



ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2026



WELCOME LETTER

Dear Governor Braun & Members of the Indiana General Assembly,

We are proud to present the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2026. Inside, you'll find an overview of the Commission's continued commitment to ensure that regulated Indiana utilities provide safe and reliable service at just and reasonable rates. This work is made possible by the steadfast commitment of our staff and the collaboration of stakeholders across the state.

Over the past year, the Commission adjudicated 331 cases, covering rate requests, infrastructure improvement charges, environmental compliance requests, and more. Our Pipeline Safety Division completed 1,304 inspection days to help safeguard the state's intrastate pipeline system, while civil penalties collected from Indiana 811 violations allowed us to invest more than \$2 million through the UPPA fund in awareness, education, training, and incentive programs aimed at reducing underground facility damages.

Through our Consumer Affairs Division, we served as a critical resource for utility customers, addressing more than 4,400 complaints and inquiries, the highest number the team has addressed in the last decade. These efforts led to nearly \$320,000 in refunds being issued to customers through our dispute resolution services.

In addition to our regulatory and consumer-focused work, the Commission remained actively engaged with stakeholders across the utility industry and ratepayers across the state. This year, we hosted a ten-city listening tour on customer affordability, summer and winter reliability forums, and cybersecurity meetings with utilities, and facilitated stakeholder roundtables on key policy developments.

These collaborations help to ensure the Commission is well-positioned to make prudent decisions in an evolving landscape amid growing challenges like rising utility costs, increased load growth due to hyperscale data centers, aging infrastructure, and electric generation retirements. As the industry continues to adapt, the Commission and its staff remain committed to serving as a resource for Hoosiers, policymakers, and stakeholders and to upholding the important mission entrusted to us.

Thank you for your leadership and shared commitment to serving Hoosiers.

Sincerely,



Anthony Swinger
Chairman



Joshua Bain
Commissioner



Bob Deig
Commissioner



Joby Jerrells
Commissioner



David Ziegner
Commissioner



06

ABOUT THE COMMISSION

Our Mission
Freedom & Opportunity Agenda
Regulatory Responsibility
Commissioners
Executive Team
Commission Overview

26

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

60

ENERGY DIVISION – NATURAL GAS

Regulatory Oversight
Investor-Owned Utilities
Municipally-Owned Utilities
Supply and Demand
Current Natural Gas Rates

TABLE *of* CONTENTS &

14

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS &
HIGHLIGHTS**

30

ENERGY DIVISION – ELECTRICITY

Regulatory Oversight
Investor-Owned Utilities
Municipally-Owned Utilities
Rural Electric Membership Cooperatives
Regional Transmission Organizations
Current Electricity Rates
Generation Resources Map
Indiana's Generation Fuel Mix
Coal Plant Retirements
Renewable Energy
Distributed Energy Resources
Impact of Federal Environmental Regulations
Indiana's Electricity Outlook
Looking Forward - Generation
HEA 1520 Report

70

WATER AND WASTEWATER DIVISION

Regulatory Oversight
Service Areas
Acquisition, Consolidation, Regionalization
Current Water & Wastewater Rates
Infrastructure
Water Supply
Water Efficiency
Infiltration & Inflow

88

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

- Regulatory Oversight
- Communication Service Providers
- Designation of Eligible Telecommunications Carriers
- Rural Digital Opportunity Fund
- BEAD Program
- Numbering
- Pole Attachments
- Video Franchise Fee Report

110

UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT

- Permitted Use of UPPA Funds

APPENDICES

106

PIPELINE SAFETY DIVISION

- Regulatory Oversight
- Pipeline Safety Program
- Indiana 811 Law

114

APPENDICES

- A: Commission's Budget and 2026-2027 Public Utility Fee Calculation
- B: Consumer Affairs Division Complaints/Inquiries by County
- C: Revenues for Jurisdictional Electric Utilities
- D: Jurisdiction Over Municipal Electric Utilities
- E: Residential Electric Bill Survey
- F: Residential Electric Bill Survey Year-to-Year Comparison
- G: Residential Electric Bill 10-Year Comparison
- H: Yearly Residential Electric Bill 10-Year Comparison Chart
- I: Revenues for Jurisdictional Natural Gas Utilities
- J: Jurisdiction Over Natural Gas Utilities
- K: Residential Natural Gas Bill Survey
- L: Residential Natural Gas Bill 5-Year Comparison
- M: Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities
- N: Revenues for Jurisdictional Wastewater Utilities
- O: Residential Water Bill Survey
- P: Residential Wastewater Bill Survey
- Q: Video Franchise Fee Report



ABOUT THE COMMISSION

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

You can view the Commission's annual budget and the public utility fee calculation in [Appendix A](#).

OUR MISSION

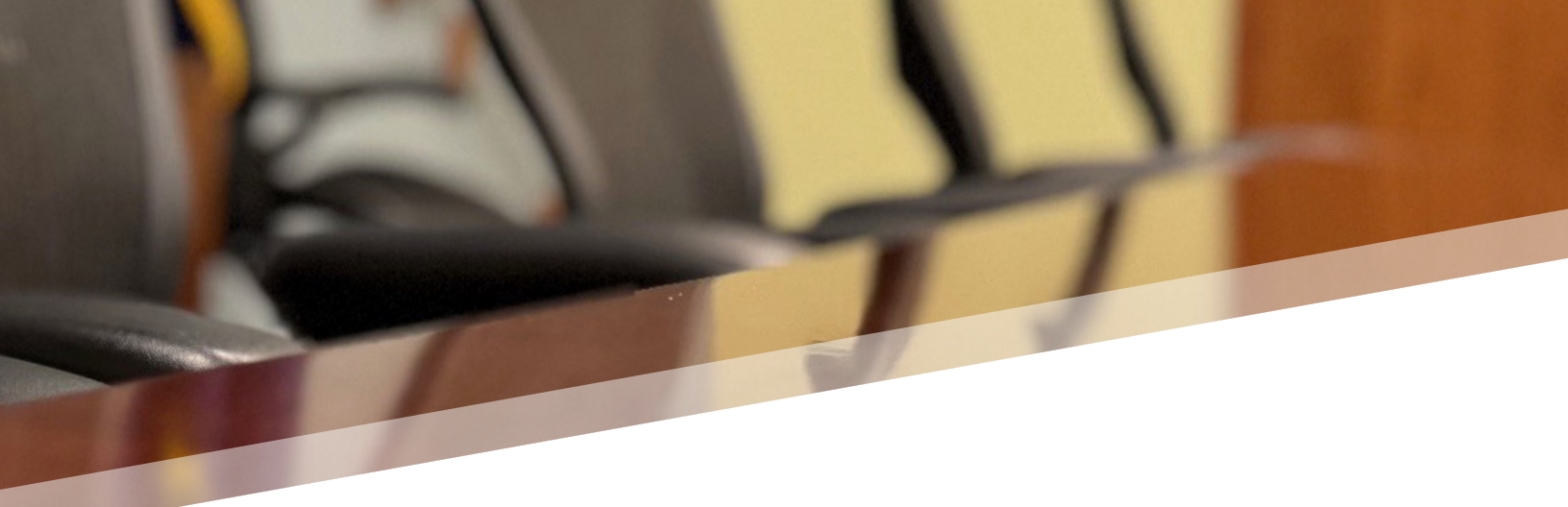
The Commission is an administrative agency that hears evidence in cases filed before it and makes decisions based on the evidence presented in those cases. The Commission is required by state statute to be impartial and make decisions in the public interest to ensure regulated utilities provide safe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

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

FREEDOM & OPPORTUNITY AGENDA

In January, Governor Mike Braun announced his 2026 Freedom and Opportunity agenda, which focuses on kitchen table issues and making life more affordable for Hoosiers, and included the following four priorities: Affordability, Jobs & Wages, Education, and Public Safety. The Commission, with its mission and statutory framework as guideposts, adopted objectives for Fiscal Year 2027 that align with the Governor's priorities.

- » Identify operational and budget efficiencies while maintaining strong regulatory oversight of jurisdictional utilities.
- » Evaluate ways to strengthen the agency's data analytics capacity to support more informed, timely, and transparent decision-making and improve customer service.
- » Continue to share Indiana's perspective and input on how federal and regional decision-making impacts utility rates and our state overall.
- » Work collaboratively with the Energy and Natural Resources agencies to deploy innovative solutions to provide greater value to Hoosier taxpayers.



REGULATORY RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

Providing utility services to homes and businesses requires large capital investments, and, to avoid the high costs of unnecessary duplication of infrastructure, utilities in Indiana have generally been granted specific retail service territories, pursuant to state law. In exchange for the utilities receiving exclusive service territories, they are obligated to serve the public safely and reliably without discrimination.

To prevent this structure from overcharging customers, the state – through the Commission – regulates rates in a manner that balances customer rates with the need to provide sufficient funding for utilities, so they are able to provide safe and reliable service to their customers at just and reasonable rates. Included in the rates of an investor-owned utility (IOU) is the opportunity (but not a guarantee) for a reasonable return on that utility's private investment.

The obligation of the utilities to provide safe and reliable service to customers in exchange for regulated rates is often described as the regulatory compact.

It is these regulatory structures that ensure the responsibility for resource adequacy is assigned to the utilities and they are held accountable by the Commission, particularly in times of transition. The need for utility infrastructure investments, during this period of transition and shifting economic dynamics, is impacting utilities and their rates. These impacts upon the electric, natural gas, and water/wastewater industries must be managed. The drivers of these changes are happening at both the micro and macro levels.

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

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

MEET THE COMMISSIONERS



ANTHONY SWINGER was appointed to the Commission on Jan. 12, 2026, and named Chairman on June 22, 2026, by Governor Mike Braun.

Prior to his appointment, Chairman Swinger spent 25 years with the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC). From 2022 until early 2026, he served as the OUCC's Executive Director of Technical Operations, overseeing the agency's electric, external affairs, natural gas, and water/wastewater divisions. Chairman Swinger is a member of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners where he serves on the Committee on Consumers and the Public Interest, and on the Committee on Gas.

Chairman Swinger holds bachelor's and master's degrees, respectively, from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and the University of Illinois at Springfield. He and his family reside in Indianapolis.



JOSHUA BAIN was appointed to the Commission on Aug. 6, 2026, by Governor Mike Braun. Prior to his appointment to the Commission, Bain served as Executive Director of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, where he worked on legislative and governmental affairs involving environmental policy and state government.

Before joining IDEM, Bain worked for an energy-focused nonprofit organization that helped local governments and communities navigate major energy generation projects and better understand the opportunities and challenges associated with Indiana's evolving energy landscape. Bain previously served for six years as a member of the Indianapolis City-County Council, representing the Southwest Side of Indianapolis and Marion County. During his tenure, he worked on issues involving infrastructure, economic development, and Public Safety, while advocating for the residents and communities of southwest Marion County.

Commissioner Bain earned his degree in Public Affairs from the Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs at IUPUI. Bain and his family reside in Camby, and are active members of Calvary Tabernacle in Indianapolis.



BOB DEIG was appointed to the Commission on Jan. 12, 2026, by Governor Mike Braun. Commissioner Deig is a member of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and was appointed to its Committee on Energy Resources and the Environment. He is also a member of the Mid-America Regulatory Conference.

Commissioner Deig is a former member of the Posey County Council, Posey County Commission, and Vanderburgh County Council, serving on many local boards and state committees. Additionally, he was an Indiana State Senator, District 49, representing Posey, Gibson, and Vanderburgh Counties from 2006- 2009 and served on the Senate Appropriations and Senate Utilities & Technology Committees. Commissioner Deig worked as a third-party administrator, on the state-wide Indiana Energy Efficiency program and has worked on many energy related positions throughout his career, including electric, gas, steam, water, and wastewater.

Commissioner Deig and his wife Dee reside in Evansville and have 6 children and 6 grandchildren.



JOBY JERRELLS was appointed to the Commission on Aug. 17, 2026, by Governor Mike Braun.

Commissioner Jerrells has extensive government service at the local, state, and national levels. Prior to his appointment, Commissioner Jerrells served as the Chief Counsel of the Advisory Division in the Office of the Attorney General, Command Counsel of the U.S. Army Financial Management Command, General Counsel of the Indiana Gaming Commission, Deputy Attorney General, and as a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. While employed with the U.S. Army, Commissioner Jerrells served in a detail assignment in Washington, D.C. as Ethics Counsel to the Office of the Vice President of the United States.

Commissioner Jerrells holds a bachelor's degree from Indiana University and earned a Master of Public Affairs degree from the Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs in Bloomington, where he studied under former IURC Commissioner Karl O'Lessker. Commissioner Jerrells earned his law degree with honors from the Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law in Indianapolis. He and his wife reside in Bedford.



DAVID ZIEGNER was appointed to the Commission on Aug. 25, 1990, by Governor Evan Bayh and has received continuous reappointments from Governor Frank O'Bannon, Governor Mitch Daniels, Governor Mike Pence, and Governor Eric Holcomb, with the most recent reappointment occurring on March 10, 2023. He serves on the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) Board of Directors.

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

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

Commissioner Ziegner earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in history and journalism from Indiana University in 1976. He obtained his juris doctor degree from the Indiana University School of Law in Indianapolis in 1979 and was admitted to the Indiana Bar and U.S. District Court in that same year. Prior to joining the Commission, he served as a staff attorney for the Legislative Services Agency, where he developed his background in both utility and regulatory issues. As the agency's senior staff attorney, he specialized in legislative issues concerning utility reform, local measured telephone service, the citizens' utility board, and pollution control. He also served as the general counsel for the Commission prior to his appointment.

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

MEET THE EXECUTIVE TEAM



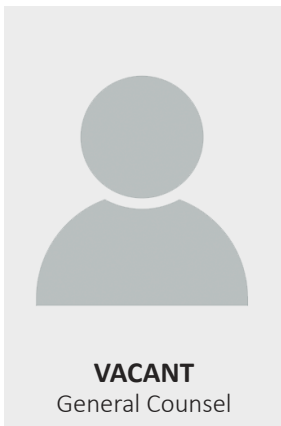
STEPHANIE HODGIN oversees all operational areas of the Commission, including Administrative Law Judges, External Affairs, Office of General Counsel, Technical Operations (including energy, water/wastewater, communications, research, policy and planning, and pipeline safety), and Business Operations as Chief of Staff. She also serves as strategic advisor to the Commission Chair and Commissioners.

Stephanie is a graduate of Butler University. She joined Commission staff in June 2017.



LORRAINE SEYFRIED leads the Commission's staff of administrative law judges who, along with the Commissioners, preside over docketed proceedings before the Commission. She assists in the management of the Commission's hearing docket by making initial recommendations on case assignments and procedure, overseeing the hearing process, and providing advice in the preparation and review of Commission decisions.

Judge Seyfried earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Purdue University and a juris doctor degree from Southern Illinois University School of Law. She has served at the Commission for 20 years.



The **GENERAL COUNSEL** serves as the chief legal advisor to the Commission, as well as the Commission's ethics officer. They manage the Office of General Counsel attorneys and legal assistant, who provide complete legal support for all aspects of the Commission's operations and statutory requirements. Additionally, they conduct legal research on a wide range of issues, participate in matters before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and oversee Commission rulemakings.

Beth Helene, who was General Counsel in FY26, retired from the IURC in September 2026.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

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

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Communications Division Director Sally Getz leads a team of two analysts who manage Indiana-specific issues related to telecommunications and video services. Getz earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Indiana State University and obtained a Certified of Public Management through the School of Public and Environment Affairs at Indiana University- Purdue University in Indianapolis. She has served the Commission for 25 years.

The Division provides advice to the Commission on telecommunications issues, such as numbering issues, slamming (unauthorized carrier changes) and cramming (unauthorized charges), telecommunications providers of last resort, eligible telecommunications carriers, and disputes between carriers. In addition, the Division monitors the federal Lifeline program in Indiana, which provides essential phone service to low-income Hoosiers at a discount.

The Division also advises the Commission on the certification of communications service providers and the granting of video service franchises, as well as tracking and storing information about all types of communications providers and the areas where they offer their services.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION

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

Director Mattingly-Huber earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Indiana Wesleyan University and has served the Commission for nine years.

ENERGY DIVISION

Energy Division Director Jane Steinhauer leads a team of 10 analysts who assist the Commission in regulating the rates and charges of electric utilities, natural gas local distribution companies, and intrastate pipelines. Director Steinhauer earned a Bachelor of Science from Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis and a Master of Business Administration from Butler University. She has served the Commission for over 40 years.

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

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The External Affairs team, under the leadership of Chief of Staff, Stephanie Hodgins, serves to maintain productive and transparent relationships with the media, legislators, customers, government agencies, and other external stakeholders.

The team provides neutral policy and legislative analysis, develops internal and external communication and outreach strategies, provides information to, and educates stakeholders on, Commission processes and procedures, engages with customers and utilities to resolve disputes, helps coordinate field hearings, and advises the Commission regarding external issues. The team accomplishes these efforts by working cross-functionally in the organization to effectively respond to and communicate about complex industry matters.

Additionally, the Division includes the Information Technology team, which supports the agency with all day-to-day information-and technology-related needs.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The Commission's General Counsel leads a team of assistant general counsels and a legal assistant. The Office of General Counsel works on Commission assignments including appeals of Commission orders, rulemakings, review of Commission contracts and affiliate contracts, consumer affairs questions and appeals, pipeline safety violations, legislative affairs, public record requests, comments and filings to regional and federal agencies, and other legal research.

Members of the team also act as legal counsel to Commission testimonial staff and provide legal support to the Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee.

PIPELINE SAFETY DIVISION

Pipeline Safety Division Director Miranda Chandler leads a team of 13 pipeline professionals with over 200 years of combined experience. Director Chandler earned a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice from Indiana Institute of Technology, a Masters of Engineering Management from the Indiana Institute of Technology, has 11 years of experience in the pipeline industry, and has served the Commission for the last seven years. Director Chandler was appointed National Vice Chair of the National Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives (NAPSR) in 2025, and serves as Chair of the NAPSR Legislative Committee, which reviews the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) proposed federal regulatory initiatives to evaluate the cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment, as well as the practicability, feasibility, and reasonableness of each proposal. Director Chandler also serves on NAPSR's Hydrogen Task Force, is a member of the NARUC Staff Subcommittee on Pipeline Safety and is a representative of NAPSR on the API 1173 Voting Group.

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

Pipeline safety engineers enforce the safety standards established by the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) as adopted in Indiana. Standards apply to the design, installation, inspection, testing, construction, extension, operation, replacement, and maintenance of pipeline facilities.

The Division also enforces state law adopting the U.S. DOT's anti-drug program for gas operators within Indiana, as well as U.S. DOT's integrity management, operator qualification, and damage prevention regulations. In addition, the Division is responsible for investigating possible violations of the Indiana 811 Law (Ind. Code chapter 8-1-26).

RESEARCH, POLICY, & PLANNING DIVISION

Research, Policy, and Planning Division Director Dr. Brad Borum leads a team of two advisors and four analysts. Dr. Borum earned a Bachelor of Science from Coe College, and a Master of Economics and a PhD in Economics from Michigan State University. He has served the Commission for 40 years.

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

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

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

The technical divisions analyze requests made by utilities to adjust their rates and charges through rate cases (with the exception of the telecommunications industry) and many types of regulatory filings, including fuel adjustment, federal environmental compliance, and infrastructure improvement proceedings. Regulatory cases can span anywhere from three months to almost a year, involving the review of hundreds, if not thousands, of pages of evidence submitted by parties in each case.

The technical divisions also review the utilities' 30-day administrative filings. The 30-day administrative filing process is designed to allow certain types of non-controversial requests, such as changes to reconnect fees and rate adjustment mechanisms, to be reviewed and approved by the Commission in a more expeditious and less costly manner than a formal docketed case.

Additionally, staff analyzes the annual reports for all jurisdictional utilities, which provide a comprehensive snapshot of a utility's financial statements. Staff also conducts a periodic earnings review of each utility with more than 8,000 customers to ensure that the utilities' revenues and profits are consistent with the Commission's orders.

The agency's technical team also includes the Pipeline Safety Division, which administers federal and state pipeline safety standards that apply to all intrastate natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline operators.

WATER & WASTEWATER DIVISION

Water and Wastewater Division Director Marcus Turner leads a team of four analysts who monitor and evaluate regulatory and policy issues affecting the water and wastewater industries. Turner earned a Bachelor of Science and Master of Public Affairs from Indiana University with a background in the engineering/operations of water and wastewater utilities. He has served the Commission for 17 years.

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



ACCOMPLISHMENTS & HIGHLIGHTS



331

Cases adjudicated in the last fiscal year that include rate, infrastructure improvement, environmental compliance, service area, certificates of territorial authority, and more.



\$319,479

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



\$2,007,140

Amount invested from civil penalties approved by the Commission for Indiana 811 violations toward awareness, education, training, and incentive programs to reduce underground facility damages in Fiscal Year 2026.



\$737,200

Amount of civil penalties levied against pipeline operators for violating pipeline safety regulations (noticed and collected) in Calendar Year 2025.



1,304

Pipeline inspection days completed in Calendar Year 2025 to ensure the safety of the intrastate pipeline system.



100%

The score the Pipeline Safety Division's program evaluations for Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquids received from PHMSA during its annual inspection in Calendar Year 2025.

DOCKETED CASES

During Fiscal Year 2026, 312 new petitions were filed with the Commission. Petitions are given a docket number upon receipt and generally assigned both an administrative law judge and a commissioner, who serve as the presiding officers.

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

For purposes of the graph below, case numbers for 2025-2026 by sector are:

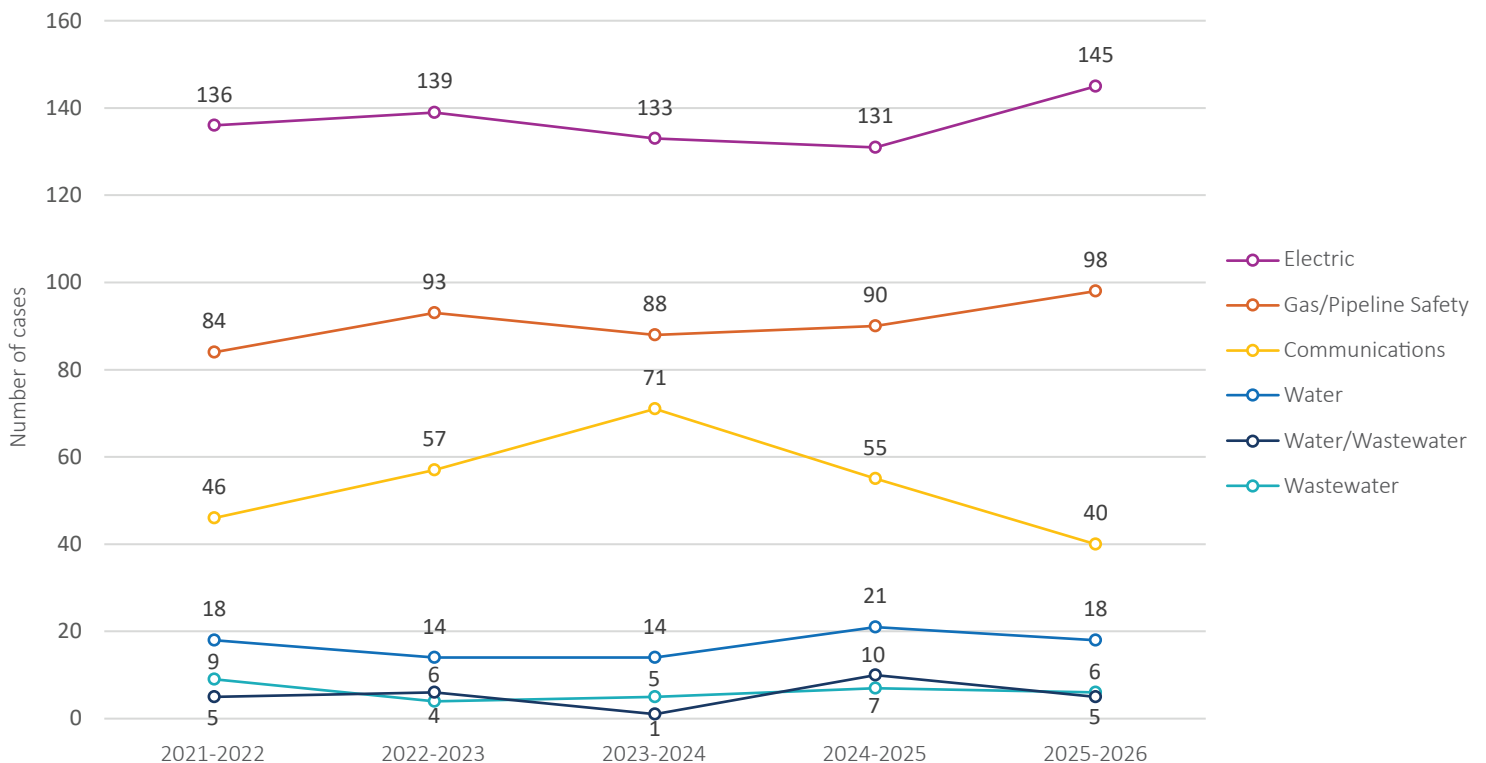
- » Electric: 145
- » Gas and Pipeline Safety: 98
- » Communications: 40
- » Water: 18
- » Wastewater: 6
- » Water/Wastewater: 5

HEA 1520 REPORT

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

This year, the Commission received the required information from the utilities and concluded they should all be able to meet their planning reserve margin requirements over the next three years. The full report can be found on [pages 56-59](#) of this annual report.

PETITIONS FILED BY INDUSTRY



INVESTIGATIVE INQUIRY ON ENERGY AFFORDABILITY

Starting in December 2025 and into 2026, the Commission received a record number of complaints, comments, and inquiries with regards to energy affordability. In response, a multi-phased strategy was launched by the Commission to discuss some of the underlying drivers behind energy affordability with the goal of exploring short- and long-term solutions.

An Investigative Inquiry on Energy Affordability concerning the five largest electric investor-owned utilities was held on March 24, 2026. The inquiry was open to the public to observe, and during the meeting the Commission and the Indiana Office of Consumer Counselor asked questions and gathered information from representatives with AES Indiana, CenterPoint Energy Indiana, Duke Energy Indiana, Indiana Michigan Power Company, and Northern Indiana Public Service Company, who each made presentations and answered questions on topics related to energy affordability, including how usage and rates lead to bills, the impact of growth on affordability, and steps that can be taken in the short term to increase bill transparency and address rising energy costs. The link to watch that meeting can be found on the Commission's website at the link to the right.

Additionally, during the months of March and April, representatives from the Commission traveled throughout Indiana to hear from utility customers, hosting 10 listening sessions where hundreds of consumers shared their thoughts, frustrations, requests, and ideas. The Commission also set up a comments inbox for those who were unable to attend or preferred to submit their comments in writing.

- » March 26 – La Porte
- » March 28 – Syracuse
- » April 1 – Elkhart
- » April 2 – Columbus
- » April 6 – New Haven
- » April 7 – Evansville
- » April 9 – Noblesville
- » April 13 – Gary
- » April 20 – Indianapolis
- » April 22 – Terre Haute

On July 14, 2026, the IURC announced several action items stemming from the Investigative Inquiry on Energy Affordability and the 10 listening sessions. These action items include formal and informal steps related to the implementation of the energy affordability bill from the 2026 legislative session, House Enrolled Act 1002, and outlining clear expectations for the utilities to improve their overall customer service and education practices. The report also included directives to the state's large investor-owned electric utilities and considerations for the Office of Energy Development and the Indiana General Assembly to evaluate when contemplating future affordability measures.

The IURC Energy Affordability Report is available here: on.in.gov/InvestigativeInquiry.



ADVANCED TRANSMISSION TECHNOLOGIES STUDY

In 2025, the Indiana General Assembly passed Senate Enrolled Act 422, which tasked the Commission with conducting a study on advanced transmission technologies (ATTs) by Oct. 1, 2026. The study must take into consideration various aspects of ATT, such as the benefits of ATT and potential to streamline the deployment of grid-enhancing technologies. Electric Power Engineers, LLC was chosen to help conduct the study, and in preparation for it, the Commission collected comments from stakeholders and held a virtual stakeholder meeting in July. The study was completed and submitted to the Indiana General Assembly in September 2026. To view the full study, visit the Commission's website at: on.in.gov/ATTstudy.

CYBERSECURITY & PHYSICAL SECURITY OUTREACH

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

In October 2025, the Commission hosted confidential briefings with the Rural Electric Member Cooperatives and municipal electric utilities to discuss their cybersecurity preparedness. The Commission's Cybersecurity Working Group also met with representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Indiana Office of Technology, Reliability First, and other stakeholders in monthly meetings throughout the year.

Outside of working group, beginning in 2026, Commission staff is asking all non-jurisdictional water and wastewater utilities to affirm that they have completed their cybersecurity vulnerability assessment as part of Asset Management Program reporting requirements under IC 8-1-2-128.

WINTER & SUMMER RELIABILITY FORUMS

The Commission continued to host reliability forums to engage its jurisdictional electric and gas utilities, as well as the two regional transmission organizations (RTOs) that operate in the state, on reliability and preparedness during peak seasons.

On Nov. 25, 2025, the Commission hosted (and livestreamed) a Winter Reliability Forum with the five investor-owned electric and gas utilities, Citizens Energy Group, Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA), Hoosier Energy, Wabash Valley Power Alliance (WVPA), and a representative from the small gas utilities to hear about their preparations for winter, including ensuring resource availability for customers.

The Commission hosted (and livestreamed) a similar Summer Reliability Forum on May 19, 2026, with the five investor-owned electric utilities and two RTOs to learn more about topics such as fuel supply, resource adequacy, three-to five-year forecasts, preparations for planned outages, and actions taken to prepare for severe weather events.

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

To view the presentations and for additional information about the forums, please visit our website at: on.in.gov/ReliabilityForum.

FIELD HEARINGS

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

In Fiscal Year 2026, the Commission held 10 field hearings around the state in 7 different cases:

- » Aug. 18, 2025 – Indianapolis (Cause No. 46258) AES Indiana
- » Aug. 21, 2025 – Indianapolis (Cause No. 46258) AES Indiana
- » Aug. 25, 2025 – Indianapolis (Cause No. 46258) AES Indiana
- » Aug. 27, 2025 – Indianapolis (Cause No. 46258) AES Indiana
- » Sept. 17, 2025 – Columbus (Cause No. 46269) Southwestern Bartholomew Water Corporation
- » Dec. 11, 2025 – Lafayette (Cause No. 46310) Lafayette Municipal Water Works
- » Dec. 17, 2025 – Fort Wayne (Cause No. 46311) The City of Fort Wayne
- » Feb. 25, 2026 – Bloomington (Cause No. 46330) Bloomington Municipal Water
- » March 2, 2026 – Lawrenceburg (Cause No. 46323 U) Crossroads Utilities, LLC
- » March 12, 2026 – West Lafayette (Cause No. 46318) American Suburban Utilities, Inc.

OUTREACH TO SMALL WATER & WASTEWATER UTILITIES

The Commission continues its efforts to support small water and wastewater utilities facing challenges such as limited staffing, aging infrastructure, and small customer bases. In 2026, the Commission's Water and Wastewater Division began re-tooling its Small Utility Workshop program, which has been offered annually since 2008. The new training will be designed to provide utility staff and board members with exposure to regulatory topics such as utility accounting, capital improvement planning, rate setting and other topics that apply to all utilities, not just those that are regulated. It is intended to further meet the requirements of Indiana's new Asset Management Planning reporting requirements under IC 8-1-2-128 which will be required of all of the governing bodies of all water and wastewater utilities.

In addition, the Division performs an annual review of every Commission regulated small water and wastewater utility to identify those eligible for rate relief. In the last fiscal year, ten small utility rate applications were distributed containing utility-specific financial information. The Division also launched an initiative to refine the small utility rate filing process by providing more direct assistance to utilities throughout the small utility regulatory filing process. The effort enhances educational opportunities, streamlines application review, and is expected to reduce the time between rate application filing and rate relief approval, while lowering administrative costs for utilities, consumers, and the Commission.

UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT

The Underground Plant Protection Account (UPPA) is funded by civil penalties approved by the Commission for violations of the Indiana 811 Law. Funds are used to provide public awareness, education, and incentive programs designed to reduce damages to buried utility facilities during excavation. The Commission-administered fund supported over \$2 million in initiatives focused on underground utility safety during FY26.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION

In Fiscal Year 2026, the Commission's Consumer Affairs Division (CAD) handled 5,996 calls, 2,312 online submissions, 373 emails, 261 letters, 13 walk-ins, and 3 faxes, resulting in 4,411 complaints/inquiries – the highest number the team has investigated in the last decade.

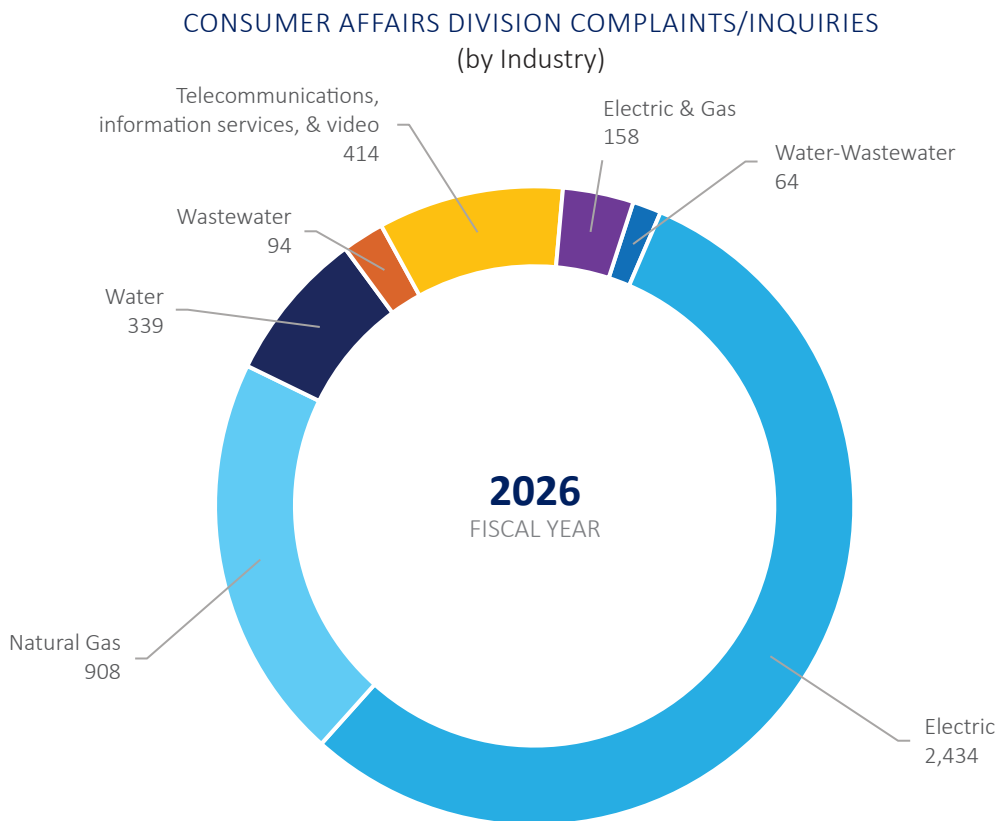
The complaints/inquiries spanned all industries concerning a wide-ranging list of utility-related issues, but billing was one of the most common. Billing issues can be complicated, often involving misunderstandings of billing statement formats or questions regarding unexpected increases in usage charges. In Fiscal Year 2026, \$319,479.65 in billing adjustments were refunded to customers due to the CAD's resolutions of customer complaints.

While the majority of CAD cases involve billing issues, 16% of cases involve physical facility concerns that often present urgent and immediate issues for affected customers.

These cases may include, but are not limited to, problems with utility meters, delays in utility service restorations, and compliance with tree trimming regulations.

Furthermore, the Commission has limited authority over video, telecommunications, and information services providers, complaints/inquiries about these providers are an additional portion of the Division's workload, representing approximately 10% of complaints/inquiries received in Fiscal Year 2026. Even with limited statutory authority, CAD continues to be a resource for customers by connecting with these providers in order to help facilitate a resolution. A table with a breakdown of complaints/inquiries by county during Fiscal Year 2026 can be found in [Appendix B](#).

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



INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING

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

Investor-owned electric utilities, rural electric member cooperatives (REMCs: Hoosier Energy and Wabash Valley Power Association (WVPA), and Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA) submit an IRP once every three years on a staggered schedule, pursuant to the Commission's IRP rule, 170 IAC 4-7.

A hallmark of Indiana's IRP process is open stakeholder participation in a concerted effort to narrow areas of controversy, provide transparency regarding the IRP to stakeholders, and facilitate timely decisions by the Commission regarding future resources. The Commission has diligently sought to encourage broad stakeholder participation to ensure a variety of perspectives are considered. Utilities generally hold at least three public advisory sessions to provide meaningful input into the development of their IRPs.

As the importance of the IRPs and the potential costs of resource decisions have increased, utilities have scheduled more meetings to better address stakeholder concerns. The utilities also provide educational programs for participants as part of the stakeholder process.

IRP TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

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

The 2025 IRP Contemporary Issues Technical Conference was held virtually on Sept. 18, 2025, and focused on forecasting and modeling. The 2026 IRP Contemporary Issues Technical Conference took place on Sept. 3, 2026, and the agenda included discussions on resource accreditation, affordability metrics, load flexibility, capacity expansion, and reliability analysis.

