-4 (982 MW) on 4-16-15</p>
IPL	<p>IURC Cause No. 44242 - In August 2013, a CPCN was granted for electrostatic precipitator enhancements/upgrades, flue gas desulfurization upgrades, and monitoring devices, at Petersburg Units 1-4 and Harding St. Unit 7, estimated to cost approximately \$511 million.</p> <p>IURC Cause No. 44339 – In May 2013, a CPCN was granted to construct a 550-725 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) generation facility and to convert Harding Units 5 and 6 to natural gas at an estimated cost of \$667 million.</p> <p>IURC Cause Number 44540 – In July 2015, a CPCN was granted to convert Harding Street Unit 7 to natural gas and for various Nation Pollution Discharge Elimination System projects, estimated to cost \$332 million.</p>	<p>2014/2015 – Eagle Valley Units 1-6 (338 MW) and Harding St. Units 3-4 (70 MW)</p>
NIPSCO	<p>IURC Cause No. 44012 – In September 2011 (Phase I), February 2012 (Phase II) and September 2012 (Phase III), the IURC granted CPCN requests for environmental controls at Schahfer Units 14, 15, 17, and 18, Michigan City Unit 12, and Bailly Units 7 and 8. The estimated cost to comply, which was approved in all three phases of the case, was approximately \$798 million.</p> <p>IURC Cause No. 44311 – In October 2013, a CPCN was granted for environmental controls at Bailly Units 7 and 8, Michigan City Unit 12, and Schahfer Units 14, 15, 17 and 18 to comply with MATS, estimated to cost approximately \$59 million.</p>	<p>2013 – Mitchell 9A (17 MW)</p>
Vectren South	<p>IURC Cause No. 44446 – In January of 2015 a CPCN was granted for clean energy and compliance projects, estimated to cost approximately \$89 million.</p>	<p>None currently planned</p>

Source: Commission Docketed Utility Proceedings.



Natural Gas *Division*

Regulatory Responsibility

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 regulatory authority over 18 natural gas distribution utilities in Indiana

whose 2014 annual operating revenues total \$2.1 billion. These utilities maintain plant in service of approximately \$5.3 billion and serve roughly 1.7 million customers. Of the utilities regulated by the Commission, one is a not-for-profit, two are municipalities, and 15 are investor-owned utilities (IOUs). Citizens Gas, Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO), Vectren North, and Vectren South represent the four largest natural gas utilities in the state and collectively serve 95% of the state's natural gas customers by count. See Appendix I for lists of gas utilities under Commission jurisdiction.

Investor-Owned Utilities

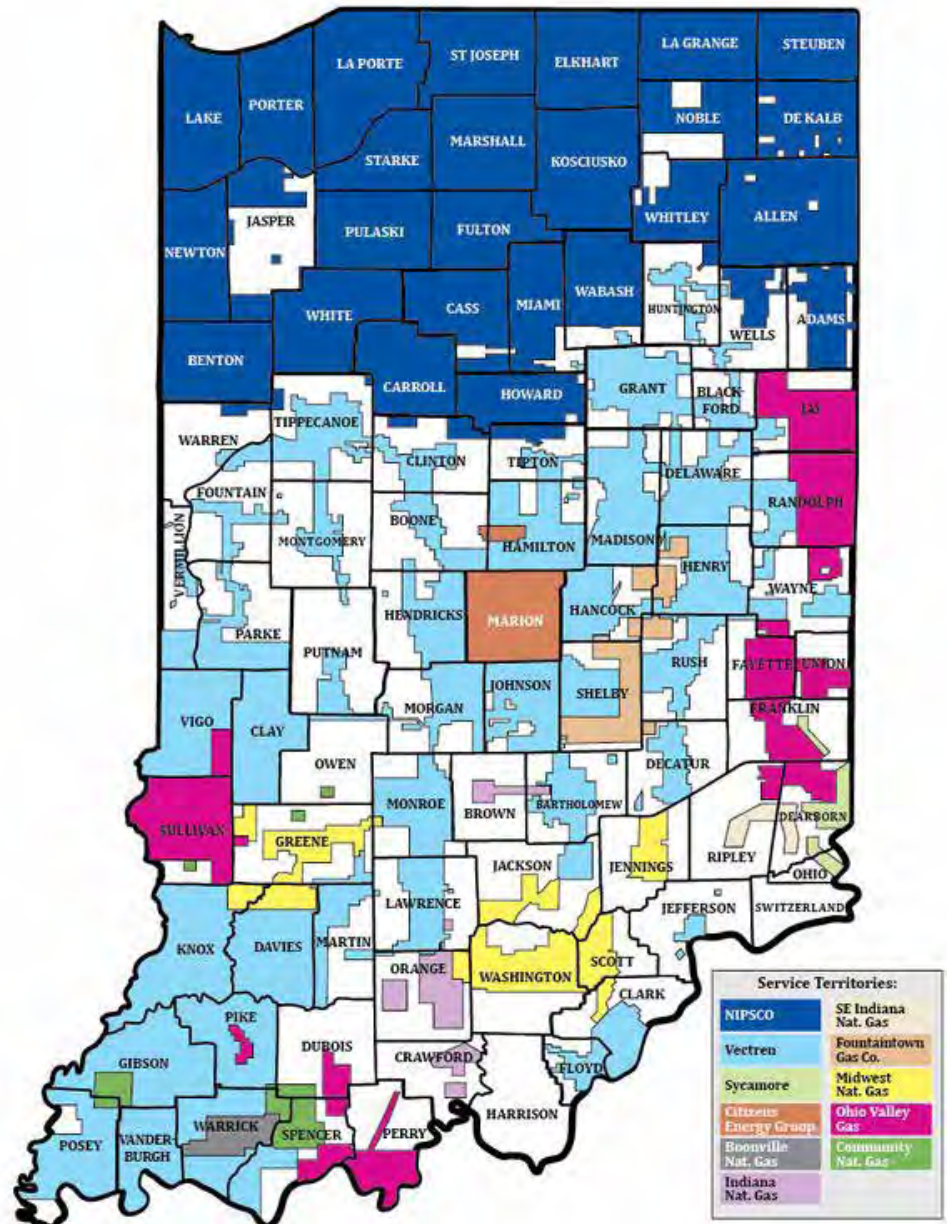
IOUs are for-profit enterprises funded by debt (bonds) and equity (stock). The largest IOUs regulated by the Commission are:

- Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO)** is a subsidiary of NiSource Inc., headquartered and based in Merrillville, Indiana. The natural gas utility serves 721,000 customers in northern Indiana.
- Vectren Corporation (Vectren)** is headquartered and based in Evansville, Indiana, and operates two separate entities – Indiana Gas Company Inc. (also known as Vectren North) and Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. (also known as Vectren South). The natural gas utility serves 583,000 customers in central and southern Indiana through Vectren North and an additional 111,000 customers in southwestern Indiana through Vectren South.

The Commission has jurisdiction over a number of smaller LDCs, which serve Indiana residents.

For a complete listing, see *Appendix I*.

Natural Gas Service Territories



Municipal Utilities

Citizens Gas is a public charitable trust, which is treated as a municipality for regulatory purposes, and serves 266,000 customers primarily in the Indianapolis metropolitan area.

Aurora Municipal Gas Utility is also regulated for rates and charges by the Commission.

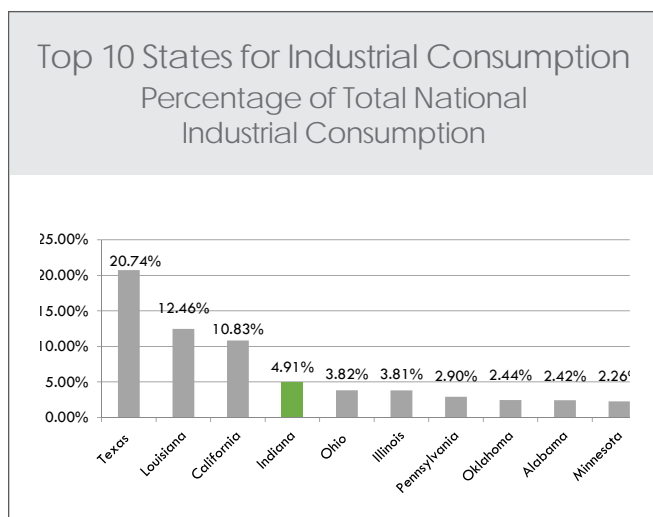
The remainder of the municipal gas utilities have elected to withdraw from Commission jurisdiction under Indiana Code § 8-1.5-3-9. However, the withdrawn utilities still remain under the jurisdiction of the Commission's Pipeline Safety Division.

Demand and Supply

Indiana's LDCs serve three different types of customers: residential, commercial, and industrial. The following statistical data is according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). In 2014, Indiana's residential customers consumed more than 156 million dekatherms (Dth) of natural gas, which accounts for approximately 22% of the state's total volumes delivered to consumers. EIA also found that Indiana's commercial customers consumed about 13% of the state's total volumes delivered to consumers or almost 91 million Dth of natural gas in 2014.

Industrial customers accounted for 53%, or 376 million Dth, of the state's total natural gas volumes delivered, making Indiana the 4th highest state in the U.S. for industrial natural gas consumption. Electric power consumers accounted for approximately 80 million Dth or 11% of Indiana's total consumption. In 2014, the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors'

consumption increased, while the electric power and the vehicle fuel sectors' consumption stabilized as an overall percentage of Indiana's total consumption compared to 2013 values. Nationwide, total natural gas consumption increased slightly by 3% or 687,668 Dth from 2013 to 2014.



Drivers of Demand

Oil prices, economic growth, and weather are the primary factors driving demand for natural gas, according to the EIA. Because natural gas is a cleaner burning fuel than coal, it is often used as an alternative fuel source for electric generation, especially considering today's low gas prices and proposed U.S. EPA regulations. Although the magnitude of the increase is yet to be determined, demand is expected to continue to grow.

In 2014, total average U.S. natural gas demand grew by 3% to almost 71 billion cubic feet per day (Bcfd), the highest level on record. The demand increase was driven by colder than normal winter temperatures, which drove residential and commercial demand up by 3% in 2014, according to a report by the U.S. Department of Energy Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Office of Enforcement. Industrial natural gas demand also grew by 2% due to low natural gas and natural gas liquid prices. The report also concluded that a cooler than normal summer caused a 3% reduction in demand from the power generation sector. Natural gas demand in the Midwest was the highest on record in 2014, up 3% from 2013. The extreme cold in early 2014 caused a spike in natural gas prices. In 2014, the average spot market natural gas prices were 16% higher (\$4.32/MMBtu) at the Henry Hub, a natural gas distribution hub. The Chicago Citygate, another natural gas delivery point, experienced the highest increase, but average prices were elevated by 14% to 43% at key hubs around the U.S. Prices did stabilize and end up below \$3.00/MMBtu by late December 2014 as storage levels recovered.

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). Tapping formerly unrecoverable sources of gas has contributed significantly to supply, which continues to overwhelm swings in demand. According to the EIA, the main factors influencing supply include:

- Variations in natural gas production levels,
- Net imports,
- and Storage levels.

The U.S. Department of Energy — Federal Energy Regulatory Commission — Office of Enforcement provided a *State of the Markets Report*, which made several notable findings regarding supply side factors.

Mild summer and fall temperatures as well as steady increases in U.S. natural gas production caused market participants to inject almost 2.8 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) into storage during the 2014 refill season, which is almost 10% greater than the previous high. Natural gas storage inventories were 47% higher in March 2015 than the previous year, which resulted in downward price pressure

going into the summer. Other developments impacting supply in the long-term include FERC approvals for liquefied natural gas (LNG) exportation. U.S. natural gas exports continue to rise. Eight LNG export projects were approved by the end of 2014, four are under construction, and the Sabine Pass project, located in Louisiana, is expected to enter service in 2016.

In 2014, natural gas production averaged 68 Bcfd, up 5% from 2013's record high. Crude oil prices fell to a low of \$53 by December 2014, which led to reduced drilling in the second half of 2014. Increased production efficiencies, the associated gas often found in the liquid-rich plays, and the backlog of uncompleted wells help maintain current drilling and supply levels.



In 2014, natural gas production averaged 68 Bcfd, up 5% from 2013's record high. Crude oil prices fell to a low of \$53 by December 2014, which led to reduced drilling in the second half of 2014.

Shale Gas Production Concerns

Recently, consumer and environmental groups have raised concerns about the production of shale gas, which is natural gas trapped in shale formations. To extract shale gas, shale formations must be drilled or fractured. Well fracturing is water intensive and may affect the availability of water for other uses. Additionally, the wastewater produced by hydraulic fracturing (fracking) can contain potentially hazardous chemicals. As such, it is important to prevent contamination of surrounding areas and find safe methods of treatment and disposal of wastewater. In states where drilling has taken place, concerns were raised regarding possible air pollution and contaminated drinking wells. As a result, the federal government launched a review of hydraulic fracturing. The U.S. EPA released a progress report in December 2012 and a final draft assessment report for peer review in 2015.

In Indiana, the Department of Natural Resources' Division of Oil and Gas permits fracking, and operators are required to disclose the chemicals used in the process. Of the 101 Indiana wells completed in 2013, 75 wells were fracked.

Although it appears the industry is making strides to enhance transparency through disclosure, some remain skeptical. The results of the U.S. EPA study should provide the industry and the public with a better understanding of its view of fracking and the environmental impacts. If new federal regulations are imposed or if restrictive legislation is passed regarding drilling techniques and practices, the price of natural gas could increase.

LNG Exports

The U.S. has become glutted with natural gas due to the fracking of shale formations. Thus, the U.S. is shifting from an importer to an exporter of LNG. In 2014, U.S. natural gas prices were approximately \$4/Dth and annual average European Union price for natural gas was approximately \$10/Dth according to public sources. The price discrepancy between the U.S. market and the European Union market creates an opportunity for natural gas producers to increase profits by exporting LNG. The lack of exporting facilities and federal regulation on exporting LNG has prevented natural gas producers from becoming LNG exporters.

Pursuant to the Natural Gas Act of 1938, authorization is required from the Department of Energy (DOE) for companies seeking to export LNG to a foreign country. There are two types of approval, FTA (Free Trade Agreements) and non-FTA approval. FTA approval is the authorization to export LNG to countries that the U.S. has a free trade agreement with and non-FTA is the authorization to export LNG to countries with which the U.S. does not have a free trade agreements. FTA applications receive the quickest approval from the DOE. Non-FTA applications receive more scrutiny and take longer to approve, as these types of applications must be deemed in the public's interest. According to the DOE, it has approved 54 FTA and non-FTA applications to export 41.95 Bcfd and has eight non-FTA applications pending under DOE review.

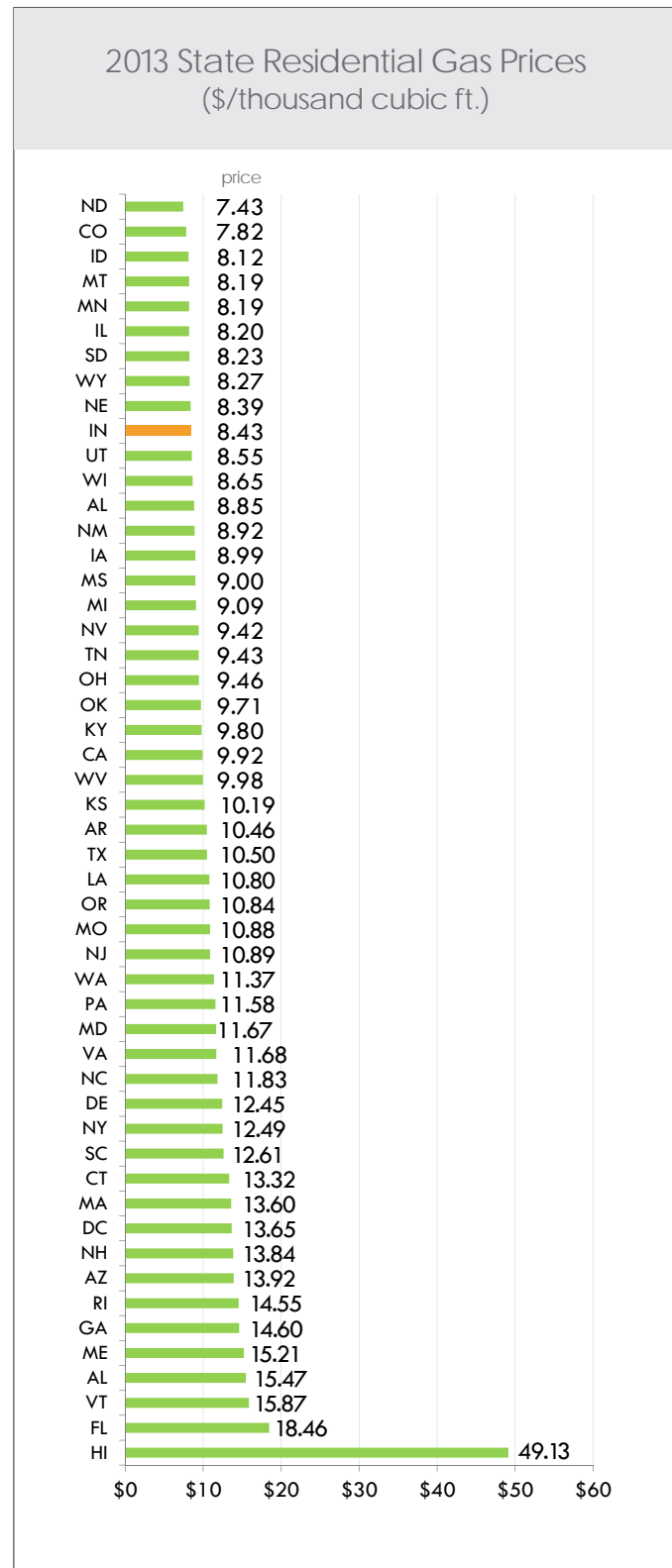
Pricing and Economics

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 and enters 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*).

According to the EIA, Indiana ranked 10th lowest nationally and 6th lowest in the Midwest region (*i.e., Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin*) for 2013 average residential gas prices. The state average residential gas price decreased from \$8.94 per thousand cubic feet in 2012 to \$8.43 per thousand cubic feet in 2013. These prices are higher than the commonly referenced commodity cost of approximately \$3.73/Mcf, because they are bundled prices. Neighboring states' average residential retail rates per thousand cubic feet for 2013 are as follows: Illinois \$8.20, Kentucky \$9.80, Ohio \$9.46, and Michigan \$9.09.

Indiana ranked 17th lowest nationally and 9th lowest in the Midwest for 2013 average commercial gas prices. Indiana's 2013 average commercial price was \$7.59 per thousand cubic feet, which is lower than the 2012 average price of \$7.68 per thousand cubic feet. Neighboring states' average commercial retail rates for 2013 were as follows: Illinois \$7.57, Kentucky \$8.32, Ohio \$6.20, and Michigan \$7.82 per thousand cubic feet.

In 2013, Indiana average industrial gas prices increased to \$6.54 per thousand cubic feet price from \$6.19 per thousand cubic feet. Neighboring states' average industrial retail rates for 2013 were as follows: Illinois \$6.00, Kentucky \$4.84, Ohio \$6.14, and Michigan \$6.97 per thousand cubic feet.



Note that this data was the most recent data available at the time of the printing of this report. Therefore, the analysis is based on 2013 statistics. Once the information is updated by the EIA, the 2014 data will be available at www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_pri_sum_a_EPG0_PIN_DMcf_a.htm.

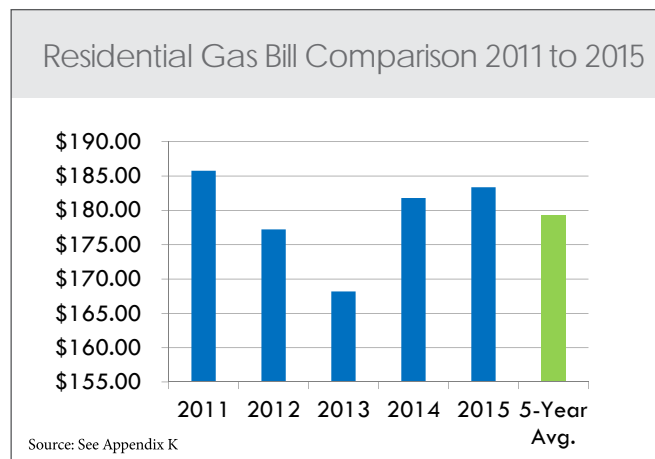
Rate Adjustment Mechanisms

When natural gas utilities incur costs beyond their control (e.g., federal regulations and market price volatility), they typically occur outside the context of a rate case. In order for natural gas utilities to recover these costs, state law allows them to petition the Commission for approval of a rate adjustment mechanism (tracker). A tracker 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. The Commission also reviews the tracker and evidence before rendering a decision.