To watch a recording of the conferences, please visit: on.in.gov/IRPTechnicalConference.

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING UPDATE

Utility	Date of Most Recent IRP
Indiana Municipal Power Agency	Feb. 1, 2024
Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	April 1, 2024
Wabash Valley Power Association	May 10, 2024
Duke Energy Indiana	Nov. 1, 2024
Northern Indiana Public Service Company	Dec. 9, 2024
Indiana Michigan Power Company	March 28, 2025
Indianapolis Power & Light (AES Indiana)	Oct. 31, 2025
Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (CenterPoint Energy Indiana South)	Dec. 9, 2025

RTO PARTICIPATION

Federal energy policies have increased regionalization of the electric industry through the advent of wholesale energy markets and the development of regional transmission organizations (RTOs) and independent system operators (ISOs). RTOs and ISOs manage the flow of high-voltage electricity across member jurisdictions, facilitate energy markets, and plan the interstate electric transmission grid.

To address the increased workload on the states following these developments, multistate organizations of retail utility regulators called regional state committees were formed to pool the work and to increase the influence and effectiveness of state regulators in the broader stakeholder processes.

Many Indiana electric utilities are members of either the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) or the PJM Interconnection, Inc. (PJM). The Organization of MISO States (OMS) and the Organization of PJM States, Inc. (OPSI) are the corresponding regional state committees, both of which include Indiana Commissioners. The IURC's Office of General Counsel and the Research, Policy and Planning Division comprise the Commission's RTO/FERC Team.

The RTO/FERC Team participate in these multistate organizations, assist their respective boards of directors with legal and subject-matter expertise in matters relevant to the member states, and report to the Commission's RTO Oversight Committee on matters affecting Indiana. This work involves collaborating with regional state colleagues and IURC technical staff in multiple stakeholder venues to identify issues that are important to Indiana and relaying that information to the Commissioners, the Executive Team, the RTO Oversight Committee, and other technical staff.

INTERVENTIONS & COMMENTS

To ensure Indiana's interests are represented at the federal and regional levels, one of the various duties the Office of General Counsel undertakes is drafting and filing pleadings or comments with federal and regional entities.

The Office is also responsible for intervening in cases where the Commission or the State of Indiana's interests should be represented. The Office, on behalf of the Commission, intervened, provided comments, or participated in proceedings 24 times in Fiscal Year 2026.

These include the following:

- » One intervention with comments to the FERC on behalf of the IURC:
 - FERC Docket EL25-109; "Complaint of North Dakota Public Service Commission, et al v. Midcontinent Independent System Operator."
- » Eleven filings, resolutions, or letters through the Commission's participation in the Organization of PJM States, Inc., regarding PJM.
- » Twelve filings, resolutions, or letters through the Commission's participation in the Organization of MISO States, regarding MISO.

INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE SUPPORT

In October 2025, IURC's Communications Division staff members were instrumental in preparing staff to testify at the Interim Study Committee on Environmental Affairs' hearing on "Dormant, abandoned, low hanging or loose utility wires or lines, both above ground and below ground." During the hearing, additional information was requested by elected officials concerning the marking and coding of overhead lines, and FCC fines, which the Communications team was able to provide.

To watch a recording of the Interim Study Committee, please visit: www.iga.in.gov.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

In Fiscal Year 2026, the Commission issued the following General Administrative Orders (GAOs):

- » **GAO 2025-01** MISO ERAS Verification, effective July 9, 2025, which establishes a process for IURC verification in the MISO Expedited Resource Addition Study (ERAS) through the IURC Office of General Counsel.
- » **GAO 2025-02** Amended Guidelines for Additional Information in Electric Generation Proceedings, effective July 16, 2025, which adds a description of seasonal accredited capacity to the information the IURC would like provided in these proceedings.
- » **GAO 2025-03** Asset Management Program Reporting for Water Utilities and Wastewater Utilities, effective Sept. 24, 2025, which provides guidance for non-jurisdictional water utilities and wastewater utilities to submit information regarding their asset management programs (AMPs) to the IURC Water and Wastewater Division staff, as required by Ind. Code § 8-1-2-128.
- » **GAO 2025-04** Amended Informal Review, effective Sept. 30, 2025, which delegated the Commission's authority to perform the informal review and requirements of IC 8-1-1.9-5(e)(1) for both water and wastewater utilities to the staff of the Commission's Water and Wastewater Division.
- » **GAO 2025-05** Establishes Interest Rate for Gas Customer Deposits for 2026, approved Dec. 17, 2025, which sets the interest rate for gas utilities to credit to customer deposits.

- » **GAO 2026-01** Filing of Levelized Billing Plans, effective March 4, 2026, which provided that regulated electric utilities shall file their levelized billing plans, rules, regulations, and tariffs, as applicable and as may be required by Ind. Code 8-1-2-4.7, for Commission approval through the Commission's 30-day Administrative Filing Rule, 170 IAC 1-6.
- » **GAO 2026-02** Multi-year Rate Plan Guidance, effective June 3, 2026, which provided the MYRP Case Standard Procedural Schedule and the Recommended Best Practices for MYRP Cases Submitted under IC 8-1-46.

RULEMAKINGS

Before the Commission can adopt or readopt rules or make changes to its existing rules, it must follow the formal rulemaking processes. This ensures the opportunity for public comment and allows the issues at hand to be fully vetted. In addition to the formal process required under state law, it is the practice of the Commission to hold informal comment periods, workshops, and/or discussions with stakeholders prior to initiating formal rulemakings.

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. More information or to access documents and public comments related to these rulemakings can be found here: on.in.gov/IURCrulemakings.

The following are rulemakings completed or pending in Fiscal Year 2026:

- » **IURC RM #21-04 Revisions to Minimum Standard Filing Requirements:** The rule will amend 170 IAC 1-5 to update and modernize the required filings by a utility in certain rate cases. A proposed rule was developed through an extensive stakeholder process; however, this rulemaking is on hold while the impact of the new multi-year rate plan process from HEA 1002 (2026) is being assessed.

- » **IURC RM #24-01 Customer-Generator Interconnection Standards:** This rule amended 170 IAC 4-4.3 to expand the definition of customer generation facilities, to increase the Level 1 interconnection review threshold from 10 kW to 25 kW, and to incorporate the safety and performance standards in IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741. The rule became effective on Feb. 15, 2026.
- » **IURC RM #26-01, LSA #26-163, Customer Complaints:** This rule amends and readopts 170 IAC 16, which are the procedural rules for the Commission's Consumer Affairs Division. The regulatory analysis and readoption analysis were approved by OMB/SBA. The Notice of First Comment Period was published on June 10, 2026, and the Public Hearing was held on July 13, 2026. The final rule is in the state approval process.
- » **IURC RM #26-02, LSA #26-173, Small Utilities:** This rule amends and readopts 170 IAC 14, which is the simplified application process for small utilities pursuant to Ind. Code 8-1-2-61.5. The regulatory analysis and readoption analysis were approved by OMB/SBA. The Notice of First Comment Period was published on June 17, 2026, and the Public Hearing was held on July 20, 2026. The final rule is in the state approval process.
- » **IURC RM #26-03, LSA #26-167, Procedural Rules:** This rule amends and readopts 170 IAC 1, which are the procedural rules for the Commission. The regulatory analysis and readoption analysis were approved by OMB/SBA. The Notice of First Comment Period was published on June 10, 2026, and the Public Hearing was held on July 13, 2026.
- » **IURC RM #26-04, LSA #26-169, Accounting Standards:** This rule amends 170 IAC 1-2 and consolidated the accounting standards that are currently in 170 IAC 4-2, 5-2, 6-2, 7-2.1, 8-2, and 11, for the industries regulated by the IURC: electricity, natural gas, water, and wastewater. The regulatory analysis and readoption analysis were approved by OMB/SBA. The Notice of First Comment Period was published on June 17, 2026, and the Public Hearing was held on July 23, 2026.
- » **IURC RM #26-05, LSA #26-252 Telecommunications:** This rule amends and readopts 170 IAC 7, and repeals portions of these rules, which are regarding the Commission's limited jurisdiction over telecommunications companies and communications service providers. The regulatory analysis and readoption analysis were approved by OMB/SBA. The Notice of First Comment Period was published on July 29, 2026, and the Public Hearing is being rescheduled.
- » **IURC RM #26-06, LSA #26-162, Disconnection Moratorium and Performance Reporting:** This interim rule temporarily amends, supersedes, and suspends rules at 170 IAC 4-1 and 170 IAC 5-1 concerning disconnection moratoriums for electric and natural gas utilities, and service restoration performance reporting for electric utilities. The regulatory analysis was approved by OMB/SBA. The Notice of Public Comment Period for Interim Rule was published on June 10, 2026, with the comment period ending on July 10, 2026.
- » **IURC RM #26-07, LSA #26-166, Pipeline Safety Standards:** This rule amends and readopts portions of 170 IAC 5-3, which would otherwise expire on January 1, 2027. The regulatory analysis and readoption analysis were approved by OMB/SBA. The Notice of First Comment Period was published on June 10, 2026, and the Public Hearing was held on July 13, 2026. The final rule is in the state approval process.

APPEALS

When Commission orders are appealed, the Commission's Office of General Counsel works with the Indiana Attorney General's Office (which represents the Commission in court proceedings) and assists in drafting briefs to the Indiana Court of Appeals and the Indiana Supreme Court. In Fiscal Year 2026, three briefs were drafted in the following cases:

- » IURC Cause No. 45940, 24A-EX-1348, Citizens Action Coalition v. Duke Energy Indiana (Duke), regarding the Commission's approval of Duke's cost recovery for federally mandated environmental costs Duke incurred in the past. The Commission filed its brief on Dec. 19, 2024. The Indiana Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the Commission's order on Aug. 26, 2025. On Oct. 8, 2025, Duke filed a Petition to Transfer. The Indiana Supreme Court was evenly divided, and the transfer petition was deemed denied on Jan. 26, 2026. The Court of Appeals order was certified back to the Commission on Feb. 2, 2026.
- » IURC Cause No. 45557 TDSIC 5, 24A-EX-2834, NIPSCO Industrial Group v. NIPSCO, regarding the Commission's approval of specific justification for certain increases in costs in some of NIPSCO's projects contained in its five-year TDSIC Plan. The Commission filed its brief on May 7, 2025. On Sept. 30, 2025, the Indiana Court of Appeals issued its decision upholding the Commission's order. The NIPSCO Industrial Group filed a Petition to Transfer on Nov. 14, 2025. The Indiana Supreme Court heard oral arguments on May 21, 2026, and its decision regarding transfer is pending.
- » IURC Cause No. 45557 TDSIC 6, 25A-EX-1014, NIPSCO Industrial Group v. NIPSCO, regarding the Commission's approval of specific justification for certain project cost increases. This appeal is stayed pending the outcome of the appeal of 45557 TDSIC 5.
- » IURC Cause No. 45557 TDSIC 8, 26A-EX-1222, NIPSCO Industrial Group v. NIPSCO, regarding the Commission's approval of specific justification for certain project cost increases. This appeal is stayed pending the outcome of the appeal of 45557 TDSIC 5.
- » IURC Cause No. 46193, 25A-EX-2999, Citizens Action Coalition (CAC) and Vote Solar (VS) v. Duke Energy Indiana (Duke) regarding the Commission's order approving natural gas plants to be built at Duke's Cayuga property. On Feb. 17, 2026, Duke filed a Verified Motion for Supreme Court to Accept Jurisdiction of Appeal, arguing that the issue of whether Indiana allowed for associational standing must be decided as soon as possible. On April 16, 2026, the Indiana Supreme Court granted immediate transfer, established a briefing schedule regarding standing of CAC and VS, and set oral arguments for Sept. 17, 2026, at 10:00 a.m.
- » IURC Cause No. 46258, 26A-EX-1905, Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC) v. Indianapolis Power & Light Company (dba AES Indiana) regarding the Commission's order approving a smaller rate increase. The appeal is stayed pending the Commission's decision on the OUCC's and CAC's Requests for Rehearing and Reconsideration.



2026 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE (UTILITIES)



2026 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

The 2026 legislative session began on Dec. 1, 2025, and ended on Feb. 27, 2026. Of the over 800 bills introduced this year, 106 were sent to Governor Mike Braun for his signature. This includes several pieces of legislation affecting the energy, water/wastewater, and telecommunications sectors; pipeline safety; and the IURC. The following section provides a summary of select utility-related legislation that passed this session.

House Enrolled Acts

- » HEA 1002 - Electric Utility Affordability
- » HEA 1003 – Boards and Commissions
- » HEA 1348 - Regulation of Grease Control Equipment
- » HEA 1368 – Carbon

Senate Enrolled Acts

- » SEA 6 - Extension of Water or Wastewater Mains
- » SEA 240 - Surplus Interconnection Service
- » SEA 241 - Utility Service Enhancement Improvement
- » SEA 258 - Nuclear Facility Permits

For more information about the 2026 legislative session and the Indiana General Assembly, please visit: iga.in.gov.

2026 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

HOUSE LEGISLATION

HEA 1002 – Electric Utility Affordability

HEA 1002 was the culmination of a multi-year effort to update Indiana’s electric ratemaking framework, with the goal of improving both the affordability and reliability of state’s electric system. The General Assembly’s 21st Century Energy Policy Development Task Force recommended in its final report in 2022 that legislation should be considered instructing the IURC to evaluate the use of innovative ratemaking designs. During the 2023 legislative session, the General Assembly enacted HEA 1007, which contained a provision requiring the IURC to engage in a two-year study of performance-based ratemaking. The IURC engaged a consultant to assist in the study and reported the findings of the study to the Interim Study Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Telecommunications in Fall 2025. This study informed the basis of HEA 1002.

The main provisions of HEA 1002 focused on beginning the implementation of performance-based ratemaking, or PBR, through two mechanisms: Multi-Year Rate Plans (MYRP) and Performance Incentive Mechanisms (PIMs). For MYRPs, the bill requires the five investor-owned electric utilities to file for multi-year rate plans on a set schedule, with the final utility filing its plan in January 2029. The MYRPs will last for three years, upon which the utility is required to file an updated MYRP.

Regarding PIMs, the bill defines two metrics to use to measure two PIMs for electric utilities – one focused on affordability and the other focused on reliability. The reliability metric compares the utility’s five-year average for System Average Interruption Duration Index, or SAIDI (i.e. the average number of minutes a customer experienced an outage that year), to the most recently concluded year. The affordability metric measures the percentage change in the average residential customer bill, adjusted for weather, taken over a five-year period to the percentage change in CPI (i.e. inflation) for electricity over the same period. The PIMs based on these new metrics take effect once the electric utility’s MYRP is approved by the IURC and is evaluated on an annual basis. If the reliability metric exceeds $\pm 5\%$ of the five-year average, the electric utility can receive a “bonus” or “penalty” to their authorized return because their service either became more reliable or less reliable for their customers.

If the affordability metric exceeds $\pm 2\%$ of the five-year average change in CPI for electricity, utilities would also receive a “bonus” or “penalty”. HEA 1002 also contained several significant provisions to improve electric utility affordability and protect customers. The legislation defaults electric utility customers who qualify and apply for low-income heating assistance to levelized billing, with an opt-out available, helping minimize large month-to-month variations in bills while limiting true-ups to no more than two per year.

The bill also expands the current electric service disconnection moratorium for residential customers to prohibit disconnections on days where the heat index is forecasted to reach 95°F as determined by the National Weather Service. It also requires electric investor-owned utilities to offer low-income customer assistance programs that are funded by allocating 0.2% of residential customer revenues to those programs. Additionally, HEA 1002 codified existing investor-owned electric utility reporting requirements to the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC) regarding various customer billing and delinquency information. Finally, the legislation limited the IURC’s emergency authority to instances of economic depressions, acts of war, or natural disasters and requires the Governor to declare an emergency.

HEA 1003 – Boards and Commissions

This legislation sought to reduce the size of state government by combining, eliminating, or streamlining dozens of redundant or inactive boards and commissions. This included the repeal, effective July 1, 2027, of the Advisory Council to the OUCC, which has not met or been organized for some time.

HEA 1348 – Regulation of Grease Control Equipment

This legislation establishes a statewide regulatory framework for fats, grease, and oil control (FOGs) equipment by requiring commercial entities discharging FOGs to install properly sized grease control equipment designed or approved by a licensed engineer or professional architect. The wastewater utility accepting the discharge may not impose a blanket grease control equipment mandate or require specific types or sizes of equipment. Furthermore, the utility is allowed to only charge just and reasonable costs to operate the FOG program and must design its rates so that the costs of the program are covered by the rates or surcharges paid by the commercial entities discharging FOGs.

Additionally, in response to concerns about a dwindling number of places to dispose of septage in certain rural areas of the state, HEA 1348 also required a wastewater treatment plant that accepted septage on or after 1/1/23 to continue allowing septage to be disposed of at the treatment plant if that septage was from the unit or neighboring unit. The legislation authorized the plant to charge reasonable fees for disposal and can refuse to accept septage if it would cause permit violations, requires capital improvements, or if the plant is not designed to receive septage.

HEA 1368 – Carbon

The primary purpose of this legislation was to enact a statutory foundation for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to request primacy from the U.S. EPA for Class VI injection wells (these are wells concerning carbon capture & sequestration or CCS), giving the state permitting and oversight decision-making about these sites. The legislation also included a provision requiring utilities to accept electronic fund transfers and credit cards as payments methods from the DNR for service provided to DNR properties and, to the extent practicable, provide a consolidated bill for properties.

SENATE LEGISLATION

SEA 6 – Extension of Water Services

Senate Enrolled Act 6 sought to improve public transparency and participation regarding municipal utility water and wastewater main extensions by prohibiting a municipal water or wastewater utility from acquiring property or using eminent domain to obtain easements for service extensions outside the unit's boundaries or service territory without first conducting a public outreach program. These utilities must provide a notice at least 60 days prior to making an offer to purchase property or easement to inform property owners about the project and how to request a meeting.

SEA 240 – Surplus Interconnection Service (SIS)

In an effort to maximize the utilization of existing grid resources, SEA 240 requires electric utilities to study surplus grid interconnection capacity at their generation facilities to identify any potential areas where new generation could be built quickly and economically, helping bring much-needed capacity to the electric grid and helping keep long-term system costs lower for ratepayers. The legislation provides that starting in 2030, electric utilities filing integrated resource plans, or IRPs, are required to include an analysis of surplus grid interconnection capacity.

Additionally, starting in 2030, the IURC is required to consider whether a utility that filed for a certificate of public convenience and necessity (CPCN) considered SIS as an alternative or supplement to the proposed construction or acquisition of a new generation facility. Finally, SEA 240 requires the IURC to conduct a study on SIS and report its findings in its 2027 annual report.

SEA 241 – Utility Service Enhancement Improvement Costs

Senate Enrolled Act 241 addresses a number of water utility matters. First, the legislation helps water and wastewater utilities stay out longer from rate cases by allowing them to petition the IURC using the service enhancement improvement (SEI) cost tracker to adjust their recovery rates for electricity and chemical costs if those operational costs increased by more than 3% on a per-unit basis than what was authorized in their last base rate case. If a utility files for this, the tracker must track increases & decreases in these costs.

The second main provision of SEA 241 allows additional small conservancy districts to withdraw from IURC jurisdiction. Under this new statute, conservancy districts with up to 3,000 customers, rather than 2,000 customers, can withdraw from IURC jurisdiction. In an effort to facilitate economic development opportunities in rural areas of the state, the third main provision of SEA 241 enables water and wastewater utilities to propose new ideas to the IURC on how to serve economic development projects while protecting existing ratepayers, similar to NIPSCO's GenCo model or other alternative regulatory plans available to energy utilities.

Finally, to help with affordable housing development, SEA 241 creates a pathway for a water utility to waive system development fees (i.e. tap fees) for a non-profit building workforce housing to help reduce costs for these projects and bring them to fruition.

SEA 258 – Nuclear Facility Permits

Updates Indiana's laws regarding nuclear energy permitting and rulemaking to recognize that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, not the IDEM, oversees radiological safety and the construction of new nuclear plants. This brings Indiana law into compliance with U.S. Supreme Court rulings while ensuring IDEM remains responsible for existing environmental permitting requirements, such as air permits for back-up generators.



ENERGY DIVISION (ELECTRICITY)



ENERGY DIVISION ELECTRICITY **REGULATORY OVERSIGHT**

There are three types of electric utilities in Indiana—investor-owned utilities (IOUs), municipally-owned utilities, and rural electric membership cooperatives (REMCs). The Commission has jurisdiction over IOUs, including rates and charges, as well as customer service terms and conditions. Additionally, the Commission reviews and approves long-term financing for IOUs, regulated municipal utilities, the Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA) and the Wabash Valley Power Association (WVPA).

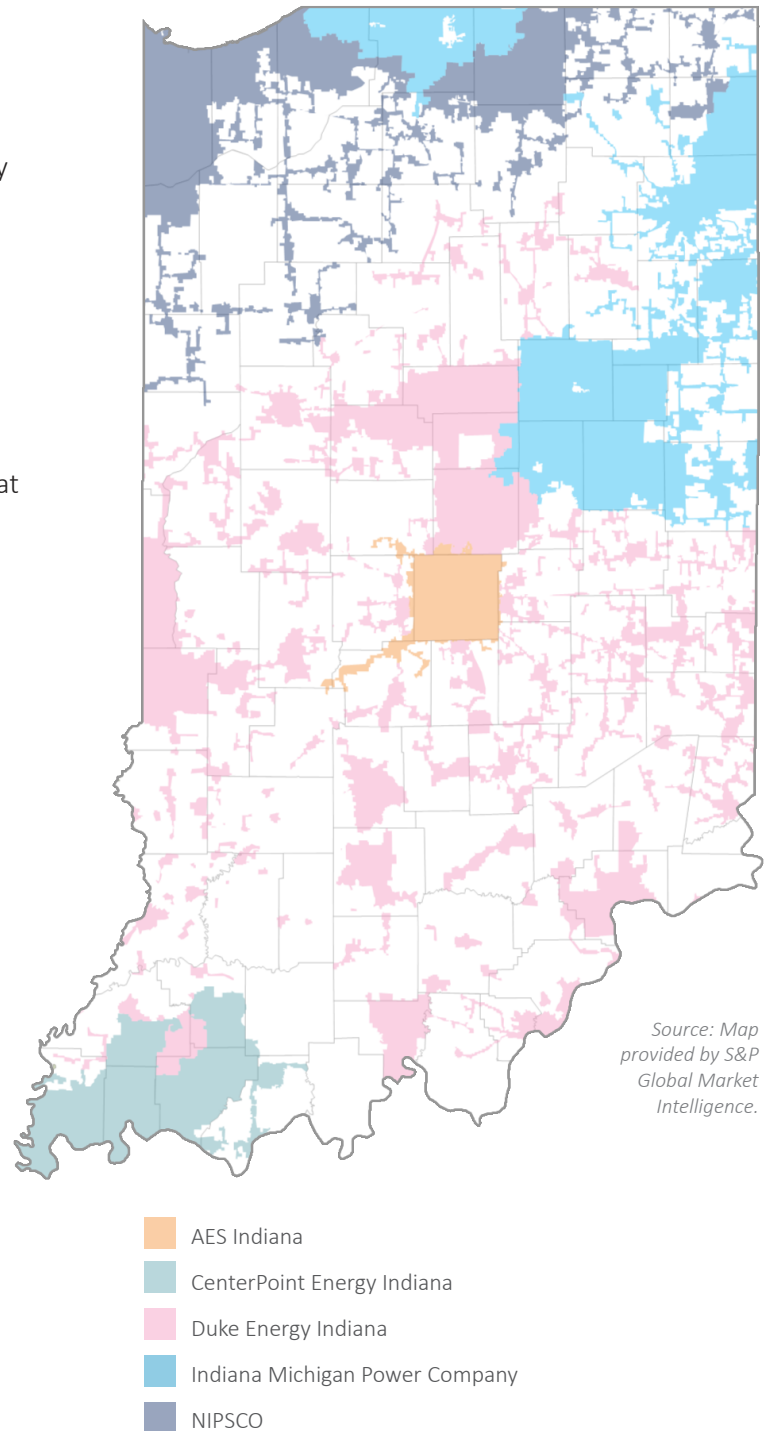
Generally, all Indiana electric utilities wanting to build, buy, or lease new generation facilities must first have their proposals reviewed and approved by the Commission. The Commission also has jurisdiction over all Indiana electric utilities' retail service territories. The electric utilities under the Commission's rate jurisdiction served approximately 2.6 million customers and had total revenues of over \$11.3 billion for Calendar Year 2025 (see [Appendix C](#)).

INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES

Five IOUs operate in Indiana and are for-profit enterprises funded by debt (bonds) and equity (stock). The five IOUs, all of which are regulated by the Commission, are listed below. The simplified map to the right shows the electric IOUs' service territories. Electric cooperatives serve mostly rural areas (see map on [page 34](#)).

- » **Duke Energy Indiana, LLC (Duke)** is based in Plainfield, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation, headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. The utility serves approximately 920,000 customers in 69 of the 92 counties in Indiana. Duke has the largest service territory and serves the most ratepayers of the electric IOUs that operate in the state.
- » **Indiana Michigan Power Company (I&M)** is based in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc. (AEP), headquartered in Columbus, Ohio. The utility serves approximately 484,000 customers in two noncontiguous parts of northeastern and north central Indiana.
- » **Indianapolis Power and Light Company (d/b/a AES Indiana)** is based in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of the AES Corporation, headquartered in Arlington, Virginia. The utility serves approximately 534,000 customers in the greater Indianapolis area.
- » **Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC (NIPSCO)** is a subsidiary of NiSource Inc., both of which are headquartered in Merrillville, Indiana. The utility serves approximately 496,000 electric customers in northern Indiana.
- » **Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (d/b/a CenterPoint Energy Indiana South)** is based in Evansville, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of CenterPoint Energy, headquartered in Houston, Texas. The utility serves approximately 158,000 electric customers in southwestern Indiana, including Evansville.

IOU ELECTRIC SERVICE TERRITORIES



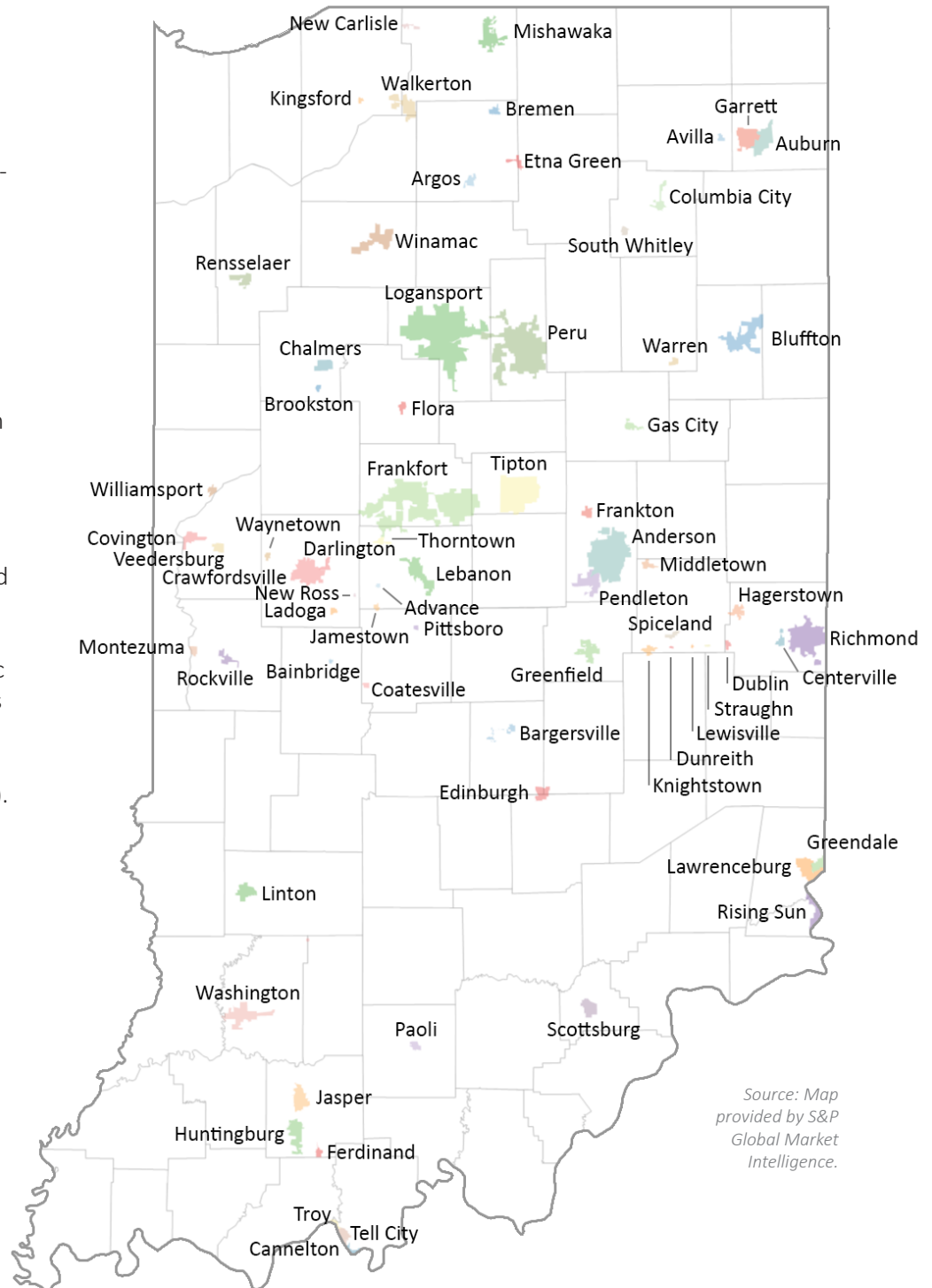
MUNICIPALLY-OWNED UTILITIES

Only two municipally-owned electric utilities remain under the Commission's jurisdiction: Anderson and Frankfort. Municipally-owned utilities can withdraw from Commission jurisdiction pursuant to Ind. Code §§ 8-1.5-3-9 and/or 8-1.5-3-9.1.

In 1980, a group of municipalities created IMPA to jointly finance and operate generation and transmission facilities, as well as to meet members' power needs through a combination of member-owned generating facilities, member-dedicated generation, and purchased power.

Of the 79 municipally-owned electric utilities in the state, 60 are members of IMPA, including two of the three municipal electric utilities regulated by the Commission (see [Appendix D](#)).

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SERVICE TERRITORIES



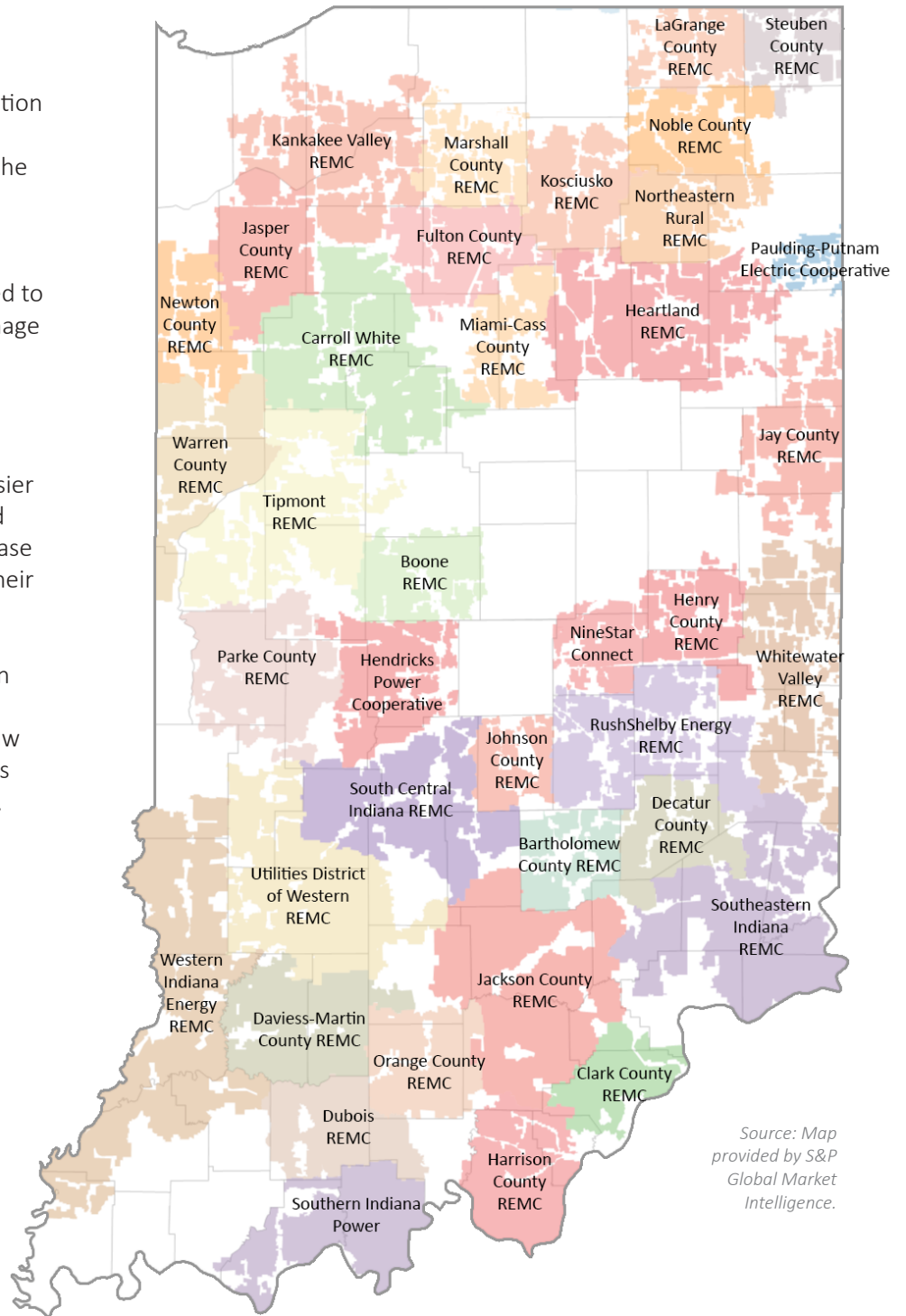
RURAL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP COOPERATIVES

REMCs are customer-owned distribution utilities, most of which are members of either Hoosier Energy, located in the southern part of the state, or WVPA, located in the northern part of the state. Hoosier Energy and WVPA are member-owned organizations formed to generate and supply power and manage transmission of that power to their member REMCs, who distribute it to their customers.

The Commission's regulation of Hoosier Energy and WVPA is primarily limited to decisions to purchase, build, or lease generation facilities, and review of their integrated resource plans (IRPs).

No REMCs remain under Commission authority for rate regulation, as all have exercised the option to withdraw from the Commission's jurisdiction as provided by Ind. Code § 8-1-13-18.5.

INDIANA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES SERVICE TERRITORIES



REGIONAL TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

RTOs increase reliability due to the scale of their footprints; the map on the next page shows where MISO and PJM operate in North America. This geographic diversity helps to reduce reserve margin needs. A reserve margin is the amount of extra generation capacity available to serve customer loads in the event of a system contingency, such as the outage of a generation unit or a high-voltage transmission line.

With the development of RTOs, the necessary level of reserve margins has fallen compared to what individual utilities would have to maintain if they were not in an RTO. The comparatively reduced reserve margins is one of the benefits of regional coordination.

INTERACTION WITH RTOS

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

Another mode of IURC involvement in RTO matters is participation in both the Organization of MISO States (OMS) and the Organization of PJM States, Inc. (OPSI). Encouraged by FERC in the early 2000s, regional state committees were formed to engage with the RTOs. Since Indiana has regulated utilities in both MISO and PJM, the Commission participates in both OMS and OPSI. The Boards of Directors of both groups are composed of commissioners from each of the state and local regulators that oversee utilities in the RTOs.

Chairman Anthony Swinger currently serves on the OMS Board, and Commissioner Bob Deig is the Commission's OPSI Board representative. In these roles, they help the Commission develop an understanding of and take positions on issues such as transmission planning and cost allocation, resource adequacy, energy markets, and RTO operations.

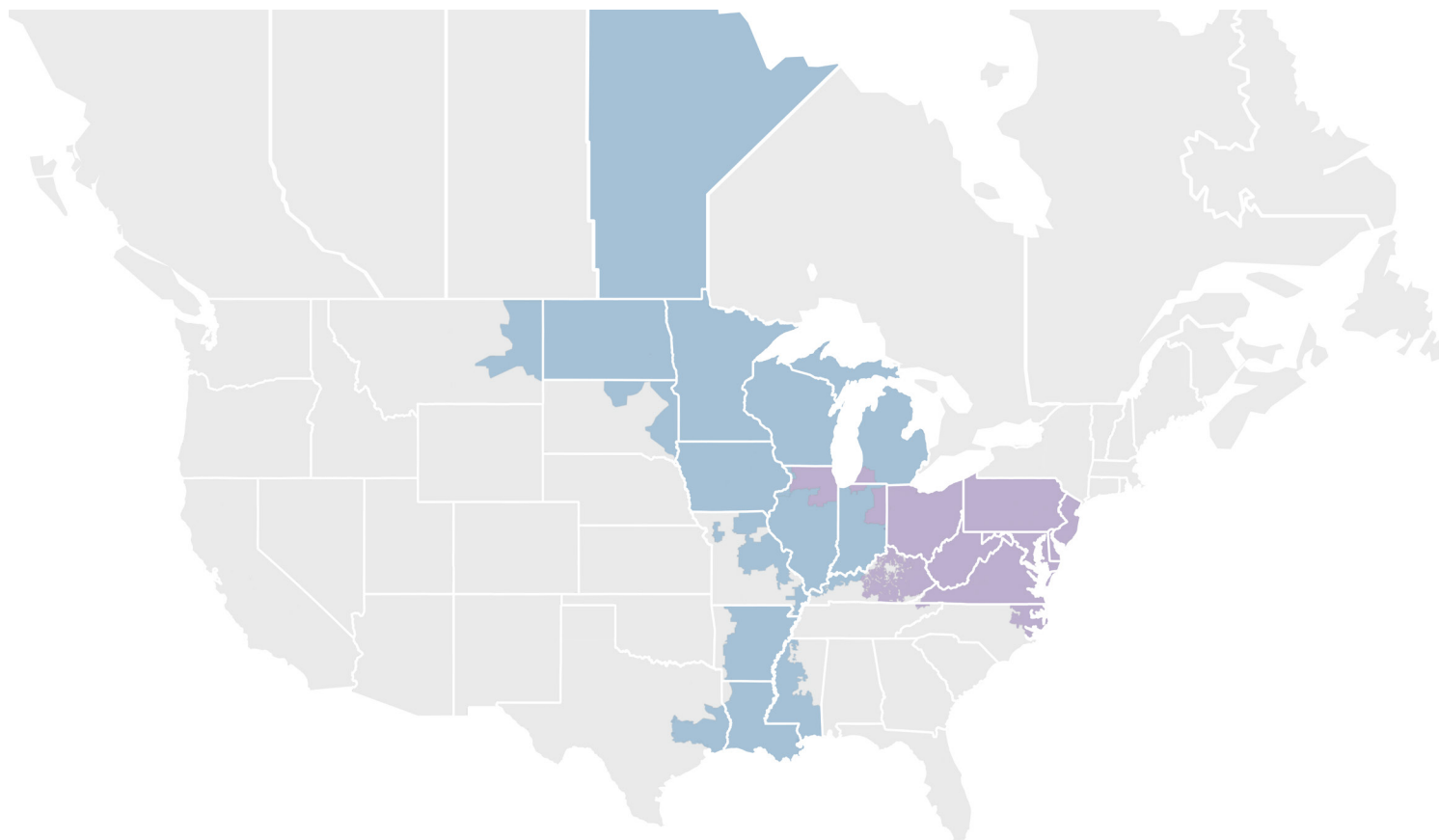
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RTOS SERVING INDIANA

MISO

- » **Participating Indiana Utilities**
AEP, AES Indiana, CenterPoint Energy Indiana South, Duke, Hoosier Energy, IMPA, NIPSCO, and WVPA
- » **Transmission Lines**
77,000 miles
- » **Generation Capacity**
203,000 MW
- » **Annual Billings**
\$53+ billion
- » **Headquarters**
Carmel, Indiana

PJM

- » **Participating Indiana Utilities**
AEP (including its Indiana subsidiary I&M), IMPA, and WVPA
- » **Transmission Lines**
88,333 miles
- » **Generation Capacity**
182,000 MW
- » **Annual Billings**
\$80.5 billion
- » **Headquarters**
Audubon, Pennsylvania



CURRENT ELECTRICITY RATES

COMPETITIVENESS OF RATES

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

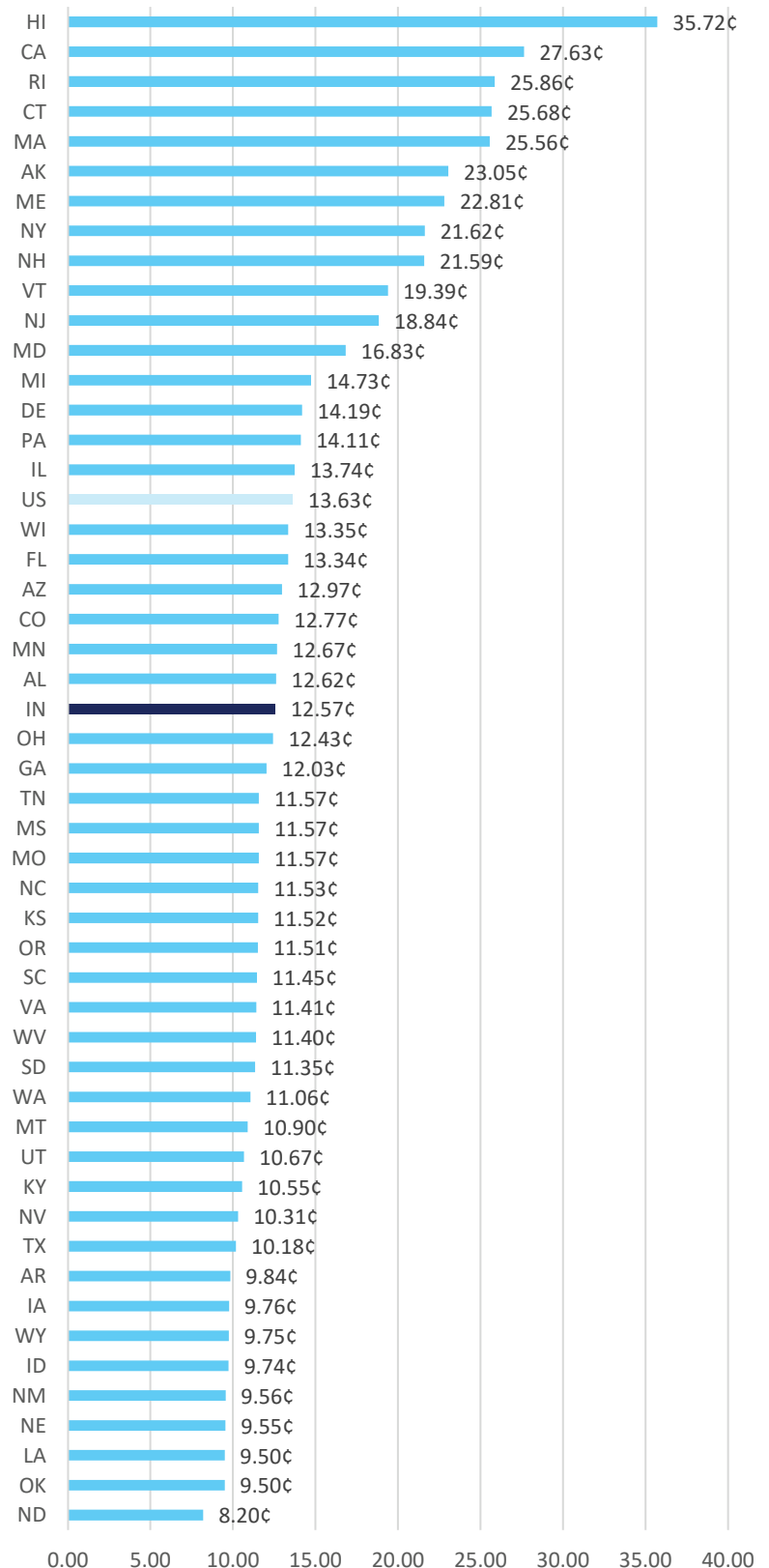
Indiana's average total customer retail rates historically have compared favorably to those of the rest of the nation. They ranked as the 4th lowest in 2004 and the 28th lowest in 2025, according to the preliminary numbers released in Electric Power Monthly. The variability in ranking is the result of many factors, including environmental requirements, the timing of rate cases, infrastructure investments, and fluctuations in fuel costs. Indiana compares with neighboring states' total customer retail rate rankings for 2025 as follows:

- » Kentucky – 12th lowest
- » Illinois – 35th lowest
- » Ohio – 27th lowest
- » Indiana – 28th lowest
- » Michigan – 38th lowest

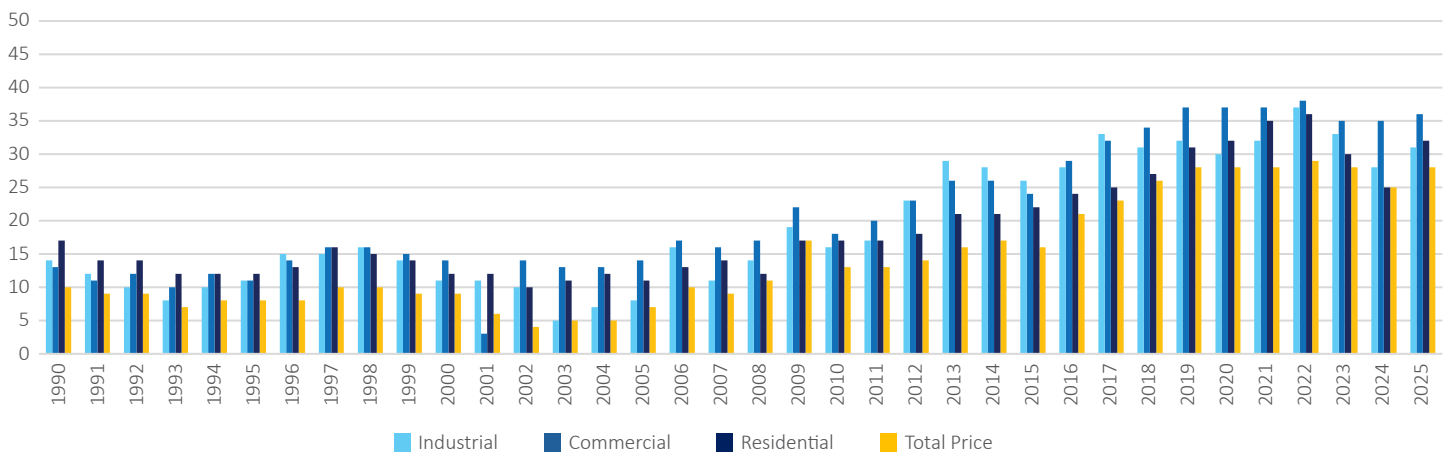
HOW INDIANA COMPARES

Changes in rates can be seen between the customer classes—residential, commercial, and industrial. Each class has been affected differently from a ranking standpoint. When focusing solely on rankings, Indiana is still competitive; however, its average electricity price ranking has lost ground to other states due to changes in the commodity markets and the cost of compliance with federal environmental regulations. Indiana's dependence on coal as a fuel source for electricity generation has historically contributed to the state's relatively low-cost electricity, which has created an important economic development advantage. However, costs incurred to address federal regulatory mandates, the general trending of fuel prices, and infrastructure additions and upgrades have reduced Indiana's relative price advantage.

2025 AVERAGE STATE ELECTRICITY RETAIL PRICES
FOR ALL CUSTOMER CLASSES
(by state, in cents/kwh)



INDIANA STATE PRICE RANKING



CUSTOMER BILLS

The Commission issues a residential electric bill survey annually that gathers the rates of Indiana regulated utilities. This information is summarized in [Appendices E-H](#).

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

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

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

The relative weighting of elements in customer bills varies in part due to the size of a utility's construction program and how much time has passed since its last base rate case. Generally, the base rate and service charge together account for up to 90% of the bill. The remaining bill components include expense-related trackers, which account for up to 10% of the bill, and capital trackers that account for less than 1% of the bill. These bill components vary by utility.

TDSIC

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

The TDSIC statute, Ind. Code ch. 8-1-39, was amended in 2019 by House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1470 to further define what constitutes "eligible transmission, distribution, and storage system improvements," and to allow utilities to submit five- to seven-year TDSIC plans, instead of only seven-year plans. HEA 1470 also delineated that a utility can include new projects or improvements throughout the course of its TDSIC plan if approved by the Commission. Additionally, Indiana's TDSIC statute includes provisions which allow for recovery of costs intended to initiate targeted economic development (TED) projects.

To date, the Commission has approved 15 TED projects for electric utilities, all from Duke Energy Indiana.

A utility-specific TDSIC plan includes projects to upgrade infrastructure over a five- to seven-year period. If the Commission approves the initial plan, a utility files updates to its plan for ongoing review and recovery of investments.

The tables below detail the history of approved TDSIC plans along with the current TDSIC plans that have been approved. Currently, Indiana utilities are approved to invest more than \$5.2 billion in eligible TDSIC projects. Four of the five electric IOUs currently have approved TDSIC plans.

TED PROJECTS FOR INDIANA ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Project Name	Utility Name	TDSIC Cause No.	Year Approved	Case Length
River Ridge Commerce Center	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 S1	2022	62 days
Rolls-Royce Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 1	2022	49 days
StarPlus Energy Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 2 S1	2023	35 days
Ford Meter Box Facility	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 4 S1	2024	41 days
Andretti Global Facility	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 4 S1	2024	41 days
Malarkey Roofing Facility	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 4 S1	2024	41 days
Mulzer Crushed Stone Expansion	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 4 S1	2024	41 days
ENTEK Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 5 S1	2025	61 days
Nucor Corporation Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 5 S1	2025	61 days
Bastian Solutions Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 5 S1	2025	61 days
Grillo's Pickles Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 5 S1	2025	61 days
Amazon Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 5 S1	2025	61 days
NorthPoint Business Park Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 5 S1	2025	61 days
Novo Nordisk Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 5 S1	2025	61 days
Stevanato Group	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 5 S1	2025	61 days
SK Hynix Project	Duke Energy Indiana	45647 TDSIC 6 S1	2026	47 days

APPROVED TDSIC UTILITY PLANS

Utility Name	TDSIC Cause No.	Year Approved	7-year Plan Approved Investment Amount	7-year Plan Approved Investments to Date	Percent of Approved Amount in Rates
AES Indiana	45264	2020	\$1,208,683,701	\$826,026,674	68.3%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana	45894	2023	\$454,000,000	\$33,583,277	7.4%
Duke Energy Indiana	45647	2021	\$2,140,185,171	\$497,626,041	23.3%
NIPSCO	45557	2021	\$1,488,936,834	\$1,140,753,251	76.6%
TOTAL			\$5,291,805,706	\$2,497,989,243	47.2%

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED TDSIC PLANS

Utility Name	Cause No.	Year Approved	Plan Expenditures
CenterPoint Energy Indiana	44910	2017	\$446.5 million
Duke Energy Indiana	44720	2015	\$1.408 billion
NIPSCO	44733	2015	\$1.33 billion

GENERATION & STORAGE FACILITIES SERVING HOOSIER CUSTOMERS

LARGER THAN 10 MW

COAL

1. Gibson Station Units 1-5 – 3,292.7 MW (Duke, IMPA, WVPA)
2. Rockport Station Units 1 & 2 – 1,317.5 MW (I&M)
3. Cayuga Station Units 1 & 2 – 988.2 MW (Duke)
4. R.M. Schahfer Station Units 17 & 18 – 722 MW (NIPSCO)
5. Petersburg Unit 4 – 536 MW (AES Indiana)*
6. Edwardsport – 506.2 MW (Duke)
7. Michigan City Unit 12 – 469 MW (NIPSCO)
8. Merom Station – 450 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)**
9. F.B. Culley Station Units 2 & 3 – 360 MW (CenterPoint)
10. Prairie State Units 1 & 2, IL – 288.4 MW (IMPA, WVPA)
11. Trimble County Units 1 & 2, KY – 158.9 MW (IMPA)
12. Whitewater Valley Station Units 1 & 2 – 99 MW (IMPA)
13. Clifty Creek Station – 100.5 MW (CenterPoint, I&M)
14. Kyger Creek Station, OH – 97.5 MW (CenterPoint, I&M)†

NATURAL GAS

15. Harding Street Units 4-7 – 916 MW (AES Indiana)
16. Oregon Clean Energy Center, OH – 870 MW (I&M)†
17. Vermillion Units 1-8 – 783.7 MW (Duke, WVPA)
18. St. Joseph Energy Center – 729 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
19. Eagle Valley CCGT – 671 MW (AES Indiana)
20. A.B. Brown Units 3,4,5 & 6 – 624.6 MW (CenterPoint)
21. Holland, IL – 596.7 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
22. Sugar Creek – 578 MW (NIPSCO)
23. Madison Units 1-8, OH – 556.3 MW (Duke)
24. Petersburg Unit 3 – 518 MW (AES Indiana)
25. Wheatland Units 1-4 – 435.9 MW (Duke)
26. Georgetown Units 1-4 – 328 MW (AES Indiana, IMPA)
27. Noblesville Units 1-5 – 262.9 MW (Duke)
28. Lawrence Units 1-6 – 244.1 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
29. Gibson City, IL – 220 MW (Hoosier Energy)
30. Wabash River Highland – 188.4 MW (WVPA)
31. Worthington – 169.5 MW (Hoosier Energy)
32. R.M. Schahfer Units 16A & B – 155 MW (NIPSCO)
33. Anderson Units 1-3 – 141 MW (IMPA)
34. Henry County Units 1-3 – 124.5 MW (Duke)
35. Cayuga Unit 4 – 82.8 MW (Duke)
36. Richmond Units 1 & 2 – 69 MW (IMPA)
37. Purdue CHP – 13.9 MW (Duke)

WIND

38. Jordan Creek – 400 MW (NIPSCO)
39. Indiana Crossroads I – 300.1 MW (NIPSCO)
40. Indiana Crossroads II – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
41. Fowler Ridge – 200 MW (CenterPoint, I&M)
42. Headwaters – 200 MW (I&M)
43. Lakefield, MN – 200 MW (AES Indiana)†
44. Carpenter – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
45. Salt Creek, IA – 170 MW (CenterPoint)†
46. Benton County – 130.5 MW (Duke, CenterPoint)
47. Hoosier Wind Park – 101 MW (AES Indiana)
48. Rosewater – 100.1 MW (NIPSCO)
49. Harvest Ridge, IL – 100 MW (WVPA)
50. Wildcat – 100 MW (I&M)
51. Meadow Lake V & VI – 89.7 MW (Hoosier Energy, WVPA)
52. Alta Farms II, IL – 75 MW (IMPA)
53. Sapphire Sky, IL – 21.6 MW (Hoosier Energy)
54. Pioneer Trail, IL – 10 MW (WVPA)

SOLAR

55. Dunns Bridge II – 435 MW (NIPSCO)
56. Dunns Bridge I – 265 MW (NIPSCO)
57. Fairbanks – 250 MW (NIPSCO)
58. Petersburg Energy Center – 250 MW (AES Indiana)
59. Gibson – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
60. Appleseed – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
61. Green River, KY – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
62. Cavalry – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
63. Riverstart – 200 MW (Hoosier Energy)
64. Indiana Crossroads Solar Park – 200 MW (NIPSCO)
65. Speedway – 199 MW (Duke)
66. Hardy Hills – 195 MW (AES Indiana)
67. Posey – 191 MW (CenterPoint)
68. Ratts – 150 MW (IMPA)
69. Wheatland Solar – 150 MW (CenterPoint)
70. Double Black Diamond Solar, IL – 100 MW (Hoosier Energy)
71. Elkhart Solar – 100 MW (I&M)
72. Dressor Plains, IL – 99 MW (WVPA)
73. Prairie State, IL – 99 MW (WVPA)
74. Troy – 50 MW (CenterPoint)
75. St. Joseph – 20 MW (I&M)
76. Crane Solar – 17 MW (Duke)

NUCLEAR

77. Cook Units 1 & 2, MI – 2,181 MW (I&M)
78. Palisades, MI – 369.7 MW (PPA with Hoosier Energy)†

HYDRO

79. Markland Units 1-3 – 56 MW (Duke)

OIL

80. Harding Street GT1 & GT2 – 38 MW (AES Indiana)
81. Cayuga Units 3a-d – 10 MW (Duke)

BIOMASS

82. Livingston Renewable Energy Plant, IL – 17 MW (Hoosier Energy)

STORAGE

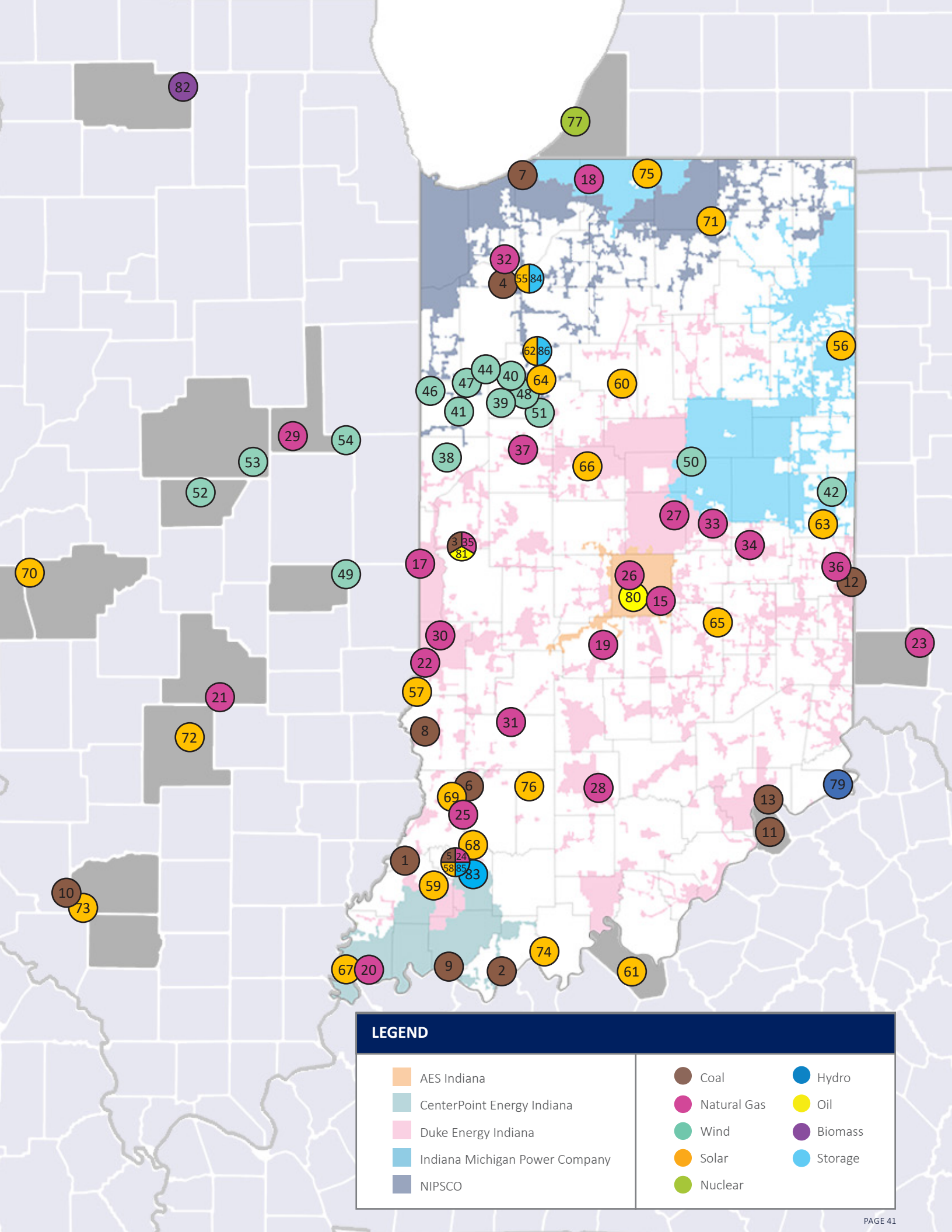
83. Pike County – 200 MW (AES Indiana)
84. Dunns Bridge II – 56.3 MW (NIPSCO)
85. Petersburg Energy Center – 45 MW (AES Indiana)
86. Cavalry – 45 MW (NIPSCO)

*Scheduled for a fuel conversion to natural gas Fall 2026.

**Both Hoosier Energy and WVPA have PPAs with owner Hallador Energy.

†This is an out-of-state resource that's not shown on the map on the next page.

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



LEGEND

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

- Coal
- Natural Gas
- Wind
- Solar
- Nuclear
- Hydro
- Oil
- Biomass
- Storage

INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX

Today, Indiana's fuel mix looks quite different than it did almost a decade ago. Although most of Indiana's electrical energy needs continue to be met through coal-fired, natural gas-fired, and nuclear generation at utility-owned facilities, wind and other renewable energy sources are increasingly contributing to the generation of electricity consumed in the state. Additionally, I&M's Cook nuclear plant in Michigan (with approximately 67% of the total production allocated to Indiana) is represented by the nuclear portion of the table.

A variety of factors affect the relative shares of each technology, including environmental regulations, market prices, and the continued shift away from fossil fuel generation that is prevalent in the industry, not only in Indiana but across the nation.

The graphs on this page and the chart on the next show Indiana's diversified generation mix from 2016 through 2025.

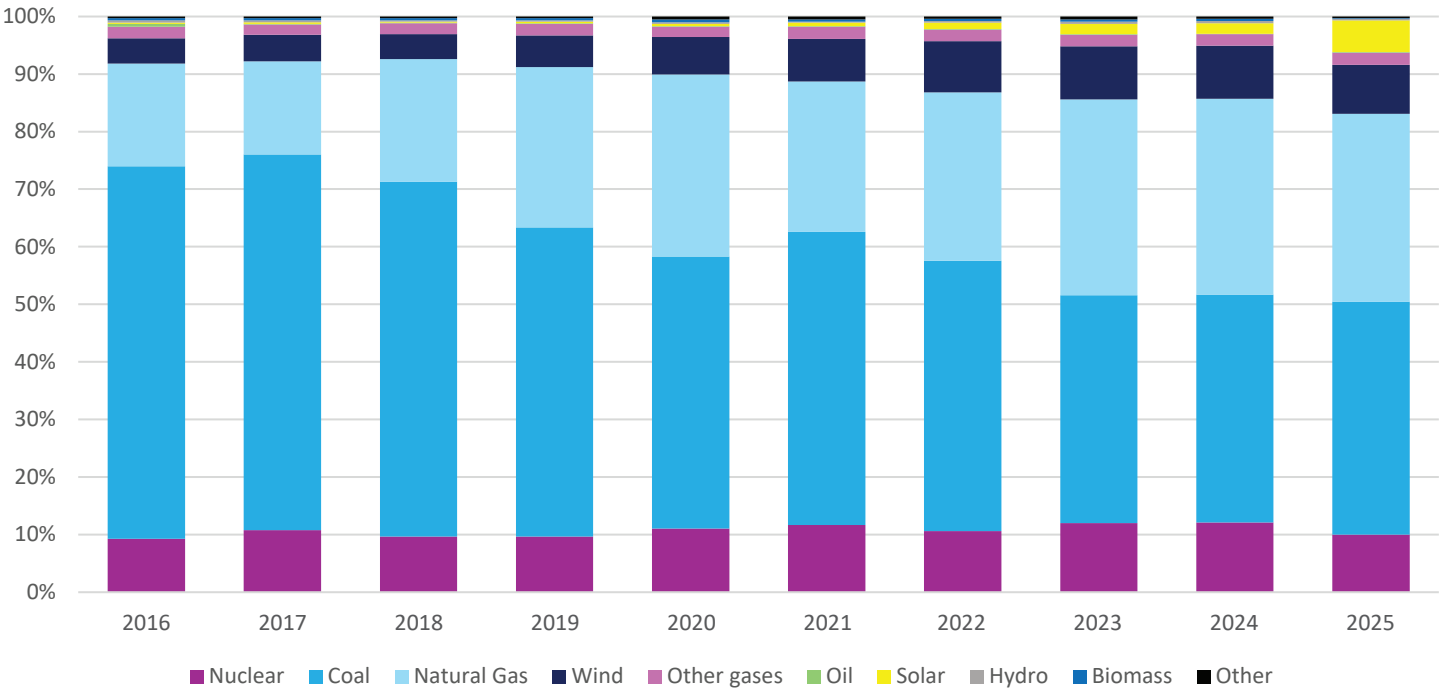


- 2016 Fuel Mix**
- » Coal: 64.6%
 - » Natural gas: 17.8%
 - » Nuclear: 9.3%
 - » Wind: 4.4%
 - » Solar: 0.2%
 - » Other fuels: 3.6%



- 2025 Fuel Mix**
- » Coal: 40.4%
 - » Natural gas: 32.6%
 - » Nuclear: 10.0%
 - » Wind: 8.5%
 - » Solar: 5.5%
 - » Other fuels: 2.9%

INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX



INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX

Technology	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Coal	64.6%	65.3%	61.6%	53.7%	47.3%	50.9%	47.0%	39.6%	39.6%	40.40%
Nuclear	9.3%	10.8%	9.7%	9.7%	11.1%	11.7%	10.6%	12.0%	12.1%	10.0%
Natural Gas	17.8%	16.2%	21.3%	27.9%	31.7%	26.1%	29.2%	34.0%	34.0%	32.6%
Wind	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%	5.5%	6.5%	7.4%	8.9%	9.2%	9.2%	8.5%
Other Gases	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Oil	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Hydro	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Solar	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%	5.5%
Biomass	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

COAL RETIREMENTS

Indiana has seen 31 coal-fired generation units retire from Jan. 31, 2012, to July 1, 2025. Of the units that have retired, only seven were less than 50 years old. Environmental regulations caused a number of these units to retire earlier than might have otherwise been the case. These units were often no longer competitive in power markets with low incremental cost renewables pushing down average wholesale energy prices. Operating expenses combined with extensive maintenance needs often caused coal units to struggle to be economic. However, this trend is now shifting due to reduced accredited capacity for renewables, the rollback of federal tax incentives, growing concerns around grid reliability, and broader market uncertainty due to rapidly changing technology and supply chain.

The U.S. Department of Energy issued emergency orders under Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act directing several Indiana coal plants, originally scheduled to retire in 2025, to remain temporarily available for operation to ensure grid reliability.

- » R.M. Schahfer Units 17 and 18 (722 MW) (NIPSCO)
- » F.B. Culley Unit 2 (90 MW) (CenterPoint)

The orders were first issued in December 2025 and renewed for 90-day periods in March, June and September. The latest order directs NIPSCO and CenterPoint to maintain the coal-powered units through December 18. The U.S. Department of Energy based the directives on long-term and summer reliability assessments from the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), which warned that projected generation additions to the electric grid are not keeping pace with rising demand forecasts. The orders are part of a broader federal policy initiative under the Trump administration aimed at preventing the "premature retirement" of coal plants across the United States.

Based on submitted IRPs, Indiana utilities are planning to retire as many as 15 additional coal-fired generation units between 2026 and 2038. These are projected retirements, not definite. This is discussed in greater detail on [page 55](#) of this report.

RETIRED COAL-FIRED UNITS
(Since 1-1-2012)

Generating Unit	Owner	Summer Rating (MW)	Retire Date	Age at Retire Date
State Line Unit 1 (1929)	Independent Power Producer	197	01-31-12	83
State Line Unit 2 (1929)	Independent Power Producer	318	01-31-12	83
Gallagher Unit 1 (1959)	Duke	140	01-31-12	53
Gallagher Unit 3 (1960)	Duke	140	01-31-12	52
Harding Street Unit 3 (1941)	AES Indiana	35	07-01-13	72
Harding Street Unit 4 (1947)	AES Indiana	35	07-01-13	66
Ratts Unit 2 (1970)	Hoosier Energy	121	12-31-14	44
Ratts Unit 1 (1970)	Hoosier Energy	42	03-10-15	45
Tanners Creek Unit 1 (1951)	I&M	145	06-01-15	64
Tanners Creek Unit 2 (1952)	I&M	142	06-01-15	63
Tanners Creek Unit 3 (1953)	I&M	195	06-01-15	62
Tanners Creek Unit 4 (1956)	I&M	500	06-01-15	59
Eagle Valley 3 (1951)	AES Indiana	40	04-15-16	65
Eagle Valley 4 (1953)	AES Indiana	55	04-15-16	63
Eagle Valley 5 (1955)	AES Indiana	61	04-15-16	61
Eagle Valley 6 (1956)	AES Indiana	100	04-15-16	60
Wabash River Unit 2 (1953)	Duke	85	04-15-16	63
Wabash River Unit 3 (1954)	Duke	85	04-15-16	62
Wabash River Unit 4 (1955)	Duke	85	04-15-16	61
Wabash River Unit 5 (1956)	Duke	95	04-15-16	60
Wabash River Unit 6 (1968)	Duke	318	04-15-16	48
Bailly Unit 7 (1962)	NIPSCO	160	05-31-18	56
Bailly Unit 8 (1968)	NIPSCO	320	05-31-18	50
Petersburg Unit 1 (1967)	AES Indiana	220	05-31-21	54
Gallagher Unit 2 (1958)	Duke	140	06-01-21	62
Gallagher Unit 4 (1961)	Duke	140	06-01-21	59
Schahfer Unit 14 (1976)	NIPSCO	431	10-01-21	45
Schahfer Unit 15 (1979)	NIPSCO	472	10-01-21	42
Petersburg Unit 2 (1969)	AES Indiana	410	05-31-23	54
A.B. Brown Unit 1 (1979)	CenterPoint	245	10-15-23	44
A.B. Brown Unit 2 (1986)	CenterPoint	245	10-15-23	37

PROJECTED COAL-FIRED UNIT RETIREMENTS

Generating Unit	Owner	Summer Rating (MW)	Retire Date	Age at Retire Date
Culley Unit 2 (1966)	CenterPoint	90	TBD	TBD
Schahfer 17 (1983)	NIPSCO	361	TBD	TBD
Schahfer 18 (1986)	NIPSCO	361	TBD	TBD
Michigan City Unit 12 (1974)	NIPSCO	469	12-31-28	54
Rockport Unit 1 (1984)	I&M	1300	12-31-28	44
Rockport Unit 2 (1989)	I&M	1300	12-31-28	39
Whitewater Valley Unit 1 (1955)	IMPA	30	12-31-28	73
Whitewater Valley Unit 2 (1973)	IMPA	60	12-31-28	55
Gibson Unit 5 (1982)	Duke	620	1-01-30	48
Cayuga Unit 1 (1970)	Duke	500	1-01-30	60
Cayuga Unit 2 (1972)	Duke	495	1-01-31	59
Gibson Unit 4 (1979)	Duke	622	1-01-32	53
Gibson Unit 3 (1978)	Duke	630	1-01-32	54
Gibson Unit 1 (1976)	Duke	630	12-31-38	62
Gibson Unit 2 (1975)	Duke	630	12-31-38	63

Note: Projected dates are subject to change and are based on the most recent IRPs and current requirements under CAA, Section 111(d).

PROJECTED COAL-FIRED UNIT CONVERSION TO NATURAL GAS

Generating Unit	Owner	Summer Rating (MW)	Retire Date	Age at Retire Date
Petersburg Unit 4 (1986)	AES Indiana	511	12-31-26	40
Edwardsport (2013)	Duke	798	1-01-30	17

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The amount of electricity generated from renewable energy sources continues to increase in the state, as does the percentage of state electricity consumption sourced from renewables. In addition to customer-owned net metering and distributed generation tariffs, the Commission has approved the construction of utility-scale renewable generation facilities as well as utility power purchase agreements (PPAs) and feed-in tariffs, which allow utilities to diversify their generation portfolios by purchasing renewable energy. Electric utilities in the state continue to pursue renewable energy projects, as set out in their IRPs, which determine the generation resource portfolios that best provide reliable service while minimizing costs.

The ability to construct utility-scale renewable generation facilities in the state, however, is increasingly difficult because of the number of local jurisdictions that prohibit the construction of these facilities or have enacted such strict requirements on new projects that they cannot be constructed in a way that complies with the regulations.

In 2025, renewable resources generated 14% of Indiana's total in-state electricity. Wind contributed the largest share at 9.2% of the state's total generation. At the start of 2026, the state had over 3,800 MW of operating wind capacity and is projected to add an additional 200 MW by the end of the year.

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts that Indiana will add more than 1 GW of new solar capacity in 2026. Wind and solar facilities require a sizeable amount of land, but the direct land use of each facility is only a fraction of the reported facility size.

The charts on the next page show the changes in generation capacity of both wind and solar (for merchant plants only) over the last several years, as well as projected growth based on projects that have filed with the Commission. They represent data provided to the Commission through petitions and in post-order compliance filings as of July 1, 2026.

BATTERIES

Batteries can provide system reliability and stability support and have the potential to store power generated during periods of low demand for use when demand increases. They can be paired or co-located with generation resources to improve the economic efficiency of one or both systems. Battery installation in Indiana has been trending upward in recent years.

The chart on [page 48](#) shows battery projects that have been approved by the Commission as of July 1, 2026.