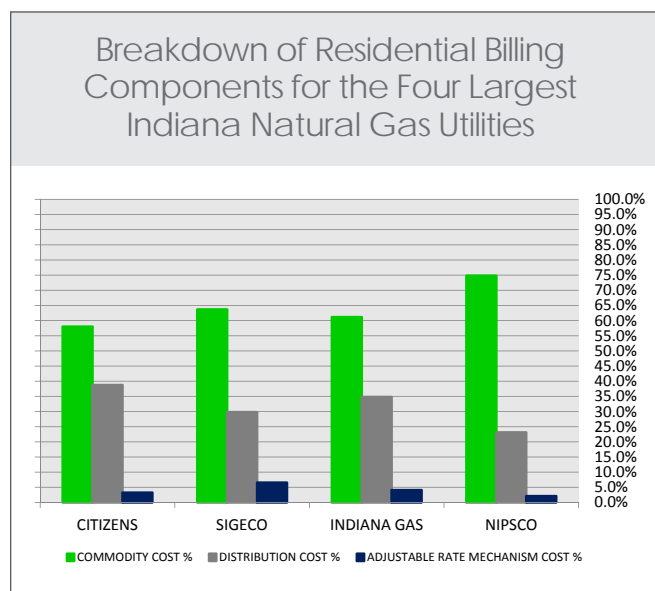
Residential Gas Bills

Natural gas residential customers typically paid similar prices for natural gas in 2015 and 2014. In 2014, a residential customer using 200 therms would have received a bill for \$181.80. In 2015, this bill would have slightly increased to \$183.36. 2015 bills are comparable to the five-year industry average of \$179.27. In addition to the chart below, residential natural gas bill survey information is located in Appendices J and K.

The cost of the actual natural gas commodity accounts for a majority of a customer's bill. On average, gas usage (i.e., commodity cost) accounts for approximately 64%, while distribution costs account for approximately 32%. All other trackers approved by the Commission account for slightly less than 4% of a customer's monthly gas bill.



Utilities do not profit from the gas commodity portion of consumers' bills, because the GCA tracker involves a dollar-for-dollar pass-through of gas costs. 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 its purchases were prudent. This means utilities must make reasonable efforts to mitigate price volatility, which includes having a program that considers current and forecast market conditions and the price of natural gas. One way to achieve this is by having a diversified portfolio mix (i.e., a balance of purchases such as fixed, spot market, and storage gas).



Infrastructure

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 may need to be replaced, the type of material used (bare steel, cast iron, or plastic), its location, and the relative risk to public safety are also considered. In accordance with pipeline safety standards, 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 may include 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 years ago. Consequently, corrosion and leaks have developed over time. To enhance reliability and safety, many utilities now use plastic pipe for their distribution systems.

Age Profile

Indiana’s natural gas infrastructure consists of more than 75,000 miles of intrastate pipelines, placed in service over the past 80-plus years. Included in this total are more than 40,000 miles of distribution mains, which transport gas within a given service area to points of connection with pipes serving individual customers. More than 60% of the state’s distribution mains are at least 30 years old. Also included in the state’s infrastructure are approximately 1,900 miles of transmission lines, which transport gas from a source or sources 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, are longer, and have a greater distance between connections. More than 65% 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 pipeline. The replacement of aging infrastructure continues to be an ongoing focus as demand for service connections continues to increase. Enacted in 2014, Senate Enrolled Act 560 provided for the costs of replacing aging gas transmission and distribution pipeline, as well as the expansion of gas pipeline to certain unserved areas, to be recovered through a new tracker called the transmission, distribution and storage system improvement charge (TDSIC).

As a result of the TDSIC filings, the Commission has approved the replacement of a significant amount of aging infrastructure.

Age Profile of Jurisdictional Transmission Lines and Distribution Mains

Age Years Old	Transmission Lines		Distribution Mains	
	Miles	% of Total	Miles Mains	% of Total
80+	-	-	442	1.10%
70-80	26	1.36%	304	0.76%
60-70	293	15.07%	2,847	7.08%
50-60	703	36.23%	8,993	22.36%
40-50	256	13.17%	4,867	12.10%
30-40	175	9.102%	6,905	17.17%
20-30	259	13.36%	8,152	20.27%
10-20	175	9.02%	5,598	13.92%
0-10	27	1.38%	1,428	3.55%
Unknown	27	1.39%	677	1.68%
Total	1,941	100.00%	40,213	100.00%

Water & Wastewater Division

Regulatory Responsibility

As of the printing of this report, the Commission regulates 87 of the 535 water utilities and 39 of the 547 wastewater utilities. From data reported to the Commission in 2014, which includes utilities not currently under Commission jurisdiction, regulated water systems have \$4.5 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of \$594.3 million, and a total rate base of \$2.8 billion, while regulated wastewater utilities have \$2.7 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of \$224.6 million, and a total rate base of \$1.2 billion. Although the Commission only regulates a fraction of the state's water utilities, these entities serve approximately 45% of Indiana's water consumers. Many water systems outside the Commission's jurisdiction only serve a small number of customers, while the largest regulated water utilities provide service to primarily urban areas that are more densely populated.

Jurisdictional Water & Wastewater Utilities

Type of Utility	Number of Jurisdictional Utilities
Municipal Water	29
Not-For-Profit Water	26
Investor-Owned Water	7
Conservancy District Water	6
Water Authority	4
Not-For-Profit Wastewater	6
Investor-Owned Wastewater	18
Not-For-Profit Water/Wastewater	2
Investor-Owned Water/Wastewater	13

Eighty-five percent of wastewater customers are served by non-jurisdictional utilities, as the Commission does not regulate municipal wastewater systems. Based on data reported in 2014, only four regulated wastewater utilities serve more than 5,000 customers:

- CWA Authority, Inc. (229,301 customers)
- Sanitary District of Hammond (35,052 customers)
- Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc. (19,777 customers)
- Utility Center, Inc. (12,849 customers)

The legal form of a utility determines the existence and extent of the Commission's jurisdiction. Although many water and wastewater utilities were initially regulated, state statute allows certain utility types to withdraw from jurisdiction. For other water and/or wastewater utilities, the Commission has limited or no oversight.

Commission Jurisdiction Based on Utility Type

Type of Utility	Rates and Charges	Rules and Regulations	Ability to Withdraw from Jurisdiction	No Jurisdiction	CTA
Investor-Owned Water*	✓	✓	✓		
Investor-Owned Wastewater*	✓	✓	✓		✓
Not-for-Profit Water	✓	✓	✓		
Water Authority	✓	✓	✓		
Not-for-Profit Wastewater	✓	✓	✓		✓
Municipal Water**	✓		✓		
Municipal Wastewater**				✓	
Regional Water District				✓	
Regional Sewer District***				✓	
Conservancy Water District****	✓		✓		
Conservancy Sewer District				✓	

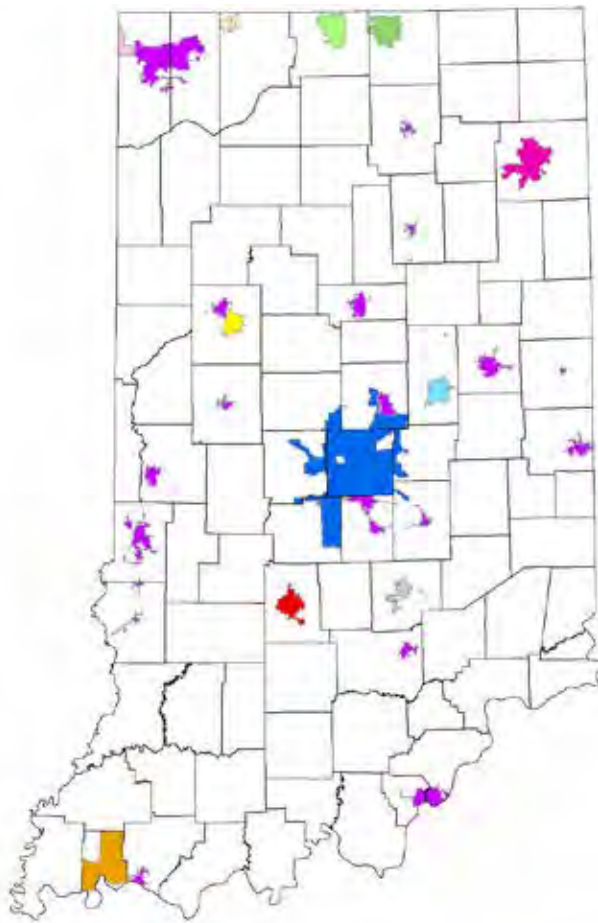
*Investor-owned water and wastewater utilities with 300 customers or less may opt out of the Commission's jurisdiction, per Ind. Code § 8-1-2.7-1.3.

**Ind. Code § 8-1.5-6 provides Commission with jurisdiction to resolve territory disputes between water and wastewater utilities if the dispute occurs within a specific number of miles outside a municipal corporate boundary. In some instances, the Commission may have jurisdiction to review rates and charges for municipal wholesale sewage service contracts under Ind. Code § 8-1.5-6-8 and § 8-1-2-61.7.

***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 Ind. Code §13-26-11-2.1.

**** Commission has jurisdiction over conservancy districts that make an election to provide water service under Ind. Code § 14-33-20 in its District Plan. Water conservancy districts with fewer than 2,000 customers may opt out of the Commission's jurisdiction, per Ind. Code § 8-1-2.7-1.3.

Largest Regulated Water Utilities and the Number of Customers



■	Citizens Water – 305,062
■	Indiana American Water Co. – 288,531
■	Fort Wayne Municipal Water – 84,004
■	Evansville Municipal Water – 61,652
■	South Bend Municipal Water – 42,782
■	Lafayette Municipal Water – 29,246
■	Hammond Municipal Water – 25,934
■	Bloomington Municipal Water – 24,420
■	Anderson Municipal Water – 21,722
■	Elkhart Municipal Water – 17,832
■	Columbus Municipal Water – 15,942
■	Michigan City Municipal Water – 12,760

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. Utility Center, Inc.'s customers were not included as it was sold to Fort Wayne in 2014.

Territorial Competition

Competition in the water and wastewater industries is practically non-existent with respect to price and quality of service. However, competition does exist for service territory. Although customer growth allows utilities to generate economies of scale and provides rate stability, competition for new territory may lead to service area disputes. Service area disputes arise out of one utility's actions to claim territory in areas near another utility. Examples of such actions include:

- Extension of water mains to areas where it is at best marginally feasible, in an effort to discourage another utility from providing service
- More than one utility installs infrastructure in the same area to serve customers

- 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.

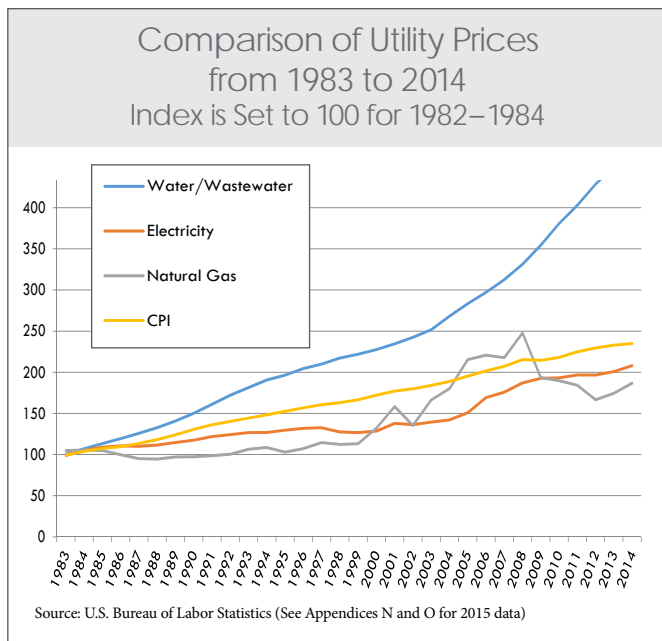
In the first two examples, customer rates in the area may increase due to inefficient expansion of infrastructure or the duplication of facilities such as underground pipes.

The Commission's authority to settle territorial disputes changed pursuant to Indiana Code 8-1.5-6, which was signed into law in 2014, and due to the repeal of Indiana Code § 8-1-2-86.5. The change relates primarily to situations where a municipal utility passes a regulatory ordinance that exerts exclusive authority to provide service in an area outside the municipality's corporate boundaries.

Pricing and Economics

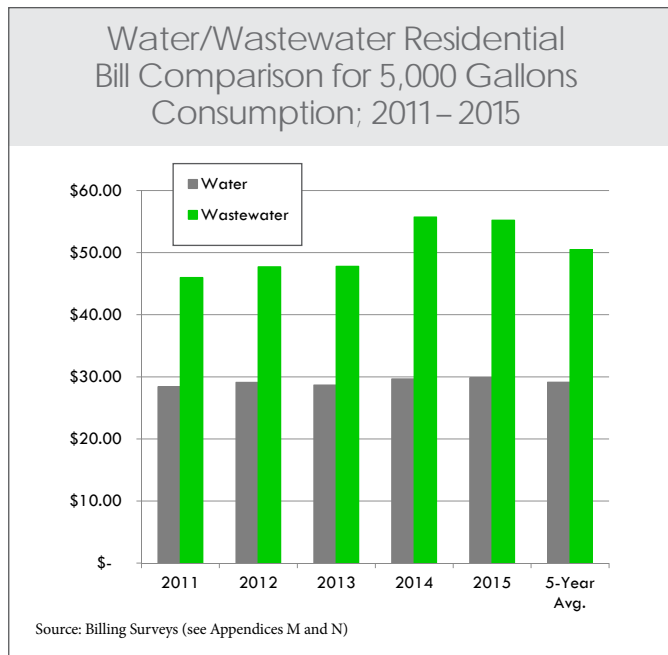
Nationally, water and wastewater rates are outpacing inflation. Indiana is similar in that water and wastewater utilities are experiencing cost increases for several reasons: replacement of aging infrastructure, compliance with U.S. EPA standards (*e.g., water quality and wastewater effluent*), increases in expenses (*e.g., labor, chemical, and power*), maintenance projects to uphold the quality of service, and the relocation of facilities.

Rates are rising more rapidly than electricity or natural gas rates and much faster than the overall consumer price index (CPI). For example, from 2005 to 2014 water and wastewater rates rose 5.74% per year, while the CPI rose at a slower pace of 2.21% per year.



Rate Increases

Overall, the number of general rate increase requests, which excludes trackers, was similar to those made in 2013. In 2014, eight water utilities were approved for general rate increases averaging 33.41%, and three wastewater utilities were approved for general rate increases averaging 41.38%. However, these percentages do not tell the whole story. As of Jan. 1, 2015, the average water and wastewater rates regulated by the Commission are relatively low at \$29.83 per 5,000 gallons for water and \$55.20 per 5,000 gallons for wastewater, on average.





Rate Disparity

In some areas of the state, customers pay significantly more for water and wastewater service than in other areas. In fact, of all the industries, water and wastewater utilities have the greatest disparity in rates. This rate disparity is because rates are largely dependent on the length of time between rate cases, the condition of the infrastructure, and the number of customers served. For smaller systems, rates tend to be significantly higher due to costs being spread over a smaller number of ratepayers. These small wastewater systems typically serve a single subdivision and do not experience customer growth. Therefore, when significant upgrades are required, the cost is spread over a small customer base, resulting in significant rate increases. When large projects are part of a rate case, the Commission has granted phase-in rates, which help mitigate bill shock. Additionally, costs incurred to maintain infrastructure is also a factor in increasing rates. If the system is not well maintained, it is more expensive to repair.

Supply

As utility rates are based on cost-of-service, the traditional forces of supply and demand do not determine pricing. However, as more water is needed to keep up with demand, the cost of obtaining that water results in higher rates. Indiana Code 8-1-30.5 requires the Commission to gather information about the state's water resources each year from all water utilities, including those not regulated by the Commission. In 2013, the Commission issued its first Water Utility Resource Report (WURR) to present information about the industry, provide analysis of collected data, and make specific recommendations regarding Indiana's water resources.

The 2014 WURR continued to find that 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 and several reservoirs. Southern Indiana has a limited supply of groundwater and 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 allocated.

Note that per Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 474, data from the 2015 WURR has been delivered to the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA). IFA will be preparing this year's report, which is due to the legislative council November 2015.

Modernization and Efficiency

The Commission continues to resolve complex issues when small utilities run into trouble, but its primary goal is to prevent utilities from becoming troubled in the first place. The Water and Wastewater Division continues to assist small utilities with managing costs and improving their financial, managerial, and technical capabilities. The Commissions continues to do this by:

- Creating an Alternative Regulatory Procedure (ARP) for small water and wastewater utilities;
- Assisting small utilities with cost control, including development of information about wholesale water purchase arrangements, equipment sharing, and investigating cooperative purchasing;
- Focusing on water loss and consumer education; and
- Developing a Small Utility Accounting Manual to assist utility personnel in the proper recording of financial transactions.

Alternative Regulatory Procedure for Small Utilities

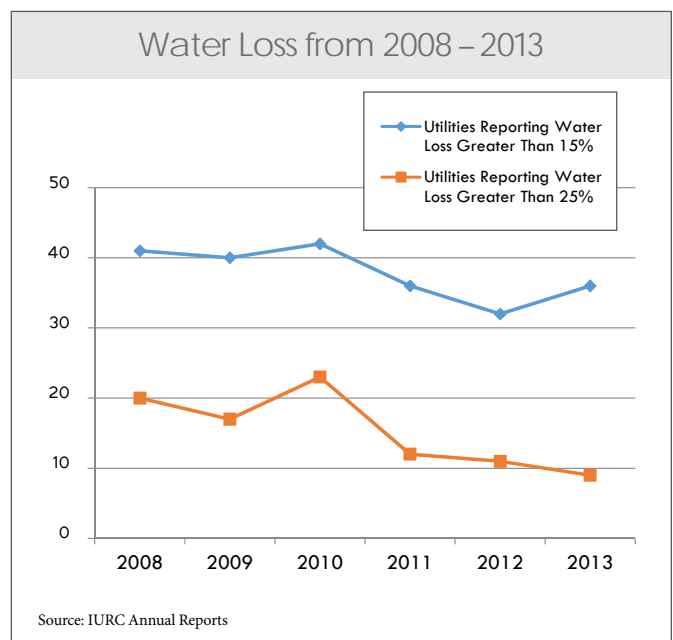
In Cause No. 44203, the Commission approved an ARP for small water and wastewater utilities as part of a settlement agreement between the Commission testimonial staff and the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor. The ARP allows small systems serving fewer than 3,000 customers to obtain annual rate increases without the need to file a rate petition or incur the associated costs. The ARP authorizes eligible utilities to increase rates on an annual basis for five years after its most recent rate proceeding. Rate increases are based on an annual cost index, which includes a labor index, industrial power index, industrial chemical index,

and consumer price index. The annual rate increases are capped at 7.5%, with a 25% cap on cumulative increases between any two general rate increases.

The ARP motivates utilities to improve financial, managerial, and technical capabilities by requiring participants to meet annual requirements focused on improving these capabilities in return for an annual rate increase. The annual requirements, which were developed based on utility best practices, consist of mandatory and elective program elements. A utility must complete a specified number of elective program items for each of the five years. Although a few utilities have inquired about the program, no utility has requested an annual rate increase under the ARP.

Assistance for Small Utilities

The Commission has focused its educational training in two major areas: hands-on training and information on its website. Based on the success of earlier workshops, 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.

To make educational materials more accessible, the Commission continues to find ways to better its website by providing documents useful to utilities, such as standard operating procedures, generic maintenance plans and forms, best practice guides, emergency response, conservation, and board training. The Commission's website also houses a small utility toolkit that provides Commission-specific regulatory information, infrastructure funding options, and other assistance. These efforts appear to be successful in that data from annual reports submitted by regulated utilities show an increase in the number of utilities implementing an asset management program. Furthermore, the Commission continues to see a downward trend in utility reported water loss.

Large Utility Periodic Review

Ind. Code § 8-1-2-42.5 requires the Commission to conduct a periodic review at least once every four years for regulated systems that serve more than 5,000 customers that have not received a Commission rate order within the last four years. A periodic review occurred for the 2013 calendar year and was completed in October 2014. Staff compared the actual financial results of 14 utilities to the amount allowed in the utility's most recent Commission rate order. The Commission established guidelines through General Administrative Order 1991-2 for staff to administer during this review. If a utility passes a Level One review (the utility is not significantly over-earning or under-earning) the review is complete. One of the two utilities that was significantly under-earning had a case pending before the Commission during the pendency of this review. The remaining municipal utility is aware that a rate increase is necessary. However, the utility desires to correct issues with its treatment plant before filing its case. The Level

One review for one municipal utility indicated excess revenues. A Level Two review was performed and the utility passed.