INDIANA MERCHANT RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

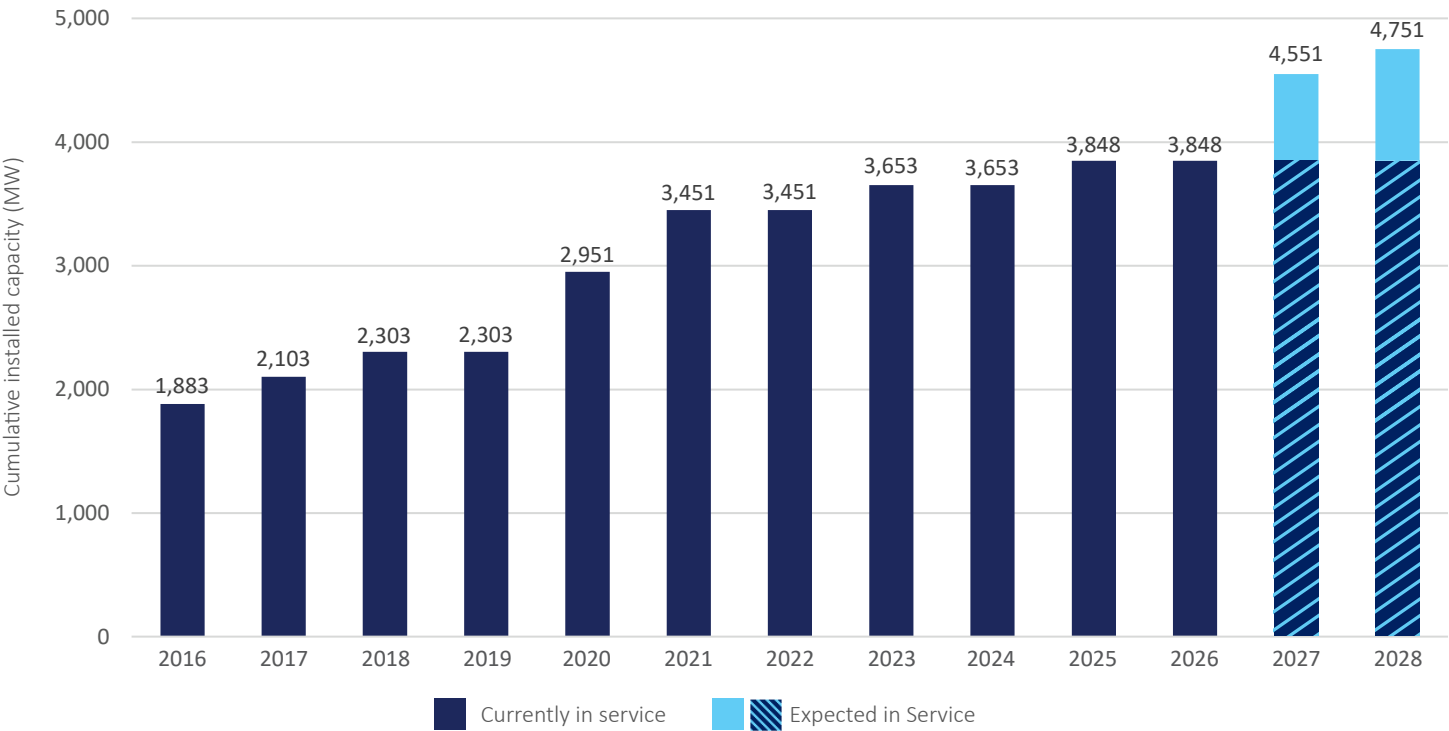
Status	Wind			Solar		
	Capacity (MW _{AC})	No. of Facilities	Acres	Capacity (MW _{AC})	No. of Facilities	Acres
Operating	3,848.11	22	343,701+	4,601.65	26	43,078
Under Construction	402.50	2	38,500	1,705	7	15,795
Construction Not Started*	500	3	56,250	5,956	32	58,597
TOTAL	4,750.61	27	458,451+	12,262.65	65	117,470

The "+" above represents the data for three wind farms with unknown acreage. As of July 1, 2026, there were no declination requests pending before the Commission.

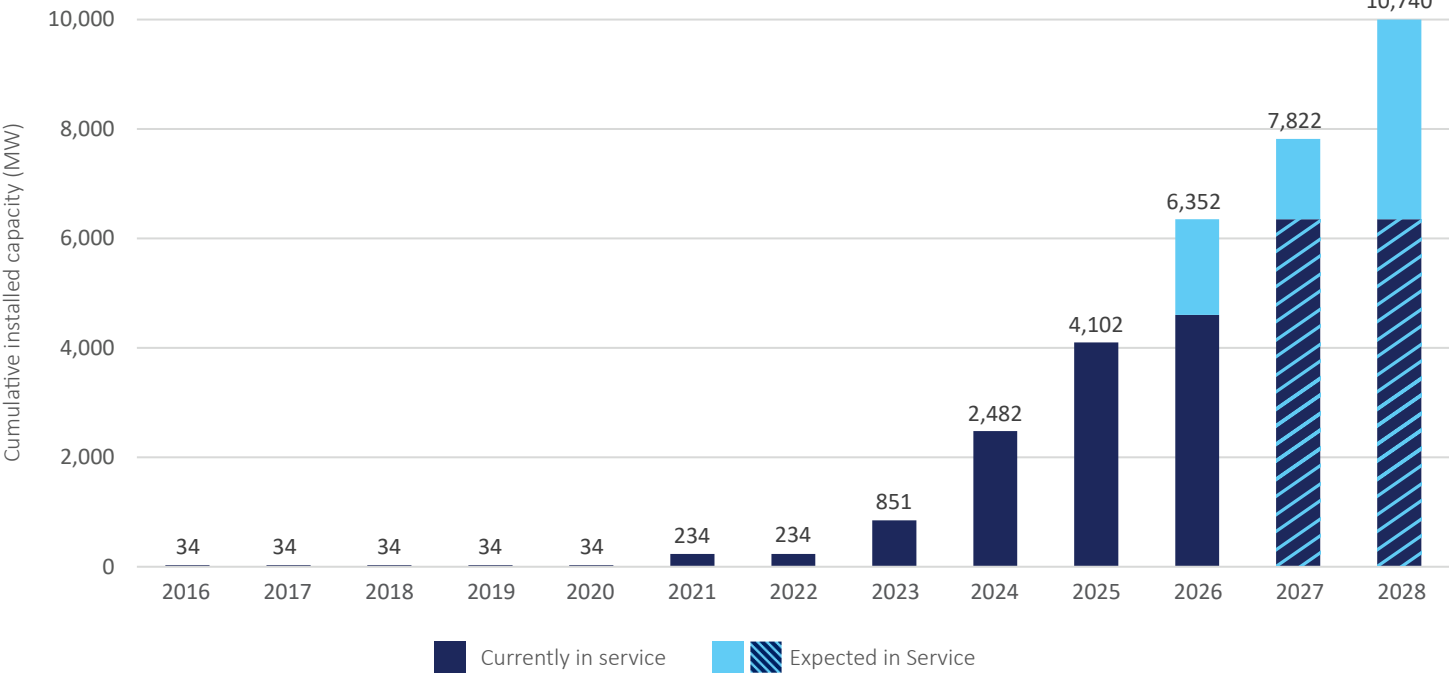
*Orders have been issued in these cases.

INDIANA’S RENEWABLE CAPACITY OVER TIME

WIND



SOLAR



INDIANA BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM PROJECTS (as of July 1, 2026)

Project	Current Owner	County	Battery Type	Battery Capacity	Status
Harding Street	AES Indiana	Marion	Lithium Ion	20	Operating
Pike County Energy Storage Project	AES Indiana	Pike	Lithium Ion	200 MW	Operating
Highway 41 Facility	CenterPoint	Vanderburgh	Lithium Ion	4 MW _{AC}	Operating
NSA Crane	Duke	Martin	Lithium Ion	5	Operating
Camp Atterbury	Duke	Johnson	Lithium Ion	5	Operating
Nabb	Duke	Clark	Lithium Ion	5	Operating
Calvary Energy Center	NIPSCO	White	Lithium Ion	60 MW _{DC}	Operating
Dunns Bridge Solar/Storage Phase II	NIPSCO	Jasper	Lithium Ion	75 MW _{DC}	Operating
Petersburg Energy Center	AES Indiana	Pike	Lithium Ion	60 MW _{DC}	Operating
Brickyard Solar	Independent Power Producer	Boone	-	200	Est. in-service date December 2026
Dunns Bridge Solar II	Independent Power Producer	Starke	-	100 MW (AC-coupled)	Est. in-service date December 2026
Williams Battery Storage Project	Independent Power Producer	Jefferson	Lithium Iron Phosphate	150 MW _{AC}	Est. in-service date December 2026
Crossvine Solar Project	Independent Power Producer	Dubois	-	50 MW	Est. in-service date June 2027
Bluestem Solar	Independent Power Producer	LaPorte	Lithium Ion	55 MW	Est. in-service date December 2027
Cherry Hill Battery Storage Project	Independent Power Producer	LaGrange	Lithium Iron Phosphate	25 MW	Est. in-service date December 2027
Fletcher Battery Storage Project	Independent Power Producer	Decatur	Lithium Iron Phosphate	118 MW _{AC}	Est. in-service date January 2027
Appleseed Energy Storage	Independent Power Producer	Cass	-	200 MW (AC-coupled)	Est. in-service date December 2027
Merrillville Solar Project	Independent Power Producer	Lake	-	100 MW	Est. in-service date Q4 2028
KCE IN 1	Independent Power Producer	White	Lithium Iron Phosphate	400 MW (AC-coupled)	Est. in-service date December 2028
Sprout Project	Independent Power Producer	Clark	Lithium Iron Phosphate	200 MW (AC-coupled)	Est. In-service date December 2028
Royerton Solar	Independent Power Producer	Delaware	-	50 MW (AC-coupled)	Est. in-service date May 2029

Note: The hyphen (-) indicates information that was not disclosed.

INTERCONNECTION QUEUE CHALLENGES

The MISO and PJM interconnection queues became significantly backlogged in the last few years due to the increased number of new renewable facilities requesting interconnection studies. This has led to responses from MISO including a cap on both the overall size of the queue and the size of the queue in each of its regions. In the 2025 queue cycle, solar facilities represented 36.7% of the MISO central region (Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri) interconnection requests, wind represented 16.8%, and storage represented approximately 14% of the just over 20 GW in total requests. In the 2026 queue cycle, by contrast, storage represents over 60% of 3.8 GW of requests at time of writing, with gas and solar each representing 15.6%. In the same year, solar and hybrid (solar + storage) facilities represented 45% of PJM interconnection requests in Indiana, and storage represented 21.5%. The queue backlogs combined with supply chain constraints have resulted in major delays in the ability of developers to get projects online, even those that have successfully completed the interconnection queue and signed a Generator Interconnection Agreement. Both RTOs are engaged in ongoing processes to accelerate new resource additions, but the final results of these efforts remain to be seen.

DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES

Distributed energy resources (DERs) are typically small-scale electric energy resources located close to the point of use that are interconnected to the distribution system and/or operate on the customer side of the meter. DER technologies can produce electricity (e.g., rooftop solar generation), consume electricity (e.g., electric vehicles), store electricity, and improve electricity management and consumption (e.g., demand response). Increased customer interest in and adoption of DERs is causing the electric industry to reevaluate how the system is structured and how best to reliably and equitably serve all customers. Artificial intelligence and machine learning may enhance future energy systems as they facilitate performance in handling large amounts of data, security, energy optimization, computational efficiency, and predictive grid operation accompanying increased amounts of distributed energy resources.

NET METERING & EXCESS DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

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

In 2017, Ind. Code ch. 8-1-40 was enacted, which provided for a transition from net metering tariffs to new excess distributed generation tariffs. Customers who installed qualifying facilities before Dec. 31, 2017, remain net metering customers until July 1, 2047, and customers who installed qualifying facilities between Jan. 1, 2018, and June 30, 2022, or until the utility reached 1.5% of its summer peak load (whichever was earlier), remain net metering customers until July 1, 2032. Indiana electric utilities have reported more than 8,900 customers have installed over 205 MW under their net metering programs.

With the passing of the June 30, 2022 net metering to excess distributed generation transition deadline, newly installed qualifying facilities receive a bill credit based on the excess distributed generation rate. Under the statute, the credit for excess distributed generation is the average annual wholesale price plus 25%. The Commission has approved excess distributed generation tariffs filed by all five large electric investor-owned utilities in the state.

Customers have continued to install renewable energy facilities since the initiation of this new compensation arrangement with approximately 73 MW connected through year-end 2025, a 26 MW increase for the year.

FERC ORDER 2222

On Sept. 17, 2020, FERC approved Order 2222, requiring distributed energy resource (DER) participation in wholesale markets, either individually or aggregated. Under this rule, RTOs must establish DERs and aggregators as market participants, allowing them to register their resources under participation models accommodating their physical and operational characteristics. Upon implementation, DERs will be able to participate in day-ahead and real-time energy, capacity, and ancillary services markets. Because DERs are connected to the distribution grid regulated by the state, it is important for the state and the Commission to understand the possible impacts of Order 2222.

Effective Dates

MISO

- » June 1, 2029: Registration of DER aggregation resources.
- » Jan. 30, 2030: DER aggregations are allowed to participate in energy and ancillary service markets.
- » June 1, 2030: Open full market participation to aggregations.

PJM

- » June 30, 2026: DER aggregation resources are allowed to participate in 2028/29 BRA.
- » Feb. 1, 2028: DER aggregations are allowed to provide energy and ancillary services.

On Feb. 1, 2022, PJM filed its Order 2222 compliance plan. PJM proposed an effective date of Feb. 2, 2026. OPSI filed generally supportive reply comments on April 1, 2022, and recommended FERC reaffirm that PJM's governing documents can in no way impose requirements or deadlines on state commissions or other state governmental entities that are subject to state law and will not interfere with any matter under state jurisdiction. The IURC filed comments that noted general approval of PJM's deference to state jurisdictional authority, and the deference it gives to the expertise of the distribution utilities regarding the planning and operations of the distribution systems.

Subsequently, PJM responded to requests for additional information from FERC and has made multiple tariff filings pursuant to FERC orders on compliance, the most recent of which was accepted by FERC on July 22, 2025. PJM intended for DER aggregations to participate in the PJM capacity market starting in May 2026, for the 2028-29 capacity auction, but no offers were received, and in 2028 for the energy and ancillary services markets, pending FERC approval.

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

The IURC filed comments regarding MISO's Order 2222 compliance proposal on June 6, 2022, which noted MISO's identification and recognition regarding areas of jurisdictional authority of the relevant electric retail regulatory authority (RERRA). The comments also noted appreciation for MISO's efforts at distinguishing the various roles and responsibilities. The IURC comments highlight the importance of properly demarcating between federal and RERRA jurisdictional authority, especially for states like Indiana which has utilities participating in more than one RTO.

FERC and MISO have gone through multiple rounds of requests for compliance filings and responses to those requests, most recently filed by MISO in March and May 2025 and accepted by FERC in June 2025 and January 2026 respectively.

RULEMAKING TO IMPLEMENT FERC ORDER 2222

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

In an open, transparent stakeholder process led by the Commission’s Office of General Counsel, Commission staff held educational sessions regarding FERC Order 2222 in December 2022 and February 2023. Those were followed by a series of roundtable discussions from June to November in 2023 that included consumer advocates, utilities, and other interested stakeholders, to develop issues lists and possible future implementation actions that may be necessary with regards to FERC Order 2222 and the RTOs’ compliance plans.

In April 2024, the IURC began the process to amend the interconnection rule, 170 IAC 4-4.3 Customer-Generator Facility Interconnection Standards. Within the proposed rule were updated definitions, the inclusion of batteries and the adoption of IEEE 1547-2018, Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources and Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces. The amendment of IURC rulemaking #24-01, (170 IAC 4-4.3) (Customer – Generator Interconnection Standards) became effective on Feb. 15, 2026.

The Commission initiated an investigation in Cause No. 46043 to consider whether DER aggregators are public utilities under Indiana law. The IURC issued an order on Dec. 18, 2024, that closed this investigation without making a finding on whether DER aggregators are a class of public utilities, stating:

- » The purposes of the investigation were met without needing a blanket finding.
- » The Commission will proceed with rulemaking as required by Ind. Code ch 8-1-40.1, which mandates rules for DER aggregation.

On May 29, 2025, the Commission held a meeting with stakeholders to discuss the implementation of FERC Order 2222. Issues discussed included updates on the ongoing interconnection rule (170 IAC 4-4.3) amendments, registering DER aggregations at the state level, dispute resolution procedures, and consumer protections. Cybersecurity risks were also discussed to ensure the public is adequately protected through our current interconnection rules, along with preventing the creation of cybersecurity back doors via residential inverters. On Sept. 30, 2025, the Commission issued an order approving the amendments to 170 IAC 4-4.3, updating the language to include batteries and performance standards.

THE IMPACT OF FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The impact of federal environmental regulations has been significant in Indiana because of the state’s historical use of coal for most of its electricity generation. Though the amount has declined significantly in recent years, Indiana continues to have one of the largest percentages of coal-fired electricity generation in the country. Electric utilities must undertake a great deal of planning to ensure compliance with federal and state environmental regulations. The federal regulations impacting electric generation and utility IRP decisions include:

- » The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) final Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) from Electric Utilities rule became effective in October 2015. The rule established a comprehensive set of requirements for the disposal of CCR, commonly known as coal ash, from coal-fired power plants. Effective Nov. 8, 2024, the EPA finalized revisions to its CCR rule, requiring additional remediation of CCR disposal sites, including legacy sites that were closed in compliance with the regulatory requirements and state permits in effect at the time. On Feb. 10, 2026, the EPA extended the compliance deadline for certain CCR evaluations to the early 2030s.

Further, on April 9, 2026, the EPA proposed additional amendments to CCR rules, including options for facilities to certify closure of legacy CCR surface impoundments by removal, as well as modifications to deferral criteria for legacy impoundments.

- » On March 15, 2021, the EPA released its final Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), which requires upwind states to reduce emissions of the ozone precursor nitrogen oxide (NOx) from electric generating units (EGUs) and certain stationary industrial sources, in accordance with EPA's 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Indiana is among the 23 affected states. The CSAPR provides NOx reductions from EGUs beginning in 2023 and from certain industrial stationary sources by 2026 for the May 1-September 30 ozone season. The final rule established emissions budgets that decline over time based on the level of reductions achievable through a phased installation of state-of-the-art emissions controls at power plants starting in 2024. The final rule's 2027 emission limits for power plants reflects a 50% reduction from 2021 ozone season NOx emissions levels.
- » In September 2015, the EPA finalized its Steam Electric Power Generating Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) rule, which includes requirements for wastewater from power plants, including ash handling and scrubber wastewaters. On Aug. 31, 2020, the EPA finalized the Steam Electric Reconsideration Rule that established effluent limits for flue gas desulfurization wastewater and for bottom ash transport water applicable to existing steam electric power generators. In 2021, the EPA initiated a supplemental rulemaking to strengthen certain discharge limits in the Steam Electric Power Generating category, finding that opportunities for improvement exist. The update, effective July 8, 2024, aims to reduce pollutants discharged through wastewater from coal-fired power plants by more than 660 million pounds per year. On Dec. 23, 2025, the EPA announced a final rule extending implementation timelines for this rule.
- » On May 25, 2024, the EPA: (1) finalized Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Standards and Guidelines for Fossil Fuel-Fired Power Plants, which established guidelines for GHG emissions from existing coal-fired and oil/gas-fired EGUs; (2) finalized revisions to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for GHG emissions from new and reconstructed fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbine EGUs; and (3) finalized revisions to the NSPS for GHG emissions from fossil fuel-fired steam generating units that undertake a large modification. The updates were effective July 8, 2024, and require all coal-fired plants that plan to run in the long-term and all new baseload gas-fired plants to control 90% of their carbon pollution. However, on Sept. 14, 2026, the EPA finalized the partial repeal of the 2024 GHG regulations and proposed the Recission of the Greenhouse Gas Findings for Fossil Fuel-Fired Power Plants and Repeal of Regulations for Power Plant Greenhouse Gas Emissions Under Clean Air Act Section 111. Specifically, the EPA repealed the emission guidelines for existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating units, as well as carbon capture and storage standards for certain units.
- » On Feb. 12, 2026, the EPA finalized the recission of the 2009 Greenhouse Gas Endangerment Finding, eliminating the legal foundation for regulation of GHGs under the Clean Air Act.
- » EPA's Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) was originally promulgated in 2012. Updates to the rule that reflect changes in control technologies and impacts on the performance of affected plants was published May 7, 2024, and effective July 8, 2024. The updated amendments were repealed on Feb. 19, 2026, and revised to eliminate stricter emissions limits for filterable particulate matter, remove requirements for continuous monitoring systems, and lessen mercury standards for lignite-fired EGUs. The EPA repealed the proposed 2024 updates to the MATS rule, stating that Americans will see an expected \$670 million in compliance costs savings. The EPA continues to enforce the existing 2012 MATS rule requirements.

INDIANA'S ELECTRICITY OUTLOOK

The State Utility Forecasting Group (SUFG) was established by Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-3.5 to provide an independent forecast of Indiana's electricity needs. SUFG produced its first set of projections in 1987 and has updated these projections periodically (generally every two years) since then. The SUFG's twentieth set of projections, the 2025 report provides the expected electricity usage, peak demand, prices, and resource requirements for 2024-2043.

The 2025 forecast projects electricity usage to remain relatively flat through 2029, then grow through the remainder of the forecast period, with overall growth at a rate of 1.03% per year over the 20-year forecast. This compares to 0.51% in the 2023 forecast. The 2025 forecast has more rapid growth than the previous forecast however, the level of the forecast is lower until the last several years and this pattern can be seen in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. Higher annual rates of growth in electricity sales is projected across the three major consumer sectors with the growth more concentrated in the residential and industrial sectors.

In addition, projected utility-sponsored energy efficiency and demand response is higher in the 2025 forecast as well. The more aggressive DSM programs, compared to the 2023 forecast, have a moderate impact on the forecasted energy use, particularly in the residential and commercial sectors.

The 2025 forecast of growth in peak demand is also higher than projected in the previous forecast. Forecast peak demand growth is a little lower than that of electricity requirements (0.61% versus 1.03%). Another measure of peak demand growth can be obtained by considering the average year-to-year peak MW load change. The 2023 projection of peak demand growth corresponds to about 85 MW of increased peak demand every year. The 2025 forecast indicates the annual increase is approximately 128 MW.

The 2025 forecast predicts Indiana electricity prices to continue to rise in real (inflation-adjusted) terms through 2034 and then level off and slightly decline until the end of the forecast period. Higher electricity prices through 2034 put downward pressure on electricity demand while slightly declining prices beyond 2034 helps to increase electricity demand. The SUFG's forecast lists Indiana average electricity prices, which is a combination of residential, commercial, and industrial, in 2025 to be 11.38 cents/kWh and predicts that price will increase to 15.06 cents/kWh in 2030 and to 16.85 cents/kWh in 2034. Several factors determine the price projections. These include costs associated with future resources required to meet future load, costs associated with continued operation of existing infrastructure, and fuel costs. Costs are included for the transmission and distribution of electricity in addition to production.

The 2025 forecast shows that additional resources are needed through the forecast period except for 2027-2028. Replacement of retired facilities drives the need for new capacity in the first half of the forecast period. Both increasing demand for electricity and ongoing generation unit retirements drive the need for new generation in the second half of the forecast period. The SUFG model projects a need for a mix of natural gas-fired combustion turbines and combined cycle units, wind, and solar capacity. While no battery storage or hybrid solar/battery resources were selected in the final forecast run, some were selected in earlier iterations. Nuclear small modular reactors were never selected. In the long term, the projected additional resources required are lower than in the previous forecast, due to more IURC-approved resources being added during the forecast period and fewer scheduled retirements of existing units, as well as lower sales and peak demand projections for most of the forecast period.

SUFG also prepared a data center scenario as part of the 2025 forecast to address growing interest in how these facilities impact Indiana's resources. While the base forecast already accounts for existing smaller data centers, this scenario models the addition of large hyperscalers. The aggregated load from these new data centers dramatically increases Indiana's energy requirements and peak demand. To meet this surge, the model selects significantly larger amounts of natural gas resources and fewer renewables.

Ind. Code § 8-1-8.8-14 requires the SUFG to conduct an annual study on the use, availability, and economics of the clean energy resources listed in Ind. Code § 8-1-37-4(a)(1) through Ind. Code § 8-1-37-4(a)(6), including wind, solar, photovoltaics, dedicated energy crops, organic waste biomass, and hydropower. The Commission may also direct the SUFG to study the use of additional clean energy resources in the state. The SUFG’s 2025 Indiana Renewable Energy Resources Study is available on its website at: www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/sufg.

LOOKING FORWARD – GENERATION

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

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING

To ensure adequate resources are secured to meet their ongoing and future cost-effective reliable service obligations, the electric IOUs, IMPA, Hoosier Energy, and WVPA employ state-of-the-art tools and engage in a rigorous stakeholder process to develop credible IRPs.

IRPs evaluate a broad range of feasible and economically viable resource alternatives – including utility- and customer-owned resources, energy efficiency, and demand response – over a 20-year planning period. Energy efficiency refers to measures or technologies that reduce the consumption of energy, while demand response refers to measures, technologies, or incentives and pricing programs that reduce or curtail usage during periods of peak demand. These utilities submit an IRP once every three years on a staggered schedule, pursuant to the Commission’s IRP rule, Indiana Administrative Code 170 IAC 4-7.

IRPs are analytically challenging and complex and affect virtually all aspects of utility operations and long-term objectives. To address the inherent complexities of IRPs, the Commission hosts an annual Contemporary Issues Technical Conference to discuss IRPs.

The Commission, with the assistance of various stakeholders, invites experts to discuss methods for addressing complex issues. The 2026 IRP Contemporary Issues Technical Conference took place on Sept. 3, 2026. The agenda included discussions on affordability metrics, storage modeling approaches, the evolution of resource accreditation, and considerations for load flexibility.

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

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING UPDATE

Utility	Date of Most Recent IRP
Indiana Municipal Power Agency	Feb. 1, 2024
Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	April 1, 2024
Wabash Valley Power Association	May 10, 2024
Duke Energy Indiana	Nov. 1, 2024
Northern Indiana Public Service Company	Dec. 9, 2024
Indiana Michigan Power Company	March 28, 2025
Indianapolis Power & Light (AES Indiana)	Oct. 31, 2025
Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (CenterPoint Energy Indiana South)	Dec. 9, 2025

PROJECTED REPLACEMENT GENERATION

Historically, resource additions were driven by load growth, but this was generally not the case for the last 15 years. New resources were driven largely by the retirement of existing coal units for various reasons. A significant focus of resource plans over the last 10 years has been when to replace/retire existing facilities with new generation, based on new technology, economics, and policy changes.

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

IRPs prepared by Indiana utilities have always had to account for a complex planning environment, but recent IRPs submitted to the Commission have had to contend with volatile commodity prices and supply chain challenges that have hit solar and storage resources particularly hard. Significant policy changes affecting electric utility resource choices have been implemented.

In 2022, Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), which provides a 10-year extension for the Production Tax Credits and Investment Tax Credits for wind, solar, and storage resources at their full incentive levels. Much of the IRA's tax credits for these resources were significantly modified by Congress in 2025. Another significant new factor is the large increases in load associated with data centers and new industrial facilities over the next 5-10 years. This is in sharp contrast to the last 10-15 years which saw flat load growth across Indiana and much of the nation.

Generally, recent IRPs project adding significant incremental resources that include solar, storage, wind, and natural gas combustion turbines and combined cycle facilities over the next three to five years. It is unclear at this time how these near-term resource plans might be impacted by changes in commodity prices, supply chain issues, reduced accredited capacity for renewable generation, or recent changes to the tax credits originally created in the IRA.

Recent utility requests for proposals (RFPs) have received fewer total resources being offered by respondents with higher prices than were received in response to similar RFPs issued in recent years. The long RTO interconnection process is making resource acquisition by utilities more uncertain for the near term.

There is also renewed interest in nuclear generation. One notable example is the effort by Wolverine Power Supply Cooperative and Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative to restart the Palisades Nuclear Plant in Michigan, owned by Holtec International. Indiana is also gaining momentum in early developments of advanced nuclear generation – Small Modular Reactors (SMRs).

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

HEA 1520 REPORT

2025 COMMISSION ANALYSIS OF THE ABILITY OF THE INDIANA PUBLIC UTILITIES TO PROVIDE FOR RELIABLE ELECTRIC SERVICE

In 2021, the Indiana General Assembly passed House Enrolled Act 1520 (HEA 1520), which established a reporting process to provide transparent and timely monitoring of electric utility resource availability to the Commission and other Indiana governmental leaders. HEA 1520, now in statute as Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-13, calls for an annual reporting mechanism for Indiana electric utilities to identify how they plan to meet their customers' electricity needs in the near-term. The relevant code was modified by the General Assembly in 2023 to include future reporting years to capture the advent of the four-season capacity construct of MISO, lower the reasonability threshold of capacity clearing auction dependence, and consolidate the Commission report into this annual reporting vehicle. Most recently, in 2025 the General Assembly added requirements for Commission review of resource retirements.

The standalone 2022 Commission Analysis of the Ability of the Indiana Public Utilities to Provide Reliable Electric Service provides an extensive background on system reliability planning to complement an understanding of this year's analysis and can be found by visiting: on.in.gov/HEA1520report2022.

HEA 1520 draws upon the underlying statutory framework of Indiana's vertically integrated electric utility structure and the service obligation it places on the franchised utility provider, or in the case of the rural electric membership cooperatives and municipalities, to the extent they are members, their coordinated wholesale energy provider. *Note: Not all REMCs and municipalities are members of coordinated wholesale energy providers that are required by Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-1(c) to submit reports pursuant to Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-13(n).* Notwithstanding this Indiana service structure, the individual utility resource portfolio transition occurs within a broader ongoing regional transition.

As partners through their regional grid management organizations (Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) and PJM Interconnection, Inc. (PJM)), Indiana utilities both support and draw from other utilities. In effect, each partner in the regional transmission organization (RTO) is in some measure dependent on the other partners to accomplish the desired interconnected system reliability across the region. While acknowledging this interconnectedness of the partners, in the HEA 1520 oversight exercise, the Commission undertakes an evaluation of how the Indiana-specific partners collectively and individually satisfy their obligation to provide reliable electric service to Hoosiers.

HEA 1520 requires each utility to file a report with the Commission that provides specific information for each of the next three resource planning years (PYs). The information includes identification of resources the utility will use to provide service and is to be delineated as generating facilities owned and operated by the electric utility, generating resource capacity the utility has procured under contract, and the amount of demand response resources available to the utility under contracts and tariffs.

In addition, the utility must provide a comparison of its resource portfolio to the established planning reserve margin requirement and the reliability adequacy metrics of the utility, as forecasted for the three planning years covered by the report. Beginning this year, each utility was given the additional requirement to report and support any owned and operated resources meeting a threshold level it plans to retire or refuel in the next three planning years.

The utilities timely submitted their reports for the prompt planning year 2026/27, and the subsequent two years, 2027/28 and 2028/29.

Commission staff reviewed the utility reports and commenced an initial analysis and deliberation to determine if there were any concerns that rose to the level of immediate elevation and investigation. In the absence of such concern, staff continued its analysis and created the summarized data on the following pages.

To afford the confidentiality provided in the statute, the Commission aggregates our presentation of the data at the level of the four MISO IOUs (Duke Energy Indiana, NIPSCO, AES Indiana, and CenterPoint Indiana South), and all the reporting utilities (MISO IOUs plus I&M, Indiana Municipal Power Agency, Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, and Wabash Valley Power Alliance). Staff also reviewed the retirement reports I&M submitted for Rockport Unit 1 and NIPSCO submitted for Michigan City Unit 12.

Staff's associated required reports have been posted for public comment in accordance with Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-13(s) and (t).

In the tables on the following pages, the contracted amounts include declared bilateral contracts not yet executed and the Reliability Adequacy Metric (RAM) is a measure of dependence on the RTO clearing auction. The near unanimous results showing negative RAM values indicate that utility pre-auction resources are more than what is needed to meet planning requirements.

The first four tables present the summed MISO IOUs submissions on a share of planning reserve margin requirement (PRMR) basis by season and planning year (PY). The fifth table presents the summed submissions of all the reporting utilities for the summer season given the PJM single season capacity construct. The same trends noted previously hold for this summation as well.

MISO IOUs	Summer (share of PRMR)		
	PY26/27	PY27/28	PY28/29
Owned	81%	79%	76%
Contracted	23%	21%	22%
DR	5%	5%	5%
RAM	-9%	-5%	-3%

MISO IOUs	Fall (share of PRMR)		
	PY26/27	PY27/28	PY28/29
Owned	80%	79%	81%
Contracted	25%	20%	20%
DR	5%	5%	4%
RAM	-10%	-4%	-5%

MISO IOUs	Winter (share of PRMR)		
	PY26/27	PY27/28	PY28/29
Owned	81%	79%	76%
Contracted	20%	18%	21%
DR	4%	4%	4%
RAM	-5%	-2%	0%

MISO IOUs	Spring (share of PRMR)		
	PY26/27	PY27/28	PY28/29
Owned	79%	81%	72%
Contracted	25%	18%	22%
DR	5%	5%	5%
RAM	-8%	-7%	1%

All Reporting	Summer (share of PRMR)		
	PY26/27	PY27/28	PY28/29
Owned	80%	78%	71%
Contracted	25%	24%	29%
DR	4%	4%	4%
RAM	-9%	-6%	-4%

The next two tables present the utility resources on an identified fuel source basis. *Note: While not all contracts included in the utility portfolios identify the specific resources supporting them, as the numbers reflect the overwhelming majority do.* We present the resources on both a portfolio share and accredited MW basis.

All Reporting	Summer (share of Total Resource)		
	PY26/27	PY27/28	PY28/29
Natural Gas	37%	38%	42%
Coal	37%	32%	28%
Solar/Wind/Battery	16%	16%	16%
Nuclear	9%	9%	9%

All Reporting	Summer (Accredited MWs)		
	PY26/27	PY27/28	PY28/29
Natural Gas	7,815	8,353	9,625
Coal	7,745	7,027	6,312
Solar/Wind/Battery	3,310	3,568	3,594
Nuclear	1,818	2,035	2,035
TOTAL	20,688	20,983	21,566

The increasing resource amounts are generally reflective of the increasing requirements of load growth. The reporting utilities in combination report a 3.1% growth (662 MW) between the 1st and 2nd years, followed by 5% growth (1,092 MW) between the 2nd and 3rd years. The fuel source specific share and amount changes highlight that most of the resource growth to meet this anticipated increase in load are from non-weather dependent resources.

The utility data submissions confirm the ongoing generation portfolio transition and provide visibility to its near-term pace. A review of the longer-term utility IRPs makes plain that, while each utility is progressing through its own transition with slightly different timing, the near-term period finds Indiana at the ongoing implementation phase.

Certainly, the transition for a system as complex as the electric ecosystem should be expected to face challenges as it moves through this dynamic transitional period. Challenges that have arisen, or may yet arise, in the portfolio transition will benefit from proactive planning, resource optionality and flexibility, and timely completion of identified action items to address them.

The Commission analysis supports a finding that the public utilities' plans and their anticipated reasonable actions to implement such plans enables their ability to provide reliable electric service to Indiana customers and for them to meet their planning reserve margin requirement for the next three planning years.



ENERGY DIVISION (NATURAL GAS)



ENERGY DIVISION NATURAL GAS REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

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

The Commission has full regulatory authority over 17 natural gas distribution utilities in Indiana whose 2025 annual operating revenues totaled approximately \$2.39 billion (see [Appendix I](#)). These utilities maintain plants in service of approximately \$11.38 billion and serve roughly 2.05 million customers.

Of the utilities regulated by the Commission, 15 are investor-owned utilities (IOUs), and the remaining two are a not-for-profit and a municipality. Citizens Gas, Northern Indiana Public Service Company, LLC (NIPSCO), Indiana Gas Company, Inc. d/b/a CenterPoint Energy Indiana North, and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company d/b/a CenterPoint Energy Indiana South represent the four largest natural gas utilities in the state and collectively serve over 95% of the state's natural gas customers. See [Appendix J](#) for the list of gas utilities under Commission rate jurisdiction.

INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITIES

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

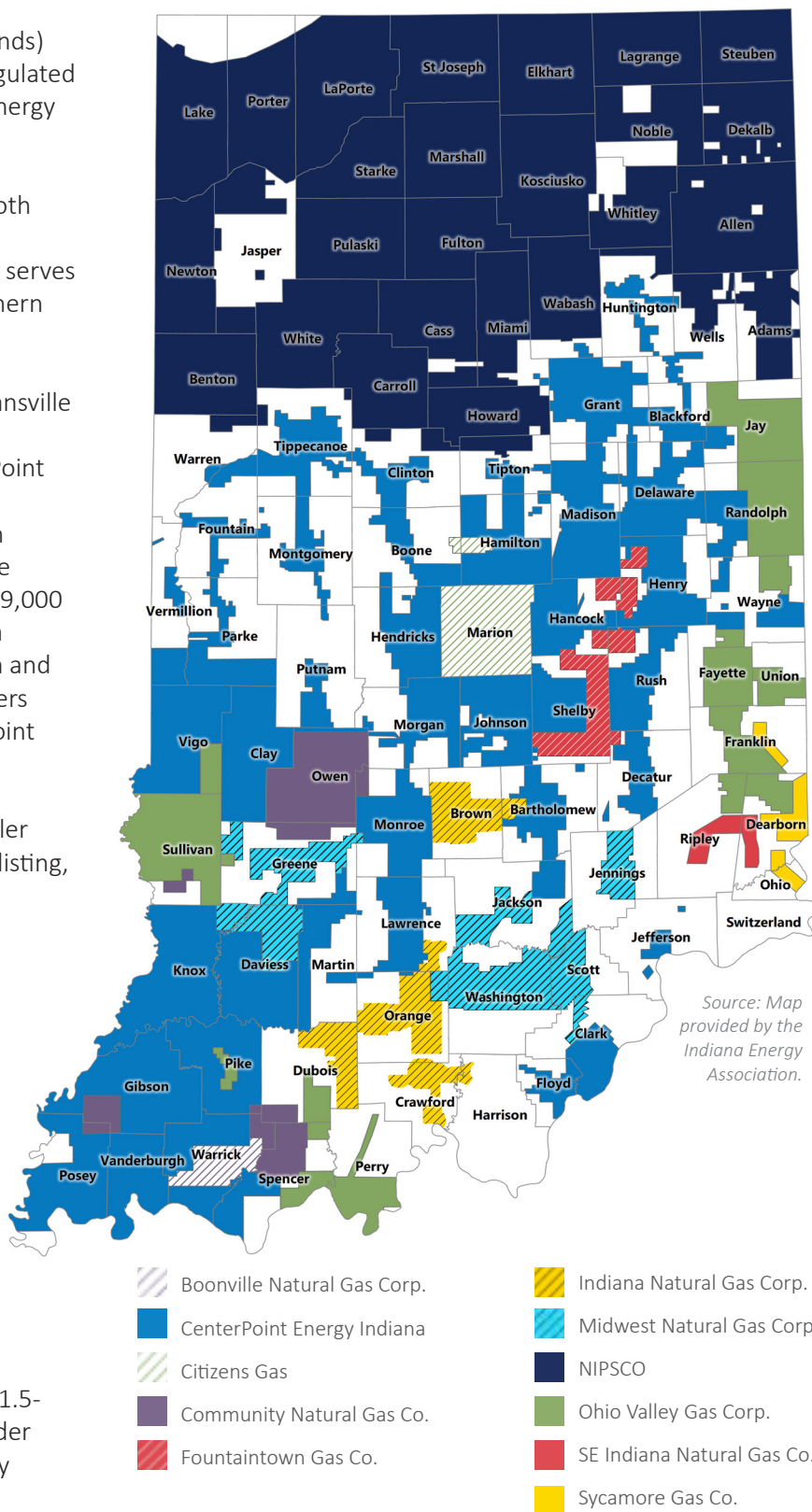
- » NIPSCO is a subsidiary of NiSource, Inc., both of which are headquartered and based in Merrillville, Indiana. The natural gas utility serves approximately 878,000 customers in northern Indiana.
- » CenterPoint Energy Indiana is based in Evansville and is a subsidiary of CenterPoint Energy headquartered in Houston, Texas. CenterPoint Energy Indiana operates two separate entities: CenterPoint Energy Indiana North and CenterPoint Energy Indiana South. The natural gas utility serves approximately 669,000 customers in central and southern Indiana through CenterPoint Energy Indiana North and approximately 116,000 additional customers in southwestern Indiana through CenterPoint Energy Indiana South.

The Commission has jurisdiction over several smaller LDCs that serve Indiana residents. For a complete listing, see [Appendix J](#).

MUNICIPALLY-OWNED UTILITIES

Citizens Gas is a public charitable trust that is treated as a municipality for regulatory purposes and serves approximately 289,000 customers, primarily in the Indianapolis metropolitan area. The remainder of the municipal gas utilities have elected to withdraw from Commission jurisdiction over their rates and charges and the issuance of stocks, bonds, and other evidence of indebtedness under Ind. Code §§ 8-1.5-3-9 and 8-1.5-3-9.1. However, the withdrawn utilities remain under the jurisdiction of the Commission's Pipeline Safety Division.

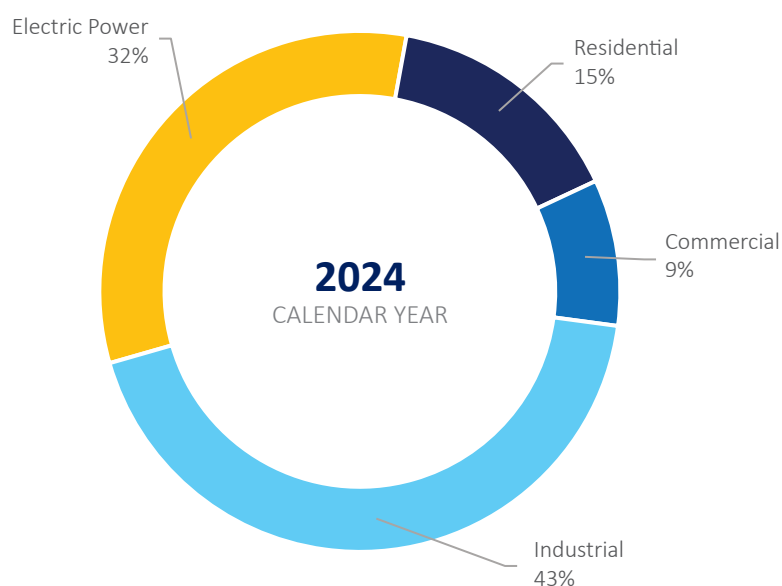
NATURAL GAS SERVICE TERRITORIES



SUPPLY & DEMAND

Indiana's LDCs serve three types of customers: residential, commercial, and industrial, as well as electric utility generation. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), in 2024 (the most recent year with complete data at the time of publication), Indiana's residential customers consumed more than 133 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas, commercial customers used approximately 84 Bcf, industrial customers consumed nearly 396 Bcf (the fourth highest in the nation), and electric utilities used approximately 288 Bcf. Out of the 33,056 Bcf of natural gas consumed in the United States in 2024, Indiana ranked 10th with nearly 914 Bcf in consumption. The pie chart to the right displays the percentage used by each type of customer in 2024.

PERCENTAGE OF NATURAL GAS USED
(by Customer Type)



DRIVERS OF DEMAND

Marketed production of natural gas has reached record highs in recent years, continuing the steady growth observed since 2005. Furthermore, global demand for natural gas increased in 2023 following reduced global demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic. National consumption across most sectors increased in 2024, with the most significant increase occurring in electric power consumption. Key factors driving longer-term demand for energy include a growing economy and population and an increased use of renewables and need for dispatchable resources.

Other factors include increased consumption of natural gas for power generation and changing technology, behavior, and policies that impact energy efficiency in vehicles, end-use equipment, and lighting. The industrial sector consumes more energy than any other end-use sector and its consumption is expected to remain stable or increase as data center load impacts U.S. electricity production.

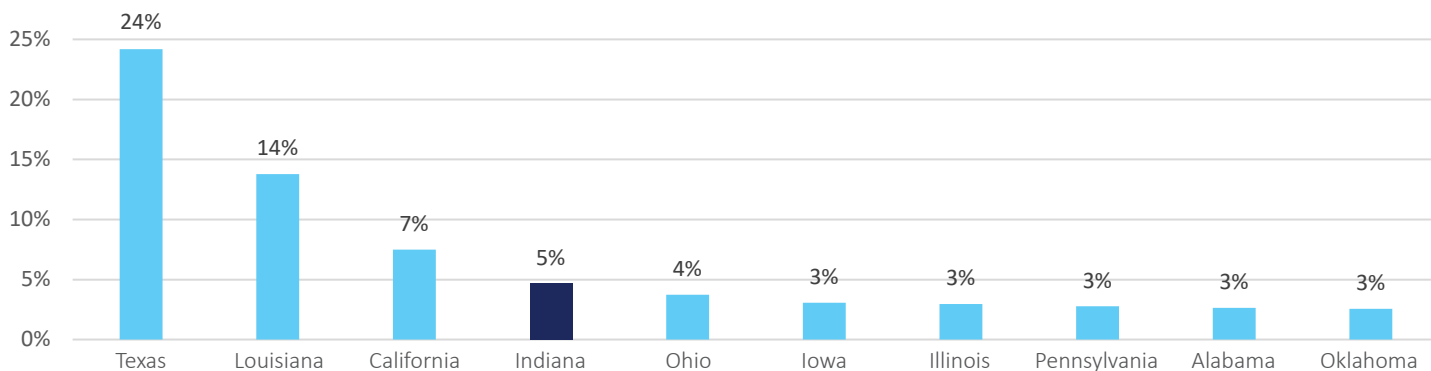
The graph on the next page displays the top 10 states for industrial consumption.

NATURAL GAS USED BY CUSTOMER TYPE
(in billion cubic feet)

Customer Type	2021	2022	2023	2024
Residential	131.0	143.6	123.6	133.3
Commercial	88.3	95.8	85.1	83.8
Industrial	389.8	388.8	398.2	395.8
Electric Power	205.1	231.7	263.0	288.4
Vehicles	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
TOTAL INDIANA CONSUMPTION	826.3	871.3	881.8	913.8
TOTAL NATIONAL CONSUMPTION	30,645.7	32,291.9	32,591.9	33,055.9

Note: The individual customer types do not add up because the totals include lease fuel and pipeline/distribution use.

TOP 10 STATES FOR INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION (Total National Industrial Consumption in 2024)



SUPPLY-SIDE FACTORS

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

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

LNG EXPORTS

According to the EIA, the U.S. became the world's largest LNG exporter during the first half of 2022, with LNG exports increasing 12% when compared to the second half of 2021. This growth is attributed to increased LNG export capacity, increased international natural gas and LNG prices, and increased global demand.

The U.S. maintained its status as the world's largest LNG exporter in 2025 as U.S. LNG exports to Europe reached record highs.

In its June 2026 Short-Term Energy Outlook, the EIA projects that LNG exports may increase nearly 30% by 2027 as more LNG facilities ramp up production. Over the longer term, the EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2026 forecasts that total U.S. LNG exports will more than double. It is important to note that the price and demand dynamics for natural gas, both domestically and internationally, are complex and nuanced (e.g., subject to changes in public policy, international trade policies, economic conditions, etc.) which makes it difficult to project future conditions. Historically, most LNG was traded under long-term, oil price-linked contracts, in part because oil could substitute for natural gas for industry use and power generation. However, as the LNG export market expands, contracts are expected to change with weaker ties to oil prices, especially in the U.S. Thus, LNG exports will be less sensitive to the oil-to-natural gas price relationship. If the current price discrepancies between the U.S. and European Union markets persist, the price differences give U.S. natural gas producers the opportunity to increase profits by exporting LNG.

FERC regulates LNG export facilities under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act. As of June 30, 2026, FERC reported that there are eight existing LNG export terminals, eight LNG export terminals are under construction, and nine additional LNG export terminals which have been approved but are not yet under construction. In addition, ten projects currently have been proposed or are in the pre-filing stages.

CURRENT NATURAL GAS RATES

PRICING & ECONOMICS

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

Based upon the most recent data from the EIA (2024), Indiana had the sixth lowest average residential gas prices nationally and the third lowest average residential gas prices in the Midwest, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The state average residential gas price decreased from \$11.64 per thousand cubic feet in 2023 to \$9.50 per thousand cubic feet in 2024. These prices are higher than the commonly referenced Henry Hub commodity cost because they are retail prices which include costs for pipeline transportation, storage, and local delivery in addition to the basic commodity charge for natural gas. Neighboring states' average residential retail rates per thousand cubic feet for 2024 are as follows: Illinois – \$11.11, Kentucky – \$13.61, Michigan – \$10.76, and Ohio – \$13.77.

Indiana had the ninth lowest average commercial natural gas prices nationally and the seventh lowest average commercial natural gas prices in the Midwest for 2024. Indiana's 2024 average commercial price was \$7.75 per thousand cubic feet, which is lower than the 2023 average price of \$8.88 per thousand cubic feet. Neighboring states' average commercial retail rates for 2024 were as follows: Illinois – \$9.30, Kentucky – \$10.12, Michigan – \$9.30, and Ohio – \$7.42 per thousand cubic feet.

In 2024, Indiana's average industrial gas prices decreased to \$5.53 per thousand cubic feet from \$6.81 per thousand cubic feet in 2023. Neighboring states' average industrial retail rates for 2024 were as follows: Illinois – \$6.62, Kentucky – \$3.66, Michigan – \$7.60, and Ohio – \$7.73 per thousand cubic feet.

RESIDENTIAL GAS RETAIL RATES (per thousand cubic feet)

State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Illinois	\$7.94	\$10.51	\$13.80	\$11.57	\$11.11
Indiana	\$8.59	\$10.05	\$11.60	\$11.64	\$9.50
Kentucky	\$11.14	\$12.21	\$14.58	\$15.50	\$13.61
Michigan	\$8.25	\$9.21	\$11.31	\$11.48	\$10.76
Ohio	\$9.53	\$11.08	\$13.07	\$13.67	\$13.77

COMMERCIAL GAS RETAIL RATES (per thousand cubic feet)

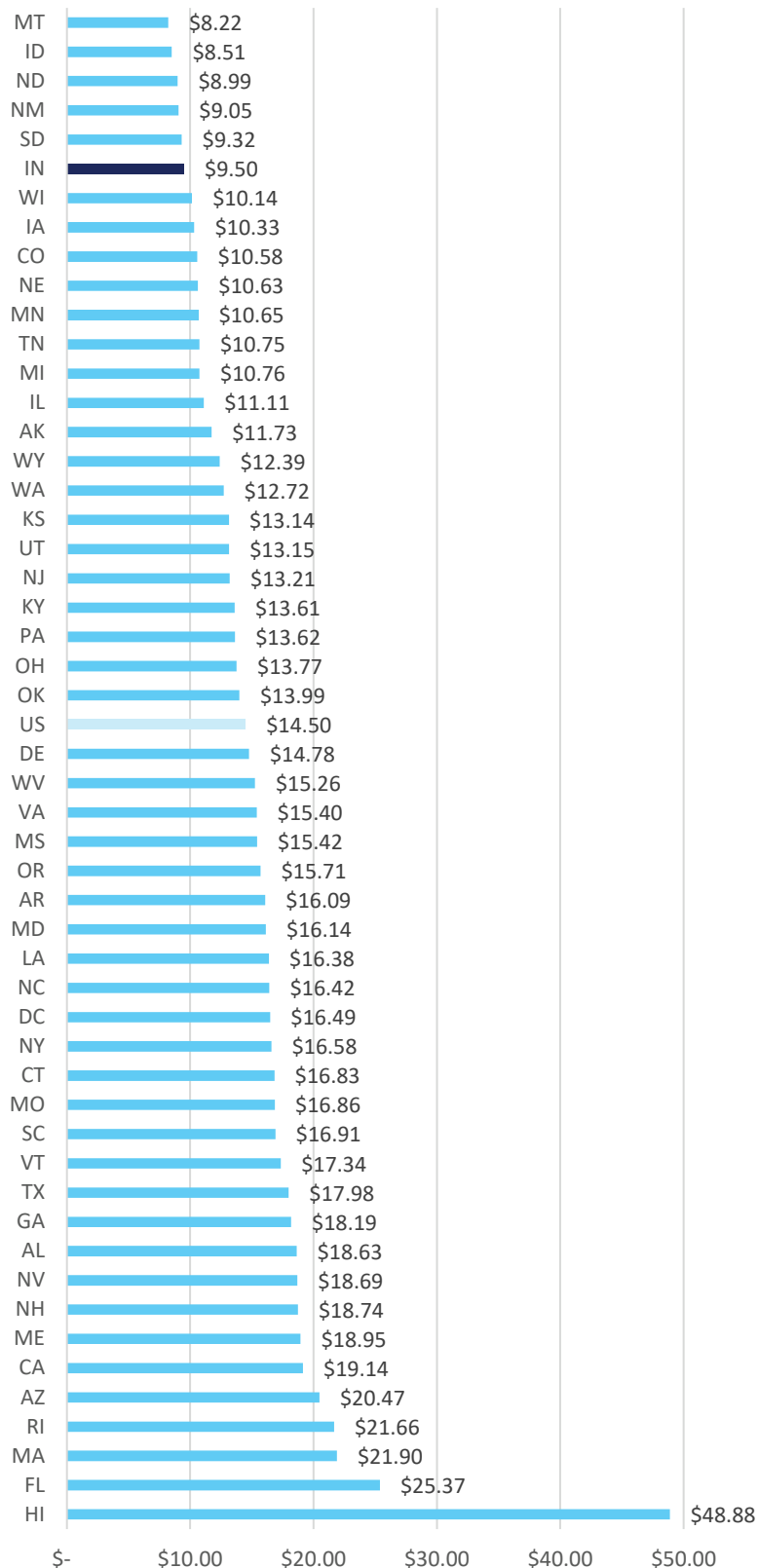
State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Illinois	\$6.84	\$9.10	\$12.20	\$9.91	\$9.30
Indiana	\$6.86	\$7.82	\$9.50	\$8.88	\$7.75
Kentucky	\$8.64	\$9.59	\$12.17	\$11.95	\$10.12
Michigan	\$6.86	\$7.87	\$10.00	\$9.94	\$9.30
Ohio	\$5.63	\$6.64	\$8.39	\$7.84	\$7.42

INDUSTRIAL GAS RETAIL RATES (per thousand cubic feet)

State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Illinois	\$4.26	\$7.57	\$9.17	\$7.49	\$6.62
Indiana	\$5.41	\$6.92	\$8.42	\$6.81	\$5.53
Kentucky	\$3.50	\$5.04	\$7.84	\$4.49	\$3.66
Michigan	\$5.85	\$6.70	\$9.11	\$8.50	\$7.60
Ohio	\$5.93	\$8.00	\$10.78	\$7.74	\$7.73

Note: The data used in this section is the most recent complete data available as of July 1, 2026. Therefore, the analysis is based on 2024 statistics. Once the information is updated by the EIA, 2025 data will be available at the EIA's website for residential, commercial, and industrial prices at: www.eia.gov.

2024 STATE RESIDENTIAL GAS PRICES (\$/thousand cubic ft.)



RATE ADJUSTMENT MECHANISMS

When natural gas utilities incur costs beyond their control (e.g., federal regulations and market price volatility), the costs typically occur outside the timeframe of a rate case. For natural gas utilities to recover these costs in a timely manner, Indiana law allows them to petition the Commission for approval of a rate adjustment mechanism to recover some or all those costs. A rate adjustment mechanism assists in the timely recovery of costs, which maintains or improves the financial health of the utility.

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

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

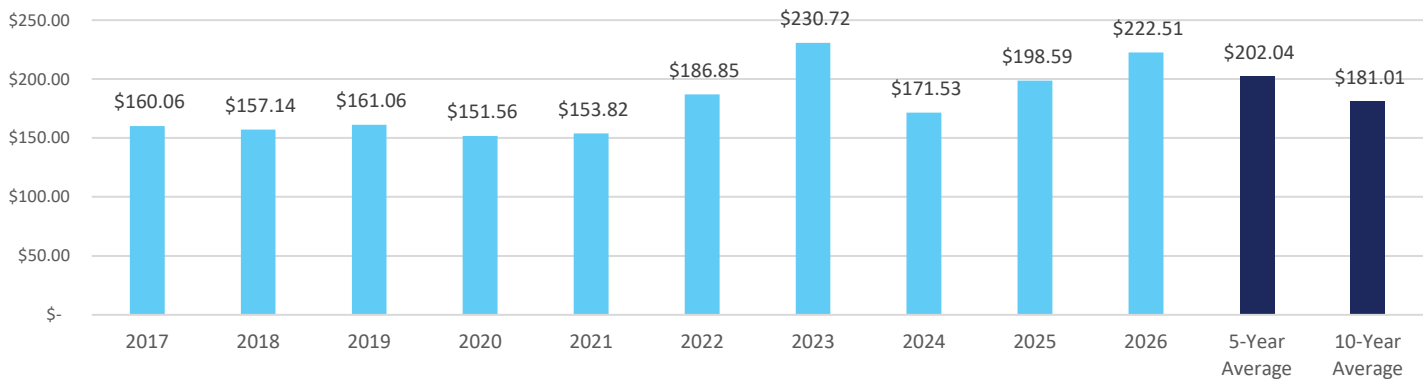
RESIDENTIAL GAS BILLS

So far, Indiana’s natural gas residential customers typically have paid more for natural gas in 2026 than in 2025, as demonstrated from the residential natural gas survey shown on [Appendices K and L](#). In 2025, a residential customer using 200 therms would have received a bill for \$198.59. In 2026, this bill increased to \$222.51. Additionally, residential gas bills in 2026 are higher than the five-year industry average of \$202.04.

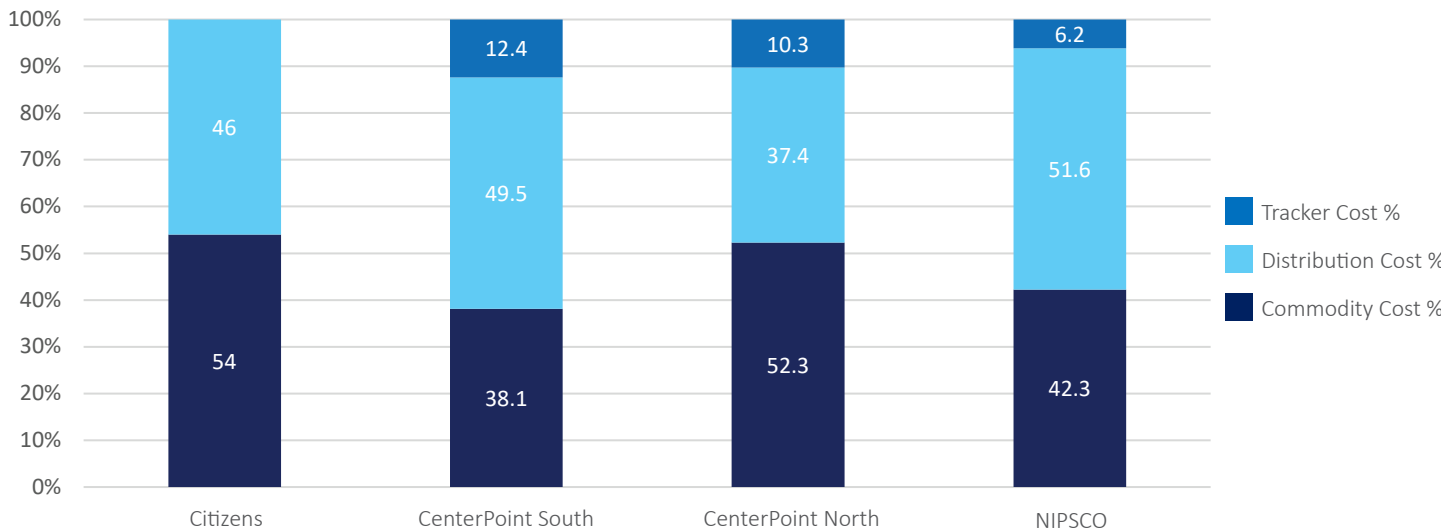
The cost of the actual natural gas commodity accounts for a significant portion of a customer’s bill. On average, gas usage accounts for approximately 45% of a customer’s bill, while distribution costs account for approximately 47%.

Rate adjustment mechanisms approved by the Commission account for approximately 8% of a customer’s bill. Utilities do not profit from the gas commodity portion of customers’ bills because the cost of gas is a dollar-for-dollar pass-through. The overall weighted cost of gas and a utility’s purchasing practices are reviewed before approval by the Commission. For costs to be approved, each utility must demonstrate that its purchases were prudent. This means utilities must make reasonable efforts to mitigate price volatility, which includes having a program that considers current and forecasted market conditions and the price of natural gas. One way to achieve this is by having a diversified portfolio (i.e., a balance of purchases such as fixed, spot market, and storage gas).

RESIDENTIAL GAS BILL COMPARISON
(200 Therms Per Month)



BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BILLING COMPONENTS
(For the Largest Gas Utilities)



INFRASTRUCTURE & TDSIC

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

AGE PROFILE

Indiana's natural gas infrastructure consists of more than 78,500 miles of intrastate pipelines, which have been placed in service over the past 80-plus years. Included in this total are more than 43,000 miles of distribution mains that transport gas within a given service area to points of connection with pipes serving individual customers. Nearly 62% of the state's distribution mains are at least 30 years old. Also included in the state's infrastructure are approximately 1,762 miles of transmission lines that transport gas from a source(s) of supply to one or more distribution centers, large-volume customers, or other pipelines that interconnect sources of supply. Typically, transmission lines differ from gas mains in that they operate at higher pressures and are longer with a greater distance between connections.

Approximately 66% of the state's transmission mains are at least 40 years old.

INFRASTRUCTURE AGE PROFILE

Age (years old)	Transmission lines		Distribution Mains	
	Miles	Percent of Total	Miles	Percent of Total
80+	1.79	0.10%	661	1.52%
70-80	165.60	9.40%	1,969	4.53%
60-70	609.99	34.61%	7,139	16.44%
50-60	230.73	13.09%	3,900	8.98%
40-50	163.42	9.27%	5,814	13.39%
30-40	234.07	13.28%	7,242	16.68%
20-30	137.02	7.77%	5,353	12.33%
10-20	98.51	5.59%	4,421	10.18%
0-10	116.03	6.58%	2,555	5.88%
Unknown	5.23	0.30%	4,375	10.07%
TOTAL	1,762	100%	43,429	100%

Federal guidelines for integrity management require that operators, including LDCs and pipeline companies, make every effort to assess threats to their pipelines. The replacement of aging infrastructure continues to be a focus as demand for service connections continues to increase. Ind. Code chapter 8-1-39 provides for recovery of the costs of replacing aging gas transmission and distribution pipelines, as well as the expansion of gas pipelines to certain unserved areas, through a rate adjustment mechanism called the transmission, distribution, and storage system improvement charge (TDSIC).

As a result of TDSIC filings, the Commission has approved the replacement of a significant amount of aging infrastructure. Additionally, Indiana's TDSIC statute includes provisions which allow for recovery of costs intended to initiate Targeted Economic Development (TED) projects in the various communities in which utilities operate. To date, the Commission has approved eight TED projects for natural gas utilities, which are reflected in the table to the right.

TDSIC UPDATE

As noted to the right, TDSIC plans include projects to upgrade infrastructure over a five- to seven-year period. After the Commission approves the initial plan, utilities file updated plans for additional review.

The table to the right shows the current TDSIC plans that have been approved to invest approximately \$1.23 billion in eligible projects.

TED PROJECTS FOR INDIANA NATURAL GAS UTILITIES

Project Name	Utility Name	Cause No.	Year Approved	Case Length
River Ridge Commerce Center	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 3 S1	2016	58 days
River Ridge Commerce Center	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 5 S1	2016	41 days
Blue Buffalo in the Midwest Industrial Park in Wayne County	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 7 S1	2017	30 days
UPS' CNG Station and the AllPoints Midwest Industrial Park in Plainfield	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 8 S1	2018	42 days
Shelby Materials and Giving Hope Family Center in Pendleton	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 9 S1	2018	42 days
Saturn Pet Care in Vigo County Industrial Park and NHK Seating in Frankfort	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430 TDSIC 12 S1	2020	43 days
Kokomo Economic Development Project (including Stellantis and Samsung SDI companies)	NIPSCO	45330 TDSIC 5 S1	2022	49 days
SK Hynix Semi-Conductor Chip Manufacturing Facility	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	45611 TDSIC 7 S1	2025	40 days

CURRENT TDSIC APPROVED PLANS

Utility Name	Cause No.	Year Approved	TDSIC Plan Approved Investment Amount	Investment Amount Included in Rates to Date	Percent of Approved Amounts in Rates
NIPSCO	45330	2020	\$838,640,618	\$600,337,445	71.6%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	45611	2022	\$337,415,594	\$110,069,677	32.6%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	45612	2022	\$48,063,962	\$21,807,278	45.4%
Ohio Valley Gas	45400	2020	\$8,436,876	\$7,880,009	93.4%
TOTAL			\$1,232,557,050	\$740,094,409	60.0%

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED TDSIC PLANS

Utility Name	Cause No.	Year Approved	Plan Expenditures
Community Natural Gas	44710	2016	\$2.77 million
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	44429	2014	\$41.1 million
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	44430	2014	\$230.7 million
Midwest Natural Gas	44942	2017	\$277.8 million
NIPSCO	44403	2014	\$721.6 million



WATER & WASTEWATER DIVISION



WATER & WASTEWATER DIVISION

REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

The Commission regulates only a fraction of the state's water and wastewater utilities. As of July 1, 2026, 56 of approximately 530 water utilities and 22 of approximately 550 wastewater utilities are under the Commission's jurisdiction for rates and charges. As shown below, regulated water and wastewater utilities exhibit a variety of legal forms. The legal form of a utility determines the existence and extent of the Commission's regulatory authority. Although many water and wastewater utilities initially were fully regulated, Ind. Code §§ 8-1-2.7-2, 8-1.5-3-9, and 8-1.5-3-9.1, allow certain utility types to withdraw from the Commission's rate jurisdiction. For other water and wastewater utilities, the Commission has limited or no regulatory authority.

- » Municipal Water: 18
- » Not-For-Profit Water: 17
- » Investor-Owned Wastewater: 10
- » Water Authority: 6
- » Investor-Owned Water/Wastewater: 6
- » Investor-Owned Water: 5
- » Not-For-Profit Wastewater: 4
- » Not-For-Profit Water/Wastewater: 2
- » Conservancy District Water: 2

The 56 water utilities that are regulated by the Commission provide service to approximately 45% of Indiana's residential water customers. This is because the largest rate regulated water utilities serve primarily urban areas that are more densely populated. Most water utilities whose rates are not regulated by the Commission serve only a small number of customers. The 22 wastewater utilities that are regulated by the Commission provide service to about 15% of Indiana's residential wastewater customers. This is because most customers are served by municipal wastewater systems, which are not fully regulated by the Commission.

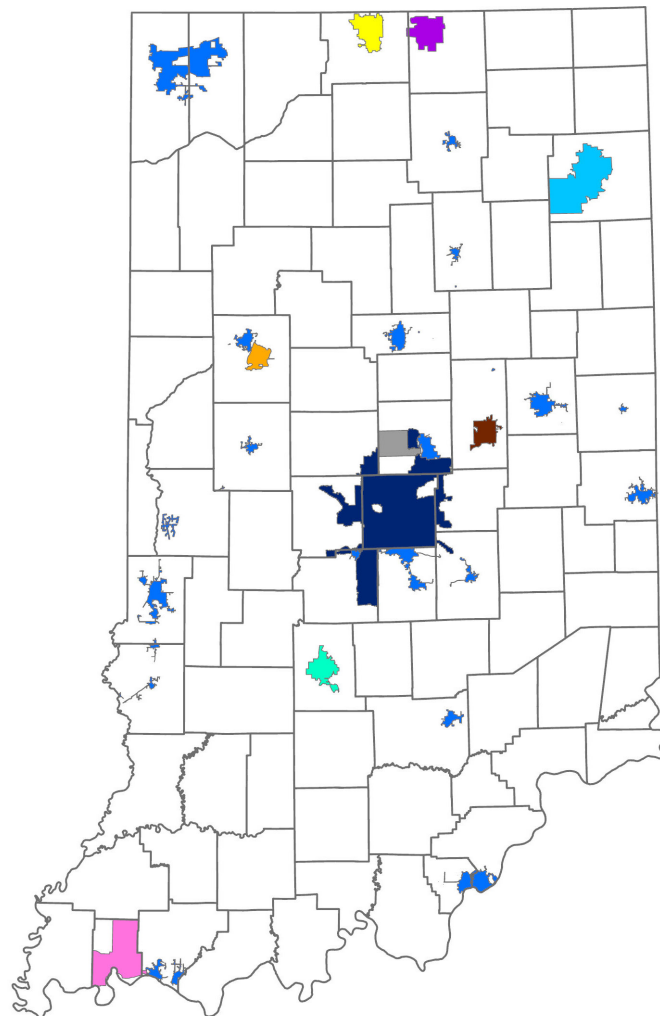
Based on data reported in 2024, only three Commission-regulated wastewater utilities serve more than 5,000 customers: CWA Authority, Inc. (260,679 customers), Aqua Indiana, Inc. (22,737 customers), and Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (21,620 customers). From data reported to the Commission in 2024, which includes utilities not currently under Commission rate jurisdiction, regulated water systems have \$8.30 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of \$894.31 million (see [Appendix M](#)), and a total rate base of \$4.46 billion. Regulated wastewater utilities have \$5.35 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of \$375.43 million (see [Appendix N](#)), and a total rate base of \$2.89 billion.

Although all water and wastewater utilities are overseen at the federal level by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, there is no single state agency that regulates all of the water and wastewater utilities in the state. Indiana's water and wastewater utilities are regulated or provided financial assistance by five state agencies: the Commission, Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Indiana Department of Health (IDOH), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA).

The Commission mainly regulates the economic aspects of a utility, ensuring that its rates are reasonable for the provision of safe and reliable service. IDEM and IDOH oversee water quality, and DNR has oversight on well construction and monitors Indiana's groundwater levels. The IFA manages the Wastewater and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Programs and provides low-interest loans to Indiana communities for projects that improve wastewater and drinking water infrastructure. Under Ind. Code § 5-1.2-11.5-9, IFA serves as the coordinator of water-related programs and activities in the state, including coordinating the collection and sharing of information concerning water and wastewater service and providing leadership regarding investment, affordability, supply, and economic development related to water and wastewater service.

The Commission's statutory authority over investor-owned and not-for-profit utilities has changed over time. Under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-1.9, investor-owned and not-for-profit utilities organized after June 30, 2018, cannot withdraw from the Commission's rate jurisdiction until 10 years have passed from the utility's organization date. Ind. Code chapter 8-1-1.9 was amended in 2020 to add that a municipality that creates a water utility with fewer than 8,000 customers remain under the Commission's jurisdiction for 10 years. As of July 1, 2026, the only utility this applies to is Lizton Municipal Water.

LARGEST REGULATED WATER UTILITIES & THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS



■	Citizens Water - 347,609
■	Indiana American Water - 335,197
■	Fort Wayne Municipal Water Utility - 107,055
■	Evansville Municipal Water Work Dept. - 64,914
■	South Bend Municipal Water - 42,283
■	Lafayette Municipal Water Works - 30,299
■	Bloomington Municipal Water - 26,239
■	Citizens Water of Westfield, LLC - 23,728
■	Anderson Municipal Water Works - 22,539
■	Elkhart Municipal Water Work - 18,371

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

State Agency Jurisdiction over Water and Wastewater Utilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UPDATE ON THE THREE STRIKES LAW

Based on the findings and recommendations of the 2021 Task Force on Wastewater Infrastructure Investment and Service to Underserved Areas, a three-strike process was implemented to address wastewater utilities in non-compliance with IDEM regulations for health and environmental benefits. In early 2023, pursuant to Ind. Code § 8-1-1.9-5, IDEM began to inform the IURC that certain wastewater utilities were subject to an enforcement order (i.e., strike one). In 2023, the Commission's authority to perform the informal review and requirements of Ind. Code § 8-1-1.9-5(e)(1) was delegated and assigned to Water/Wastewater Division staff. To fulfill these duties, staff has done the following:

- » Developed a detailed checklist including documents to obtain, questions to ask, and tasks to perform to determine whether the rates and charges of each utility are sufficient to operate and maintain the collection and treatment system and pay all obligations.

- » Contacted each utility and discussed preliminary issues regarding current and future rates, the IDEM violations, an asset management program (AMP), a Preliminary Engineering Report, and general operations.
- » Toured or will tour each utility's operations to understand the system configuration, operation/maintenance needs, and capital requirements; and discuss the asset management program with utility personnel.
- » If needed, visit the office if documents are not available electronically.

Ind. Code § 8-1-1.9-5 was amended to include both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional water utilities and combined water/wastewater utilities within the scope of the law. For a water utility, the law provides a 12-month window between the first enforcement action and the Commission's informal review to remedy the enforcement action. To date, no water utility has been referred by IDEM for an informal rate review under the statute. The following table shows which utilities are classified as strike one (and when), staff report completion date, and overall conclusions.

UPDATE ON WASTEWATER UTILITIES UNDER IND. CODE § 8-1-1.9-5

Utility	Status	Conclusions
Town of Bruceville	Staff Report issued September 2023	Need 4.51% increase; No asset management program; Addressing IDEM Order
Town of Cloverdale	Staff Report issued January 2024	Rates are sufficient; Asset management program completed; Addressing IDEM Order
Town of Monrovia	Staff Report issued March 2024	Rates are sufficient; Asset management program completed; Addressing IDEM Order
Town of CenterPoint	Staff Report issued September 2025	Rates are sufficient for current operations, but not to correct deficiencies; No asset management program
Town of Leavenworth	Staff Report issued February 2026	Rates are sufficient; Asset management program completed; Addressing IDEM Order
Town of Clarks Hill	Awaiting loan decision from U.S. Rural Development	
Town of Wingate	Review will begin in 2027 after compliance alternatives are chosen and financing determined	
Town of Speedway	Review began in July 2026 after bond funding for compliance project was obtained	
City of Garrett	Review timeline is currently being evaluated	
Town of Pittsboro	Review timeline is currently being evaluated	
City of Batesville	Review timeline is currently being evaluated	
Town of Culver	Review timeline is currently being evaluated	

SERVICE AREAS

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

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

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

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

In 2014, the state legislature gave the Commission authority to approve municipal ordinances that establish exclusive water or wastewater territory outside municipal boundaries under Ind. Code chapter 8-1.5-6.

Since then, 24 municipalities have filed petitions, three of which are pending:

» Anderson	» Mishawaka
» Chandler	» Monrovia
» Chesterfield	» Muncie
» Crown Point*	» Nashville
» Demotte	» New Albany
» Elberfeld	» New Carlisle
» Georgetown	» Orestes*
» Greenfield	» Pendleton
» Hometown	» Santa Claus
» Ingalls	» Schererville
» Logansport	» Valparaiso
» Michigan City	» Winfield*

Note: Pending as of July 1, 2026.