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. At the state level, the Department of Natural Resources 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 that labels water efficient appliances, products, services, and practices (e.g., low-flow shower heads, low water washing machines, and low flow irrigation systems). This program is similar to the Energy Star program, which identifies energy efficient appliances. For example, if a household can save 40,000 gallons per year and water rates are \$3.00 per 1,000 gallons, the savings amounts to approximately \$120 per year.



Infrastructure

Much of the nation's infrastructure has aged and will need full-scale replacement over the next few decades. This is problematic because the water sector remains extremely capital intensive, investing more capital per dollar of revenue generated in 2014, than any other industry. This figure is high due to the need for large investments and relatively low revenues. Consequently, water utilities are typically seeking to increase general rates in order to replace necessary infrastructure.

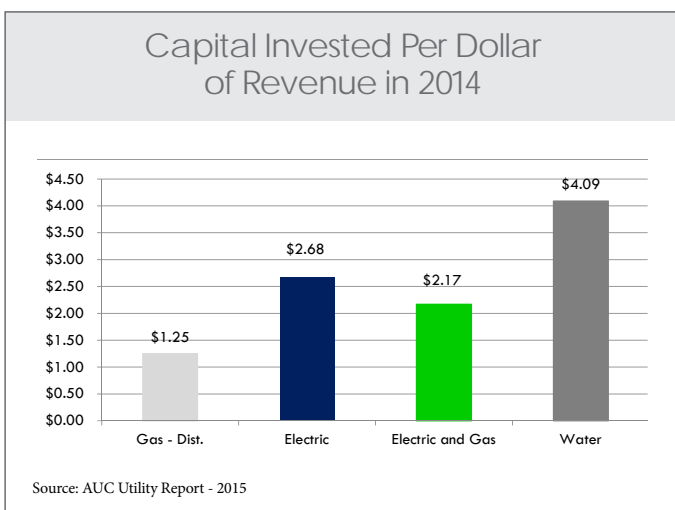
However, water and wastewater utilities in Indiana may seek to recover costs for the replacement of distribution and collection lines through a distribution system improvement charge (DSIC). Recent legislation has expanded the DSIC to include wastewater utilities (2014 HEA 1132) and municipal and non-profit utilities (2015 SEA 516) and increased the level of DSIC revenues from 5% to 10% of the utility's revenue approved in its most recent general rate case.

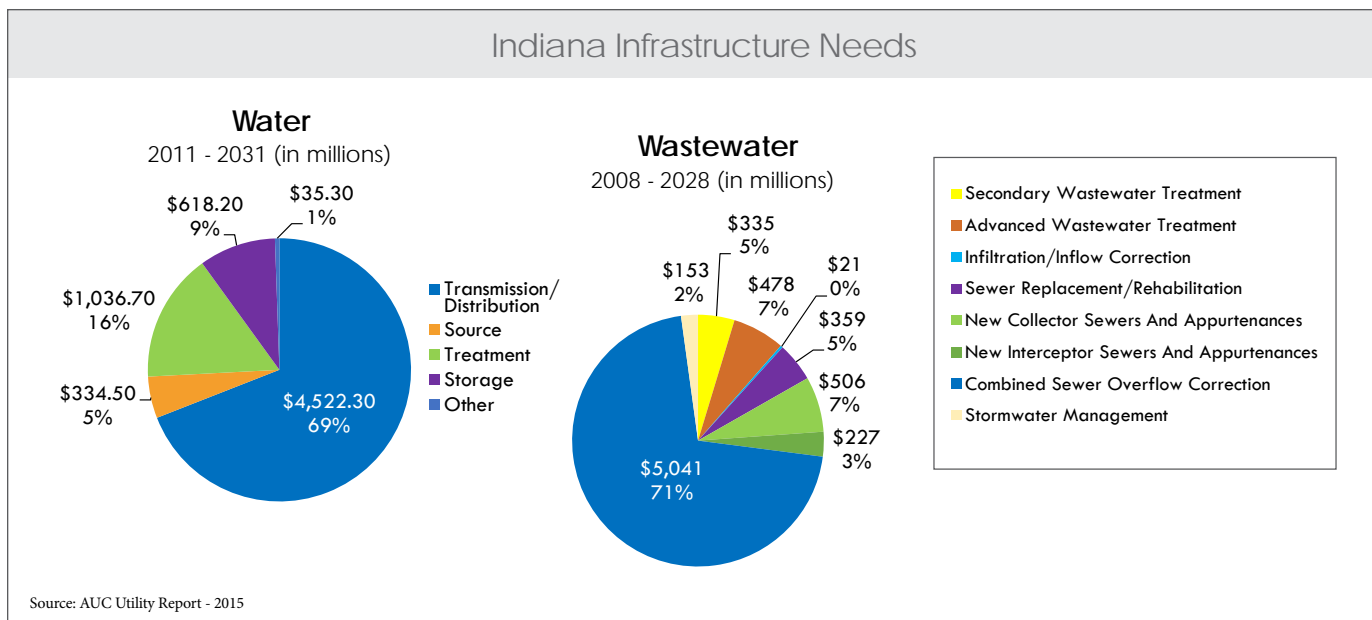
Age Profile

Aging infrastructure is one of the most critical issues in the water and wastewater industry today, as 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. Distribution systems are composed of pipes, valves, and pumps, which move water from the treatment plant or water tanks to end users. Throughout Indiana, these pipes vary in age and material. Many older systems built during the turn of the last century consist of cast iron and even wood piping that would not be used today.

Due to the age of their water systems, Indiana's oldest communities are experiencing an increase in water main breaks made of cast iron pipe. Distribution system piping manufactured and installed during the growth periods of the 1940s and early 1950s is particularly vulnerable due to the common use of a thinner pipe wall and cast iron. This particular generation of cast iron has become more brittle with age and is beginning to fail. Deterioration can worsen in piping that was installed in highly corrosive soils. As this generation of piping requires replacement, our oldest and largest communities bear the greatest financial burden, because these pipes represent the majority of their distribution system.

Newer systems rely on polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), and ductile iron piping. Although the materials used in modern pipe manufacturing often have superior corrosion resistance, some materials are unquestionably thinner and cheaper than their alternatives. This requires greater emphasis on alteration of ground conditions and proper installation to achieve the desired longevity of the infrastructure. Modern plastic pipes such as PVC and HDPE have strong corrosion resistance properties but generally have weaker structural properties. In many cases, utilities may prefer a structurally stronger pipe such as ductile iron at a greater material cost to mitigate the risk associated with installation errors.





Projected Infrastructure Costs

According to the U.S. EPA, Indiana's water and wastewater infrastructure needs total \$14 billion over the next 20 years. In terms of wastewater needs, Indiana reported one of the highest increases among all states since 2004, led by pipe repairs and replacement (up 233%), wastewater treatment (up 224%), and nonpoint source pollution control (up 91%). Additionally, Indiana was one of the states with the highest reported need for combined sewer overflow (CSO) remediation (\$5.0 billion). Although the Commission regulates Indiana's largest combined system (CWA Authority, Inc.), the vast number of remaining combined systems are municipal (e.g., Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, Kokomo, and Lafayette), which 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 offline storage and satellite treatment, the most complex and expensive being the Deep Rock Tunnel Connector Project in Indianapolis.

For drinking water infrastructure, Indiana's projected needs have more than doubled since 1995, from \$2.4 billion to \$6.4 billion in 2011, but has leveled off since the last reporting period. Sixty-nine percent of this need can be attributed to transmission and distribution projects.

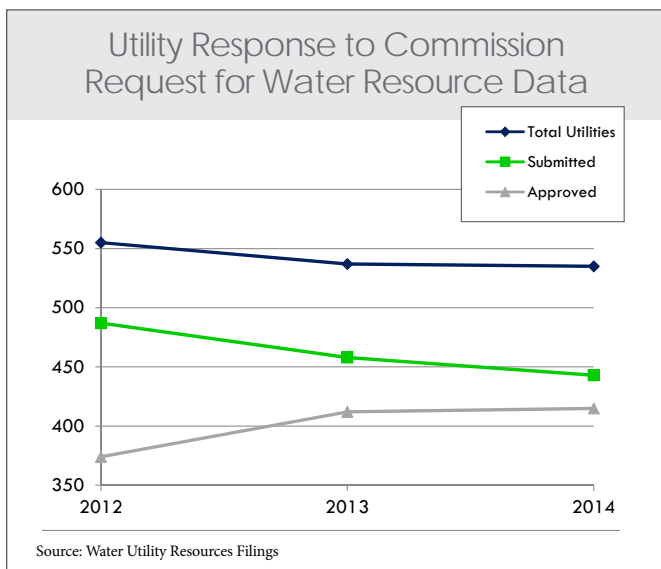
Program Funding

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, community focus fund, and private activity bond.

Summary of 2015 Water Utility Resource Report Data

The Commission accepted 2014 Water Utility Resource filings through April 30, 2015. A total of 443 of the state's 535 water utilities filed the report and 415 of the filings were deemed complete enough to be accepted. As previously mentioned, data was delivered to the IFA on May 11, 2015.

Annual submissions continue to decline slightly, although the quality of the data collected continues to improve given the high number of accepted reports. The Commission is concerned that declining participation will soon negatively impact the number of reports approved in future studies. With fewer utilities participating, we are likely to see the number of approved reports also decrease.






Communications *Division*

Regulatory Responsibility

The Commission's Communications Division monitors regulatory proceedings and policy initiatives at the federal, state, and local levels, to determine the impact of those policies and whether comments should be filed in those proceedings. Additionally, the division implements a state universal service program and provides recommendations on matters including applications for certificates of territorial authority (CTAs) for communications service providers (CSPs), and franchises for video service providers (VSPs). The division also serves as the direct marketing authority for video service providers wanting to conduct direct marketing activities in the state.



All CSPs must have a valid CTA in order to offer service in Indiana. Providers must receive authorization by the Commission to offer any of the following services: telecommunications, information, and video. Providers of video service must also hold a video service franchise from the Commission, the sole video franchise authority in Indiana. Additionally, the Commission designates all eligible telecommunications carriers (ETCs) in the state, which enables those carriers to obtain support from the federal Universal Service Fund (USF). The Commission would also make a determination regarding providers of last resort (POLR) in the event a current POLR withdraws from a given area of the state. The Commission has no jurisdiction over the approval of rates and charges of CSPs, with the exception of intrastate access rates. Therefore, comprehensive rate comparison data is unavailable.

The Commission also resolves carrier-to-carrier disputes, manages policies regarding telephone numbering resources (pursuant to federal and state law), and protects consumers from unauthorized changes to their service (cramming), and unauthorized changes in their service providers (slamming).

Competition and Pricing

The Commission is statutorily charged with analyzing the effects of competition and technological change on universal service and the pricing of all telecommunications services offered in Indiana. As detailed information on the effects of competition and technology changes on pricing of telecommunications services offered in Indiana is unavailable, this section is focused on efforts to expand telephone service availability in Indiana. This expansion is often referred to as “universal service,” which has been a key factor in reaching areas that are difficult to serve. In addition to various programs within the FCC’s federal USF, which is meant to expand the availability of both telephone and broadband services and networks, the Commission oversees a state program known as the Indiana Universal Service Fund (IUSF).

Indiana Universal Service Fund

The IUSF provides cost recovery so that companies in “high-cost areas” may continue to offer services at rates that are “just, reasonable, and affordable” as required by TA-96. In 2007, the IUSF was implemented to ensure communications networks are built and maintained in areas of the state that are not economical to serve due to challenging terrain or extremely low density development. When the fund was established by the Commission, it was determined the fund should be reviewed every three years to:

- 1) Ensure the operations of the IUSF are meeting the Commission’s objectives of preserving and advancing universal service within the state; and
- 2) Ensure that the processes, funding levels, size, and operation and administration of the IUSF remain adequate and sufficient, among other considerations.

The last triennial review was completed in 2012. At that time, the FCC had recently released the USF/ICC Transformation Order that resulted in sweeping changes to federal universal service rules and policies. Consensus was reached by industry stakeholders testifying during the triennial review that the status quo should be maintained because it was too soon to determine the long-term effects of the FCC's new rules and policies regarding universal service. The Commission concluded their review and implemented no changes to the fund. The next triennial review of the IUSF is scheduled for late 2015.

One aspect of the IUSF that may be reviewed for possible changes in 2015 is its funding mechanism. Currently the IUSF is funded by a small surcharge on intrastate retail telecommunications revenue. The third-party administrator of the IUSF, Solix, Inc., has recommended that the Commission consider expanding the contribution base to include interconnected VoIP services. In its 2012 annual report, Solix, Inc. noted "billed intrastate retail revenues continue to decrease, even among wireless carriers." The FCC has required interconnected VOIP providers to contribute to the Federal USF since June 27, 2006. According to the National Regulatory Research Institute, ten states require contributions from VoIP providers. Solix, Inc. recommended that the Commission examine the feasibility of including VoIP providers. The IUSF Oversight Committee in turn recommended that the Commission, "...make a determination on the suitability of expanding the base of contributors to the IUSF to include interconnected VoIP providers" while not expressing a unilateral recommendation of its own.

Video Franchise Authority

In July 2006 the Commission became the sole franchise authority for the issuance of new video service franchises. Before this time, video service providers (VSPs) were subject to exclusively held local franchises. Since 2006, 49 VSPs have applied for and been granted state-issued franchises. The number of providers by county varies, with some locations being more competitive than others. The industry has also seen some consolidation over the last few years and will continue to as current and future mergers are approved. The technologies used to provide video service to Indiana customers include: co-axial cable, hybrid fiber coax, fiber to the premise (FTTP), fiber to the node (FTTN), internet protocol television (IPTV), digital subscriber line (DSL), and asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL). The Commission does not regulate the rates and charges for video service and, at this time, does not have programming and pricing options offered by VSPs to Indiana customers. Through its consumer affairs division, the Commission does enforce the federal customer service standards established by the FCC.

Video Franchise Fee Report

In 2012, the General Assembly passed legislation that required the Commission to gather 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. Responses for 2014 were received from 358 local government units, which are down from 426 units reporting in 2013. Of those, 26 indicated that no franchise fees were collected, and 486 video franchises were reported as providing service and paying franchise fees in the remaining 332 reporting units. Of those 486 franchises, 439 were providing service under a state issued franchise and 47 were providing service under a local franchise. The reporting units reported payments of franchise fees totaling \$34,305,513.

The following is a broad analysis of the 2014 reported data:

- Responses were received from 46 of the 92 counties in Indiana. Of those, 18 reported receiving no franchise fees.
- The majority 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.
- 256 units reported the franchise fee rate. Those rates vary from 1% to 5% with the majority set at either 3% (48% of respondents) or 5% (44% of respondents).
- 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 indicated that recent turnover in the office made it impossible for them to provide that information in a timely fashion.

- Some units reported the presence of a video provider but no franchise fees being paid. When requested, commission staff provided education on this section of the statute dealing with the payment of franchise fees and encouraged a dialogue between the unit and the video provider(s). Some units have done so and have begun receiving the fees to which they are entitled.

To view the Video Franchise Fee Report, see *Appendix P*.






Pipeline Safety *Division*

Regulatory Responsibility

The Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 established the federal pipeline safety program. This federal program establishes a framework and organizational structure for a federal/state partnership regarding pipeline safety (49 U.S.C. § 601). This framework promotes pipeline safety through exclusive federal authority for the regulation of interstate pipeline facilities and federal delegation to the states for all or part of the responsibility for 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 help defray 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 and its annual reporting. Indiana's program, as established by statute (Indiana Code 8-1-22.5), has historically received high marks from the annual federal evaluations.

Indiana's Pipeline Safety Program

The Commission's Pipeline Safety Division is responsible for enforcing state and federal safety regulations for Indiana's intrastate gas pipeline facilities as established under Indiana Code 8-1-22.5. The division 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.

The Pipeline Safety Division's primary mission is to ensure the safe and reliable operation of Indiana's intrastate pipeline transportation system. This is accomplished largely through inspections, as well as training, outreach programs, enforcement through injunctions and monetary sanctions, and investigations of pipeline accidents. During fiscal year 2015, the division conducted 814 inspections of 79 operators and 158 associated inspection units, safely resolving 140 probable violations.

Additionally, the Pipeline Safety Division is also 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 fiscal year 2015, the division

investigated 1,668 excavation damage cases in this matter. As a result of these investigations, the Commission ordered 789 warning letters and 239 instances of training for pipeline safety violations, as recommended by the Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee). In addition, the Advisory Committee recommended 553 civil penalties totaling more than \$784,000.

Subsequent to the San Bruno, California incident in 2010, which killed eight people and destroyed 38 homes, the National Transportation Safety Board recommended to the Secretary of Transportation that the Office of Inspector General (OIG) perform an audit of PHMSA. The objective of this audit recommendation was to determine the effectiveness of PHMSA's oversight of state pipeline safety programs in verifying whether State Programs were executing their pipeline safety enforcement responsibilities over pipeline system operators effectively. State program performance and effectiveness ultimately determines the level of federal funding received.

Results from this OIG audit have resulted in PHMSA's increased scrutiny of state program processes and procedures, which are designed to ensure compliance with PHMSA State Program guidelines and ultimately enhanced compliance by pipeline system operators. PHMSA has also begun voicing concerns over state programs' limited use of civil fines to motivate pipeline system operators to achieve compliance. The Pipeline Safety Division has been responsive to PHMSA's concerns and continues to work toward continuous improvement in its overall program, including enhancements to its processes and procedures and the use of civil penalties to help ensure pipeline operator compliance.



Indiana's One-Call Law

Excavation damages pose the single greatest risk to the safe operations of natural gas pipeline systems throughout the country. To help address this risk Indiana's Damage to Underground Facilities Law (Indiana Code 8-1-26) also known as the state's "One-Call" law, establishes requirements both excavators and underground facility owners are to follow regarding excavation projects. The law also establishes an enforcement process that includes possible civil penalties of up to \$10,000 for individual violations of the law.

The Indiana Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee (IUPPAC) was established by Indiana Code 8-1-26 and is comprised of representatives from various stakeholder groups appointed by the Governor. The IUPPAC acts in an advisory capacity to the Commission and makes penalty recommendations to the Commission after reviewing the findings of the Pipeline Safety Division regarding alleged violations it has investigated.

Underground Plant Protection Account

The Underground Plant Protection (UPP) Account was established under Indiana Code § 8-1-26-24 to deposit civil penalties levied and collected for violations of Indiana's Damage to Underground Facilities law. Per Indiana law, the money deposited into this account does not revert to the state general fund and is to be used to fund programs established and administered by the Commission, which are designed to reduce excavation damages and violations of Indiana's Damage to Underground Facilities law. These programs include:

- 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 violations of this chapter.

Since June 2014, the IUPPAC has recommended penalties averaging \$60,000 - \$70,000 per month. As of June 30, 2015, \$428,700 in penalties have been collected and deposited into this account.

The Commission is considering stakeholder feedback regarding the best and most transparent way to develop and administer the underground plant protection programs prescribed by law and funded by the account.

Depth Study

In 2009, the Indiana General Assembly mandated a report for best practices concerning the vertical location of underground facilities for purposes of Indiana Code 8-1-26, specifically looking at the viability and economic feasibility of technologies used to locate underground facilities.

In March 2011, the Common Ground Alliance (CGA), a national member-driven association dedicated to public and environmental safety and the prevention of damage to underground facilities, completed a study sponsored by the U.S. DOT. This study identified the best practices regarding damage prevention. Generally, the CGA recommends hand digging or soft digging within a 24-inch tolerance on all sides of underground facilities as the safest practice. Vacuum digging (the use of high-pressure water or air that breaks up the soil) accompanied by a powerful vacuum that removes the loosened soil, is also an acceptable alternative identified by CGA.

The CGA, equipment manufacturers, and the Commission's Pipeline Safety Division all strongly recommend hand-digging, air cutting, or vacuum excavation to expose underground pipe for visual verification. The Pipeline Safety Division recommends that all operators of locator equipment be certified by an accredited organization, thus ensuring that only qualified individuals are allowed to perform this important service, which protects underground facilities and Hoosiers working around them.

While new technologies continue to be explored to address problems associated with difficult to locate gas lines and determining the depth of such lines, providing pipeline depth information to those performing excavation activities could result in unintended consequences such as the over-reliance on pipeline depth information and the use of mechanical equipment within specified tolerance zones where hand digging would be a safer alternative. Therefore, the Pipeline Safety Division does not recommend providing excavators a linear elevation of facilities.

New technologies continue to be explored to address problems associated with difficult to locate gas lines and determining the depth of such lines.