The Commission's approval of these ordinances determined which utility was best suited to serve customers in a specific area and will prevent future conflicts in these service areas. With the critical role data centers play for the state of Indiana's economic development, in some cases, the Commission has not granted exclusive territory where they may be located.

ACQUISITION, CONSOLIDATION, REGIONALIZATION & SMALL UTILITIES

Acquisitions and consolidations can create efficiencies, lower operation and maintenance expenses per customer by spreading fixed costs over more customers, and reduce the number of poor performing water and wastewater utilities. For water and wastewater utilities, acquisitions and consolidations can include investor-owned utilities buying smaller investor-owned utilities, investor-owned utilities buying municipal utilities (called privatization), and municipalities buying investor-owned utilities (called municipalization). Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3 provides incentives to encourage the acquisition of water and wastewater utilities serving fewer than 8,000 customers by allowing value in the purchase price to be given to property donated by customers, developers, or through governmental grants.

It also allows the acquiring utility to earn a return on that donated property through customer rates. Some of the Commission's regulatory approval processes have been modified for streamlined acquisitions that are less than 2% of the acquiring utility's rate base. In 2024 Ind. Code § 8-1-30.3-6.6 was added, which allows for an acquisition case to be processed through the Commission's 30-day filing procedure if the appraised value of the acquired utility does not exceed \$3 million and the purchase price does not exceed the appraised value. In 2025 Ind. Code § 8-1-30.3-0.5 was added, which allows the Commission to consider and authorize mechanisms outside of a general rate case in addition to the inclusion of a cost differential in rate base to allow utilities to integrate into their systems, invest in, and earn on acquired utility assets.

Since the utility acquisition legislation passed, the average cost that the acquiring utility pays per customer has increased. In eight cases prior to the passage of the acquisition legislation, the average price per customer, in January 2026 dollars, was approximately \$3,563 and, since the legislation was enacted, the price is approximately \$6,264 (JLB Development was excluded because a different valuation method was used). This increase in price is likely attributed, in part, to the inclusion of donated property in the appraisal. For an investor-owned utility, the purchase price plus transaction costs are included in the rate base, of which the utility can earn a return "on" and "of". Additional investment of the acquired utility's infrastructure or increased maintenance to bring it up to a state of efficiency may be needed, which may not have been known by the acquiring utility.

UPDATE ON ACQUISITION CASES

As of July 1, 2026, the Commission has decided 12 cases utilizing Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3. Indiana American Water Company, Inc. (Indiana American) has acquired seven municipalities, two investor-owned utilities, and one not-for-profit utility with fewer than 8,000 customers. Citizens Wastewater of Westfield has acquired one investor-owned utility with fewer than 8,000 customers. Citizens Water has acquired one municipality. Details of the 12 cases can be found in the table below. With the recent changes to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.3, the Commission anticipates more acquisition filings in the foreseeable future and lower transaction costs for acquisitions of very small utilities.

OTHER ACQUISITIONS

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

REGIONALIZATION

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

The state of Indiana is taking steps to encourage regionalization. For example, pursuant to Ind. Code §§ 5-1.2-11.5-7 and 5-1.2-11-8, to receive State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans, a water utility must show they have or will participate in cooperative/regional activity acceptable to the IFA (e.g., attend an IFA Regional Planning Meeting in one of 17 regions or exhibit specific cooperative activity). Through these regional planning meetings, utilities can discuss available resources and opportunities to share resources. To gain a greater understanding of water resources in large geographic areas, the IFA has conducted several water resource studies discussed in the section on water supply.

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

Ind. Code § 8-1-1.9-6 requires Commission approval for a wastewater utility not otherwise subject to Commission jurisdiction to construct a new wastewater treatment plant, if that utility receives wholesale wastewater service from another wastewater utility and wishes to disconnect from that other wastewater utility.

CASES DECIDED UNDER IND. CODE CHAPTER 8-1-30.3
(as of July 1, 2026)

Acquiring Entity	Entity Acquired	Cause No.	Purchase Price + Transaction Costs	Number of Customers	Commission Order Date
Indiana American	Georgetown Water Utility	44915	\$6.53 million	1,309 water	10/11/2017
Indiana American	Charlestown Water Utility	44976	\$13.58 million	2,898 water	3/14/2018
Indiana American	Lake Station Water Utility	45041	\$20.20 million	3,443 water	8/15/2018
Indiana American	Sheridan Water and Wastewater Utility	45050	\$10.93 million	1,261 water 1,233 wastewater	9/13/2018
Indiana American	Town of Riley Wastewater System	45290	\$1.55 million	430 wastewater	3/31/2020
Indiana American	Town of Lowell	45550	\$24.67 million	4,000 water	12/22/2021
Indiana American	Town of Claypool	45753	\$860,000	153 water	2/22/2023
Indiana American	Wastewater One, LLC	45461	\$520,000	93 water 78 wastewater	6/23/2021
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield	JLB Development, Inc.	45362	\$580,000	6 wastewater	10/28/2020
Indiana American	Sunset Village Water Utility	45852	\$228,000	134 water	8/2/2023
Indiana American	Silver Creek Water Utility	46023	\$45.2 million	7,938 water	9/4/2024
Citizens Water	Town of Whitestown	46303	\$37 million	6,000 water	3/31/2026

Note: The purchase price + transaction costs are to be included in net original cost rate base.

ADDITIONAL ACQUISITION CASES DECIDED
(as of July 1, 2026)

Acquiring Entity	Entity Acquired	Cause No.	Purchase Price + Transaction Costs	No. of Customers	Commission Order Date
Ninestar Connect	Town of Cumberland - Gem Water	45138	\$4 million	670	12/19/2018
City of Anderson	Portion of Citizens of South Madison water system	45270	\$1.00	3*	1/2/2020
Town of New Palestine	Portion of Town of Cumberland's wastewater system	45348	\$1.15 million	140	6/17/2020
Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc.	Howard County Utilities, Inc.	45360	\$2.2 million**	200	11/18/2020
Town of Georgetown	Lakeland Lagoon Sewer Corp.	45407	\$1.00	38	12/16/2020
East Shore Conservancy District	East Shore Corp.	45484	\$1.6 million	102	4/28/2021
Crossroads Utilities, LLC	LMH Utilities Corp	45833	\$2.02 million	1,321	7/26/2023
CWA Authority, Inc.	Aqua Indiana - Southeastern	45861	\$225,000	96	7/26/2023

*Note: Number includes a mobile home park.

**Note: Total includes golf course.

CURRENT WATER & WASTEWATER RATES

PRICING & ECONOMICS

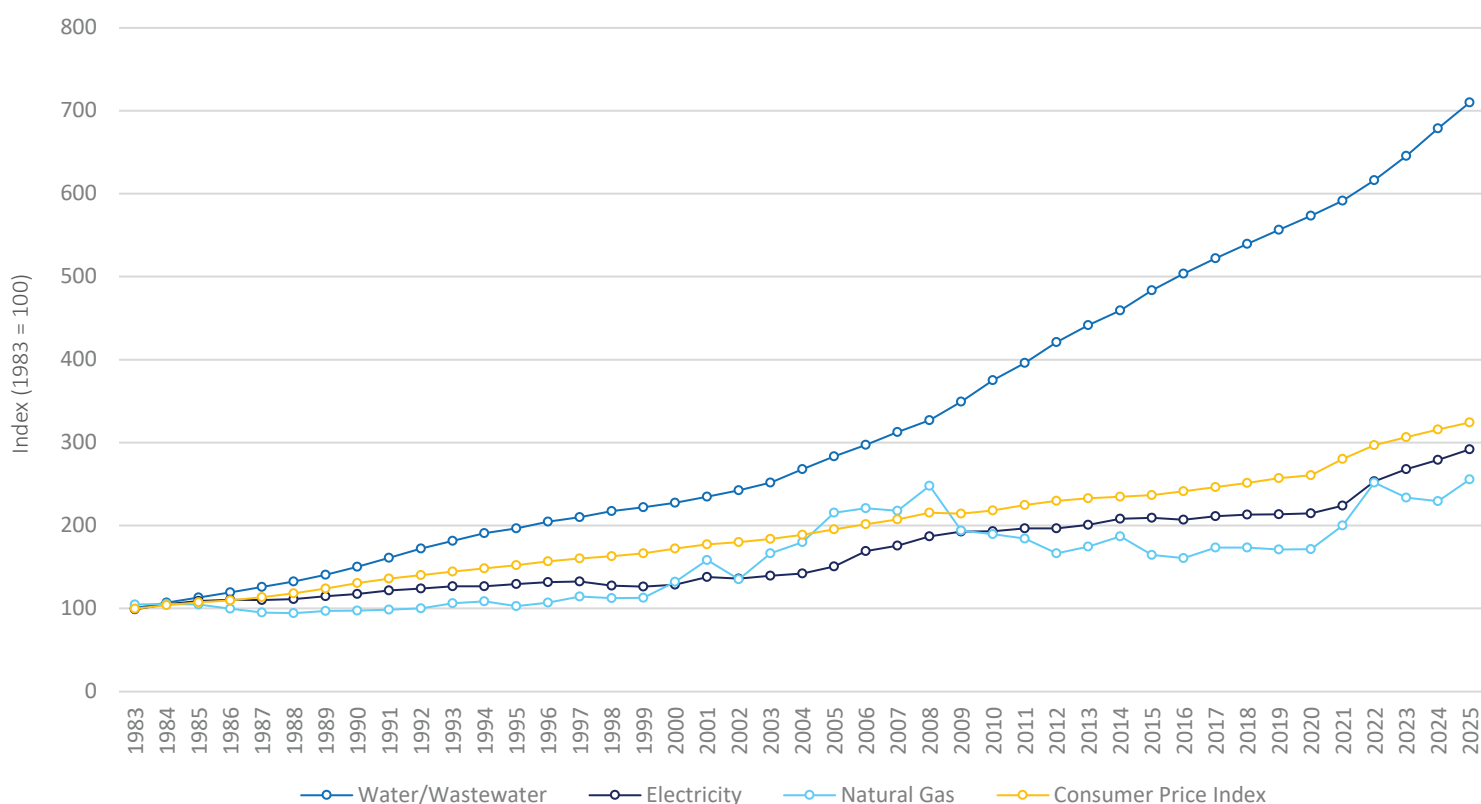
Nationally, water and wastewater rates are increasing more rapidly than energy rates and outpacing inflation and the overall consumer price index (CPI), which is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by customers. For example, from 2016 to 2025, water and wastewater rates rose 3.92% per year, but the CPI rose at a slower pace of 3.22% per year, even with the high rate of inflation in 2021, 2022, and 2023. Water and wastewater rates are increasing in Indiana for several reasons: replacement of aging infrastructure, compliance with the U.S. EPA standards (e.g., water quality and wastewater effluent), increases in expenses (e.g., labor, chemical, and power), maintenance projects to uphold the quality of service, and the relocation of facilities.

FINANCIAL PROFILE OF WATER SECTOR

One of the reasons for the general increase in water rates compared to electricity or natural gas rates is the water sector remains extremely capital intensive. For Commission-regulated utilities, in 2024, investor-owned water utilities invested more capital-per-dollar of revenue generated than investor-owned electric or natural gas utilities.

The ratio for the water utilities is higher due to the need for large capital investments, coupled with relatively lower revenues. Consequently, water utilities typically seek to increase general rates to replace necessary infrastructure.

COMPARISON OF UTILITY PRICES
(1983 to 2025)



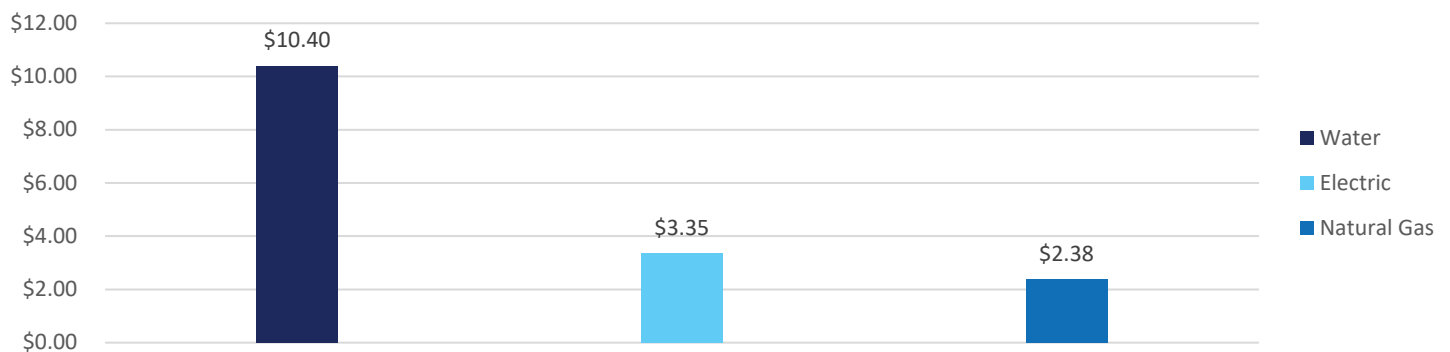
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

RATE INCREASES

Overall, in 2025, the number of general rate increase requests, which excludes rate adjustment mechanisms, saw an increase from those made in 2024. In 2025, eleven water utilities were approved for general rate increases averaging 40.22%, and one wastewater utility was approved for general rate increase of 9.92%. The percent rate increase does not reflect the individual phase increase which usually occurs annually, and does not reflect previous cases that had an increase due to a phase rate change in 2025. Furthermore, an increase in rate cases being approved as multi-phase is occurring which helps mitigate the ratepayer impact by spreading increases incrementally over multiple years. In 2025, four approved rate cases ranged from two to five phases.

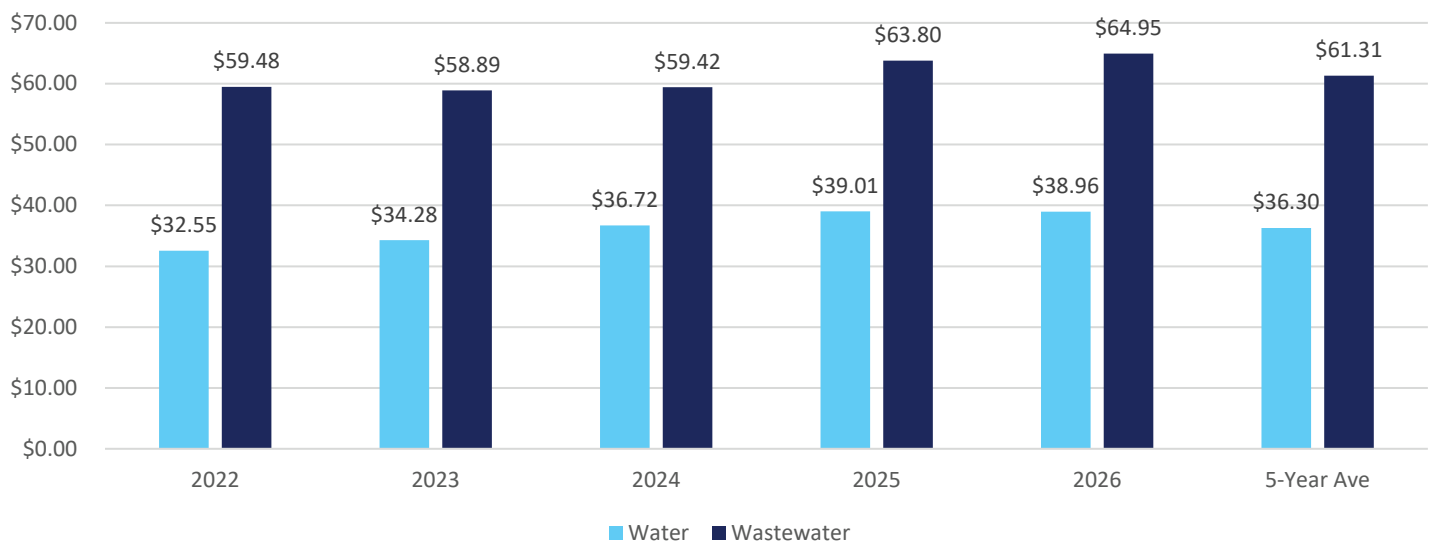
As of July 1, 2026, five water utilities and one wastewater utility were approved for rate increases. The Commission has seen a trend in fewer general rate cases due to utilities opting out of IURC jurisdiction, the use of a future test year, the use of multi-phase increases, and the use of rate adjustment mechanisms to fund infrastructure investments. As of Jan. 1, 2026, the average water and wastewater rates approved by the Commission were relatively low at \$38.96 per 4,000 gallons for water (see [Appendix O](#)) and \$64.95 per 4,000 gallons for wastewater (see [Appendix P](#)) which includes increases from rate adjustment mechanisms. Additionally, in 2025 water rates saw a slight decrease in the average due to fewer rates within the average from utility consolidation of area rates, acquisitions and opting out of the Commission's jurisdiction.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PER DOLLAR OF REVENUE IN 2024
(Amount of utility investment in utility facilities relative to each dollar earned)



Source: Utility Annual Reports

WATER/WASTEWATER RESIDENTIAL BILL COMPARISON
(4,000 Gallons Consumption)



AFFORDABLE SERVICE

With water and wastewater rates rising faster than inflation, national organizations and Indiana are looking at affordability so low-income customers can maintain service.

For example, in March 2024, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), surveyed over 1,800 utilities across the country (54 in Indiana) and found that on average 20.3% of households (20.1% in Indiana) are in debt to their water utility with the average arrearage being \$251.57 (\$142.26 in Indiana).

In December 2024, the U.S. EPA published the Water Affordability Needs Assessment: Report to Congress (Report). The U.S. EPA estimated a range of the number of households throughout the U.S. experiencing high water burden by using two affordability threshold values, 3% and 4.5% of household income spent on drinking water and wastewater bills combined. Preliminary analysis indicates between 12.1 million and 19.2 million households throughout the U.S. lack affordable access to water services. This represents between 9.2% to 14.6% of total households in the U.S. Preliminary analysis also shows that 23% of community water systems service a disproportionate percentage of households needing assistance. The estimated unaffordable portion of water service bills ranges from \$5.1 billion to \$8.8 billion nationwide.

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

Under Ind. Code § 8-1-2-46, CWA Authority, Inc. (CWA or CWA Authority) has established a low-income assistance program. Annually, CWA Authority will provide \$1.1 million in bill credits and \$400,000 for infrastructure repairs or water conservation appliances with \$1.3 million coming from ratepayers through a surcharge on the customer's bill and \$200,000 funded by CWA. From July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025, CWA provided bill credits to 5,979 customers (\$857,893) and infrastructure funds to 333 customers (\$501,335).

The Commission is aware that consumers in Indiana are generally paying more for water and wastewater service than they have historically and in rate cases we entertain methods to reduce the overall rate increase by several means including the following:

- (1) ensuring projects are built to meet demand
- (2) using debt instead of cash funding projects
- (3) setting the cost of equity at the minimum rate needed to attract capital
- (4) requiring utilities to obtain the lowest cost debt including exploring subsidized debt through local or federal programs

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - FIRST REPORTING CYCLE (2026-2029)

Reporting Entities	Due Date
Water utilities with legal names beginning with A - L	July 1, 2026
Water utilities with legal names beginning with M - Z	July 1, 2027
Wastewater utilities with legal names beginning with A - L	July 1, 2028
Wastewater utilities with legal names beginning with M - Z	July 1, 2029

ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Ind. Code § 5-1.2-10-16 requires water and wastewater utilities to have an asset management program before borrowing money from the Indiana Finance Authority's State Revolving Fund, which includes, among other items, a system map, inventory and assessment of assets, infrastructure inspection/repair/maintenance of plant, water/energy conservation efforts, analysis of rates, and cyber vulnerability assessment.

In 2025, the Indiana General Assembly added Ind. Code § 8-1-2-128, which requires all water and wastewater utilities, not under the rates and charges jurisdiction of the Commission, to submit a report to the IURC on a quadrennial basis on the progress of the utility's asset management program.

The Commission adopted General Administrative Order 25-03 on September 24, 2025, that defined the information to be provided, as well as the procedures and schedules for submitting the report and the criteria the Commission will use in determining deficiencies.

Staff from the Water and Wastewater Division began receiving reports on May 1, 2026. The reporting schedule for the first quadrennial cycle is listed above.

Ind. Code § 8-1-2-128 further requires the governing board of these utilities to attend training on asset management programs. A list of approved training providers will be published by the Commission by the end of CY 2026.

AGE PROFILE OF MAINS

Aging infrastructure is one of the most critical issues in the water and wastewater industry today because it is costly to replace infrastructure that is largely underground. Water systems are comprised of wells (for groundwater), treatment facilities, tanks, and distribution systems.

Distribution systems are composed of pipes, valves, and pumps that move water from the treatment plant or tanks to end users. Wastewater collection systems are composed of gravity mains, pumping stations, and force mains. Throughout Indiana, these pipes vary in age and material. Many older water systems built during the 1800's consist of highly durable products such as cast iron, brick and wood piping that have lasted more than 120 years. Many early wastewater collection systems utilized vitrified clay pipe, which, while very corrosion resistant, is susceptible to fracturing, resulting in structural problems and increased infiltration and inflow into the systems.

Some modern pipe materials have failed to achieve expected life expectancies such as asbestos cement (transite), post war cast iron, and truss pipe, which are now being actively targeted for replacement. Utilities have become more aggressive in their capital planning strategy, moving toward increasing investment in water infrastructure replacement that considers the life expectancy of the pipe currently in the ground.

Although this increased investment will have an immediate upward impact on rates, reliability of the system will improve as infrastructure replacement approaches a sustainable pace. Such investment is also expected to reduce water losses/infiltration and inflow, improving overall efficiency.

Due to the age of their water systems, Indiana's oldest communities are experiencing an increase of breaks in mains made of cast iron pipe manufactured and installed in the mid-1940s and early 1950s. This generation of cast iron has prematurely become more brittle with age and is failing. Deterioration can worsen in piping that was installed in highly corrosive soils. As this generation of piping requires replacement, our oldest and largest communities are already dealing with its oldest infrastructure reaching the end of its useful life. These communities bear the greatest financial burden because these two generations of pipes represent the majority of their distribution systems. Many utilities are actively continuing to target this generation of piping for replacement in their capital improvement plans.

Eventual replacement of this generation of piping is expected to take decades as the mains were installed during a period of rapid growth. A utility's ability to effectively identify and systematically replace these assets is only as good as their asset management program. Availability of funding through the State Revolving Loan program has greatly helped in accelerating replacement over the past few years. This acceleration of replacements has also resulted in increased costs due to the discovery of lead service lines and the necessity to replace those service lines during the course of routine mainline replacements.

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

PROJECTED INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS

The U.S. EPA's 2022 Clean Watersheds Needs Survey, the most recent national assessment of wastewater infrastructure needs, projected the 20-year need (2022-2041) for Indiana's wastewater system to be approximately \$10.13 billion. The largest category of need is combined sewer outfall (CSO) correction. In this category, Indiana has made significant improvements since 2012. However, the U.S. EPA ranks Indiana fifth in the country for the highest documented need for CSO correction at \$2.9 billion reported in 2022.

The Commission regulates Indiana's largest CSO system (CWA Authority, a separate nonprofit corporate subsidiary of Citizens Energy Group in Indianapolis); however, the remaining combined systems are municipal utilities located in cities, such as Evansville, Fort Wayne, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, and Lafayette, and are regulated by their elected local governments. These combined systems are engaged in a variety of CSO control projects ranging from storage tunnels to other forms of offsite storage and satellite treatment. The most complex and expensive CSO project, with 28 miles of pipe located 250 feet beneath the city, the DigIndy Tunnel System in Indianapolis took more than 14 years to complete at an estimated project cost of \$2 billion and was completed near the end of 2025.

Based on the EPA's Seventh Drinking Water Infrastructure needs survey released in September 2023, the state's 20-year needs and associated costs for drinking water infrastructure increased to \$11.78 billion, with the largest project category being "transmission and distribution" at \$8.16 billion. Among 34 states that fully participated in an EPA evaluation, 17 reported greater needs than Indiana. In 2016, an IFA evaluation reported an initial infrastructure cost of \$2.3 billion and \$815 million annually for maintenance. However, comparisons between EPA and IFA figures are challenging due to differing methodologies in cost estimation.

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

MECHANISMS TO FUND INFRASTRUCTURE

Water and wastewater utilities have three specific mechanisms designed to recover the cost of distribution system and collection system infrastructure in addition to base rates: the Infrastructure Improvement Charge (IIC), the system integrity adjustment (SIA), and service enhancement improvement (SEI) projects.

Under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31, water and wastewater utilities in Indiana can seek to recover costs of up to 10% of the utility's revenue in its most recent rate case for the replacement of distribution system and collection system infrastructure through an IIC. Infrastructure related to highway, street, or road construction does not apply to the 10% cap. The IIC mechanism allows a utility to recover its costs outside of a general rate case, thereby receiving cost recovery more quickly. The water or wastewater utility must receive approval from the Commission before establishing an IIC surcharge. Ind. Code § 8-1-31-5.5(1) was modified in 2025 to add deferred depreciation expense and post in service carrying costs to the definition of infrastructure improvement costs for a public utility.

Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.5 allows an eligible water or wastewater utility to petition the Commission to establish an SIA mechanism used to recover or credit an adjustment amount based on the eligible utility's Commission-approved revenues. If a utility is not recovering its full revenue requirement, the SIA enables a utility to recover up to 94% of its revenue requirement. A utility may collect an SIA up to 48 months after the establishment of the SIA mechanism or the date on which the Commission issues an order in the utility's next general rate case. The revenues from the SIA must fund new water distribution or wastewater collection infrastructure. In December 2017, the Commission approved an SIA for CWA Authority in Cause No. 44990.

Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.7 allows for SEI projects for water and wastewater Utilities, which is a mechanism to fund infrastructure for all water and wastewater utilities under the Commission's jurisdiction. It creates a partial tracker (80%) for expenditures related to direct or indirect compliance with: the Water Pollution Control Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, or any law, order, or regulation of the U.S. EPA, U.S. Corps of Engineers, IDEM, U.S. Department of Transportation, INDOT, DNR, or local government regulation. Expenditures are also included for the installation of new plant/equipment or replacement of plant/equipment to further or maintain health, safety, or environmental protection of the utility's customers, employees, or the public. The other 20% of the costs are deferred, with carrying costs, and recovered as part of a utility's next general rate case. To recover these costs, a utility must obtain preapproval of its plan from the Commission for some service enhancement improvements.

If actual costs exceed the projected costs set forth in the utility's plan by more than 25%, specific justification by the utility and approval of the Commission is required before being authorized in the next general rate case. The Commission has 210 days after the filing of a utility's case-in-chief to issue its order to approve a plan and 60 days to issue an order for the tracker. In August 2025, the Commission approved Indiana American's plan in Cause No. 46188 consisting of 10 projects totaling \$69.3 million. In February 2026, Citizens Water filed for approval of a plan in Cause No. 46370 consisting of four projects totaling \$32.3 million.

LEAD SERVICE LINES

Water quality issues related to lead service lines have been addressed by both the Indiana General Assembly and the Commission. In 2017, the Indiana General Assembly addressed lead service line replacement by creating Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.6. Traditionally, utilities only maintain and operate facilities and equipment that the utilities own. Through the traditional regulatory model, utilities are given an opportunity to earn a fair rate of return on the utility-owned infrastructure that is “used and useful” for the provision of safe and reliable service. Utilities do not replace or maintain (thus do not receive a rate of return on) customer-owned infrastructure (e.g., service lines).

In addition to the existing ability of a utility to earn a fair rate of return on utility-owned equipment, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.6 allows a utility to earn a rate of return on customer-owned lead service lines that a utility has replaced through a Commission-approved plan. This allows the utility to recoup its costs for replacing the customer-owned lead service lines from all customers within its service territory. The utility may or may not own or maintain that service line in the future, depending on the utility’s approved plan. A water utility can include its approved plan for replacing customer-owned lead service lines under the IIC mechanism. The costs associated with replacing customer-owned lead service lines, however, do not count against the 10% IIC revenue limitation.

On July 25, 2018, Indiana American’s plan was approved by the Commission, which entails replacing approximately 51,000 lead service lines at an approximate cost of \$178 million in 2017 dollars with a completion time between 10 and 24 years. Indiana American recovers the cost of this replacement in its IIC. For example, in its latest IIC case (Cause No. 42351-DSIC 15, March 18, 2026), Indiana American included \$13,267,068 of costs, which is approximately \$0.23 per month for a residential customer. The average cost of replacing a lead service line under the program since inception is approximately \$3,571. To date, Indiana American continues to be the only investor-owned water utility in Indiana with a Commission-approved Lead Service Line Program under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-31.6.

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

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

U.S. EPA’s Revised Lead and Copper rule took effect on Dec. 16, 2021. The rule requires water utilities to begin planning, testing, and taking inventory of the service lines within their systems. With the implementation of the rule, U.S. EPA began its rulemaking process for Lead and Copper Rule improvements which is anticipated to take effect prior to Oct. 16, 2024. The focus areas for the new rulemaking will include replacement of all lead service lines, compliance tap sampling, action and trigger levels, and prioritizing historically underserved communities.

There is ongoing litigation surrounding implementation of the rule, with the potential for further changes depending on the outcome of a legal challenge and review by U.S. EPA. Regardless, implementation of these federal regulations will likely place additional upward pressure on rates. The resulting effect on future lead service line replacements will be unknown until the final scope of the rules are determined and work has commenced, which implies the rate impacts will vary among utilities.

PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

On April 10, 2024, the U.S. EPA adopted its final rule establishing Maximum Contaminant Levels for six per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) chemicals. The current rule requires that initial monitoring be complete by 2027. By 2029, initial results of monitoring must be included in annual Consumer Confidence Reporting, compliance monitoring must be complete, and public notice of violations must be provided. By 2029, all utilities must comply with the established maximum contaminant levels and issue public notification of any violations.

In May of 2026, the U.S. EPA released for comments their proposed rule to extend the compliance deadline to 2031 for two of the most common PFAS chemicals. Comments were due at the end of July 2026. The proposal rescinds the limits for four other categories of the chemical in the initial regulation.

The proposed rule allows eligible systems to request up to an additional two years to complete required treatment upgrades if they can demonstrate certain implementation challenges. Water treatment technologies to remove PFAS chemicals include granular activated carbon, reverse osmosis, and ion exchange; in some cases, contaminated wells can be closed, or new water source can be obtained.

Regardless of the elements of the rule under reconsideration, the need for funding associated with both capital and operational expenses are expected to amplify funding challenges many water utilities already face. Although federal funding is available for small, disadvantaged, and rural communities, compliance may be difficult for many due to competing capital needs.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FUNDING

To assist with the high capital costs associated with the water and wastewater industry, numerous federal and state funding options are available for infrastructure investment. These programs include the State Revolving Loan Fund, U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development loans and grants, the Community Focus Fund, and private activity bonds. The IFA created a Lead Service Line Replacement Fund in 2017 and Emerging Contamination Elimination Fund in 2022, both of which provide part of the funds in grants.

In 2014, the federal Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) was enacted, which provides low-interest rate financing for the construction of water and wastewater infrastructure. The U.S. EPA has a program targeted specifically at state infrastructure financing authority borrowers, the SWIFIA program. In 2016, the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) was enacted. The WIIN includes the Water Resources Development Act, which authorizes \$100 million for communities facing drinking water emergencies, including helping communities recover from lead contamination.

The budget adopted by the Indiana General Assembly in April 2025 included \$20 million per year for Water Infrastructure Assistance and \$25 million per year for Housing Infrastructure Assistance, both of which can be used for water and wastewater infrastructure.

The Indiana office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development reported that, in 2025, Indiana received loans and grants for water and wastewater projects totaling \$42.2 million.

WATER SUPPLY

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

Over the past several years, the IFA has conducted several water resources studies:

- » Southeastern Indiana Water Supply Study (2018)
- » Central Indiana Water Study (2021)
- » Clinton County Water Report (2023)
- » Southeast I-74 Water Study (2024)
- » Wabash Aquifer Characterization Study and Yield (2024)
- » Wabash River, North Central Indiana Water Study (2025)
- » Wabash River Headwaters Water Study (2025)
- » Kankakee River Basin Regional Water Study (2025)
- » Northeast Indiana Regional Water Study (estimated Fall of 2026)
- » Ohio River and Southeast Indiana Regional Water Study (estimated Fall of 2026)
- » Southwest Indiana Regional Water Study (estimated Fall of 2026)

Under Executive Order 25-63, the DNR is developing Indiana's first comprehensive statewide water inventory and management plan. The initiative creates a centralized online data platform and formalizes a sustainable regional water planning framework. Work is anticipated to be complete by the end of October 2026.

To address concerns over large movements of water over a considerable distance and between watersheds, Ind. Code § 8-1-30.9 was added in 2025 that requires water utilities to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Commission prior to constructing a long-haul water pipeline.

It establishes conditions under which a utility may seek cost recovery in rates for the construction of the pipeline, conditions under which such a pipeline may be transferred to different ownership, and protocols for water transfers between watersheds. A long-haul water pipeline is at least 30 miles long and has a capacity of at least 10 million gallons per day. To date, no utility has filed for such approval.

WATER LOSS

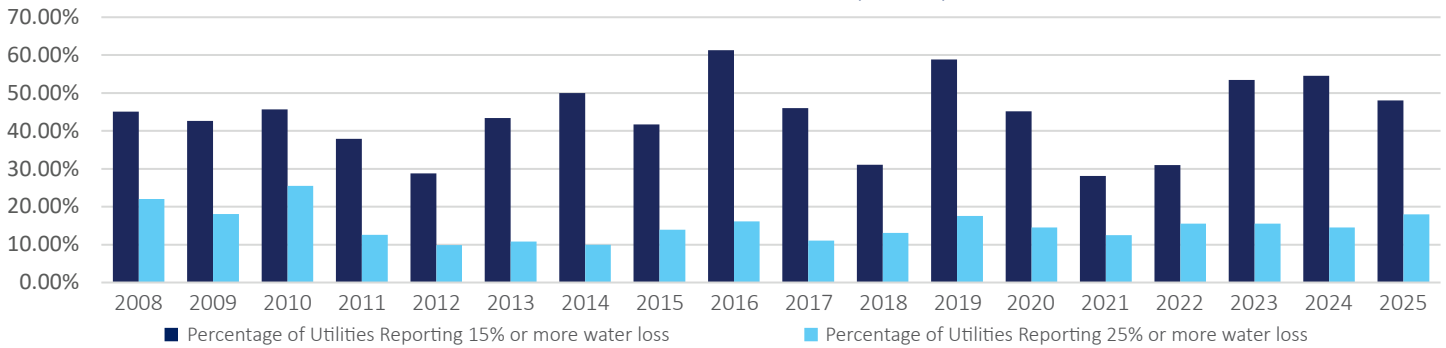
Because the cost of obtaining water resources and making that water potable is expensive, the water industry is focusing its efforts on reducing water loss to mitigate additional costs. Nationally, the AWWA has an extensive program for water utilities to complete water audits, which reveal water loss. Locally, Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.8 requires every water utility to annually perform an audit of its water distribution system to determine the causes of the water utility's "nonrevenue" water. The results of the audit must be verified by an independent evaluator and reported to IFA in even-numbered years. In 2024, IFA issued its biennial report on water loss, which reported the 2023 statewide total of non-revenue water amounted to over 46.8 billion gallons.

The Commission includes a section on water loss in the annual report forms, using a simpler method of calculating water loss than required by IFA.

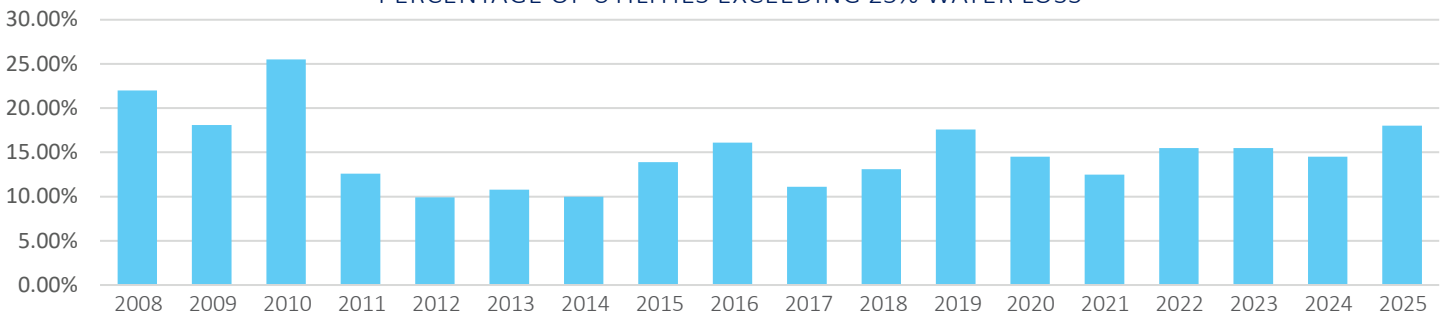
Utilities with water loss greater than 10% are to report efforts they take to reduce water loss. The percentage of water utilities reporting water loss in excess of 25% was approximately 20% from 2008-2010, dropped to approximately 10% from 2012-2014, and has averaged between 16%-17% over the past four years.