APPENDICES



A	Budget	61
B	Revenues for Jurisdictional Electric Utilities	62
C	Jurisdiction Over Municipal Electric Utilities	63
D	Residential Electric Bill Survey	64
E	Residential Electric Bill Survey, Year-to-Year	65
F	Residential Electric Bill Comparison	66
G	Residential Electric Bill Comparison (continued)	67
H	Revenues of Jurisdictional Natural Gas Utilities	68
I	Jurisdiction Over Natural Gas Utilities	69
J	Residential Natural Gas Bill Survey	70
K	Residential Natural Gas 5-Year Bill Comparison	71
L	Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities	72
M	Revenues for Jurisdictional Wastewater Utilities	75
N	Residential Water Bill Survey	77
O	Residential Wastewater Bill Survey	81
P	Video Franchise Fee Report	83

APPENDIX A

Budget 2015-2016 Public Utility Fee Calculation

BILLABLE PORTION OF THE BUDGET

2015-2016 Budget As Passed

Utility Regulatory Commission	\$	9,104,489.00
Utility Consumer Counselor	\$	6,157,465.00
Expert Witness Fund	\$	826,440.00
Contingency Fund	\$	250,000.00

Total 2015-2016 Budget		\$	<u>16,338,394.00</u>
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2014-2015 Budget Augmentations

Utility Regulatory Commission	\$	-
Utility Consumer Counselor	\$	-

2013-2014 Reversions

Utility Regulatory Commission	\$	581,169.60
Utility Consumer Counselor	\$	354,757.46
Expert Witness Fund	\$	-
Contingency Fund	\$	250,000.00
Bond Fee Collections	\$	72,000.00
Municipal Fee Collections	\$	591,468.23
Other Revenue	\$	23.79

Total 2013-2014 Reversions		\$	<u>1,849,419.08</u>
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Prior Year Adjustments

Expert Witness Fund Reversion (FY2014 Fee)	\$	(126,157.00)
Pipeline Safety Grant Revenue (FY2011)	\$	499,725.00

Total Adjustments		\$	<u>373,568.00</u>
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Billable Portion of the 2015-2016 Budget		\$	<u>14,115,406.92</u>
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2014 Utility Intra-State Revenues

Electric Utilities (45)	\$	8,785,607,816.00
Gas Utilities (19)	\$	1,725,218,628.00
Sewer Utilities (26)	\$	40,708,613.00
Telecommunication Utilities (200)	\$	2,320,912,486.00
Water Utilities (36)	\$	224,028,669.00

Total Utility Intra-State Revenues		\$	<u>13,096,476,212.00</u>
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2015-2016 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate

Billable Portion of the 2015-2016 Budget	\$	14,115,406.92
Divide by: Total 2014 Utility Intra-State Revenues	\$	<u>13,096,476,212.00</u>

2015-2016 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate		<u><u>0.001077802</u></u>
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APPENDIX B

Revenues for Jurisdictional Electric Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending December 31, 2014

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	% of Total Revenue
1	Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.	\$ 3,173,230,027	34.15%
2	Indiana Michigan Power Co.	2,198,324,268	23.66%
3	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	1,676,784,655	18.05%
4	Indianapolis Power & Light Co.	1,322,282,168	14.23%
5	So. Indiana Gas & Electric Co. d/b/a Vectren	624,908,723	6.73%
6	Richmond Municipal	78,564,578	0.85%
7	Anderson Municipal	80,957,403	0.87%
8	Crawfordsville Municipal	33,689,587	0.36%
9	Auburn Municipal	34,553,212	0.37%
10	Frankfort Municipal	29,445,492	0.32%
11	Lebanon Municipal	22,441,355	0.24%
12	Tipton Municipal	12,730,769	0.14%
13	Knightstown Municipal	2,481,295	0.03%
14	Kingsford Heights Municipal	679,710	0.01%
15	Greenfield Mills, Inc. Power & Light	19,950	0.00%
	Total	\$ 9,291,093,192	100.00%

APPENDIX C

Jurisdiction Over Municipal Electric Utilities

Municipal Utilities under the IURC's Jurisdiction		
Anderson	Frankfort	Lebanon
Auburn	Kingsford-Heights	Richmond
Crawfordsville	Knightstown	Tipton

Municipal Utilities Withdrawn from the IURC's Jurisdiction (Ind. Code § 8-1.5-3-9)		
Advance	Edinburgh	Oxford
Argos	Etna Green	Paoli
Avilla	Ferdinand	Pendleton
Bainbridge	Flora	Peru
Bargersville	Frankton	Pittsboro
Batesville	Garrett	Rensselaer
Bluffton	Gas City	Rising Sun
Boonville	Greendale	Rockville
Boswell	Greenfield	Scottsburg
Bremen	Hagerstown	South Whitley
Brooklyn	Huntingburg	Spiceland
Brookston	Jamestown	Straughn
Cannelton	Jasper	Tell City
Centerville	Ladoga	Thorntown
Chalmers	Lawrenceburg	Troy
Chrisney	Lewisville	Veedersburg
Coatesville	Linton	Walkerton
Columbia City	Logansport	Warren
Covington	Middletown	Washington
Crane	Mishawaka	Waynetown
Darlington	Montezuma	Williamsport
Dublin	New Carlisle	Winamac
Dunreith	New Ross	

APPENDIX D

Residential Electric Bill Survey (July 1, 2015)

Municipal Utilities	kWh Consumption			
	500	1000	1500	2000
Anderson Municipal	\$ 67.18	\$ 114.65	\$ 162.12	\$ 209.59
Auburn Municipal	\$ 42.65	\$ 78.30	\$ 113.96	\$ 149.61
Crawfordsville Municipal	\$ 60.49	\$ 105.98	\$ 151.47	\$ 196.95
Frankfort Municipal	\$ 53.28	\$ 96.28	\$ 139.28	\$ 177.98
Kingsford Heights Municipal	\$ 56.15	\$ 108.79	\$ 161.44	\$ 214.09
Knightstown Municipal	\$ 59.24	\$ 113.62	\$ 163.44	\$ 213.26
Lebanon Municipal	\$ 60.72	\$ 111.67	\$ 158.82	\$ 205.97
Richmond Municipal	\$ 60.87	\$ 106.19	\$ 151.52	\$ 195.11
Tipton Municipal	\$ 53.89	\$ 101.80	\$ 147.40	\$ 193.01

Investor-Owned Utilities	500	1000	1500	2000
Duke Energy Indiana	\$ 67.54	\$ 114.04	\$ 155.69	\$ 197.33
Indiana Michigan Power d/b/a AEP	\$ 58.20	\$ 109.10	\$ 160.00	\$ 210.90
Indianapolis Power & Light Co.	\$ 58.94	\$ 95.37	\$ 131.82	\$ 168.25
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	\$ 68.24	\$ 125.48	\$ 182.72	\$ 239.95
So. Indiana Gas & Electric Co. d/b/a Vectren	\$ 82.11	\$ 153.23	\$ 224.34	\$ 295.46

All Jurisdictional Utilities				
Average for 2015 Survey	\$60.68	\$109.61	\$157.43	\$204.82
Average for 2014 Survey	\$58.73	\$105.86	\$151.91	\$197.53
% Change from 2014 Survey to 2015 Survey	3.32%	3.53%	3.63%	3.69%

APPENDIX E

Residential Electric Bill Survey, Year-to-Year, (kWh)

Municipal Utilities	2015	2014	% Change
Anderson Municipal	\$ 114.65	\$ 106.15	8.0%
Auburn Municipal	\$ 78.30	\$ 73.61	6.4%
Crawfordsville Municipal	\$ 105.98	\$ 94.50	12.1%
Frankfort Municipal	\$ 96.28	\$ 90.67	6.2%
Kingsford Heights Municipal	\$ 108.79	\$ 102.86	5.8%
Knightstown Municipal	\$ 113.62	\$ 106.38	6.8%
Lebanon Municipal	\$ 111.67	\$ 109.86	1.6%
Richmond Municipal	\$ 106.19	\$ 95.36	11.4%
Tipton Municipal	\$ 101.80	\$ 99.60	2.2%
<i>Municipal Averages</i>	\$ 104.14	\$ 97.67	6.6%

Investor-Owned Utilities	2015	2014	% Change
Duke Energy Indiana	\$ 114.04	\$ 123.91	-8.0%
Indiana Michigan Power d/b/a AEP	\$ 109.10	\$ 99.33	9.8%
Indianapolis Power & Light Co.	\$ 95.37	\$ 99.64	-4.3%
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	\$ 125.48	\$ 128.09	-2.0%
So. Indiana Gas & Electric Co. d/b/a Vectren	\$ 153.23	\$ 152.15	0.7%
<i>Investor-Owned Averages</i>	\$ 119.44	\$ 120.62	-1.0%

APPENDIX F

Residential Electric Bill Comparison

10-year Residential Bill Change
(RS Bill for 1000 kWh usage, 7/1 of each year)

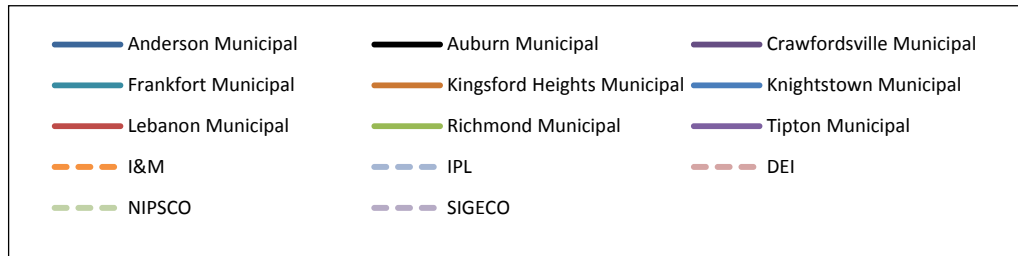
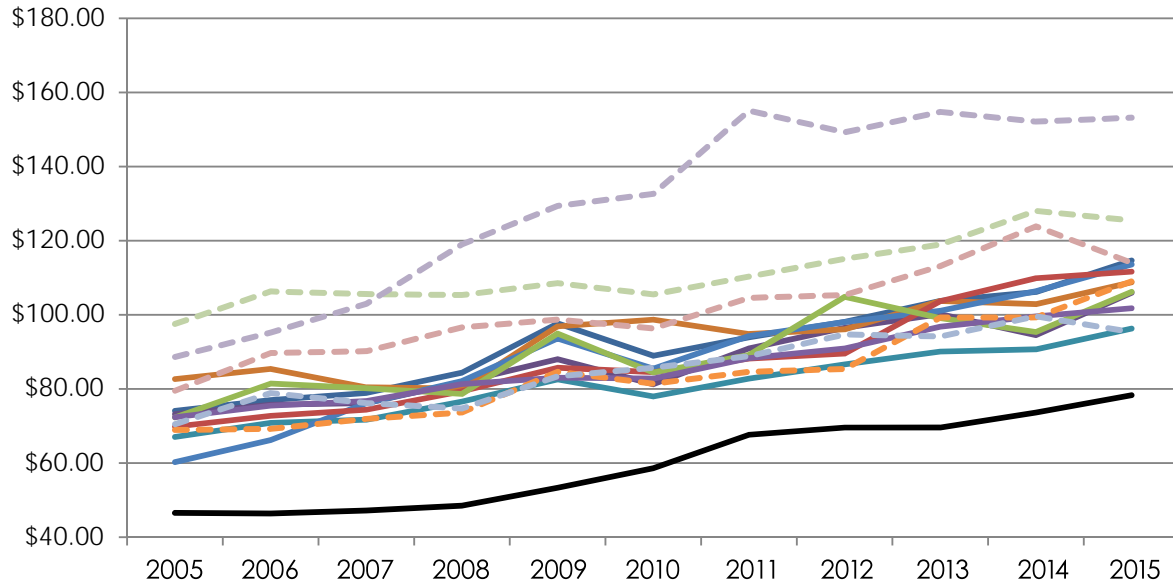
	2005	2015	Change	%Change
Anderson Municipal	\$ 74.08	\$ 114.65	\$ 40.57	55%
Auburn Municipal	\$ 46.54	\$ 78.30	\$ 31.76	68%
Crawfordsville Municipal	\$ 73.20	\$ 105.98	\$ 32.78	45%
Frankfort Municipal	\$ 67.05	\$ 96.28	\$ 29.23	44%
Kingsford Heights Municipal	\$ 82.68	\$ 108.79	\$ 26.11	32%
Knightstown Municipal	\$ 60.24	\$ 113.62	\$ 53.38	89%
Lebanon Municipal	\$ 69.82	\$ 111.67	\$ 41.85	60%
Richmond Municipal	\$ 72.33	\$ 106.19	\$ 33.86	47%
Tipton Municipal	\$ 72.38	\$ 101.80	\$ 29.42	41%

I&M	\$ 68.93	\$ 109.10	\$ 40.17	58%
IP&L	\$ 70.50	\$ 95.37	\$ 24.87	35%
NIPSCO	\$ 97.54	\$ 125.48	\$ 27.94	29%
DEI	\$ 79.53	\$ 114.04	\$ 34.51	43%
SIGECO	\$ 88.67	\$ 153.23	\$ 64.56	73%

Note: Individual company increases for rates and charges vary widely due to different levels of capital investments for environmental compliance, in addition to the timing of rate cases.

APPENDIX G

Residential Electric Bill Comparison 10-Year Comparison for 1,000 kWh (RS Bill for 1000 kWh usage, 7/1 of each year)



APPENDIX H

Revenues of Jurisdictional Natural Gas Utilities

Operating Revenues for Year Ending December 31, 2014

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	% of Total Revenues
1	Northern Indiana Public Service Company	\$861,002,944	41.20%
2	Vectren North	\$680,409,335	32.56%
3	Citizens Gas (Municipal)	\$325,672,900	15.58%
4	Vectren South	\$112,240,325	5.37%
5	Ohio Valley Gas Corporation	\$32,806,227	1.57%
6	Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	\$17,925,292	0.86%
7	Sycamore Gas Company	\$10,823,007	0.52%
8	Indiana Natural Gas Corp.	\$8,743,090	0.42%
9	Community Natural Gas Co., Inc.	\$8,534,135	0.41%
10	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	\$5,677,916	0.27%
11	Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	\$5,386,490	0.26%
12	Fountaintown Gas Co., Inc.	\$4,920,402	0.24%
13	Citizens Gas of Westfield	\$4,751,774	0.23%
14	Indiana Utilities Corporation	\$4,621,475	0.22%
15	Aurora Municipal Gas (Municipal)	\$2,474,129	0.12%
16	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Company, Inc.	\$2,073,906	0.10%
17	Switzerland County Natural Gas Co., Inc.	\$1,480,202	0.07%
18	Valley Rural Utility (Not for profit)	\$416,557	0.02%
	Total Revenue	\$ 2,089,960,106	100.00%

APPENDIX I

Jurisdiction Over Natural Gas Utilities

Investor-Owned Utilities under the Commission's Jurisdiction	
Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	Ohio Valley Gas Corporation
Community Natural Gas Company, Inc.	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.
Citizens Gas of Westfield	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Company, Inc.
Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	Switzerland County Natural Gas Company
Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	Sycamore Gas Company
Indiana Utilities Corporation	Vectren North
Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	Vectren South
Northern Indiana Public Service Company	

Not-for-Profit Utilities under the Commission's Jurisdiction
Valley Rural Utility Company

Municipal Utilities under the Commission's Jurisdiction	
Aurora Municipal Gas Utility	Citizens Gas (for regulatory purposes only)

Municipal Utilities Withdrawn from the Commission's Jurisdiction (Ind. Code § 8-1.5-3-9)		
Bainbridge	Jasper	Osgood
Batesville	Lapel	Pittsboro
Chrisney	Linton	Poseyville
Grandview	Montezuma	Rensselaer
Huntingburg	Napoleon	Roachdale
Jasonville	New Harmony	

APPENDIX J

Residential Natural Gas Bill Survey

Comparison by Therm Usage (January 1, 2015)

Utilities	Ownership	Last Rate Case	Order Date	CONSUMPTION		
				150 Therms	200 Therms	250 Therms
Aurora Municipal Gas	MUN	43527	1/30/09	\$125.28	\$165.88	\$206.48
Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	IOU	44129	11/7/12	\$171.25	\$221.37	\$271.50
Citizens Gas	MUN	43975	8/31/11	\$132.03	\$170.54	\$209.05
Citizens Gas of Westfield	IOU	43624	3/10/10	\$162.67	\$208.37	\$254.08
Community Natural Gas	IOU	44298	7/31/13	\$128.23	\$162.97	\$197.72
Fountaintown Gas	IOU	44292	5/15/13	\$143.43	\$185.35	\$227.27
Vectren North	IOU	43298	2/13/08	\$122.51	\$158.42	\$194.32
Indiana Natural Gas Corp.	IOU	44453	7/30/14	\$131.37	\$170.02	\$208.67
Indiana Utilities	IOU	44062	9/5/12	\$154.93	\$199.59	\$244.25
Midwest Natural Gas	IOU	44063	11/7/12	\$129.63	\$165.75	\$201.87
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	IOU	43941	7/1/11	\$119.02	\$155.02	\$191.03
Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	IOU	44147	11/28/12	\$152.85	\$198.96	\$245.08
Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	IOU	44147	11/28/12	\$164.35	\$214.30	\$264.25
Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	IOU	44147	11/28/12	\$161.28	\$210.20	\$259.13
South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	IOU	44128	11/7/12	\$138.72	\$178.54	\$218.35
Vectren South	IOU	43112	8/1/07	\$115.72	\$150.03	\$184.35
Switzerland County Natural Gas	IOU	44293	1/9/13	\$140.60	\$181.67	\$222.73
Sycamore Gas Company	IOU	43090	6/20/07	\$147.75	\$187.98	\$228.20
Valley Rural Utility Company	NFP	42115	5/8/02	\$152.63	\$198.83	\$245.03
Industry Average				\$141.80	\$183.36	\$224.91

Note: This information is a snapshot in time and should not be used to draw conclusion regarding utility performance.

Rates do not include normal temperature adjustment (NTA).

For purposes of this comparison: 100 Therms = 100 Ccf = 10 Dth = 10 Mcf

APPENDIX K

Residential Natural Gas 5-Year Bill Comparison 5-Year Bill Comparison at 200 Therms (January 1, 2015)

Utilities	5-Year Avg.	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Aurora Municipal Gas	\$172.26	\$165.88	\$171.99	\$173.04	\$177.68	\$172.72
Boonville Natural Gas	\$209.26	\$221.37	\$201.11	\$162.11	\$199.23	\$262.49
Citizens Gas	\$171.99	\$170.54	\$174.14	\$163.20	\$173.86	\$178.20
Citizens Gas of Westfield	\$205.61	\$208.37	\$209.83	\$202.01	\$207.23	\$200.61
Community Natural Gas	\$157.81	\$162.97	\$174.55	\$143.90	\$146.91	\$160.73
Fountaintown Gas	\$180.16	\$185.35	\$177.18	\$164.40	\$183.99	\$189.88
Vectren North	\$160.81	\$158.42	\$164.85	\$152.58	\$161.55	\$166.67
Indiana Natural Gas	\$170.81	\$170.02	\$168.19	\$161.48	\$171.17	\$183.17
Indiana Utilities	\$219.48	\$199.59	\$202.75	\$207.43	\$218.64	\$269.00
Kokomo Gas and Fuel *	\$156.46	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$156.46
Midwest Natural Gas	\$168.87	\$165.75	\$173.01	\$163.35	\$160.57	\$181.67
Northern Indiana Fuel & Light (NIFL)*	\$151.94	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$151.94
Northern Indiana Public Service Co. (NIPSCO)*	\$143.09	\$155.02	\$141.88	\$131.90	\$135.74	\$150.89
Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	\$194.06	\$198.96	\$195.60	\$185.94	\$189.28	\$200.50
Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	\$209.10	\$214.30	\$211.90	\$195.94	\$202.34	\$221.02
Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	\$188.26	\$210.20	\$208.34	\$158.76	\$169.98	\$194.02
Snow & Ogden Gas	\$145.49	n/a	\$145.49	\$145.49	\$145.49	\$145.49
South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	\$176.28	\$178.54	\$189.31	\$163.90	\$170.56	\$179.08
Vectren South	\$149.37	\$150.03	\$158.76	\$136.12	\$148.39	\$153.56
Switzerland County Natural Gas	\$167.40	\$181.67	\$175.97	\$136.75	\$171.08	\$171.53
Sycamore Gas Company	\$193.92	\$187.98	\$194.80	\$193.22	\$200.36	\$193.22
Valley Rural Utility Company	\$206.52	\$198.83	\$196.42	\$222.44	\$210.64	\$204.26
Industry Average	\$179.27	\$183.36	\$181.80	\$168.20	\$177.23	\$185.78

(*) NIFL and Kokomo officially merged operations with NIPSCO on May 31, 2011 in Cause Nos. 43941, 43942, and 43943.

(**) NIPSCO refunded dollars to consumers due to a change in its GCA filing frequency and regulatory authorized refunds that resulted in a lower overall billable amount.

Note: This information is a snapshot in time and should not be used to draw conclusion regarding utility performance.

Rates do not include normal temperature adjustment (NTA).