Based on the regulated water utilities' annual reports to the Commission, approximately 162.3 billion gallons of water were pumped or purchased in Calendar Year 2025, and 132.9 billion gallons of water were either sold to customers or used for firefighting or system maintenance. The difference reflects an 18.12% water loss or approximately 29.4 billion gallons. As water utilities focus efforts on improving infrastructure, covered in an earlier section, water losses should decrease.

PERCENTAGE OF UTILITIES EXCEEDING 15% & 25% WATER LOSS



PERCENTAGE OF UTILITIES EXCEEDING 25% WATER LOSS



WATER EFFICIENCY

Water efficiency programs are being developed by individual utilities and at the state and national levels in an effort to manage customer usage. For example, the two largest water utilities under Commission jurisdiction have had plans approved to use water more efficiently. At the state level, DNR has developed water conservation goals and objectives, as required by the Great Lakes Compact. If a household can save 40,000 gallons per year and water rates are \$3.00 per 1,000 gallons, the savings amount to approximately \$120 per year. For many ratepayers, the wastewater bill is based on water usage, so a decrease in water consumption also reduces the wastewater bill.

INFILTRATION & INFLOW

Infiltration & Inflow (I&I) represents a profound inefficiency for wastewater utilities. Unlike water utility exfiltration (water loss), I&I introduces clean water into the wastewater collection system. Because gravity mains are not pressurized, they act like storm drains. Groundwater (infiltration) and rainwater (inflow) leak into the system through cracks, holes, and cross-connections.

This clean water mixes with wastewater, requiring unnecessary and expensive transport & treatment. During heavy storms, flow volumes can double or triple dry-weather levels. This spike consumes vital system capacity and triggers sanitary sewer overflows. Utilities can combat I&I through the utilization of robust asset management programs. Effective abatement strategies include:

- » Full-time construction inspection during new infrastructure installation
- » Proactive funding of capital improvement programs
- » Tracking of I&I through flow monitoring studies
- » Routine assessments of asset conditions
- » Strict enforcement against illegal clearwater connections

Currently, regulatory oversight is uneven. The Indiana General Assembly mandates water loss reporting for water utilities, but no similar reporting laws exist for wastewater I&I.



COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION



COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION **REGULATORY OVERSIGHT**

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

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

The Communications Division handles a number of non-docketed cases that do not require a hearing or Commission order; yet must be made publicly available on the Commission's website and documented in the Commission's records. One example includes changes to CTAs as required under Ind. Code § 8-1-32.5-12, such as when a CSP changes its name, relinquishes its CTA, or is transferred to another company. Another type of non-docketed case includes telecommunications carriers entering into interconnection agreements pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 251 (agreements between two telecommunications carriers to interconnect their networks for the exchange of traffic and the completion of telephone calls). The Communications Division provides updates to non-docketed cases on its website each week. In Fiscal Year 2026, the Communications Division managed 113 non-docketed cases.

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

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

The Commission is responsible for making determinations regarding a successor provider of last resort (POLR) in the event a current Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC) POLR withdraws from a given area of the state, and the area is not served by any communications service provider offering voice service. Although the Commission has no jurisdiction over CSPs' retail rates and charges, the Commission continues to approve intrastate access rates and charges for local exchange carriers in Indiana. From time to time, the Commission also approves changes in the monthly surcharges on customer bills for the Indiana Universal Service Fund and the Indiana Telephone Relay Access Corporation (InTRAC). The Commission generally does not require CSPs to file tariffs; however, there are a few exceptions. The Commission approves communications service tariffs or tariff updates filed by local exchange carriers under the IURC's 30-day filing rules and various Commission Orders; the tariffs are approved through the Utility Articles process, which is also used to approve certain 30-day tariff filings filed by energy and water utilities. In FY 2026, the Communications Division did not receive any 30-day filings.

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

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

The Commission and the Communications Division also exchange information and analysis with other state utility commissions and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissions (NARUC) on selected telecommunications and broadband-related regulatory and policy issues.

COMMUNICATION SERVICE PROVIDERS

CSPs that seek to offer communications service to Indiana customers are required to apply to the Commission for a CTA. The amount of information provided in a CTA application varies, depending on the communication services involved, and some CSPs apply for multiple types of services in a single application. More traditional telecommunications services like local exchange and interexchange services are required to provide information on where they intend to offer services, but most applicants seek statewide authority. With the exception of some limited state and federal requirements that have been delegated to the Commission, broadband, commercial mobile, advanced, and IP-enabled services are not regulated by the Commission; therefore, pursuant to Ind. Code §§ 8-1-32.5-6(e) and 8-1-2.6-1.1, CSPs offering those services are only required to provide a smaller scope of information. As a result, there is limited data collected by the Commission regarding the availability of such services.

In Fiscal Year 2026, 30 CTA applications were filed and approved by the Commission. These CTAs include the following types of services:

- » 17 for interconnected VoIP services
- » 12 for commercial mobile services
- » 11 for broadband services
- » 5 for special access and dedicated transport
- » 5 for local exchange services
- » 5 for interexchange/long distance services
- » 1 for IP enabled services (non-VoIP)
- » 1 for advanced services

Another category of CSPs is video service providers (VSPs), but VSPs have a separate application process pursuant to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-34. Since 2006, 67 VSPs have applied for and been granted state-issued franchises. The number of providers varies by county, with some locations being more competitive than others. The rise of streaming video has brought added competition to video service providers by offering consumers an alternate service option to traditional video offerings and has also resulted in many VSPs relinquishing their video franchises. There are currently only 32 active VSPs that continue to hold state-issued video franchises.

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

DESIGNATION OF ELIGIBLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS

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

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

In Fiscal Year 2026, one ETC designation petition seeking authorization as a wireless, Lifeline-only ETC was filed with and approved by the Commission. Additionally, three petitions amending existing ETC designation service areas or another aspect of the petition were approved or pending as of July 31, 2026. This results in 79 ETCs operating in Indiana: 62 ETCs are eligible to receive high-cost support, and 17 ETCs are approved for only Lifeline support.

In addition, each year, the Commission recertifies ETCs designated to receive high-cost support as required by federal rules. In September 2025, the Commission recertified 54 ETCs.

This number differs from the ETCs eligible to receive high-cost support referenced above because some ETCs are not currently receiving high-cost funds and thus do not need to be recertified. The recertification case for ETCs to receive high-cost support in 2027 is currently pending before the Commission in IURC Cause No. 46408.

RELINQUISHMENTS OF ELIGIBLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS DESIGNATIONS

Telecommunications carriers that are designated as ETCs in Indiana may request to relinquish that designation pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(4). The Commission's role in areas served by more than one ETC is to require that the remaining ETCs ensure that all customers served by the relinquishing ETC will continue to have service, and to require sufficient notice to permit the purchase or construction of adequate facilities to meet increased demand, if needed. In FY 2026, no ETCs filed relinquishment petitions. However, on July 15, 2026, Verizon, which acquired the Frontier Indiana ILEC service areas in a recent merger, filed 2 ETC relinquishment petitions for Frontier Midstates Inc./Frontier North Inc., and Frontier Communications of Thorntown, LLC. These two petitions encompass all its ILEC service territory in Indiana, except for Frontier Communications of Indiana, which is a small service area located in parts of Grant and Madison Counties. As explained further below, Verizon is pursuing ETC relinquishment simultaneously with relinquishment of its provider of last resort obligations and discontinuance of legacy voice services pursuant to FCC rules. This ETC relinquishment petition is pending as of July 31 in Cause Nos. 41052-ETC-40 S1 and 15 S1.

PROVIDER OF LAST RESORT RELINQUISHMENTS & DISCONTINUANCE OF LEGACY VOICE SERVICES

Indiana's POLR statute pursuant to Ind. Code chapter 8-1-32.4 is sometimes confused with the federal ETC regulatory framework, because each statute designates a certain provider to ensure access to voice telephony services throughout a defined service area. However, these two statutes are independent of each other; the ETC regulatory framework falls under the federal Telecommunications Act, while the POLR framework is a state statute enacted in 2006 and amended in 2012.

Under Ind. Code § 8-1-32.4-11, all of Indiana's ILECs were originally the default POLRs for local exchange services. ILECs are permitted to relinquish this obligation with notice to the commission and, since 2014, ILECs have had no requirement to demonstrate that another local exchange carrier is providing service to the area. However, if an area is not served by any communications service provider offering voice service through any technology or medium, the commission may declare an emergency under Ind. Code § 8-1-2-113 to expedite the availability of voice services. A new POLR may "offer the voice service through any available technology or medium determined by the communications service provider."

As of July 13, 2026, Verizon filed a notice of change seeking to relinquish its POLR obligations for the Frontier ILEC companies, which include Frontier Communications of Indiana, LLC; Frontier Communications of Thorntown, LLC; Frontier Midstates, Inc; and Frontier North, Inc. Acknowledgement of this notice is pending as of July 31. The other two major Indiana ILECs, AT&T Indiana and Brightspeed of Indiana, LLC, f.k.a. United Telephone relinquished their POLR obligations in prior years. The remaining ILECs that have not sought relinquishment of POLR obligations are 34 small rural ILECs, Cincinnati Bell, and Brightspeed's two small ILEC territories: Brightspeed of Central Indiana, LLC, and Brightspeed of Southern Indiana, LLC.

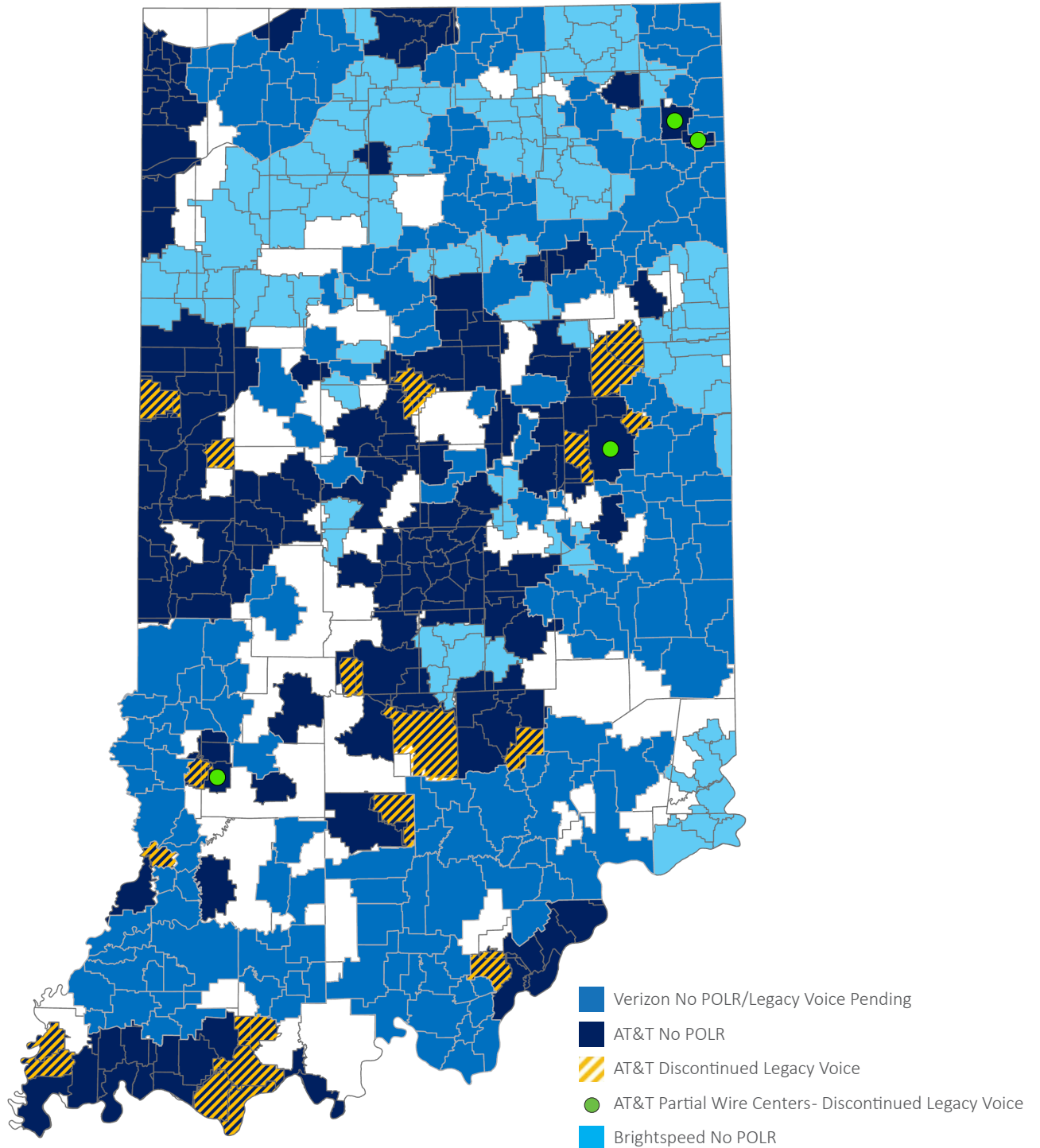
When a POLR relinquishes its obligations to provide local exchange services, there has historically been another step involved before customers can be disconnected or services can be terminated. Under 47 U.S. Code § 214(a) and current FCC rules in 47 CFR § 63.71, common carriers are required to file an application to discontinue service and to provide notice to affected customers, the Governor's Office, and the State Commission. Any party that wishes to object must file comments with the FCC within 15 days of the release of the public notice. On July 7, 2026, Verizon filed an application to discontinue its "Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) served by time-division multiplexing (TDM) technology over copper" for all its service territories in Indiana, as well as 8 other states. The application indicates that it "would offer customers who currently have copper POTS lines sold as home phone service an alternative service that meets or exceeds their expectations in network performance and availability.

The application does not provide specific numbers for Indiana; however, it indicates that there are approximately 140,000 residential and business legacy voice lines remaining in the eight states included in the discontinuance application. Verizon also filed a second application affecting Indiana to discontinue its Centrex Service, Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (ISDN BRI) Service, PBX Trunk Service, Payphone Service, and Key System Service to business customers. The application indicates that planned discontinuance is effective on or after September 8, 2026 pending regulatory approval.

On May 4, 2026, AT&T Indiana used the FCC's discontinuance process to discontinue its legacy voice services in portions of four Indiana exchanges, as well as certain areas in other states, due to planned road work., AT&T explains that it would not make economic sense to restore small portions of its legacy network after the construction is complete. AT&T notified its customers that the discontinuance would be effective July 14, 2026, and instructs customers to explore AT&T Phone – Advanced (a Voice over Internet Protocol product) or an AT&T wireless plan. AT&T has also discontinued its legacy voice services in 20 wire centers in the previous fiscal year as noted in the [2025 Annual Report](#).

The FCC is overhauling its rules and notice requirements in the discontinuance process to reduce barriers to retiring landline services. On March 27, 2026, the FCC released an Order, In the Matter of Reducing Barriers to Network Improvements and Service Change, and Accelerating Network Modernization, which revised its "rules applicable to technology transitions discontinuance applications under section 214 of the Communications Act of 1934 ... by adopting one consolidated rule applicable to all technology transitions discontinuance applications and eliminating rule provisions thereby rendered irrelevant..." The FCC grants "214(a) authority to carriers to grandfather legacy voice services, lower-speed data, and interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol service provisioned over copper wire" and applies a "31-day automatic grant period to all discontinuance applications regardless of the applicant's status as a dominant or nondominant carrier." The FCC also revises its emergency discontinuance rules "to permit permanent discontinuance of affected services under certain circumstances to support service modernization even during recovery efforts."

WIRE CENTER WITH NO POLR AND DISCONTINUANCE OF LEGACY VOICE



INDIANA UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND

The Indiana Universal Service Fund (IUSF) was established by a Commission order in 2007 in response to revenue reductions caused by changes to the FCC rules that affected small rural ILEC territories. The Commission found that the fund would be competitively neutral and promote just, reasonable, and affordable rates for telephony-based services, as required by the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996. In order to be eligible for IUSF support, the small rural ILECs must be designated as ETCs, offer voice telephone service throughout their service areas, and undergo a qualifications test, as discussed further below.

The Commission oversees the IUSF through the IUSF Administrator (currently Solix, Inc.) in consultation with the IUSF Oversight Committee, which consists of representatives of various segments of the communications industry, as well as the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC). The IUSF is funded by a small surcharge on intrastate retail telecommunications revenue, with the goal of maintaining a fund balance of \$2 million, based on the oversight committee's recommendation.

When the IUSF first launched in 2007, the surcharge was 0.538% and billed intrastate retail telecommunications revenue totaled \$2.96 billion; however, this amount has been steadily decreasing over the years. In 2025, the total revenue generated was \$665 million, a 78% reduction since the fund's inception. To maintain the IUSF's balance, the oversight committee has recommended, and the Commission approved, incremental increases to the fund's monthly surcharge. The last surcharge increase became effective on Jan. 1, 2022, setting the rate at 2.26%. Despite declining revenues, the 2.26% surcharge was successful in building the fund balance to provide reserves in the fund. Consequently, the Commission approved the Oversight Committee's recommendation to reduce the surcharge to 1.76% which was effective as of April 1, 2025.

PERIODIC REVIEWS FOR THE IUSF

When the IUSF was established, the Commission determined it should be reviewed every three years (the Triennial Review) to ensure that the operations of the IUSF are meeting the Commission's objectives of preserving and advancing universal service within the state, and to ensure that the processes, funding levels, size, and operation and administration of the IUSF remain adequate and sufficient, among other considerations. In May 2024, the Commission initiated the most recent Triennial Review in IURC Cause No. 46070. Certain telecommunications carriers filed a Settlement Agreement, agreeing that there remains significant uncertainty related to cost recovery under federal support programs. The Settlement Agreement also stated that Indiana has several broadband programs that provide support for broadband deployment but not for the costs of operations and future network upgrades. The Settling Parties recommended that the Commission conclude the triennial review and maintain the status quo until the next triennial review, which is due in 2027. The Commission approved the Settlement Agreement in its order on March 5, 2025. The Commission also determined that carriers that receive disbursements from the IUSF should demonstrate a continued need for support (the Qualifications Test) every three years. The last Qualifications Test was conducted in 2025. Thirty-one rural ILECs were approved to receive continued support. The next Qualifications Test is due in 2028.

THE CONNECT AMERICA FUND

At the federal level, efforts by the FCC have been implemented under certain circumstances to provide financial support through a program under the federal USF (i.e., the CAF) to provide incentive for ETCs to deploy broadband in rural areas, in addition to the voice telephony services that all ETCs are required to offer. CAF support has been determined and awarded in two broad phases, generally known as CAF I and CAF II. Both CAF I and CAF II consisted of multiple phases or rounds of support for ILECs (both rounds of CAF I, as well as the CAF II Model-based support, have expired). The Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF) is the FCC's follow-up program to the CAF II Auction to provide support to some remaining unserved rural areas. Some information on CAF II and RDOF is provided below; more details and maps regarding the expired CAF I and CAF II programs can be found in the Commission's [2022 Annual Report](#).

CAF II PHASE 2 (AUCTION 903)

In 2018, in the second phase of the CAF II program (the reverse auction phase), the FCC identified eligible census blocks and funding was awarded through a reverse auction (FCC Auction 903). Six winning bidders selected for Indiana are: Benton Ridge Telephone Company (assigned to W.A.T.C.H. TV Company); Mercury Wireless; Orange County REMC; Perry-Spencer Rural Telephone Cooperative, Inc.; RTC Communications (assigned to Marshall County Fiber. LLC); and Wisper ISP, Inc.

At the end of the auction, out of 33,847 total eligible Indiana locations, the FCC had assigned 24,530 Indiana locations to those six companies; 9,317 locations remained unassigned in Indiana at the conclusion of the auction. In 2023, the FCC concluded a challenge and adjudication process, known as the Eligible Locations Adjustment Process (ELAP), to facilitate changes to the deployment obligations. Two Indiana CAF II support recipients participated in this process, which reduced the number of required CAF II deployment locations by 227 to a total of 24,303. To receive CAF II auction support, the FCC required winning bidders to obtain ETC designation, which the Commission granted to each of the six winners in February 2019. Each year the carriers are required to report their broadband deployment data in the HUBB, which is USAC's system used to monitor compliance with broadband deployment obligations. According to USAC HUBB data, all six carriers have reported meeting, or even exceeding, the 100% milestone for Calendar Year 2025. For a table and map of the CAF II Reverse Auction service areas and locations by company, see page 87 of the [2024 IURC Annual Report](#).

THE RURAL DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY FUND

In January 2020, the FCC adopted the RDOF, allocating up to \$20.4 billion over 10 years through a two-phase competitive reverse auction to help connect millions of unserved rural homes and small businesses to high-speed broadband. RDOF more than doubles the minimum speeds that were required in the CAF II auction to 25/3 Mbps. RDOF support recipients are permitted to offer a variety of broadband service offerings, as long as they offer at least one stand-alone voice plan and one service plan.

Those plans must provide broadband at the relevant performance tier and latency requirements "to all locations within an awarded area over eight years of the 10-year program". These plans must be offered at rates that are reasonably comparable to rates offered in urban areas. The table on the next page lists the auction winners/designees in Indiana and the number of census blocks and locations they committed to serve and breaks down the winners and the number of census blocks in which each defaulted before submitting an RDOF long-form application (LFA). The maps that follow the table depict the census blocks authorized for funding and the pre-authorization defaulted census blocks.

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

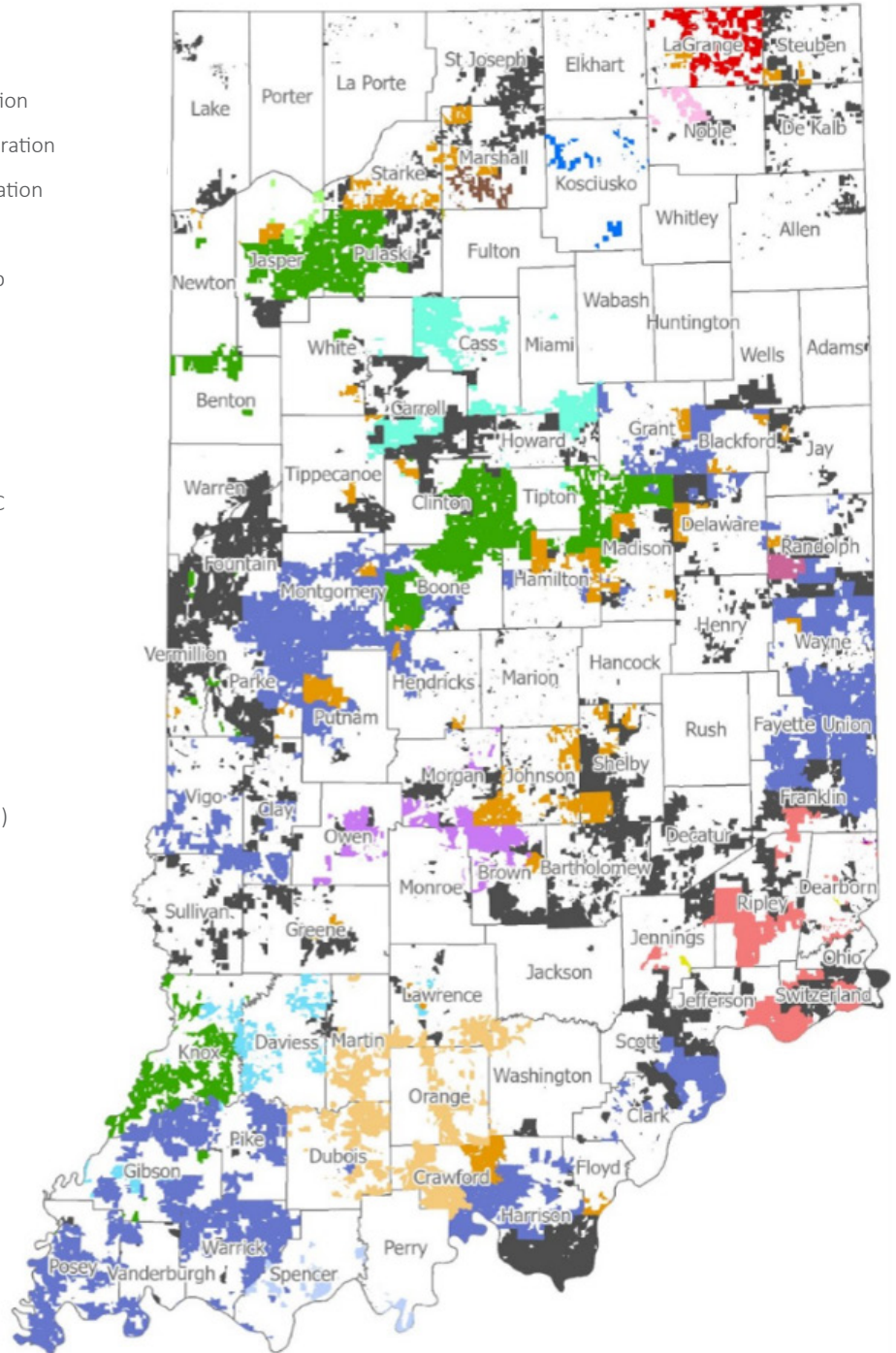
As of Oct. 12, 2022, 19 of the 22 winning Indiana bidders or their designees had received final authorization to receive RDOF funding to serve 98,714 locations spread over 14,227 authorized census blocks. Cincinnati Bell, Daviess-Martin County Rural Telephone Cooperative, LaGrange County REMC, Miami Cass REMC, and SEI Data were all authorized in 2021, so they were required to reach their respective 40% buildout milestones at the end of 2024 and report their 40% buildout progress to the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) last year. They were required to meet their respective 60% buildout milestones at the end of 2025 and report their progress to USAC this year. As of Dec. 31, 2025, all except Miami-Cass REMC reported meeting or exceeding the 60% interim milestone. The remaining 14 carriers were authorized in 2022. As a result, they were required to reach their 40% deployment milestones a year later (end of 2025), so they were not required to submit their initial (40%) progress reports to USAC until this year.

RDOF FUNDING WINNING BIDDERS

Winning Bidder/Designee	Total Number of CBs Won	Pre-Authorization Defaulted Census Blocks	Total Number of Locations	Total 10 Years of Support	Authorized to Receive Funds
AMG Technology Investment Group LLC	2,235	0	11,803	\$18,947,203.50	Yes
Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company LLC	9	0	68	\$56,802.00	Yes
Daviess-Martin County Rural Telephone Corp.	381	0	1,371	\$3,565,039.40	Yes
Effective Systems Fiber Network, LLC	57	57	0	\$0	N/A
Jackson County Rural Electric Membership Corp.	1,105	0	7,999	\$2,188,212.00	Yes
Jasper County Rural Electric Membership Corp.	47	0	262	\$281,470.00	Yes
Kosciusko Connect LLC	66	0	571	\$385,496.10	Yes
LaGrange County Rural Electric Membership Corp.	345	0	2,314	\$1,631,109.70	Yes
LigTel Communications, Inc.	65	0	416	\$385,924.00	Yes
LTD Broadband LLC	5,458	5,458	0	\$0	N/A
Marshall County Fiber, LLC	101	0	758	\$645,254.00	Yes
Mercury Wireless Indiana, LLC.	2,384	702	13,529	\$9,437,647.80	Yes
Miami Cass REMC	654	0	3,391	\$4,719,512.50	Yes
New Lisbon Broadband and Communications, LLC	65	0	281	\$393,412.00	Yes
Orange County REMC	823	0	6,521	\$5,946,190.40	Yes
Perry-Spencer Rural Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	101	0	565	\$1,186,542.80	Yes
RTC Communications Corp.	4	0	30	\$78,006.00	Yes
SEI Data, Inc. d/b/a SEI Communications	23	0	136	\$64,345.80	Yes
South Central Indiana REMC	488	0	4,131	\$3,405,921.90	Yes
Southeastern Indiana REMC	637	0	5,107	\$888,747.40	Yes
Steuben County REMC	39	39	0	\$0	N/A
Time Warner Cable Information Services (Indiana)	7,672	2,276	39,461	\$48,334,325.60	Yes

INDIANA RDOF CENSUS BLOCKS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING & PREAUTHORIZATION DEFAULTED CENSUS BLOCKS

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



PRE-AUTHORIZATION DEFAULTED CENSUS BLOCKS

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

According to the FCC's Wireline Competition Bureau, LTD Broadband defaulted on all its RDOF auction bids nationwide, including its remaining 5,458 census blocks in Indiana. The Bureau staff determined LTD had not demonstrated a reasonable chance of complying with the FCC's public interest requirements and, therefore, denied its Long Form Application. On Dec. 4, 2023, the FCC upheld the Bureau and denied LTD's application to receive broadband deployment support in 11 states, including Indiana. The following day, the FCC proposed additional fines against LTD of approximately \$21.7 million nationwide, in addition to the fines proposed for LTD in Indiana on Jan. 28, 2022. On Feb. 2, 2024, LTD petitioned the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit (DC Circuit) for review of the Dec. 4, 2023, Order. On June 3, 2025, a three-judge panel of the DC Circuit issued a judgment upholding the FCC's nationwide denial of LTD's applications to be considered eligible for RDOF funding, including here in Indiana.

PRE-AUTHORIZATION FINES

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

POST-AUTHORIZATION DEFAULTS

In addition, in 2024, both Mercury Wireless Indiana LLC (Mercury) and Daviess-Martin County Rural Telephone Corporation d/b/a RTC (Daviess-Martin or RTC) notified the FCC that they were defaulting on some of their respective deployment obligations after receiving authorization as RDOF winners due to unexpected increases in broadband deployment costs and operating expenses, as well as other circumstances beyond their control.

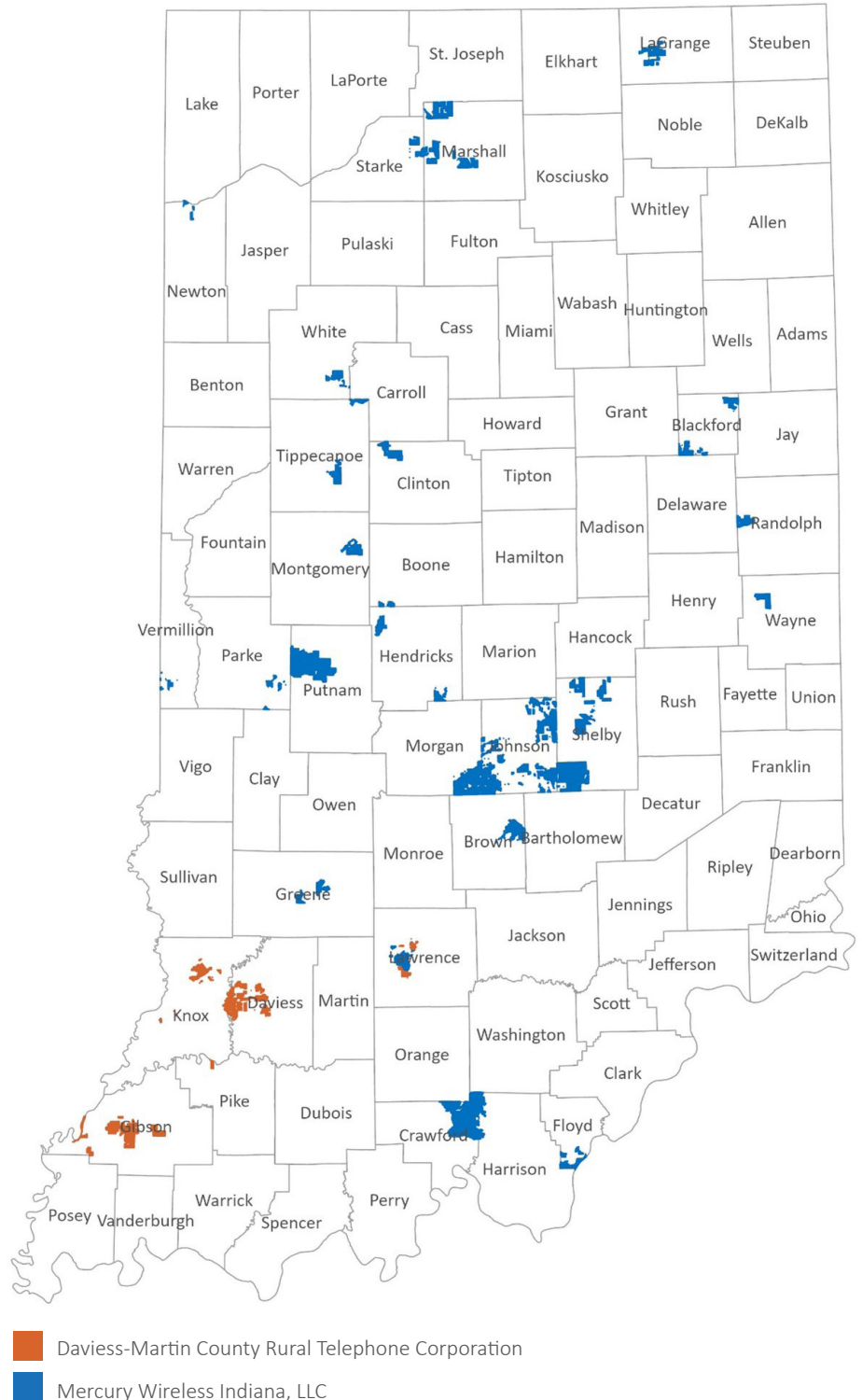
RDOF POST-AUTHORIZATION DEFAULTED CENSUS BLOCKS

Winning Bidder / Designee	Total Number of CBs Won	Total Number of Locations	Total 10 Years of Support	Authorized to Receive Funds	Post-Authorization Defaulted Census Blocks	Post-Authorization Defaulted Locations
Daviess-Martin County Rural Telephone Corporation	381	1,371	\$3,565,039.40	Yes	171	635
Mercury Wireless Indiana, LLC.	2,384	13,529	\$9,437,647.80	Yes	1,115	9,082

POST-AUTHORIZATION SUPPORT RECOVERY ISSUES AND PENALTIES

As the FCC recently explained regarding the consequences of post-authorization RDOF defaults, "...If a RDOF carrier fails to meet the interim service milestones, it will be subject to non-compliance measures that scale with the extent of non-compliance, including additional reporting requirements, withholding of future support, and recovery of support already paid.... Carriers must pay the required support recovery within six months after support recovery is initiated, or the [Wireline Competition] Bureau will direct the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) to draw on the carrier's letter of credit. RDOF carriers are also subject to other non-compliance measures including, but not limited to, the [FCC]'s enforcement procedures and penalties, reductions in support amounts, potential revocation of eligible telecommunications carrier (ETC) designation, and suspension or debarment."

RDOF POST-AUTHORIZATION DEFAULTED CENSUS BLOCKS



Daviess-Martin

In December 2021, the FCC authorized [Daviess-Martin] to receive \$3,565,039 in RDOF support over 10 years to provide voice and 1Gbps/500 Mbps broadband service to 1,371 Indiana locations with low latency. Daviess-Martin subsequently (Aug. 30, 2024) notified the FCC that it intended to surrender 12 census block groups (CBGs) that it had been assigned based on its winning bids in the RDOF reverse auction; these 12 CBGs included 70 locations where it had already deployed fiber-based broadband. On Oct. 15, 2024, the FCC's Wireless Competition Bureau (Bureau) announced that Daviess-Martin defaulted on the 171 eligible census blocks within those 12 Indiana CBGs, covering 635 locations. The Bureau waived certain FCC rules to stop payment of future support for the 171 defaulted census blocks and no longer require RTC to serve newly built locations in the defaulted blocks "upon reasonable request." In addition, the Bureau directed USAC to stop future support payments for the defaulted area and indicated that recovery of support already paid for these areas would occur at the end of the six-year RDOF deployment period consistent with the FCC's rules.

Additionally, on Oct. 28, 2024, Daviess-Martin filed a Petition for Waiver with the FCC seeking to avoid forfeiture and penalties, allowing the defaulted blocks to be considered for other government supported broadband programs, pursuant to the FCC's waiver process announced in an FCC Public Notice released on Nov. 29, 2023. After reviewing the petition, the FCC denied Daviess-Martin's request for a further reduction in the required support recovery or a further reduction in additional default penalties.

Mercury

After receiving more than \$14 million in monthly RDOF support payments for over two years, in a series of letters in October and November 2024, Mercury officially notified the FCC that it was partially or completely withdrawing from RDOF participation in Indiana and several other states. This included the announcement of Mercury's withdrawal from its RDOF obligations to serve over 9,000 locations in Indiana. Mercury cited the need to avoid overbuilding, inaccuracies in broadband FCC maps, and inefficiencies created by competing federal programs as justification for this request.

In the alternative, Mercury asked for smaller penalties based on the less restrictive formula used to calculate pre-authorization defaults if the FCC believes that some type of penalty for its post-authorization defaults is warranted. On May 19, 2025, Mercury Broadband, LLC filed a Petition for Waiver of certain forfeiture and default penalty rules related to its RDOF post-authorization defaults for Indiana and several other. On Aug. 19, 2025, the FCC denied Mercury's waiver request and rejected all of Mercury's arguments in support of that request, although it did notify the NTIA and other federal agencies, as well as the Indiana Broadband Office, that the defaulted CBGs were available for possible consideration as eligible locations in their respective broadband programs.