APPENDIX L

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending December 31, 2013

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	% of Total Revenues
1	Indiana-American Water Company, Inc.	\$ 198,771,389	33.45%
2	Citizens Water	\$ 166,325,672	27.99%
3	Fort Wayne Municipal Water	\$ 41,617,015	7.00%
4	Evansville Municipal Water	\$ 19,507,491	3.28%
5	Bloomington Municipal Water	\$ 17,885,920	3.01%
6	South Bend Municipal Water	\$ 14,979,862	2.52%
7	Hammond Municipal Water	\$ 13,711,173	2.31%
8	Anderson Municipal Water	\$ 7,557,577	1.27%
9	Elkhart Municipal Water Works	\$ 7,512,215	1.26%
10	Lafayette Municipal Water	\$ 7,423,574	1.25%
11	Utility Center, Inc.	\$ 6,620,085	1.11%
12	Michigan City Municipal Water	\$ 6,599,130	1.11%
13	Schererville Municipal Water	\$ 6,105,787	1.03%
14	East Chicago Municipal Water Department	\$ 4,859,676	0.82%
15	Columbus Municipal Water	\$ 4,701,939	0.79%
16	Marion Municipal Water	\$ 4,313,504	0.73%
17	Stucker Fork Conservancy District	\$ 3,426,839	0.58%
18	Brown County Water Utility, Inc.	\$ 3,233,439	0.54%
19	Jackson County Water Utility, Inc.	\$ 2,890,743	0.49%
20	Chandler Municipal Water Works	\$ 2,832,883	0.48%
21	Silver Creek Water Corporation	\$ 2,781,884	0.47%
22	New Castle Municipal Water	\$ 2,317,521	0.39%
23	Princeton Municipal Water	\$ 2,242,444	0.38%
24	Martinsville Municipal Water	\$ 2,164,291	0.36%
25	Edwardsville Water Corporation	\$ 2,154,701	0.36%
26	North Lawrence Water Authority	\$ 2,086,694	0.35%
27	Auburn Municipal Water	\$ 2,062,802	0.35%
28	Eastern Heights Utilities, Inc.	\$ 2,043,593	0.34%
29	Columbia City Municipal Water	\$ 1,944,821	0.33%
30	Morgan County Rural Water Corporation	\$ 1,889,432	0.32%
31	Eastern Bartholomew Water Corporation	\$ 1,765,345	0.30%
32	East Lawrence Water Authority	\$ 1,672,444	0.28%
33	Ellettsville Municipal Water Utility	\$ 1,670,401	0.28%
34	Boonville Municipal Water	\$ 1,650,239	0.28%
35	German Township Water District, Inc.	\$ 1,599,383	0.27%
36	Southwestern Bartholomew Water Corporation	\$ 1,360,177	0.23%
37	Gibson Water Inc.	\$ 1,316,792	0.22%
38	Southern Monroe Water Authority	\$ 1,141,005	0.19%
39	Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc.	\$ 1,115,406	0.19%

APPENDIX L (continued)

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities Revenues for Year Ending December 31, 2013

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	% of Total Revenues
40	Floyds Knobs Water Company, Inc.	\$ 1,076,271	0.18%
41	Tri-Township Water Corporation	\$ 979,270	0.16%
42	Corydon Municipal Water Works	\$ 971,651	0.16%
43	Cedar Lake Municipal Water	\$ 805,304	0.14%
44	Aurora Municipal Water	\$ 788,638	0.13%
45	North Dearborn Water Corporation	\$ 766,715	0.13%
46	Petersburg Municipal Water	\$ 766,268	0.13%
47	Fortville Municipal Water Works	\$ 738,138	0.12%
48	Charlestown Municipal Water Dept.	\$ 727,976	0.12%
49	Indiana Water Service, Inc.	\$ 722,830	0.12%
50	Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Corporation	\$ 712,282	0.12%
51	Van Buren Water, Inc.	\$ 708,587	0.12%
52	Posey Township Water Corp.	\$ 662,310	0.11%
53	Sullivan-Vigo Rural Water Corp.	\$ 628,606	0.11%
54	LMS Townships Conservancy District	\$ 627,831	0.11%
55	B & B Water Project Inc.	\$ 567,564	0.10%
56	Washington Township Water Corp. of Monroe County	\$ 547,569	0.09%
57	Cataract Lake Water Corporation	\$ 468,885	0.08%
58	Clinton Township Water Company	\$ 467,370	0.08%
59	Consumers Indiana Water Company	\$ 405,973	0.07%
60	Tri-County Conservancy District	\$ 390,873	0.07%
61	Riverside Water Company, Inc.	\$ 358,728	0.06%
62	Knightstown Municipal Water	\$ 337,269	0.06%
63	St. Anthony Water Utilities, Inc.	\$ 303,766	0.05%
64	Ogden Dunes Municipal Water	\$ 281,535	0.05%
65	Kingsford Heights Municipal Water	\$ 268,826	0.05%
66	Everton Water Corporation	\$ 267,084	0.04%
67	Battleground Conservancy District	\$ 257,622	0.04%
68	Painted Hills Utility	\$ 231,618	0.04%
69	Darlington Waterworks Company	\$ 223,056	0.04%
70	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	\$ 196,668	0.03%
71	South 43 Water Association, Inc.	\$ 189,640	0.03%
72	Pioneer Water, LLC	\$ 170,011	0.03%
73	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	\$ 127,978	0.02%
74	Van Bibber Lake Water Conservancy District	\$ 103,748	0.02%
75	Water Service Company of Indiana, Inc.	\$ 102,710	0.02%
76	Liberty Tree Campground Owners	\$ 78,280	0.01%
77	Waldron Conservancy District	\$ 75,429	0.01%
78	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	\$ 66,969	0.01%

APPENDIX L (continued)

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending December 31, 2013

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	% of Total Revenues
79	Wedgewood Park Water Co., Inc.	\$ 65,018	0.01%
80	Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	\$ 60,510	0.01%
81	J. B. Waterworks, Inc.	\$ 41,207	<0.01%
82	American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	\$ 37,838	<0.01%
83	River's Edge Utility, Inc.	\$ 29,005	<0.01%
84	Pence Water Works	\$ 13,595	<0.01%
85	Wells Homeowners Association, Inc.	\$ 13,293	<0.01%
86	Shady Side Drive Water Corporation	\$ 8,523	<0.01%
87	Bluffs Basin Utility Company LLC	\$ 5,241	<0.01%
88	Hessen Utilities, Inc.	\$ 4,906	<0.01%
89	Philadelphia Waterworks	\$ -	<0.01%
90	Citizens Water of Westfield	Did Not Report	
91	Country Acres Property Owners Association	Did Not Report	
92	Sugar Creek Utility Co. Inc.	Did Not Report	
	<i>Total Revenues</i>	\$ 594,306,272	100.00%

APPENDIX M

Revenues for Jurisdictional Wastewater Utilities Revenues for Year Ending December 31, 2013

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	% of Total Revenues
1	CWA Authority, Inc.	\$164,931,028	73.42%
2	Sanitary District of Hammond	\$25,727,022	11.45%
3	Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	\$10,588,270	4.71%
4	Utility Center, Inc.	\$8,033,997	3.58%
5	South Haven Sewer Works, Inc.	\$3,933,109	1.75%
6	American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	\$2,881,493	1.28%
7	Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc.	\$1,699,633	0.76%
8	Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	\$1,131,873	0.50%
9	Driftwood Utilities, Inc.	\$838,117	0.37%
10	L.M.H. Utilities Corporation	\$748,830	0.33%
11	Wymberley Sanitary Works, Inc.	\$536,630	0.24%
12	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	\$419,393	0.19%
13	Indiana-American Water Company, Inc.	\$405,849	0.18%
14	Consumers Indiana Water Company	\$401,132	0.18%
15	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	\$330,694	0.15%
16	Water Service Company of Indiana, Inc.	\$308,589	0.14%
17	Doe Creek Sewer Utility, Inc.	\$226,448	0.10%
18	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	\$225,881	0.10%
19	Howard County Utilities, Inc.	\$176,855	0.08%
20	Wildwood Shores Utility	\$146,525	0.07%
21	Eastern Hendricks County Utility, Inc.	\$144,432	0.06%
22	Old State Utility Corporation	\$138,781	0.06%
23	Galena Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$120,632	0.05%
24	Sani Tech, Inc.	\$105,296	0.05%
25	Heir Industries, Inc.	\$87,870	0.04%
26	JLB Development, Inc.	\$78,605	0.03%
27	Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	\$70,986	0.03%
28	Prairie Utilities, Inc.	\$52,563	0.02%
29	Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	\$52,350	0.02%
30	Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	\$39,564	0.02%

APPENDIX M *(continued)*

Revenues for Jurisdictional Wastewater Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending December 31, 2013

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	% of Total Revenues
31	River's Edge Utility, Inc.	\$21,068	<0.01%
32	Bluffs Basin Utility Company LLC	\$11,678	<0.01%
33	Lakeland Lagoon Corp.	\$8,856	<0.01%
34	Anderson Lakes Estates Homeowners Association, Inc.	\$8,847	<0.01%
35	Hessen Utilities, Inc.	\$8,698	<0.01%
36	Webster Development LLC	\$2,555	<0.01%
37	Philadelphia Waterworks LLC	\$ -	<0.01%
38	Harbortown Sanitary Sewage Corp.	Did Not Report	
39	Centurian Corporation	Did Not Report	
40	Devon Wood Utilities Inc.	Did Not Report	
41	Aldrich Environmental LLC	Did Not Report	
42	South County Utilities, Inc.	Did Not Report	
43	Brushy Hollow Utility	Did Not Report	
44	Country Acres Property Owners Association	Did Not Report	
45	Sugar Creek Utility Company	Did Not Report	
	Total Revenues	\$ 224,644,149	100.00%

APPENDIX N

Residential Water Bill Survey Comparison by Gallon Usage (January 1, 2015)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case	Effective Date	5,000 gal.	7,500 gal.
American Suburban	IOU	38936	6/21/90	\$51.78	\$51.78
Anderson Municipal	MUN	42194	12/20/06	\$17.14	\$22.59
Apple Valley	IOU	39889	3/8/95	\$21.02	\$21.02
Auburn*	MUN	41414	9/22/99	\$22.31	\$28.54
Aurora, inside city	MUN	42786	9/14/05	\$15.50	\$22.63
Aurora, outside city	MUN	42786	9/14/05	\$18.50	\$27.00
B&B Water Project	NFP	39107	5/22/91	\$29.29	\$42.14
Battleground	C.D.	43088	3/7/07	\$24.70	\$32.10
Bloomington, inside city*	MUN	43939	3/9/11	\$22.09	\$29.87
Bloomington, outside city*	MUN	43939	3/9/11	\$23.19	\$30.97
Bluffs Basin	IOU	42188	3/5/03	\$28.15	\$38.15
Boonville*	MUN	43477	4/8/09	\$35.48	\$51.38
Brown County	NFP	43203	10/17/07	\$64.28	\$95.12
Cataract Lake Water Corporation	NFP	43742-U	12/22/09	\$36.78	\$51.40
Chandler, Town*	MUN	43658	1/6/10	\$28.72	\$37.67
Charlestown	MUN	42878	8/16/06	\$18.30	\$27.45
Citizens Water	MUN	44306	3/19/14	\$29.02	\$39.17
Citizens Water of Westfield	IOU	44273	11/25/13	\$32.73	\$42.21
Clinton Township	WA	43696	10/14/09	\$38.59	\$49.15
Columbus*	MUN	39425	3/29/94	\$10.69	\$14.72
Consumers Indiana, Lake County Indiana	IOU	43962	7/27/11	\$45.49	\$63.74
Cordry Sweetwater - outside district	C.D.		5/20/71	\$18.65	\$22.99
Corydon*	MUN	40591	4/9/97	\$16.90	\$23.75
Country Acres	NFP	36972	12/8/82	\$6.00	\$6.00
Darlington - Aqua	IOU	43609	6/10/09	\$49.82	\$66.77
East Chicago	MUN	42680	11/8/06	\$12.05	\$15.03
East Lawrence Water	WA	43630	9/16/09	\$47.55	\$66.88
Eastern Bartholomew	NFP	43392	9/24/08	\$23.21	\$33.39
Eastern Heights	NFP	42839	4/20/06	\$21.59	\$30.02
Edwardsville Water	NFP	43869	3/8/11	\$38.19	\$54.07

Note: This bill analysis should be construed as an informative guideline as a snapshot in time. Do not use this analysis to draw conclusions about performance since many factors (such as size, resources and customer density, etc.) affect the bill calculations.

* Fire protection surcharge for 5/8 inch meter included

** Fire protection charge for a 5/8 inch meter included in base charge

Ownership Key:

MUN- Municipally Owned Utility IOU – Investor-Owned Utility

NFP – Not-for-Profit Utility CD – Conservancy District WA – Water Authority

APPENDIX N (continued)

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (January 1, 2015)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case	Effective Date	5,000 gal.	7,500 gal.
Elkhart	MUN	43191	7/11/07	\$12.84	\$16.13
Ellettsville, outside town*	MUN	43582-U	6/3/09	\$28.74	\$41.69
Ellettsville, inside*	MUN	43582-U	6/3/09	\$23.36	\$33.64
Evansville, Inside City*	MUN	44137	2/13/13	\$22.01	\$29.61
Evansville, Outside City*	MUN	44137	2/13/13	\$23.63	\$31.23
Everton	NFP	43312	12/5/07	\$33.70	\$47.04
Floyds Knobs	NFP	44416-U	11/25/14	\$38.95	\$55.73
Fort Wayne, inside City	MUN	44162	12/18/13	\$25.67	\$32.62
Fort Wayne, outside City	MUN	44162	12/18/13	\$29.58	\$37.60
Fortville	MUN	43551-U	10/7/09	\$27.15	\$37.42
German Township	NFP	42282	3/26/03	\$23.75	\$35.03
German Township Stewartsville	NFP	42282	3/26/03	\$40.36	\$51.64
German Township, Marrs Division	NFP	42282	3/26/03	\$52.11	\$76.79
Gibson Water	NFP	43918	11/4/10	\$34.98	\$52.03
Hammond	MUN	37653	6/5/85	\$2.20	\$3.28
Hessen Utilities	IOU	30805	7/30/65	\$6.00	\$6.00
Indiana American	IOU				
<i>Crawfordsville*, Johnson Co. - (Greenwood*), Kokomo*, Southern IN - (Jeffersonville*, New Albany*), Newburgh*, Muncie*, Noblesville*, Richmond*, Sullivan*, Wabash Valley* (Terre Haute, Farmersburg & Merom), Warsaw*, Waveland*</i>	IOU	44022	6/6/12	\$41.55	\$52.92
<i>Northwest IN - Chesterton*, Gary*, Hobart*, Merrillville*, Portage*</i>	IOU	44022	6/6/12	\$38.09	\$49.46
<i>Southern IN - (Clarksville), Seymour, Summitville, West Lafayette</i>	IOU	44022	6/6/12	\$37.43	\$48.80
<i>Shelbyville Only</i>	IOU	44022	6/6/12	\$41.96	\$53.33
<i>Franklin Only</i>	IOU	44022	6/6/12	\$42.12	\$53.49
<i>Northwest IN - (Burns Harbor Only)</i>	IOU	44022	6/6/12	\$39.27	\$50.64
<i>Northwest IN - (Porter Only)</i>	IOU	44022	6/6/12	\$38.39	\$49.76
<i>Northwest IN - (Lake Ridge Only)</i>	IOU	44022	6/6/12	\$41.06	\$52.43
Yankeetown	IOU	44022 & 44400	6/6/2012 & 3/26/14	\$51.55	\$63.37
<i>Mooresville*, Winchester*, Wabash*</i>	IOU	44022	6/6/12	\$37.81	\$47.31
Indiana Water Service, Inc.	IOU	44097	11/7/12	\$24.10	\$36.15

APPENDIX N (continued)

Residential Water Bill Survey Comparison by Gallon Usage (January 1, 2015)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case	Effective Date	5,000 gal.	7,500 gal.
J.B. Waterworks	IOU	44115	5/9/12	\$27.43	\$39.91
Jackson County	NFP	43289	1/4/08	\$42.83	\$63.48
Kingsbury	IOU	43297	1/16/08	\$18.75	\$26.80
Kingsford Heights	MUN	43502-U	3/4/09	\$35.35	\$44.25
Knightstown*	MUN	43440	7/30/08	\$30.25	\$40.33
Lafayette	MUN	41845	5/9/01	\$12.13	\$17.13
Lafayette- rural	MUN	41845	5/9/01	\$12.67	\$17.67
LMS Townships	C.D.	44224-U	3/27/13	\$25.16	\$35.69
Libertytree Campground	NFP	41662	12/22/04	\$8.58	\$8.58
Mapletun	NFP	37039	9/28/03	\$22.15	\$24.05
Marion*	MUN	42720	3/30/05	\$27.02	\$33.63
Martinsville*	MUN	44153	12/12/12	\$37.45	\$47.40
Marysville-Otisco-Nabb	NFP	42476-U	1/14/04	\$38.10	\$51.00
Michigan City*	MUN	42517	3/31/04	\$20.92	\$27.64
Morgan County Rural	NFP	42993	5/14/08	\$52.83	\$78.73
Morgan County Rural, Western Exp.	NFP	42993	5/14/08	\$62.57	\$88.47
New Castle	MUN	42984	9/13/06	\$27.14	\$34.33
North Dearborn	NFP	43736	10/1/09	\$34.25	\$55.20
North Lawrence	WA	43716	8/11/10	\$49.99	\$66.48
Ogden Dunes	MUN	44384-U	4/9/14	\$33.67	\$48.57
Painted Hills	IOU	37017	10/17/83	\$27.75	\$37.00
Pence	NFP	44051	2/1/12	\$35.00	\$35.00
Pioneer	IOU	44309-U	1/15/14	\$40.85	\$46.69
Wells Homeowners Association	NFP	40056	4/12/95	\$30.00	\$30.00
Pleasant View	IOU	44352-U	3/12/14	\$48.45	\$72.68
Posey Township	NFP	43875	12/7/10	\$38.63	\$52.88
Princeton	MUN	43652	3/3/10	\$39.36	\$55.46
Schererville*	MUN	42872	12/14/05	\$27.11	\$38.64
Shady Side Drive	NFP	44431-U	4/16/14	\$41.79	\$62.34
Silver Creek*	NFP	37734	6/5/85	\$29.05	\$42.80
South 43	NFP	43909	10/27/10	\$32.18	\$47.83
South Bend, inside*	MUN	44250	2/12/13	\$15.34	\$20.32
South Bend, outside*	MUN	44250	2/12/13	\$18.01	\$23.98
Southern Monroe	NFP	43952	5/11/11	\$32.15	\$46.40
St. Anthony	NFP	39193	10/19/91	\$38.50	\$56.08

APPENDIX N (continued)

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (January 1, 2015)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case	Effective Date	5,000 gal.	7,500 gal.
Stucker Fork Conservancy Dist. (City of Austin)	C.D.	44164	10/2/13	\$28.08	\$36.36
Stucker Fork Conservancy Dist.	C.D.	44164	10/2/13	\$22.00	\$30.28
Sugar Creek Utility Company	IOU	43579	9/8/10	\$18.36	\$18.36
Southwestern Bartholomew	NFP	43329	3/5/08	\$39.36	\$58.04
Sullivan-Vigo	NFP	42599	6/23/04	\$71.05	\$103.75
Tri-County	C.D.	Confer. Minutes	6/11/08	\$36.60	\$47.83
Tri-Township	NFP	40327	4/17/96	\$19.85	\$27.61
Twin Lakes	IOU	44388	4/23/14	\$32.21	\$42.39
Town of Cedar Lake	MUN	43655	4/29/09	\$43.55	\$62.33
Van Bibber Lake	C.D.	42549-U	11/18/04	\$23.40	\$23.40
Van Buren Water	NFP	43948	3/2/11	\$28.05	\$40.55
Waldron	C.D.	42376	2/11/04	\$25.98	\$37.93
Washington Twp. Of Monroe	WA	44469	6/25/14	\$45.54	\$65.04
Wastewater One, LLC dba River's Edge	IOU	42234	2/5/03	\$22.55	\$33.83
Water Service Co. of IN	IOU	42969	8/30/06	\$22.24	\$32.49
Wedgewood Park	IOU	44369	11/6/13	\$31.15	\$41.75

Note: This bill analysis should be construed as an informative guideline as a snapshot in time. Do not use this analysis to draw conclusions about performance since many factors (such as size, resources and customer density, etc.) affect the bill calculations.

* Fire protection surcharge for 5/8 inch meter included

** Fire protection charge for a 5/8 inch meter included in base charge

Ownership Key:

MUN- Municipally Owned Utility IOU - Investor-Owned Utility

NFP - Not-for-Profit Utility CD - Conservancy District WA - Water Authority

APPENDIX O

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 gallons or 668.4028 cu. ft. – January 1, 2015)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case	Order Date	Average Monthly Bill
Aldrich Environmental, LLC	IOU	42805	9/28/2005	\$50.00
American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	IOU	41254	4/14/1999	\$47.50
Anderson Lake Estates Homeowners Assoc. Inc.	NFP	42478	7/7/2004	\$42.35
Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	IOU	40191	8/2/1995	\$48.58
Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	IOU	42188	3/5/2003	\$46.88
Brushy Hollow Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44345-U	11/6/2013	\$51.90
Centurian Corporation	IOU	40157	8/30/1995	\$65.00
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield	IOU	44273	11/25/2013	\$50.08
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (Unmetered)	IOU	44273	11/25/2013	\$77.52
Consumers Indiana Water Company	IOU	42190	6/19/2002	\$57.42
Country Acres Property Owners Association	NFP	36972	12/16/1982	\$6.00
CWA Authority, Inc. (Citizens Energy Group)	NFP	44305	4/23/2014	\$41.12
Damon Run Conservancy District (outside district)	CD	44146	6/19/2013	\$97.73
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 Hendricks County Utility, Inc.	IOU	43795-U	4/30/2010	\$42.89
Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	NFP	44271-U	6/26/2013	\$42.46
Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	IOU	43761	8/18/2010	\$34.63
Harbortown Sanitary Sewage Corporation	IOU	35455	6/3/1987	\$18.00
Heir Industries, Inc.	IOU	43949	7/27/2011	\$70.11
Hessen Utilities, Inc.	IOU	30805	7/30/1965	\$4.00
Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	IOU	38737-U	5/31/1989	\$30.00
Howard County Utilities, Inc.	IOU	43294	1/23/2008	\$69.00
Indiana American -Muncie & Somerset	IOU	43680	4/30/2010	\$69.46
JLB Development, Inc.	IOU	39868	4/28/1995	\$65.53
Kingsbury Utility Corporation	IOU	44327	9/11/2013	\$33.15
Kingsbury Utility Corporation (unmetered)	IOU	44327	9/11/2013	\$32.69
Lakeland Lagoon Corp.	NFP	41597-U	12/5/2012	\$73.14
LMH Utilities Corporation	IOU	43431	1/21/2009	\$46.59
Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	NFP	43777-U	3/24/2010	\$59.57
Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44351-U	3/26/2014	\$38.36
Sani Tech, Inc.	IOU	43793-U	9/8/2010	\$76.00
Sanitary District of Hammond	NFP	43307	1/4/2008	\$13.38
South County Utilities, Inc.	IOU	43799-U	6/16/2010	\$64.85
South Haven	IOU	43974	10/19/2011	\$76.86

Note: This bill analysis should be construed as an informative guideline as a snapshot in time. Do not use this analysis to draw conclusions about performance since many factors (such as size, resources and customer density, etc.) affect the bill calculations.

APPENDIX O (continued)

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 gallons or 668.4028 cu. ft. – January 1, 2015)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case	Order Date	Average Monthly Bill
Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	IOU	43794-U	4/7/2010	\$61.71
Sugar Creek Utility Company, Inc.	IOU	43579	9/8/2010	\$48.27
Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44388	4/23/2014	\$49.00
Utility Center, Inc. (metered)	IOU	43874	4/13/2011	\$46.98
Utility Center, Inc. (unmetered)	IOU	43874	4/13/2011	\$59.21
Wastewater One, LLC dba Rivers Edge	IOU	43115	8/25/2010	\$39.85
Wastewater One, LLC (Galena WW Treatment Plant)	IOU	43779	6/16/2010	\$84.79
Water Service Company of Indiana, Inc.	IOU	44104	3/27/2013	\$99.24
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
Wildwood Shores	IOU	43699-U	5/19/2010	\$80.00
Wymberly Sanitary Works, Inc.	IOU	42877-U	3/22/2006	\$80.00

Note: This bill analysis should be construed as an informative guideline as a snapshot in time. Do not use this analysis to draw conclusions about performance since many factors (such as size, resources and customer density, etc.) affect the bill calculations.

APPENDIX P

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

DISCLAIMER: Please note that the purpose for which the funds were spent is presented in the attached 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 error corrections have been made.

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Adams County No Fees Collected - via mail							
Akron, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,155	General Fund (Revenue General Cable Franchise Fees)	The cable franchise fees the Town of Akron receives are used to help fund the general fund expenditures such as computer and telephone expenses.	3%	5/7/85	Ordinance No. 7-85
Rochester Telephone Company	Local	\$ 2,596				7/18/00	Ordinance No. AMC2-1A 1-9
Albany, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 18,918	General Fund	Police Salaries	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Albion, Town of							
Mediacom LLC	State	\$ 6,112	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%	12/30/96	Ordinance No. F96-26
Allen County							
Mediacom	State	\$ 15,279	Public Information Fund and General Fund	The cable franchise fees received by Allen County are used to fund the county Public Information Officer and Executive to the Commissioners positions, as well as public notices printed in the newspaper required by law, contractual services with the library to utilize their public access channel and staff to create news programs and meeting broadcasts relevant to Allen County residents, fees to utilize the library's	5%	10/24/01	Ordinance approved by the Commissioners
Frontier	State	\$ 142,606				Not available	Not available
Comcast	State	\$ 517,721				6/24/98	Ordinance approved by the Commissioners
Anderson, City of							
AT&T	State	\$ 193,115	Cable TV Franchise	No Answer	5%	9/13/01	Ordinance No. 37-02
Comcast	State	\$ 711,746					
Andrews, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 4,536	General	All general fund obligations	3%	10/22/93 9/24/93	Ordinance No. 1993-13 and Franchise Agreement
Angola, City of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	Local	\$ 47,110	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	Support the information technology department.	5%	2/18/03	Ordinance No. 1107-2003
Arcadia, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 6,257	General Fund	Governmental Expenditures	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Atlanta, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 3,689	No Answer	No Answer	3%	1/1/07	No Answer
Attica, City of							
Comcast	Local	\$ 23,487	General Fund	Maintenance on right of ways.	3%	5/27/81	Ordinance No. 756-1962
Auburn, Civil City of							
Mediacom, LLC	State	\$ 43,157	General Cable Television Receipts	The fees are used to supplement maintenance of the right-of-ways. Mowing, weed spraying, tree/shrub trimming. This	3% basic/expanded basic; 5%	4/29/04	Ordinance No. 2004-05
Auburn Essential Services	State	\$ 23,323					
Austin, City of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 31,322	General Fund	General Fund appropriations	5%	1/1/04	Ordinance No. 2004-01
Avilla, Town of No fees collected							
Avon, Town of							
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 34,570	General Fund	Governmental expense approved by the Town Council	2%	11/30/95;	Ordinance No. 95-5, 96-12
Brighthouse Networks	State	\$ 13,895				3/21/96	
Bartholomew County							
Indiana Bell Telephone	State	\$ 16,885	Telecomm Non-Reverting	Video arraignment project at the Bartholomew County Jail. Project overseen by IT department to purchase and install equipment. Video conferencing will expedite the administration of criminal justice between the courts and jail.	3%	1/1/82	Ordinance No. 1982-1
Comcast Financial	State	\$ 57,174				11/1/93	Amended Ordinance No. 1993-15
NewWave Communications	Local	\$ 846					

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Batesville, City of							
Enhanced Telecommunications	State	\$ 30,608	General Fund for Policy & Fire/EMS	Police - Fire/EMS Services budgets.	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Beech Grove, City of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 118,064	General Fund	Support government operations	5%	4/19/93	Ordinance No. 91.077
AT&T	State	\$ 58,927					
Berne, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/ Ohio, LLC	State	\$ 20,998	General Fund	To help fund General Fund expenses	5%	7/9/90 - Ordinance No. 379 7/8/02 - Ordinance No. 519	
Benton Ridge Telephone Company	Local	\$ 1,179					
Community Fiber Solutions	Local	\$ 389					
Bicknell, City of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 9,928	General Fund	Operating expenses	2%	No Answer	No Answer
Birdseye, Town of	No Fees Collected - via mail						
Bloomfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 25,696	General Fund	Salary for police officers	No Answer	No Answer	Ordinance
Bloomington, City of							
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 886	Gen/Cable TV Franchise	No Answer	3%	9/2/03	No Answer
Bloomington, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 650,370	Telecom Non-Reverting	60% of cable franchise fees shall be dedicated for audio/visual and information technology, public education, and government access-telecommunications	5%	6/19/96	Ordinance No. 96-12
Indiana Bell Tel. Co.	State	\$ 159,484					
Smithville Communications, Inc.	Local	\$ 848					
Bluffton, City of							
Craigville Telephone Co. Inc. d/b/a AdamsWells TV	State	\$ 21,143	General Fund	Public Safety, Dispatch, Police, and Fire	3%	4/16/73	Ordinance No. 494
Mediacom LLC	Local	\$ 22,678			5%	6/1/09	Agreement
Boone County							
Comcast	State	\$ 13,060	County General	The operation of County Government	3%	3/15/82	Ordinance No. 82-1
Indiana Bell Telephone	State	\$ 16,682					
Brighthouse	State	\$ 24,235					
Clear Channel	Local	\$ 4,311					
Smithville Communications	Local	\$ 191					
CMN-RUS, Inc.	Local	\$ 2,908					
Boonville, City of							
Time Warner	State	\$ 45,097	General Fund	To help fund the Police Department and General expense.	5%	10/13/04	Ordinance No. 2004-24
Wide Open West	State	\$ 20,321				12/19/05	Ordinance No. 2005-11
Boswell, Town of							
Full Choice Communications	Local	\$ 200	General Fund Cable TV Franchise	This goes into our General Fund - Funds are spent however Council approves	Flat Fee	No Answer	No Answer
Bourbon, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 25	No Answer	Not really a franchise fee - it is rent for building being partially located on our property.	\$25 flat fee	5/8/12	Amendment to Lease
Bremen, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 29,914	General Fund	Funding utilized towards General Operations in serving our community such as sidewalk replacement projects and other town property improvements.	5%	8/25/05	Approved by Town Council
Bristol, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 13,517	General Fund	Any General Fund expenditure.	3%	3/18/04	Franchise
Brookston, Town of							
Comcast Financial Corporation	State	\$ 7,209	General Fund	Spends this on a variety of expenses through the year, from General Fund	2%	1/13/75	Ordinance No. 75-1

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Brown County							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	\$ 2,732	County General	Probably went unknown that the money was there, it just rolled at the year end and still in County General Fund	2%	No Answer	No Answer
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 980					
Smithville Communications	Local	\$ 8					
Brownsburg, Town of							
AT&T	State	\$ 116,998	General Fund	Video Franchise, TV Franchise Agreement Fees, and Cell Tower Fees	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 120,233					
T-Mobile - Cell Tower	State	\$ 7,274					
Brownstown, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/ Ohio, LLC	State	\$ 21,699	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise Fees	Support local law enforcement and services provided by the Town of Brownstown	3%	9/14/81	Ordinance No. 2000-4
Bruceville, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications	Local	\$ 2,947	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	These funds were used to fund our General Fund budget	3%	7/14/98	Contract
Bryant, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 956	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Burket, Civil Town of							
Town of Burket	State	\$ 581	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Burlington, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 1,083	General Fund Revenue Name Cable TV Franchise	To aid in the maintaining of alleyways and curbs to ensure access to cable lines.	2%	4/2/85	Ordinance No. 85-1A
						4/16/01	Ordinance No. 2-2001 (Renewal & Extension)
Burns Harbor, Town of							
Comcast Cable Communications Group	State	\$ 20,257	General Fund	The Town of Burns Harbor uses franchise fees to assist in the payment of general service expenditures that pertain to the maintenance and policing of the public right-of-way property	5%	4/11/07	Town Ordinance No. 200-2007
Butler, City of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 2,688	General Fund	Local Government, Police Department	3%	No Answer	Ordinance
Cambridge City, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 32,298	Town of Cambridge City	Payroll, Firemen and Police fuel, Fire Station, Police vehicles, Cemetery, Parks repairs and maintenance	5%	Unknown	Unknown
Camden, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 953	General Fund	Maintain the right of ways the cable line runs through	2%	Sept. 1984	Local Agreement
Campbellsburg, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 3,546	General Fund	Operating costs of the Town	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Carbon, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 561	General Fund	Help to meet the Town's bills	3%	4/8/82	Ordinance
Carroll County							
Comcast	State	\$ 26,233	Cable Franchise	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
New Wave	State	\$ 4,012					
Carthage, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 4,387	Town of Carthage	These fees were deposited to our General account. The money was used to pay bills that occur on a monthly basis. It is so needed as we are a small town and every penny is stretched as far as we can make it go	5%	9/22/07	Resolution No. 6-2007
Cedar Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 122,621	General Fund #0101	Maintenance of easements (grass mowing, weed control), street light maintenance	5%	11/26/02	15-yr agmt amendment w/ Lake County Cable TV Consortium

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Chesterfield, Town of							
Comcast Cablevision	State	\$ 21,131	General Fund/Public Safety	All monies go toward our public safety budget to help pay officers salaries, train and keep our police department current with the most recent training, continuing ed, necessary equip., to ensure our residents are safe and our officers are equipped with vehicles, equip., and knowledge to keep them safe and give them the opportunity to be the best officers they can be!	5%	\$ 30,317	Ordinance No. 111.11
Indiana Bell Telephone Company	State	\$ 7,848					
Chesteron, Town of							
Comcast Cable Communications Group	State	\$ 163,981	General Fund	Uses the 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%	8/14/95	Ordinance No. 95-17
Cicero, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 34,412	General Fund	The revenue received from Comcast were deposited into the General Fund to assist in providing funding for the Town's general operations	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Clarksville, Civil Town of							
Indiana Bell (AT&T)	State	\$ 12,316	General - Cable Franchise Fee	N/A	3%	No Answer	No Answer
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 48,006					
Clay County							
Endeavor Communications	State	\$ 4,489	County General	County General Fund operating Cost	5%	No Answer	Unknown
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 6,308			1%		
Clayton, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 1,658	General Fund	No particular purpose. Just deposited in the General Fund	3%	6/23/99	Franchise Agreement
Clinton, City of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 12,619	General Fund	Spend on any legal expense for City	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Clinton County							
Comcast	State	\$ 24	County General	N/A	3%	No Answer	No Answer
Mulberry Coop. Telephone	State	\$ 7,793					
Cloverdale, Town of							
Clay County Rural Telephone (Endeavor)	State	No Answer	General/Cable TV Franchise	No Answer	3%	3/15/05	Ordinance No. 1995-5
Coatesville, Town of							
Endeavor Communications	State	\$ 1,659	General Fund	To reduce property taxes on citizens of the Town of Coatesville	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 451					
Columbia City, City of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 38,853	General Fund	Offset expenses by the City for budget purposes for operations of the City	5%	4/9/96	Ordinance No. 1996-4
Columbus, City of							
Indiana Bell Tel. Co.	State	\$ 154,152	Columbus Technology Service	For public parks and TV monitors for City Hall	5%	10/19/93	Ordinance No. 44, 1993
Comcast	State	\$ 246,969					
Smithville Digital, LLC	State	\$ 94					
Connersville, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 102,863	Cable/ Education Fund	All franchise fees collected are used for the operation of the Local	5%	\$ 35,597	Ordinance No. 3586
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$ 52,701					
Converse, Town of							
Oak Hill Cablevision	Local	\$ 2,125	General Fund	Franchise Fee Cable	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Corydon, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 45,004	General Fund	General Expenses	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Country Club Heights, Town of							
Indiana Bell Tel. Co.	State	\$ 600	No Answer	No Answer	5%	No Answer	No Answer

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Covington, City of							
NewWave Communications	Local	\$ 12,803	City of Covington Electric Fund	Pole Maintenance	4%	11/1/93	Ordinance No. 93-15
Crawfordsville, City of							
Comcast Cable Communications Inc.	State	\$ 36,217	City General Fund	Video fees supplement revenue for city of Crawfordsville General Fund - This fund pays public safety officers salaries and benefits and equipment.	3%	10/11/05	Ordinance
AT&T Video, Indiana Bell	State	\$ 32,661				12/2009	Letter of Agreement
Accelplus Video	State	\$ 13,519				5/11/04	Ordinance
Crown Point, City of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 221,617	General Fund	This revenue is very helpful with public safety and any legal use of	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Indiana Bell Telephone Company	State	\$ 110,841					
Culver, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 6,068	General Fund	The funds support efforts of the local fire department, emergency medical services and police department as well as the clerk's office.	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Cynthiana, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 4,389	General Fund	Funds were used for a portion of playground equipment in our park for a "Toddler" play area and mulch for the area along with a grant from a local organization	5%	8/28/01	Agreement with cable company
Dale, Town of	No fees collected - via email						
Daleville, Town of							
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 3,710	Misc. Revenue	General operating	5%	9/12/83	Ordinance No. 83-4
Danville, Town of							
Comcast Cable Vision	State	\$ 41,889	General Fund	General operating	3%	11/17/97	Ordinance No. 27-1997
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 21,547					
Darlington, Town of	No fees collected - via phone call						
Daviess County							
RTC Communications	State	\$ 8,143	County General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	10/1/07	State of Indiana
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 11,903				1/1/07	
Dearborn County							
Comcast	State	\$ 36,429	County General	General County Operations	3%	No Answer	Ordinance
Enhanced Telecommunications	State	\$ 20,411					
Cincinnati Bell	State	\$ 7,199					
Decatur, City of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 22,710	General Fund	General operating expenses	3%	5/20/14	Ordinance No. 2014-3
Benton Ridge Telephone Company	Local	\$ 52					
Delaware County							
Indiana Bell Tel. Co.	State	\$ 45,065	No Answer	No Answer	5%	No Answer	Statute
DeMotte, Town of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 21,056	General - Cable TV	The fees help the general budget	3%	4/21/97	Resolution No. 04211997-2
Dillsboro, Town of							
Comcast of Indiana/Kentucky/Utah	State	\$ 5,121	General Fund	General fund operating, police, fire protection.	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Dublin, Town of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 8,092	General Fund	Added to General Fund to help pay for Police, Fire, and Park Expenses	5%	11/14/95	Ordinance
Dubois County							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 9,888	County General	General operations of the County	3%	No Answer	No Answer
PSC	State	\$ 2,201				5/15/03	Ordinance
Dune Acres, Town of							
Comcast of Indiana	State	\$ 4,562	General - Cable Franchise	General Operations	3%	3/19/02	Resolution No. 2002-2

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Dunkirk, City of							
Comcast Cable Communications	State	\$ 17,849	General Fund/ Cable Franchise Fees	Daily operations within the City of Dunkirk.	5%	12/13/93	Ordinance No. 1993-09
Dyer, Town of							
AT&T Cable	State	\$ 98,438	General Fund	Public Safety	5%	7/14/92	Ordinance No. 92-19
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 163,557					
East Chicago, City of							
Indiana Bell Tel. Co.	State	\$ 42,844	General Fund Cable TV Franchise	The Cable Franchise fees were used to fund the City's General Fund and Public Safety Budget \$14,858,816 (2014)	5%	7/13/04	Ordinance No. 03-0025
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	\$ 172,755					
Eaton, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 8,079	General Fund	Maintenance of right-of-ways and easements	5%	3/14/84	Ordinance No. 3-84
Edinburgh, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 8,410	General and Electric Funds	The revenue from the franchise fees are used to offset tax dollars for the year	2%	12/26/79	Ordinance No. 1979-24
AT&T	State	\$ 880					
Edwardsport, Town of							
New Wave Communications	Local	\$ 1,446	Cable TV Franchise	Used for legal purposed intended	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Elizabeth, Town of No Fees Collected - via mail							
Elkhart, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 220,827	General Fund	2014 Budget	3%	1/15/97	Ordinance No. 4285
Elkhart County No fees collected - via email							
Ellettsville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 44,201	General Fund	Police, Fire, Planning and Administrative	3%	8/4/80	Ordinance No. 80-8-1
Smithville Communications	State	\$ 3,829			5%	7/12/10	Ordinance No. 10-11
Elwood, City of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 39,365	General Fund	Funds received are used to help cover the general fund budget	5%	1/7/85	Ordinance No. 1605
AT&T	State	\$ 13,630					
Etna Green, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 2,059	General Fund	Municipal Expenses	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Evansville, City of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 531,330	General Fund Finance	These funds are deposited in the City's General Fund and are used for operational purposes	5%	9/9/98	Ordinance No. G-98-35
Wide Open West	State	\$ 886,070			5%	8/26/98	Ordinance No. G-98-31
Fairland Civil Unit No fees collected - via phone call							
Fairmount, Town of							
Comcast Inc.	State	\$ 26,696	General Fund	The franchise fees are used for payroll for the police department and the fire department	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Fairview, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications	State	\$ 4,329	General Fund	No Answer	3%	No Answer	Unknown
Fayette County							
Comcast	State	\$ 26,999	County General Fund - Cable TV	Franchise fees were paid directly to Connersville City TV-3 local community	5%	7/21/97	Ordinance No. 97-12
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$ 3,765					
Ferdinand, Town of							
Perry-Spencer Communications	State	\$ 6,992	General Fund - Franchise Fees	Fees are used for the costs and expenses incurred by the Town to process and administer cable TV franchise fees and to maintain Town right-of-ways used by cable TV providers	3%	7/1/06	Ordinance No. 13-02
New Alliance Broadband (This company withdrew their video application and never refilled.)	State						

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Fishers, Town of							
Nine Star Connect	State	\$ 4,331	General Fund	100% spent on General Fund Operating Budget	5%	Unknown	Unknown
Central Indiana Communications	State	\$ 217			5%	Unknown	Unknown
Comcast	State	\$ 324,182			5%	10/4/95	Ordinance No. 082395
Inside Connect Cable	State	\$ 621			Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 323,484			3%	Unknown	Unknown
Bright House Networks	State	\$ 783			5%	Unknown	Unknown
Flora, Town of							
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 3,785	Cable Television Receipts (60%) and Electric Utility (40%)	Maintain the Street Lights (Cable TV Portion); Maintain Electric Utility Poles that the Cable Services use to provide their services to our residents	5%	5/7/01	Ordinance No. 2001-2
Fort Branch, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 20,886	General Fund	Fees are put into the general operating account which supports the police department	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Fort Wayne, City of							
Comcast Cablevision	State	\$ 2,030,009	General Fund and Cable Fund	General Fund deposits are used for current general operations of the City; Cable Fund deposits are used for local cable access providers and content producers	5%	11/14/95	Local Ordinance No. G-27-95
Frontier Communications	State	\$ 773,602				7/20/95	Master Agreement
Fountain City, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC	State	\$ 2,122	General Fund	General Town Business	1%	7/1/06	House Act 1279
Fountain County							
Comcast Financial	State	\$ 145	County General Fund	General Purposes	5%	Unknown	Unknown
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 1,184					
Fowler, Town of No Fees Collected - via mail							
Fowlertown, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,114	General Fund	Money being saved for a goal of replacing curbs and sidewalks on our main street/checking on estimates for replacing	Renewal & Extension	2/9/04	Ordinance No. 2-2004
Franklin, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC	State	\$ 161,369	General Fund Cable Franchise Revenue	For public safety expenses including officer salaries, safety equipment, police vehicle (replacements) and any other items deemed necessary for use by the Franklin Police Department and the Franklin Fire Department as directed by the Board of Public Works and Safety	3%	8/25/03	Council Ordinance No. 03-15
Frankton, Town of							
Swayzee Communications	State	\$ 1,593	General Fund	General Fund is used for operation of the Town, Police Department and Street Department	3%	11/10/80	Ordinance No. 347-80
Fremont, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 1,971	General Fund	To help fund the General Fund which funds Police, Court Street and Town	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
French Lick, Town of							
Smithville Telephone	State	\$ 5,125	General - Cable TV Franchise	General Purposes	3%	10/17/88	No Answer
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 6,175					
Fulton County							
Rochester Telephone Company	State	\$ 17,544	County General/ Franchise Fees	To help fund the County's communications office	3%	No Answer	No Answer
Comcast	State	\$ 2,728					
Garrett, City of							
MediaCom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 14,930	General Fund/Cable TV Franchise	Public safety purposes	3%	1/1/05	Franchise Agreement

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Geneva, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 8,621	General Fund	General Purposes	5%	2/7/06	Ordinance No. 2005-7
Georgetown, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 38,240	General Fund	The fees were used to support town government, police, etc.	3%	9/26/00	No Answer
Gibson County							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 5,940	General Fund	General Fund expenses	3%	1/1/85	Franchise Agreement
New Wave	State	\$ 471					
Grabill, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 1,085	General Fund	The funds support efforts of the local fire department and clerk's office	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Grant County							
No fees collected - via phone call							
Green County							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 12,043	General Fund	County General Fund expenses as appropriated and approved by the Greene County Council and DLGF.	3%	5/7/84	Ordinance No. 5-84
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 1,857					
Greencastle, City of							
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$ 31,298	General Fund	General operations of the City	5%	1/1/04	Contract
Comcast	State	\$ 48,964				11/3/97	
Greendale, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 20,913	General Fund	Operating costs (personnel, supplies & services)	3%	3/5/96	By Contract/ Agreement
Greenfield, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 131,773	Info Tech Franchise Fees	Used to fund our information technology department	5%	5/23/85	Ordinance No. 1985-10
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 61,886					
American Tower	State	\$ 9,893					
Greensboro, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 445	General Fund	Utilities	3%	8/1/88	Ordinance
Greenville, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 17,070	General Fund	Salaries for Marshal	No Answer	2/11/86	Ordinance No. 1989-7-04
Griffin, Town of							
Smithville Communications Inc.	State	\$ 592	General Fund	Was a receipt to General Fund that was non-appropriated	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Hagerstown, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 26,109	General Fund	Emergency Services, Administration and Operations	5%	10/4/04	Ordinance No. 7-2004
Hamilton County							
No fees collected - via email							
Hamilton, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 19,655	General Fund	Services, utilities, supplies, police supplies and equipment, building improvements and maintenance	3%	Unknown	No Answer
Hancock County							
AT&T/ Indiana Bell	State	\$ 20,713	General Fund	General Government Expenses within the County General Fund	3%	5/19/97	Ordinance No. 1997-5F
Brighthouse Networks	State	\$ 6,660					
Indiana Bell Telephone	State	\$ 20,297					
Comcast	State	\$ 73,826					
Central Indiana Communications	Local	\$ 19,672					
Ninestar	Local	\$ 42,086					
Hanover, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 20,196	General Fund	Personal Services; Supplies; Other Services and Charges	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Harmony, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 902	General Fund	Any upkeep of area surrounding lines around town	3%	2/8/01	Ordinance No. 1-2001
Harrison County							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 10,287	No Answer	No Answer	3%	11/16/81	Cable Television Franchise Resolution

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Hartford City, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 61,213	General Fund	Funds are deposited into the General Fund and contribute to various departments, including Police and Fire Departments. With the decline in property tax revenue, these fees help with public safety are reported to DLGF each year as a misc. revenue within the General Fund	5%	5/5/69	Ordinance No. 762
Hartsville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 3,900	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Hebron, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 26,694	General Fund	Any purpose so approved by the Town of Hebron from the General Fund	3%	4/27/82	Resolution No. 1982-7
Henry County							
Comcast	State	\$ 65,777	General Fund	Miscellaneous expenses	3%	No Answer	No Answer
Central Indiana Communications	Local	\$ 8,701					
NineStar	Local	\$ 4,812					
Cinergy Metronet	Local	\$ 19,469					
Highland, Town of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 240,306	Corporation	It is treated as general revenue. The basis for the charge is that use of a public way for private purposes, require a type of rent for the use. This is no different than fees for	5%	3/27/00	Ordinance No. 1136
Indiana Bell Telephone Company (AT&T)	State	\$ 153,099	General Fund - A Franchise Fee Revenue Account				
Hobart, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/ Michigan, Inc.	State	\$ 349,829	General (Corporate) Fund	General City services to residents including Police, Fire, Sanitation and other municipal services	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Homecroft, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,627	General Cable TV Franchise	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Huntertown, Town of							
Frontier Communications	State	\$ 13,215	General Cable TV	No Answer	5%	12/23/08	Standard Rate
Comcast of Fort Wayne Limited	State	\$ 25,539					
Huntingburg, City of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 49,897	General Fund	Police protection; Fire Department Services; Safety; General Administration; Property Tax Replacement	5%	12/6/06	State automatically terminated local agreements by operations of law on 12/6/06. Rate is same as negotiated by City.
Huntington, City of							
Metronet	State	\$ 37,264	General Fund Cable Television	General appropriated budget purposes	No Answer	1/1/66	Ordinance No. 348
Comcast	State	\$ 48,954					
Huntington County							
Citizens Telephone Corp.	Local	\$ 4,683	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	Used for general government expenses	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Comcast	State	\$ 26,727					
CMN-RUS	State	\$ 6,806					
Hymera, Town of							
Smithville Telephone	State	\$ 2,393	Cable T.V. Franchise	Entered in General Fund - operations use	N/A	N/A	No Answer
New Wave Cablevision	State						
Joink! Internet	State						
Indianapolis, Consolidated City of; Marion County							
AT&T	State	\$ 3,761,700	Consolidated County General	General Operating expenses	5%	1/1/96	1996 Cable Franchise Agreements
Bright House	State	\$ 1,689,914					
Comcast	State	\$ 4,736,083					
NineStar	State	\$ 1,288					

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Jackson County							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	\$ 29,204	County General Fund	County General Expenses	3%	11/4/03	Ordinance No. 2003-9
Cinergy Metronet Inc.	State	\$ 914					
Jamestown, Town of No fees collected - via phone call							
Jasonville, City of							
New Wave Cable Company	State	\$ 8,120	General Fund/Cable TV Franchise	General Fund Expenditures	5%	1981	Ordinance No. 1980-4/1981-4
Jasper, City of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 168,089	General Fund	Franchise fees are deposited into the General Fund of the City. It is used to pay the expenses of operating the City of	5%	6/7/03	Ordinance No. 2003-25
Perry Spencer Communications	State	\$ 344					
Jay County							
Benton Ridge Telephone Company	State	\$ 466	County General Cable TV Franchise	General Government	Unknown	No Answer	No Answer
Jeffersonville, City of							
Time Warner/Insight	State	\$ 273,502	No Answer	No Answer	5%	3/17/97	Resolution No. 97R-18
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 25,291					
Jennings County							
Comcast of Indiana and Kentucky	State	\$ 13,077	General Fund	No Answer	5%	July - September 2012	No Answer
Johnson County							
Comcast	State	\$ 347,356	General Fund	Help fund the County General Budget	5	7/8/2013	Ordinance No. 2013-09 (Amended 95-22)
AT&T (Indiana Bell)	State	\$ 155,530					
CMN-RUS	State	\$ 10,767					
Kendallville, City of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 50,459	General Fund/Special Revenue Fund for Cable Fees	General Fund for City Operations	5%	8/17/99	Resolution No. 793
Kennard, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 588	General Fund	Paying bills for town from General Fund	3%	Unknown	Unknown
Central Indiana Communications	Local	\$ 1,230					
Kentland, Town of							
Media Communications	State	\$ 8,702	Cable TV Franchise Fee	\$33,000 was used for a loan to Murphy's Food King at 2.5% interest for 10 years	5%	5/11/87	Ordinance No. 87-11-5
Kingman, Town of No Fees Collected - via mail							
Kingsford Heights, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 8,299	General Fund	Any allowable General Fund expenditure.	3%	6/27/84	Per Town Council approval
Knightsville, Town of							
New Wave	State	\$ 786	General Fund	Any upkeep of area surrounding lines around town	1%	No Answer	No Answer
Knox, City of							
Mediacom	Local	\$ 14,019	General Fund	The fees were used for the general operation of the departments in the City of Knox's general fund which include our police and fire departments and our financial and administrative offices	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Kosciusko County							
Comcast	State	\$ 64,175	County General/Cable TV Fees	The fees are receipted into the General Fund to help sustain the State approved General Fund budget	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Kouts, Town of							
Mediacom	Local	\$ 9,170	General Fund	Miscellaneous Daily Operations of Town Business	5%	6/20/05	Ordinance No. 2005-6

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
LaCrosse, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 380	General Fund	Since this is put into the General Fund, it is the same fund in which I turn around and pay the Town's Mediacom invoice for Internet service	3%	10/8/08	Per Council Approval
Lafayette, City of							
Comcast, Inc.	State	\$ 379,051	General Fund	To help defray the expenses of the General Fund which includes Police, Fire, Animal Control and Sanitation. Additionally, the City does not charge a collection fee for Sanitation pick up	3%	7/4/93	Board of Works Resolution
LaGrange, Town of							
Mediacom Communications	Local	\$ 6,230	General Fund	Operation expenses	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Lake Station, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/ Michigan, Inc.	State	\$ 118,439	General Fund/Cable TV Franchise Fee	General budget for 2014	5%	7/1/83	Ordinance No. 82-18
Lakeville, Civil Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 2,750	General Fund	Franchise fees are deposited into the General Account to add to expenses for water hydrant rental, street lights, expenses in the Town Hall and the Police Department expenses, etc.	3%	8/4/86	Ordinance No. 1986-3; Town of Lakeville Cable Television Franchise
Lanesville, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 28,473	General Fund/Cable Franchise Fees	Street lights; supplies; miscellaneous maintenance	5%	3/30/99	Negotiation and agreement
LaPaz, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 1,692	General/Cable TV Franchise	No Answer	3%	8/2/99	Ordinance No. 09-05
Lapel, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone	Local	\$ 1,761	General for Franchise Fee;	No Answer	3%	1/1/04	Contract for 15 years
Swayzee Tower Rent	Local	\$ 1,200					
LaPorte, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 261,670	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Lawrence County							
Comcast Financial Agency	State	\$ 12,869	County General Franchise Fees	County Government General Expenditures	5%	Unknown	Set by State
RTC Communications	Local	\$ 3,142			Unknown		Unknown
Smithville Communications	Local	\$ 110			Unknown		Unknown
Lawrenceburg, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 20,327	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	N
Lebanon, City of							
AT&T	State	\$ 20,381	General Fund	Miscellaneous expenses	5%	8/9/93	Ordinance No. 83-15
Comcast	State	\$ 80,622					
Metronet/CMN-RUS	Local	\$ 49,057					
Leesburg, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 2,994	General Fund	No Answer		9/14/81	MediaCom
Leo-Cedarville, Town of							
Mediacom Communications	State	\$ 5,576	General Fund/Cable TV Franchise	Fees received were used in support of General Fund appropriations	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Lewisville, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/ Ohio, LLC	State	\$ 1,620	General Fund/Cable TV Franchise	Fund the General Fund	3%	No Answer	No Answer
Ligonier, City of							
Mediacom LLC	State	\$ 1,251	General Fund	Revenue is used in the General Fund to help offset the decline in tax revenue due to tax caps	3%	8/9/99	Resolution No. 08-09-99
Ligtel Communications Inc. dba LigTV	State	\$ 6,655					
Lizton, Town of							
Smithville Cable	State	\$ 1,030	Wastewater Fund	Maintain WWTP; pay WWTP operators; pay WWTP monthly expenses	N/A	No Answer	No Answer
Brighthouse	State	\$ 379					

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Logansport, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 153,041	General Fund	General Fund	5%	12/22/03	Per Code
Long Beach, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 14,150	General Fund	General Fund expenditures	3%	3/8/82	Ordinance No. 8203
Loogootee, City of							
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 6,136	No Answer	No Answer	3%	9/1/11	No Answer
Lynn, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 8,563	No Answer	No Answer	5%	5/2/82	Ordinance No. 1982-2
Lyons, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,697	No Answer	No Answer	3%	10/12/99	Ordinance No. 1999-2
Madison, City of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 120,659	General Fund	General Budget	5%	1/1/05	Contract
Madison County							
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 31,415	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Comcast	State	\$ 89,937					
Brighthouse	State	\$ 8,506					
NineStar	State	\$ 3,806					
Marion, City of							
Brighthouse	State	\$ 142,105	General Fund	Legal intended purpose - Public Safety	3%	2/8/91	Ordinance No. 5-1991
Markle, Town of							
Swayzee Communications	Local	\$ 2,529	General Fund	Used for general operating purposes and/or for services provided to the community free of charge, such as garbage collection	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Markleville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,824	Cable Franchise Fund	None	3%	10/23/2001	Ordinance No. 2001-1
Ninestar Connect	Local	\$ 3,378					
Marshall, Town of No Fees Collected - via mail							
Martin County							
RTC Communications	State	\$ 3,802	General Fund	Used to supplement the General Fund in daily operations of the County which includes but not limited to supplies, salaries	3%	No Answer	No Answer
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 798					
McCordsville, Town of							
Ninestar Connect	State	\$ 5,686	General Fund	The same purposes as supported by the rules covering acceptable General Fund	3%	Various	Contract
Comcast	State	\$ 10,615					
Mecca, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 1,084	General Fund	The Franchise Fees were used to pay lawfully incurrent bills of the Town	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Medaryville, Town of							
Mediacom Cable	State	\$ 623	General Fund	It is added to the General Fund's operating cash to budget the Town	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Mentone, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 6,341	General Fund	Operating Costs	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Michigan City, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Michigan, Inc.	State	\$ 431,083	General Fund	Operating expenses	5%	8/12/05	Agreement between Comcast and Board of Public Works/Safety
Middlebury, Town of							
Comcast Cable Co.	State	\$ 21,946	General Fund	General expenses for operating and maintaining the Town's budget	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Middletown, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC	State	\$ 15,469	General Fund	General (Police, Fire Department, EMS, Dispatch)	5%	7/18/97	Franchise Agreement
Milford, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 1,500	General Fund	Miscellaneous items	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Milltown, Town of No fees collected - via phone call							

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Milton, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,955	General Fund	To supplement the General Fund	3%	1/1/07	Mutual Agreement
Mishawaka, City of							
Comcast of Indiana/ Michigan, LLC	State	\$ 224,492	General Fund	Miscellaneous revenue to the General Fund - all expenses paid out of the General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Indiana Bell Tel. Co.	State	\$ 74,706					
Mitchell, City of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 775	No Answer	No Answer			N/A Local Franchise
Monon, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 4,993	General Fund	T.V. Cable	2%	5/3/88	Resolution No. 05-03-1988
Monroe City, Town of							
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 2,563	General Fund	General operating	3%	4/6/11	Agreement with cable company
Monroeville, Town of							
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 151	General Fund	To fund General Fund for all its intents and purposes	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Montezuma, Town of							
New Wave Communications	Local	\$ 1,948	General Fund	Supplemental General Fund balance for various appropriations within the General Fund Budget	3%	1/2013	Contract
Montgomery County							
Metro Fibernet, LLC	State	\$ 843	County General	County General budget	2%	1/1/05	Resolution No. 3-2014
Monticello, City of							
Comcast of Indiana/ Kentucky/Utah	State	\$ 46,014	Fund 205 - Sidewalk and Curb	The City of Monticello uses the franchise fees for annual sidewalks and curb maintenance. Our street Commissioner provides a list of the sidewalks and curbs that need replaced annually to the City Council for their approval. This is a great program for the City of Monticello since it provides its residents new and repaired sidewalks/curbs due to the franchise fees we receive	5%	November 2006	State issued
Montpelier, City of No fees collected - via phone call							
Moore's Hill, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 2,342	General - Public Funds	General operating expenses for town such as police, motor vehicle, fire protection, and street maintenance	3%	11/6/00	Franchise Agreement
Morgan County							
Endeavor	State	\$ 23,237	General Fund	Revenue for funding the General Fund	All State Issued, as per Ms. Taber at IURC		
AT&T	State	\$ 100,063					
Comcast (Insight) & Comcast	State	\$ 62,016					
New Wave (formerly Charter)	State	\$ 11,192					
Morgantown, Town of							
New Wave Avenue Broadband Communications	State	\$ 1,471	General Fund	Miscellaneous items	5%	4/23/97	Contract
Morristown, Town of No fees collected - via email							
Mount Vernon, City of							
Wide Open West	State	\$ 22,940	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 43,176					
Muncie, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 338,668	No Answer	General Fund uses, right-of-way work, salaries, police, and fire services	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
AT&T	State	\$ 89,298					
Munster, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 260,701	Fund 247 Technology	Video franchise fees have been used in 2014 to fund all technology personnel, equipment, software, and maintenance of	5%	12/20/82	Ordinance No. 727
Indiana Bell Telephone	State	\$ 108,932					

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Nappanee, City of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 16,377	General Fund	On various general items	3%	12/12/14	Ordinance No. 1292
Nashville, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications	State	\$ 2,907	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	1.5%	9/8/84	Ordinance No. 1981-5
New Carlisle, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 12,220	General Fund	Uses of the general fund include all operation and maintenance of the Clerk's Office, Police Department, Town Council, Parks Department, Fire Department and Ambulance Service	4%	10/27/97	Ordinance No. 949
New Chicago, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 17,423	General Fund	The fees are used for miscellaneous Town expenses	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
New Harmony, Town of							
NewWave Communications	Local	\$ 2,596	General Fund	Police and Fire protection	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
New Haven, City of							
Comcast Cablevision	State	\$ 106,991	General Fund	This money will help fund our Emergency Services, Police, Fire, EMS and Dispatch	5%	6/24/97	Ordinance No. G-97-7
Frontier	State	\$ 47,858					
New Palestine, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 7,965	General Fund	Street and Police Department personnel and equipment	3%	10/19/83	Ordinance No. 101983 and 091797
Indiana Bell (AT&T)	State	\$ 7,472			5%	10/19/83	Ordinance No. 101983 and 091797
New Pekin, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 3,804	General Fund	Police equipment; Public Park security/updates; maintenance projects and updates where needed	5%	10/19/99	Resolution No. 1999-06
Newton County							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 16,095	Cable TV	Nothing was disbursed in 2014	5%	11/5/85	Cable TV Ordinance
New Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 20,208	General Fund	Used to fund operating expenses for local government	3%	10/18/88	Ordinance No. 713
Metronet	State	\$ 12,143			5%	1/1/13	Rate Established by Metronet
Noble County No fees collected - via phone call							
Noblesville, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 137,084	General Fund	Daily operating	3%	11/11/93	Ordinance
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 105,391					
North Judson, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 11,168	No Answer	Maintain alleyways to ensure access by Mediacom Service vehicles and other maintenance	3%	6/3/96	Contract
North Liberty, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 6,435	General Fund	Franchise fees are added to the other revenues of the Town of North Liberty General Fund to pay Police expenses, Fire protection (hydrant rental) street lights, Town Hall expenses, etc.	3%	7/30/81	Ordinance No. 1981-5 (North Liberty Cable Television Franchise)
North Manchester, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 2,355	Sidewalk	The Town of North Manchester uses franchise fees to offset the cost of replacing	3%	10/1/03	Through a Franchise
MetroNet, Inc.	State	\$ 7,054	Maintenance and				
North Webster, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 7,732	General Fund	General expenses	3%	12/22/81	Ordinance No. 81-04

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Odon, Town of							
New Wave Communications	Local	\$ 3,218	General Fund	None were spent	3%	No Answer	Per Ordinance
Wi-Span	Local	\$ 16					
Ogden Dunes, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 25,594	General Fund	General Fund is the primary fund used for the operations of the Town	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Ohio County							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,043	General Fund	No Answer	3%	No Answer	No Answer
Oolitic, Town of							
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 702	General Fund	Various expenses from the General Fund - nothing specific	3%	12/6/06	
Comcast	State	\$ 9,425					
Orestes, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,811	General Fund	Normal Governmental Expenditures (e.g. Payment of utilities, office supplies, charges for services and any other necessary governmental related expenditures)	5%	11/10/87	Ordinance No. 1479
Orleans, Town of							
NewWave Communications	Local	\$ 329	General Fund	Improvements to our Communications system	N/A	No Answer	No Answer
Osceola, Town of							
Comcast of Indiana/Michigan, LLC	State	\$ 10,403	General Fund/Cable TV Franchise Fees	The franchise fees are appropriated into the budget each year to pay for telephone, internet and miscellaneous communication expenditures	3%	11/5/01	Per agreement signed by Council
Osgood, Town of							
Comcast of Indiana/Kentucky/Utah	State	\$ 3,851	General - Cable TV Franchise	Repair/Maintenance	3%	1/25/02	Resolution
Ossian, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 11,159	General Fund	Day to day operations	3%	6/1/81	Contract with cable company and Ordinance #81-2
Otterbein, Town of							
No fees collected - via phone call							
Owensville, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 8,615	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Paoli, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications (NewWave)	State	\$ 582	General Fund/Cable TV Franchise	These fees are deposited into our General Fund to be used the following year to help fund the General Budget for Police, Volunteer Department and Town needs	\$1.00 per subscriber or 1%	9/4/96	Contract w/ Grantee passed in minutes
Paragon, Town of							
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 382	General Fund	Supplies/Materials	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Parke County							
Endeavor Communications	State	\$ 2,585	General Fund	General Fund Revenue	5%	No Answer	State Certificate
Comcast	State	\$ 452			5%		
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 617			3%		
Perrysville, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 908	General Fund	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Cooke Wireless	Local	\$ 300					
Peru, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 205,728	General and Cable TV Funds	Franchise fees received were utilized by the local high school for audio visual equipment and updating needed equipment	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Petersburg, City of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 3,317	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Pittsboro, Town of							
Bright House Networks	State	\$ 9,939	General/Cable TV Franchise	Funds the budget	3%	1/9/92	Franchise Agreement
Plainfield, Town of							
Indiana Bell Telephone	State	\$ 177,934	Cable TV Franchise; General Fund	Maintenance and improvements of right-of-ways	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Comcast	State	\$ 69,109					
Bright House Networks	State	\$ 9,447					
Plymouth, City of							
Comcast of Indiana/Michigan, LLC	State	\$ 30,083	General Fund	Fund the general fund departments: police, fire, etc.	3%	No Answer	No Answer
Poneto, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 211	General Fund	Street Lighting	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Porter, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 74,267	General Fund	No Answer	5%	9/26/95	Ordinance No. 95-13
Portland, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio	State	\$ 50,418	General Fund	There is no specific designation in the ordinance. The franchise fee helps offset the tax levy for the citizens of Portland	5%	5/3/04	Ordinance No. 2004-7
Benton Ridge Telephone Company	State	\$ 300					
Posey County							
New Way Communication	State	\$ 596	County General Fund	General County expenses	5%	11/7/05	Ordinance No. 1107052
Poseyville, Town of							
Time Warner	State	\$ 5,402	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 Poseyville.	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Prince's Lakes, Town of							
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 2,032	General Fund	These funds help to supplement our General Fund. We are a very small town with limited resources and these funds would be greatly missed if not received.	3%	10/15/84	Ordinance No. 144
Princeton, City of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 85,944	General Fund/Cable TV Receipts	Fees are used to support our General Fund to provide services for our citizens	5%	4/23/15	Ordinance No. 1986-15
Pulaski County							
No fees collected - via phone call							
Putnam County							
Comcast	State	\$ 4,142	County General	General Government activities	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Endeavor Communications	State	\$ 49,114					
CMR-RUS Inc.	State	\$ 7,665					
Randolph County							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 1,686	General Fund/Cable TV Receipts	General income	5%	11/25/91	Ordinance No. 91-18
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 1,602			3%	3/21/05	Ordinance No. 2005-7
Redkey, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio	State	\$ 9,636	General Fund/Cable TV Franchise Fees	Daily operations within the Town of Redkey	5%	11/30/91	Ordinance No. 1991-7
Remington, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 5,843	General Fund	General Fund expenditures are used for office supplies, repair and maintenance supplies and service on equipment, insurance, fuel for vehicles, removal of trash, utility payments (gas, water, electric) improvements to buildings	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Reynolds, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,729	General/Water	Water - to help pay expenses throughout the year	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Richmond, City of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 448,669	General Fund	40% passed through to WCTV Local Access Television; 60% received to General Fund to support maintenance of right-of-ways that are used by Cable Co.	5%	11/20/91	Board of Works Approved Agreements
Riley, Town of No fees collected - via phone call							
Ripley County							
ETC	State	\$ 27,670	911	Fund 911 services	3%	Unknown	Unknown
Comcast	State	\$ 176					
Rising Sun, City of							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	\$ 8,641	General Fund	General Government	3%	2/3/94	Ordinance No. 1994-1
River Forest, Town of							
Indiana Bell Telephone	State	\$ 223	General Fund	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Roachdale, Town of No fees collected - via phone call							
Rockport, City of							
Time Warner Cable TV	State	\$ 11,855	General Fund	This money is included in our revenue that we submit to the DLGF each year to establish our budget	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Rockville, Town of							
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 6,843	General Fund	The funds were deposited into the General Fund and are used for various purposes	N/A	No Answer	No Answer
Rome City, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 8,705	General Fund	Telephone charges, computer charges, repairs to buildings and lines, new updates, contractual fees, legal fees, Town projects	3%	August 2006	Franchise Agreement
Rossville, Town of							
Comcast Cable Communications	State	\$ 4,481	General Fund	The funds were used to provide revenue for the 2014 General Fund to cover shortfalls in budget due to continued cuts from State revenue and property taxes	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Rush County No fees collected - via email							
Rushville, City of							
Comcast of Indiana/Kentucky/Utah	State	\$ 29,654	General Fund/Cable Franchise Fee	The funds are used towards daily expenses incurred in the General Fund (i.e., salaries, insurance, equipment, supplies)	3%	5/25/05	Per agreement
Saint Joe, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 751	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Salem, City of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 21,574	General Fund	Operation of City Services (Fire, Police & other serves)	3%	5/5/80	Ordinance No. 392
Saltville, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 161	General Fund	Operative costs	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Sandborn, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 1,150	General Fund	General miscellaneous purchases	N/A	No Answer	No Answer
Santa Claus, Town of							
PSC (Perry Spencer Communications)	State	\$ 7,020	General Fund/Cable TV Franchise	The income from the franchise fees is deposited into the Town of Santa Claus general bank account to help with appropriation accounts not supported by tax dollars.	3%	12/20/04	Franchise Agreement
Schneider, Town of							
Mediacom Communications	State	\$ 1,370	General Fund	Governmental Activities	3%	2009	Ordinance No. 1989

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Scottsburg, City of							
Time Warner	State	\$ 50,239	General Fund	City Operations	No Answer	12/15/03	Ordinance No. 2003-27
Sellersburg, Town of							
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 8,323	Cable and Video Distribution	General Fund Expenditures	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Time Warner	State	\$ 21,392					
Selma, Town of							
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 1,132	General Fund	To help offset the cost of the Police Department	5%	1998	Ordinance
Seymour, City of							
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$ 63,890	General Fund	To help pay General Fund costs throughout the year	3%	Semi-Annually	Contract 1990
Comcast, Inc.	State	\$ 34,368					
Shamrock Lakes, Town of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC	State	\$ 1,655	No Answer	No Answer	5%	4/13/04	Contract
Shelburn, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 3,652	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 Shelburn	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Shelbyville, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 97,231	General Fund	The majority of the City's Budget is appropriated from the General Fund. This	5%	7/1/06	I.C. 8-1-34-24
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 34,452					
Sheridan, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone Co.	State	\$ 3,137	Cable TV Franchise	No specific purpose other than miscellaneous expenses	3%	7/9/80	Ordinance No. 1980-1
Shipshewana, Town of							
No fees collected - via email							
Silver Lake, Town of							
Comcast Communications	State	\$ 2,809	General Fund	Any expenditure deemed necessary	5%	10/4/98	Ordinance No. 98-10-04
South Bend, City of							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	\$ 717,156	General Fund General Ledger Accounts	Franchise fees are spent for General Fund expenditures such as general government, code enforcement and public safety. In addition, \$43,000 was spent on local public	5%	10/19/98	Local Agreement
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Inc. (AT&T)	State	\$ 238,309				1/1/09	State Franchise Law
Southport, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 17,936	General Fund	Professional services with regard to planning and project engineering	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Indiana Bell	State	\$ 9,079					
South Whitley, Town of							
No fees collected							
Speedway, Town of							
Indiana Bell (AT&T)	State	\$ 80,292	General Fund/Cable TV	Speedway Cable Network - Operations, Equipment, etc.	5%	7/1/94	Ordinance No. 834
Comcast	State	\$ 110,099					
Spencer County							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 3,469	County General Fund	No Answer	3%	1/18/05	Ordinance No. 2005-01
PSC (Perry Spencer Communications)	State	\$ 3,458					
Spiceland, Town of							
Comcast Communications	State	\$ 2,965	General Fund	General Maintenance of the Town	3%	8/8/83	Ordinance
Spring Hill, Town of							
No fees collected - via phone call							
Starke County							
Mediacom	State	\$ 10,669	County General Fund	Supporting revenue to assist the County's tax levy to fund the County General 2014 Budget	3%	4/19/99	Ordinance No. 1999-01-01
Stilesville, Town of							
New Wave Communications	Local	\$ 354	General Fund	Used for the general output of monthly invoices given at the time it was received	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Stinesville, Town of							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	\$ 720	General Fund	To help pay the basic needs and expenses to run a Town	3%	10/30/07	No Answer
St. Leon, Town of							
Enhanced Telecommunications	State	\$ 935	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Straughn, Town of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 810	General Fund	Any expense payable from this fund approved by the State Board of Account	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Sulphur Springs, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 792	General Fund	Miscellaneous	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Ninestar Connect	Local	\$ 667					
Sweetser, Town of							
Oak Hill Cablevision	State	\$ 2,034	General Fund/Cable Franchise Fees	Town operational expenses paid from the General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Switz City, Town of							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	\$ 797	No Answer	No Answer	3.5%	11/1/01	Resolution No. 2001-03
Syracuse, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 13,035	General Fund	General Government, Law Enforcement	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Tell City, City of							
Comcast Cable Communications, Inc.	State	\$ 43,679	General Fund	Cable Franchise Fee supports Board of Public Works & Safety efforts in maintenance of street & alley, road materials, fuel, insurance equipment and continuing education/training of police,	5%	7/7/85	Ordinance No. 617
Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc. d/b/a PSC	State	\$ 3,272			5%	1/1/14	Ordinance No. 617
Terre Haute, City of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 376,076	General Fund	Operating Cost - General Fund	5%	2/13/06	Special Ordinance No. 72, 1983
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 9,582					
Thorntown, Town of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 842	General Fund	To support the Town budget and used for Town bills	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Tipton, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 46,082	General Fund	Funds are receipted into the general operating fund	5%	8/12/02	Addendum to franchise agreement of 1987
Topeka, Town of							
No fees collected - via phone call							
Ulen, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 1,304	General Fund	Not specifically allocated	5%	10/29/02	Ordinance No. 2002-1
Union City, City of							
Time Warner	State	\$ 18,144	General Fund	We donate a portion of our receipt to our local school corporation cable television station which has been in existence since 1972. This money is used for necessary video equipment. The station televises our Council meetings as well as other public meetings. The remainder of the fees are used for general expenses, as needed	3%	9/11/00	Resolution 00-R-4
Uniondale, Town of							
Mediacom	Local	\$ 404	General Fund	General Budget	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Upland, Town of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 16,466	General Fund	Operating Purposes	5%	1/1/90	Contract
Utica, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 4,342	General Fund	General Fund purposes	3%	3/11/08	2008-01
Valparaiso, City of							
Comcast Cable Communications Group	State	\$ 417,717	General Fund	Various General Fund Expenditures	5%	No Answer	No Answer
Vanderburgh County							
Time Warner	State	\$ 436,105	General Fund	Helps support budget for General Fund	5%	1/1/98	Ordinance
New Wave	State	\$ 153				11/13/07	Resolution
Wide Open West (WOW)	State	\$ 276,163				9/26/06	Agreement

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Veedersburg, Town of							
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 2,695	General Fund	General Operations of Town	2%	9/17/96	Ordinance No. 15-96
Vevay, Town of							
Town of Vevay	Local	\$ 8,178	General Fund	Annual Budget	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Vincennes, City of							
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$ 59,009	General Fund	All fees were placed in the General Fund. The General Fund is used for the operations of the city	3%	9/13/99	Ordinance No. 22-99
NewWave Communications	State	\$ 50,178					
Wabash County							
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$ 582	Wabash County Treasurer	No Answer	5%	No Answer	No Answer
Wakarusa, Town of							
Comcast of Indiana/Michigan, LLC	State	\$ 7,053	General Fund	Added to cash operating	3%	5/5/97	Franchise Agreement/Contract
Walkerton, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$ 1,602	Electric	Needed supplies for maintenance of utility poles. Wages benefits and any necessary items for repairs	3%	8/8/96	Signed Agreement between town and Mediacom
Wanatah, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 1,089	General Fund/Cable Franchising Fee	All fees are deposited into the general fund and used for accounts payable	3%	8/8/96	By Council approval
Warren County No fees collected - via email							
Warrick County							
Sigecom LLC (WideOpenWest)	State	\$ 130,643	General Fund	The fees go into the General Fund cash balance and are not used for any specific purpose. The offices and departments funded by the General Fund may ask for additional appropriations from the cash balance	3%	4/14/10	State Franchise Authority
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 50,245			5%	1993	
Perry-Spencer Rural Tel. Cooperative (PSC)	State	\$ 204			3%	1/1/08	
Warsaw, City of							
Comcast	State	\$ 53,865	General Fund	Maintenance and improvements of sidewalks and curbing	3%	12/17/99 and June of 2006	Ordinance No. 99-12-2 & State Agreement
Mediacom	State	Have been waiting to receive Franchise Fees from Mediacom since June 2013					2/1/13
Washington County							
Time Warner	State	\$ 6,429	County General Fund Cable Franchise	County General	5%	6/21/99	Ordinance
Waterloo, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 7,042	General Fund	Funds were used for the General Fund budget to help with police and fire expenditures	3%	12/31/05	Cable Television Franchise Agreement
Wayne County							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 21,773	County General	To help fund local public access TV Station WCTV (\$18,000) and balance in general fund to support maintenance of infrastructure used by cable company	4%	3/1/04	Negotiated as part of Revenue until 2017
West Baden Springs, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications (NewWave)	Local	\$ 2,211	No Answer	Fiber Optic	3%	10/4/79	Ordinance Nos. 79-2 & 93-12

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Wells County							
Mediacom	State	\$ 1,927	Cable Fees	General County Business	3%	11/29/93	Ordinance No. 1993-10
Comcast	State	\$ 3,360					
Craigville Telephone	State	\$ 3,550					
West College Corner, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 4,264	General Fund	Any needed expense for the Town: We need this income!!!	3%	12/9/95	Ordinance No. 1996-03
West Lafayette, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/ Ohio, LLC	State	\$ 152,873	General Fund	City operations including services for maintenance of rights of ways (Engineering), City administration, and public safety (Police	3%	2/5/96	State Franchise
CMN-RUS, Inc.	State	\$ 32,057			3%	1/1/12	State Franchise
West Terre Haute, Town of							
Time Warner Cable	State	\$ 10,748	Cable TV Franchise Fee	Town expenses	5%	N/A	Agreement between the Town of West Terre Haute and Time Warner Cable
Westville, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corp.	State	\$ 1,614	General Fund	To help fund General Fund operations (Police Department, Fire Department Contract, Salaries, General Operations)	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Wheatfield, Town of							
Town of Wheatfield	State	\$ 516	General Fund	The General Fund is used to pay salaries of police officers and employees, supplies, computer services, insurance services, utilities, legal fees, etc.	3%	7/18/85	Ordinance No. 2-85
Wheatland, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications	Local	\$ 1,061	General Fund	General expenses for the Town.	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
White County							
Comcast	State	\$ 34,001	General; Misc. Licenses, Permits & Franchise	General Fund Expenditures	5%	8/15/98	Ordinance No. COM-3-1988
Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 21,065	General Fund	General expenses to run Local Government	3%	1981	Ordinance No. 81-1 HEA 1279
Metronet	State	\$ 11,050			5%	2006	
Whitestown, Town of							
BrightHouse Networks	State	\$ 15,000	General - Franchise Fees Revenue Account	Roads: Maintaining the right of ways	5%	7/1/06	Statute
Whiting, City of							
Comcast Financial Agency Corp.	State	\$ 43,045	General Fund	General operating expenses for the Civil City	5%	4/4/00	Ordinance No. CC-2000-1592
Wilkinson, Town of							
Cable Central Indiana	State	\$ 1,380	No Answer	Put in the General Fund	3%	No Answer	No Answer
Comcast	State	\$ 700					
Williams Creek, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 7,642	General Fund	Law Enforcement, streets	5%	Unknown	Unknown
Winamac, Town of							
No fees collected							
Winchester, City of							
Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/ Ohio, LLC	State	\$ 39,344	General Fund	Technology	5%	3/20/00	Ordinance No. 2000-2
Winfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 36,981	General Fund	The Town of Winfield utilizes video franchise fees to repair and maintain the	5%	6/15/04	Contract
AT&T (Indiana Bell)	State	\$ 13,685					
Winona Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 11,378	General Fund	Any expenditure deemed necessary	3%	5/13/86	Ordinance No. 86-5-1

APPENDIX P (continued)

2014 Video Franchise Fee Report

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	% Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Winslow, Town of							
New Wave Communications	State	\$ 3,439	General Fund	Salaries, repairs, supplies	3%	9/24/14	Resolution
Wolcott, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 2,686	General Fund	Salaries, employee benefits, municipal and street operating expenses, etc. The franchise fees are deposited in the Town's General Fund, which are monies to operate the municipality	2%	8/1/95	Ordinance No. 95-2
Woodburn, City of							
Comcast Cable	State	\$ 5,636	No Answer	General Fund	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Woodlawn Heights, Town of							
Indiana Bell Telephone	State	\$ 341	General Fund	General Expenses	Paid and Decided by Indiana Bell		
Yorktown, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$ 59,888	No Answer	The purpose of these funds are to offset the cost of funding the Yorktown Police	3%	1997	Ordinance
Indiana Bell/AT&T	State	\$ 8,323			5%	1997	Ordinance
Zionsville, Town of							
Brighthouse Networks	State	\$ 38,729	General Fund	Any legal purpose. (General Fund cash reserves)	3%	4/5/82	Ordinance No. 82-03
AT&T (Indiana Bell)	State	\$ 29,304					
Inside Connect Cable	State	\$ 474					
TOTAL FEES COLLECTED		\$ 34,305,513					



Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission

101 W. Washington Street
Suite 1500 East
Indianapolis, IN 46204
www.irc.in.gov