**DAVIESS-MARTIN AND MERCURY
PARTIAL ETC RELINQUISHMENTS**

As discussed above, Daviess-Martin and Mercury have both petitioned the IURC to relinquish portions of their ETC service areas in Indiana consistent with their respective RDOF census block defaults at the FCC. These petitions were docketed as Cause Nos. 41052-ETC-30-S2 and 41052-ETC-77-S2, respectively. The Commission approved Mercury's partial ETC relinquishment request on Aug. 13, 2025, and approved the partial relinquishment for Daviess-Martin on Sept. 17, 2025.

**THE BROADBAND EQUITY,
ACCESS, AND DEPLOYMENT
(BEAD) PROGRAM**

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

The Indiana Broadband Office (IBO), a unit of the Indiana Office of Technology, is the agency tasked with administering and implementing the BEAD program within the state. While the Commission does not have oversight of these programs, the Division monitors developments in such programs since the goals can be similar to FCC broadband deployment programs. In addition, successful applicants in other broadband programs are required under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-32.5 to obtain a CTA from the Commission to offer broadband; monitoring those other programs helps the Communications Division to anticipate future workload due to new CSP CTA applications.

NUMBERING

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

VOIP ACCESS TO NUMBERS

In 2023, the FCC released an order clarifying its Direct Access Report and Order to ensure VoIP providers seeking access to numbers are required to comply with applicable state laws and registration requirements in the state. Since 2015, VoIP providers have been using a process by which the FCC will authorize interconnected VoIP providers to obtain telephone numbers directly from the Numbering Administrators rather than through intermediary telecommunications carriers.

Among other conditions of authorization for direct access to telephone numbers, VoIP providers must give states a minimum of 30-day's notice prior to seeking numbering resources in the state. The Division utilizes a template for VoIP providers to fill out to provide the required 30-day advanced notice of intent to seek direct access to telephone numbers in Indiana. As required in the 2023 order, the Division ensures that VoIP providers offering communications service in Indiana obtain a CTA and that they are registered to transact business in Indiana as required by Indiana law. The Division has sent requests to the FCC to deny requests for numbers due to the provider lacking the required CTA despite notices to the provider.

In Fiscal Year 2026, the Communications Division received 17 notices from interconnected VoIP providers seeking numbering resources in Indiana.

NUMBER RECLAMATIONS

The Division monitors numbering resources to verify they are being fully utilized by carriers in the state. Service providers are required to return unused numbering resources to the NANPA or pooling administrator (Somos, Inc.). The Division receives monthly reclamation reports regarding carriers who have not submitted the required proof that they have activated and commenced assignment of their numbering resources to end users within six months of receipt.

Prior to reclamation, the Commission provides service providers an opportunity to explain the circumstances for the delay and then determines whether these numbering resources should be reclaimed. The Commission can grant extension requests for the assignment of numbers, which are determined on a case-by-case basis. In Fiscal Year 2026, 7 extensions have been granted, and no reclamations have been requested.

WAIVER GRANTING ADDITIONAL NUMBERING RESOURCES (SAFETY VALVE CASES)

The Commission may issue a waiver when NANPA denies a carrier requested blocks of telephone numbers. NANPA has a system to discourage carriers from collecting more telephone numbers than is necessary to serve their customers.

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

The Commission did not issue any waivers in this fiscal year.

MONITORING FEDERAL NUMBER POLICIES

The Division often participates in conference calls led by the NANPA, as well as calls with working groups including other state commissions' numbering administration staff, to keep apprised of FCC policies and to share best practices. These discussions are important because State commission staff who work on number administration observe trends that can be shared with the FCC and NANPA to promote the efficient and legal use of telephone numbers. For example, there are concerns that some communications carriers are treating telephone numbers as commodities to be brokered, warehoused, and sold.

There are also policy questions regarding the use of telephone numbers for machine to machine uses rather than for customers. Number administration policies affect citizens because abuse of the numbering system could expedite the exhaust of area codes or even the North American Numbering Plan (NANP), which is the telephone numbering system in North America and the Caribbean.

UPCOMING AREA CODE RELIEF

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

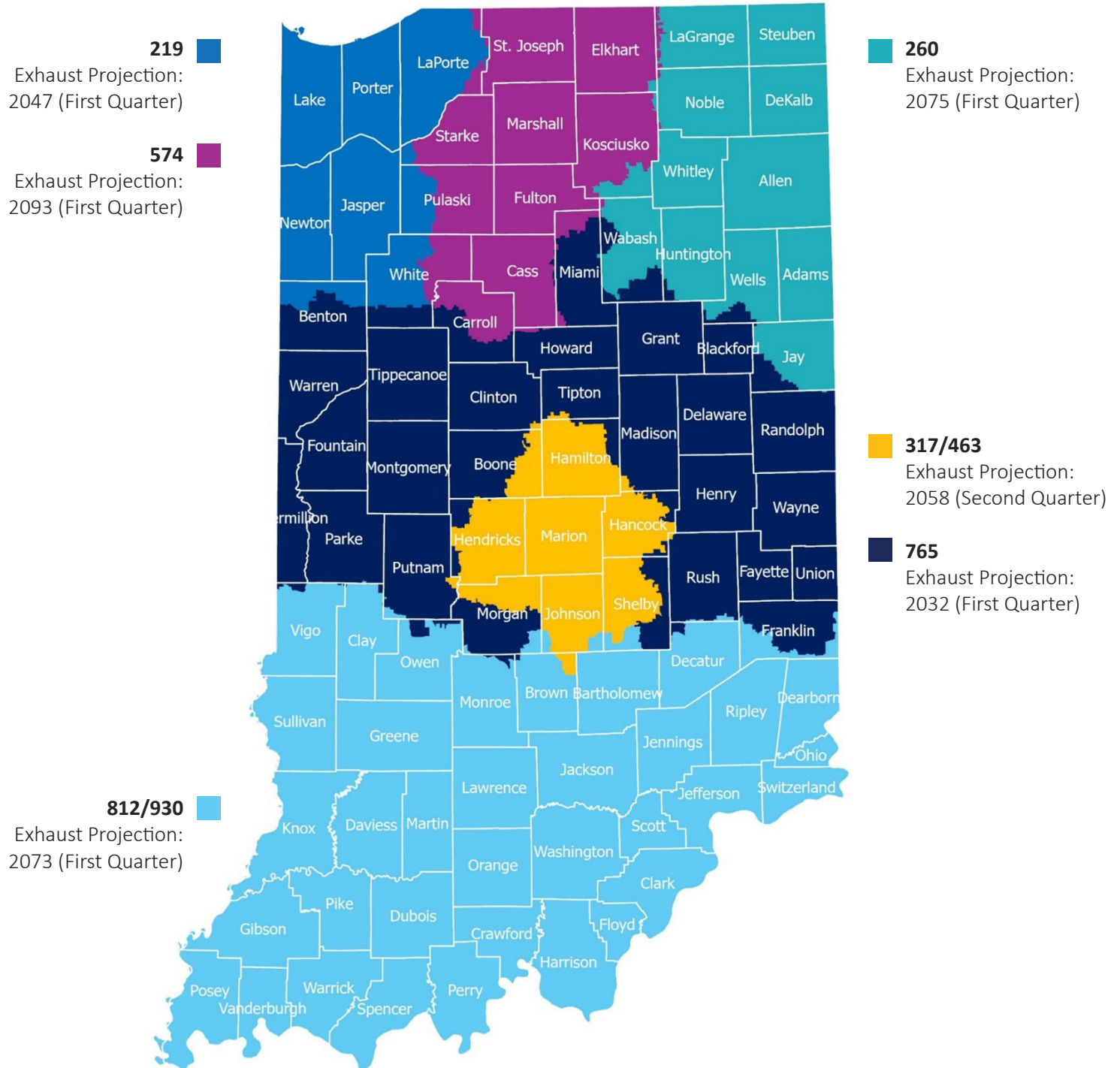
When an area code in Indiana is three years from exhaust, NANPA and representatives from the Indiana telecommunications industry meet to discuss the urgency for relief and the appropriate relief methods. NANPA then files a petition for area code relief with the Commission along with a recommended method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

The next area code in Indiana that will need relief is likely to be 765, which is projected to exhaust in the first quarter of 2032. However, NANPA will publish updated exhaust projections in late October 2026, so this projection could be revised. Since NANPA begins area code relief preparation three years in advance of the expected exhaust date, area code relief preparation will begin in the fourth quarter of 2028 unless the projection changes. The table below depicts area code exhaust projections released from NANPA in April 2026.

AREA CODE RELIEF EXHAUST PROJECTIONS

Area Code	Exhaust Projections
765	2032 (First Quarter)
219	2047 (First Quarter)
260	2075 (First Quarter)
317/463	2058 (Second Quarter)
812/930	2073 (First Quarter)
574	2093 (First Quarter)

INDIANA AREA CODES



POLE ATTACHMENTS

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

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

The Commission has the authority to adjudicate access and contract disputes.

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT

The Commission is required under Ind. Code § 8-1-34-24.5 to compile information from local government units that receive video franchise fees under a certificate issued by the Commission, or an unexpired local franchise issued by the unit before July 1, 2006. For Calendar Year 2025, the Division received responses from 361 local government units, which is down from the 467 units reporting for 2024. The following is a broad summary of the data reported for Calendar Year 2025:

- » Responses were received from 77 cities, 244 towns, and 40 of the 92 counties in Indiana.
- » 83 local units indicated that no franchise fees were collected.
- » The responding units reported payments of franchise fees totaling approximately \$18,149,334.
- » Most of the reporting units deposit video franchise fees in their respective general funds.
- » Most of the reporting units use the video franchise fees for public safety or to cover general operating expenses.
 - Some use the fees for maintenance of rights-of-way, roads, and other infrastructure.
- » 177 of the 360 units reported their franchise fee rates.
 - Those rates vary from 2% to 5%, with the majority set at either 3% or 5%.
- » Many units did not provide the requested information about the rate charged, how the rate was established, and the date the rate was set. Conversations with some clerk-treasurers in previous years indicated that turnover in the office makes it difficult to provide that type of information in a timely fashion.

To view the Video Franchise Fee Report, see [Appendix Q](#).



PIPELINE SAFETY DIVISION



PIPELINE SAFETY DIVISION

REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

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

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

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

The PSD operates under certification from, and in partnership with, the U.S. Department of Transportation's (U.S. DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). PHMSA provides a grant on a calendar-year basis designed to provide reimbursement of up to 80% of the costs of operating the program. The actual reimbursement amount of the grant is determined by the levels of funding available to PHMSA and the program's overall annual performance score.

The annual performance score is based on the results of an annual visit and review of the program by PHMSA evaluators, as well as the level of compliance with certification requirements reported in the Annual Progress Report, which is provided to PHMSA.

For 2025, the program evaluation received an overall score of 100% and the progress report evaluation received 100 points.

PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAM

The PSD's primary mission is to ensure the safe and reliable operation of Indiana's intrastate pipeline transportation system. This is largely accomplished through inspections, as well as training, outreach programs, investigations of pipeline accidents, and enforcement through compliance requirements and monetary sanctions. In 2025, the PSD completed 1,304 inspection days of 89 operators and 184 associated inspection units, safely resolving 229 probable violations.

The PSD issues Notices of Probable Violations and, if necessary, Notices of Proposed Penalties, working with gas operators to ensure compliance. Beginning in 2021, the PSD issued an Advisory Penalty Matrix that applies to Indiana natural gas operators for certain locating violations occurring on and after July 1, 2021. As indicated by its name, the Advisory Penalty Matrix is simply advisory; the Commission still determines the final amount of any penalty.

PHMSA SCORES FOR INDIANA'S PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAM

Year	Gas		Hazardous Liquids	
	Progress Report Score (out of 50)	Program Evaluation Score (percentage)	Progress Report Score (out of 50)	Program Evaluation Score (percentage)
2013	48	99.1	48	100
2014	49	96.9	49	97.9
2015	40	99.1	40	99
2016	40	100	40	100
2017	48	99.1	48	100
2018	48	100	48	98.2
2019	48	98.3	42	100
2020	48	100	48	99.1
2021	48	100	48	100
2022	43	99	43	99
2023	46	100	46	100
2024	46	100	46	100
2025	50	100	50	100

The goal of the Advisory Penalty Matrix is to encourage better compliance through progressive penalties that recognize the hazards involved in large numbers of locate violations while also recognizing the inherent differences between larger and smaller gas operators. In Calendar Year 2025, the Commission imposed civil penalties on Indiana natural gas operators totaling \$737,200 for locate violations. The funds collected for the penalties are deposited to Indiana's General Fund and are not recoverable by the operators during a rate case.

Additionally, the PSD is responsible for tracking and investigating all alleged violations of the state's Indiana 811 Law and is active in a variety of damage prevention efforts. In 2025, the PSD investigated 2,302 excavation damage cases. As a result of these investigations, the Commission ordered the issuance of 250 warning letters and required training in 428 cases for violations of the Indiana 811 Law, as recommended by the Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee (UPPAC). Additionally, of the cases reported, 417 were found to have no violation by either party. Additional information about UPPAC can be found in the Indiana 811 section to the right.

In addition, UPPAC recommended, and the Commission approved, 1,072 civil penalties totaling approximately \$2,301,600. Where violations were found, 24% were operator violations for not locating their facilities, 43% were excavator violations related to not having a valid locate ticket, and 33% were other types of excavator error, like digging within the tolerance zone with mechanized equipment. The penalties assessed against excavators and operators under the Indiana 811 Law are remitted to the Underground Plant Protection Account. By statute, the Commission administers the account, implementing programs for public awareness, training and education, and incentives to reduce excavation-related damages.

Notably, PHMSA awarded Indiana perfect scores on its Indiana 811 program and its Excavation Damage Evaluation in 2025, the most recent evaluation concluded. In addition, the Commission's enforcement initiative for Indiana 811 Law continues to serve as a model for other states to create and/or refine their damage prevention programs.

INDIANA 811 LAW

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

The Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee (UPPAC) was established by Ind. Code § 8-1-26-23 and is comprised of representatives from various stakeholder groups appointed by the Governor. UPPAC representatives include Indiana 811, Indiana natural gas and hazardous liquids operators, commercial excavators, and a facility marking locator. The UPPAC acts in an advisory capacity and makes penalty recommendations to the Commission after reviewing the findings of the PSD's investigations.

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

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



UNDERGROUND PLANT PROTECTION ACCOUNT



UPPA

ABOUT THE FUND

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

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

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

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

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

The UPPA Committee includes additional, nonvoting members invited to all meetings to act in an advisory capacity. These advisory members include: Underground Plant Protection Account Program Manager, External Affairs Specialist(s), and Pipeline Safety Engineer(s).

The following list summarizes some uses of the UPPA fund during Fiscal Year 2026.

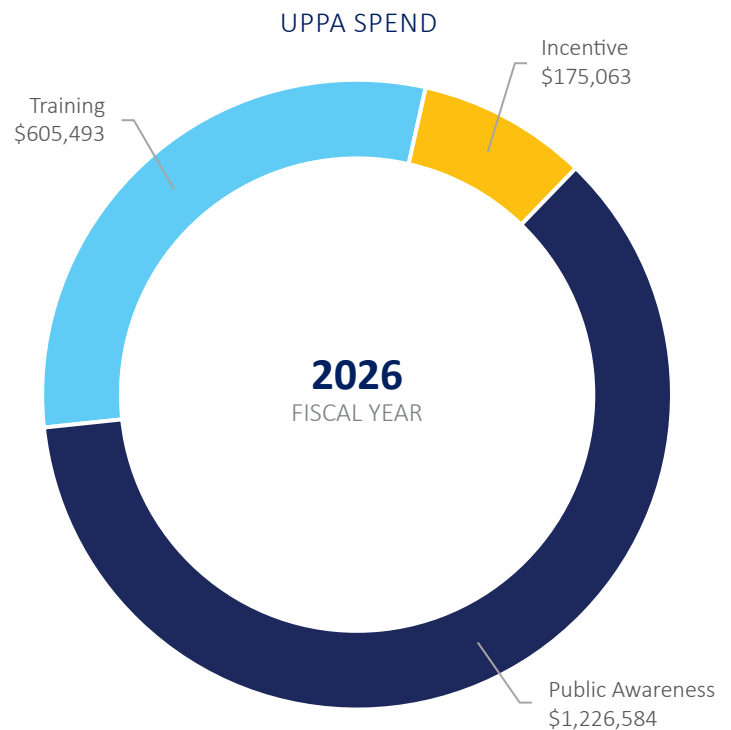
- » Continued partnership with the Indiana Broadcasters Association (IBA) for the tenth year to air utility safety-focused public service announcements across Indiana on broadcast TV, as AM and FM radio stations, as well as digital marketing.
- » Provided utility safety education at 20 Indiana grade schools.
- » Maintained a safe digging interactive display at the Children's Museum of Indianapolis to provide a utility safety education presence at the nation's highest-rated children's museum. Approximately 30,000 interactions during FY26.
- » Provided 150 conference and hotel stay scholarships to Indiana-based utility personnel to attend the 2025 Midwest Damage Prevention Training Conference.
- » Provided competent person and ATSSA Traffic Control Training to Indiana's Damage Prevention Councils (DPCs).

- » Funded safe digging messages at Indiana University and Purdue University, including live football and basketball events, IU/Purdue Sports app takeover for 811 Day, and a direct messaging campaign IU and Purdue graduates.
- » Restocked 1,000 utility damage safety kits for free distribution to Indiana-based excavators.

The total investment in safety programs through the UPPA fund in Fiscal Year 2026 was \$2,007,140. The total fines collected during Fiscal Year 2026 were \$2,052,743.03. Funds do not revert to the state's General Fund at the end of a fiscal year.

The Commission maintains a dedicated UPPA fund website (on.in.gov/UPPAfund), where the current account balance and spending and deposit history, are regularly updated. UPPA-specific spending can be tracked on an interactive spending map that can be viewed by visiting: on.in.gov/UPPAmap.

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





COMMISSION'S BUDGET AND 2026-2027 PUBLIC UTILITY FEE CALCULATION

BILLABLE PORTION OF THE BUDGET

2026-2027 (FY27) Budget As Passed

Utility Regulatory Commission	\$11,065,069.00
Utility Consumer Counselor	\$7,970,317.00
Expert Witness Fund	\$748,598.00
Contingency Fund	\$250,000.00

Total 2026-2027 Budget	\$20,033,984.00
------------------------	-----------------

2025-2026 (FY26) Budget Augmentations

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

2024-2025 (FY25) Reversions

Utility Regulatory Commission	\$507,076.61
Utility Consumer Counselor	\$538,951.07
Expert Witness Fund	\$74,203.50
Contingency Fund	\$250,000.00
Bond Fee Collections	\$155,775.00
Municipal Fee Collections	\$202,432.36
Other Revenue	\$ ---

Total 2024-2025 (FY25) Reversions	\$1,728,438.54
-----------------------------------	----------------

Prior Year Adjustments

Expert Witness Fund adjustment	\$39,592.34
IURC Pre-FY2025 Purchase Orders reduced in FY2025	\$61.14
OUCG Pre-FY2025 Purchase Orders reduced in FY2025	\$57,484.60
Pipeline Safety Grant Revenue	\$ ---

Total Adjustments	\$97,138.08
-------------------	-------------

Billable Portion of the 2026-2027 (FY27) Budget	\$18,208,407.38
---	-----------------

2025 Utility Intra-State Revenues

Electric Utilities	\$11,746,834,771.83
Gas Utilities	\$2,071,119,078.28
Sewer Utilities	\$56,019,861.15
Telecommunication Utilities	\$613,100,789.57
Water Utilities	\$381,875,787.11

Total Utility Intra-State Revenues	\$14,868,950,287.94
------------------------------------	---------------------

2026-2027 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate

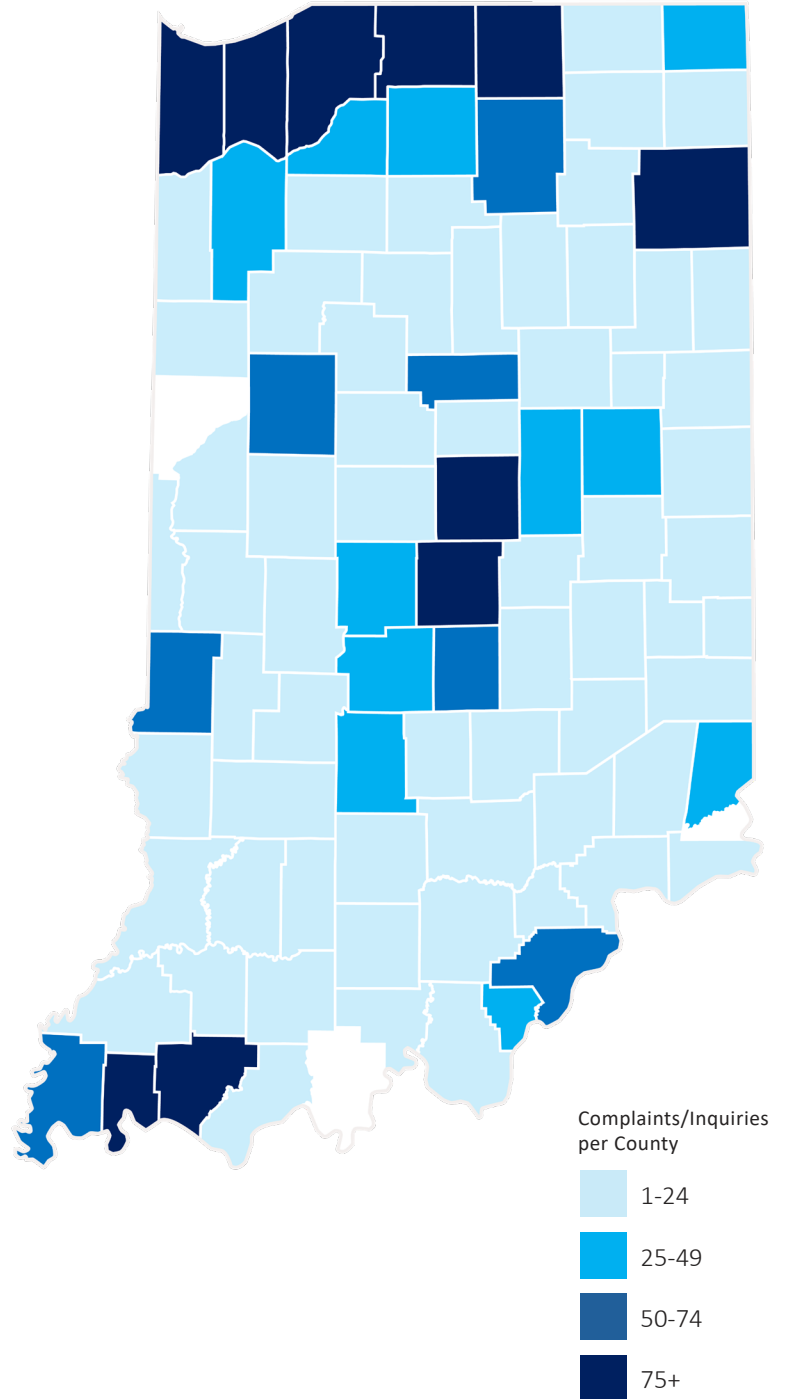
Billable Portion of the 2026-2027 Budget	\$18,208,407.38
Divide by: Total 2025 Utility Intra-State Revenues	\$14,868,950,287.94

2026-2027 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate	0.001224593
---	-------------

CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION COMPLAINTS/INQUIRIES BY COUNTY

(Fiscal Year 2026)

County	Count of Cases	County	Count of Cases
Adams	17	LaPorte	126
Allen	146	Lawrence	16
Bartholomew	22	Madison	41
Benton	8	Marion	1,092
Blackford	4	Marshall	37
Boone	23	Martin	1
Brown	4	Miami	7
Carroll	7	Monroe	45
Cass	12	Montgomery	10
Clark	53	Morgan	29
Clay	12	Newton	20
Clinton	6	Noble	16
Crawford	4	Orange	4
Daviess	3	Owen	1
De Kalb	15	Parke	2
Dearborn	29	Pike	5
Decatur	5	Porter	155
Delaware	47	Posey	70
Dubois	6	Pulaski	5
Elkhart	104	Putnam	12
Fayette	8	Randolph	6
Floyd	30	Ripley	3
Fountain	4	Rush	6
Franklin	1	Scott	8
Fulton	9	Shelby	10
Gibson	17	Spencer	18
Grant	12	St. Joseph	101
Greene	6	Starke	35
Hamilton	102	Steuben	33
Hancock	22	Sullivan	7
Harrison	8	Switzerland	1
Hendricks	49	Tippecanoe	52
Henry	11	Tipton	5
Howard	50	Union	4
Huntington	11	Vanderburgh	372
Jackson	12	Vermillion	4
Jasper	25	Vigo	50
Jay	6	Wabash	13
Jefferson	9	Warrick	128
Jennings	3	Washington	10
Johnson	61	Wayne	18
Knox	10	Wells	3
Kosciusko	53	White	22
Lagrange	12	Whitley	14
Lake	735	<i>Out of state</i>	<i>1</i>



GRAND TOTAL = 4,411

REVENUES FOR JURISDICTIONAL ELECTRIC UTILITIES

(Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2025)

Rank	Utility Name	Total Operating Revenue	Percent of Total Revenues
1	Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	\$3,567,612,120	31.4%
2	Indiana Michigan Power Company	\$2,715,631,126	23.9%
3	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	\$2,174,023,265	19.1%
4	AES Indiana	\$1,909,830,562	16.8%
5	Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co.	\$755,473,823	6.7%
6	Anderson Municipal Light & Power Co.	\$93,321,180	0.8%
7	Citizens Thermal Energy	\$79,137,720	0.7%
8	Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	\$37,610,675	0.3%
9	Auburn Municipal Electric*	\$25,051,172	0.2%
TOTAL		\$11,357,691,643	100.00%

*Note: Auburn Municipal Electric withdrew from the Commission's jurisdiction on September 8, 2026.

JURISDICTION OVER MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Municipal Utilities Under the Commission's Jurisdiction

Anderson

Frankfort

Municipal Utilities Withdrawn from the Commission's Jurisdiction (Ind. Code § 8-1.5-3-9)

Advance	Etna Green	Oxford
Argos	Ferdinand	Paoli
Auburn	Flora	Pendleton
Avilla	Frankton	Peru
Bainbridge	Garrett	Pittsboro
Bargersville	Gas City	Rensselaer
Batesville	Greendale	Richmond
Bluffton	Greenfield	Rising Sun
Boswell	Hagerstown	Rockville
Bremen	Huntingburg	Scottsburg
Brooklynn	Jamestown	South Whitley
Brookston	Jasper	Spiceland
Cannelton	Kingsford Heights	Straughn
Centerville	Knightstown	Tell City
Chalmers	Ladoga	Tipton
Chrisney	Lawrenceburg	Thorntown
Coatesville	Lebanon	Troy
Columbia City	Lewisville	Veedersburg
Covington	Linton	Walkerton
Crane	Logansport	Warren
Crawfordsville	Middletown	Washington
Darlington	Mishawaka	Waynetown
Dublin	Montezuma	Williamsport
Dunreith	New Carlisle	Winamac
Edinburgh	New Ross	

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILL SURVEY

(As of July 1, 2026)

Municipal Utilities	Consumption (kWh)			
	500	1000	1500	2000
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	\$74.34	\$129.24	\$184.15	\$239.05
Auburn Municipal Electric	\$59.50	\$112.10	\$164.70	\$217.30
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	\$60.24	\$112.60	\$164.95	\$217.31

Investor-Owned Utilities	Consumption (kWh)			
	500	1000	1500	2000
AES Indiana	\$94.42	\$166.04	\$237.66	\$309.28
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	\$118.11	\$224.90	\$331.68	\$438.47
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	\$98.02	\$167.11	\$229.84	\$292.57
Indiana Michigan Power Company	\$89.02	\$162.37	\$233.09	\$303.80
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	\$119.96	\$225.91	\$331.87	\$437.83

All Jurisdictional Utilities	Consumption (kWh)			
	500	1000	1500	2000
Average for 2026 Survey	\$89.20	\$162.54	\$234.74	\$306.95
Average for 2025 Survey	\$84.77	\$153.69	\$221.50	\$289.30
PERCENT CHANGE	5.23%	5.76%	5.98%	6.10%

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILL SURVEY YEAR-TO-YEAR COMPARISON

(As of July 1, 2026 | Based on 1,000 kWh)

Municipal Utilities	2025	2026	Percent Change
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	\$121.55	\$129.24	6.33%
Auburn Municipal Electric	\$60.80	\$112.10	84.38%
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	\$110.06	\$112.60	2.31%
MUNICIPAL AVERAGES	\$97.47	\$117.98	21.04%

Investor-Owned Utilities	2025	2026	Percent Change
AES Indiana	\$158.26	\$166.04	4.92%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	\$220.72	\$224.90	1.89%
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	\$157.98	\$167.11	5.78%
Indiana Michigan Power Company	\$166.56	\$162.37	-2.51%
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	\$233.62	\$225.91	-3.30%
IOU AVERAGES	\$187.43	\$189.27	0.98%

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILL 10-YEAR COMPARISON

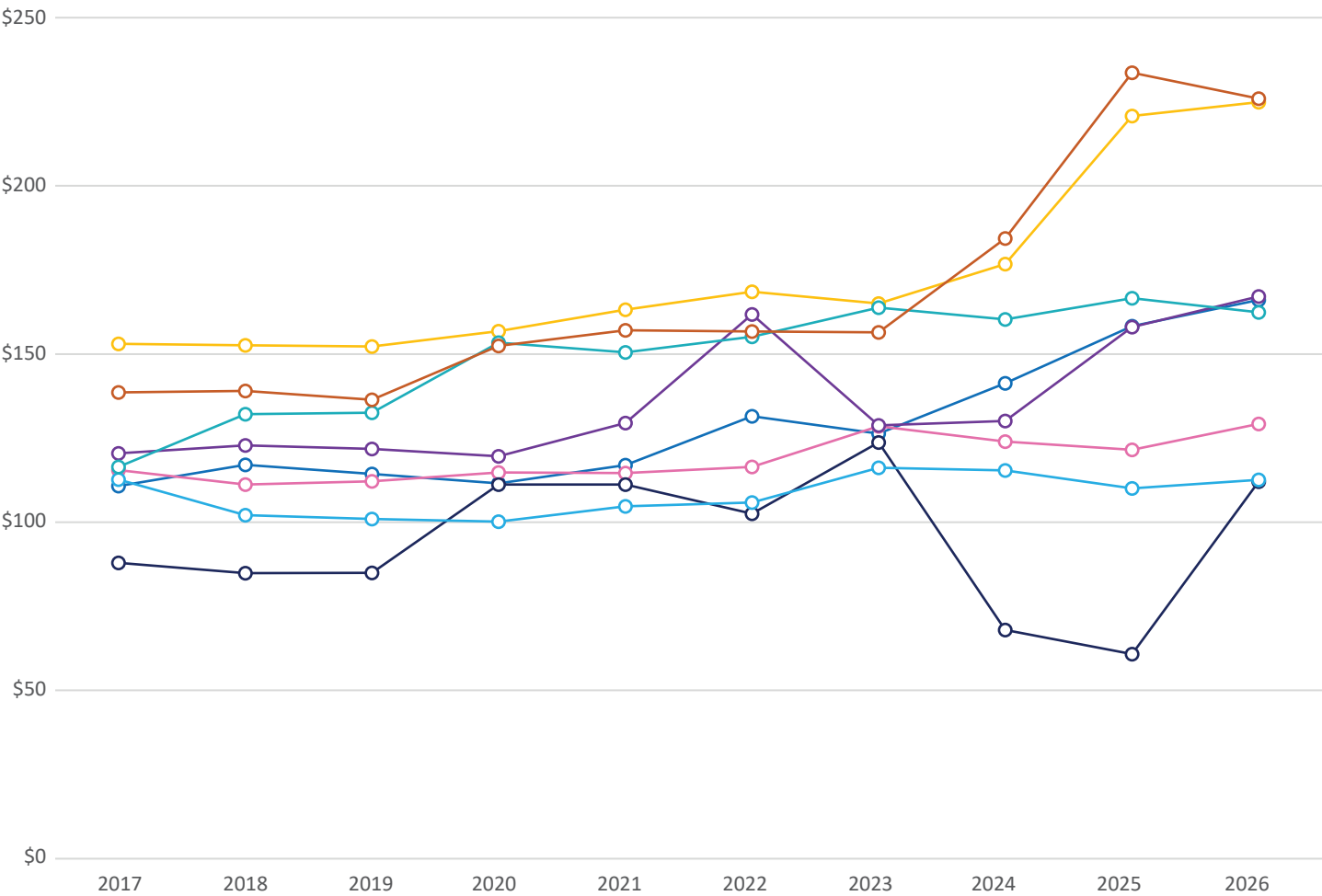
(July 1 of Each Year | Residential Bill for 1,000 kWh Usage)

Municipal Utilities	2017	2026	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company	\$115.45	\$129.24	\$13.79	11.95%
Auburn Municipal Electric	\$87.95	\$112.10	\$24.15	27.46%
Frankfort Municipal Light & Power	\$112.70	\$112.60	\$(0.10)	-0.09%

Investor-Owned Utilities	2017	2026	Dollar Change	Percent Change
AES Indiana	\$110.72	\$166.04	\$55.32	49.97%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	\$153.06	\$224.90	\$71.84	46.93%
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	\$120.46	\$167.11	\$46.65	38.73%
Indiana Michigan Power Company	\$116.47	\$162.37	\$45.90	39.41%
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	\$138.57	\$225.91	\$87.34	63.03%

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILL 10-YEAR COMPARISON CHART

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



- AES Indiana

Anderson Municipal Light & Power Company

Auburn Municipal Electric

CenterPoint Energy Indiana South
- Duke Energy Indiana, LLC

Indiana Michigan Power Company

Frankfort Municipal Light & Power

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.

REVENUES OF JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL GAS UTILITIES

(Operating Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2025)

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	Percent of Total Revenues
1	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	\$1,099,572,125	46.00%
2	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	\$724,226,788	30.30%
3	Citizens Gas	\$298,870,974	12.50%
4	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	\$141,364,786	5.91%
5	Ohio Valley Gas Corporation & Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	\$46,424,880	1.94%
6	Midwest Natural Gas Corporation	\$19,770,220	0.83%
7	Sycamore Gas Company	\$12,210,992	0.51%
8	Community Natural Gas Co., Inc.	\$10,160,478	0.43%
9	Citizens Gas of Westfield	\$9,425,365	0.39%
10	Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	\$9,110,159	0.38%
11	Indiana Utilities Corporation	\$5,179,308	0.22%
12	Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	\$5,154,377	0.22%
13	Boonville Natural Gas Corporation*	\$4,101,484	0.21%
14	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co., Inc.	\$2,982,486	0.12%
15	Switzerland County Natural Gas Co.	\$1,310,237	0.05%
16	Valley Rural Utility Company	\$612,389	0.03%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		\$2,390,477,048	100.00%

*Note: Due to a lack of reporting, Boonville Natural Gas Corporation's figures are based on its 2024 report.

JURISDICTION OVER NATURAL GAS UTILITIES

Investor-Owned Utilities under the Commission's Jurisdiction

Boonville Natural Gas Corporation	Midwest Natural Gas Corporation
CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.
CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	Ohio Valley Gas Corporation
Citizens Gas of Westfield	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.
Community Natural Gas Co., Inc.	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co., Inc.
Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	Switzerland County Natural Gas Co.
Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	Sycamore Gas Company
Indiana Utilities Corporation	

Not-for-Profit Utilities under the Commission's Jurisdiction

Valley Rural Utility Company

Municipal Utilities under the Commission's Jurisdiction

Citizens Gas (for regulatory purposes only)

Municipal Utilities Withdrawn from the Commission's Jurisdiction (Ind. Code § 8-1.5-3-9)*

Aurora	Jasonville	New Harmony
Bainbridge	Jasper	Osgood
Batesville	Lapel	Pittsboro
Chrisney	Linton	Poseyville
Grandview	Montezuma	Rensselaer
Huntingburg	Napoleon	Roachdale

*Note: These utilities are still under the jurisdiction of the Commission's Pipeline Safety Division.

RESIDENTIAL NATURAL GAS BILL SURVEY

(As of Jan. 1, 2026 | Comparison by 200 Therm Usage)

Rank	Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case Cause No.	150 Therms	200 Therms	250 Therms
1	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	IOU	46074 U	\$228.03	\$295.11	\$362.20
2	Indiana Utilities	IOU	46086	\$203.90	\$262.00	\$320.10
3	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	IOU	46011	\$197.79	\$258.80	\$319.82
4	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	IOU	46011	\$197.78	\$258.79	\$319.80
5	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	IOU	46011	\$197.77	\$258.78	\$319.78
6	Community Natural Gas	IOU	46209	\$198.52	\$250.17	\$301.82
7	Valley Rural Utility Company	NFP	42115	\$191.85	\$249.70	\$307.55
8	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	IOU	45447	\$190.26	\$246.80	\$303.34
9	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (Grandview)	IOU	46011	\$195.88	\$245.49	\$295.09
10	Boonville Natural Gas	IOU	45985 U	\$178.26	\$229.47	\$280.69
11	Sycamore Gas Company	IOU	45072	\$175.58	\$224.37	\$273.18
12	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	IOU	45967	\$162.08	\$210.60	\$259.14
13	Fountaintown Gas	IOU	45802 U	\$152.83	\$196.90	\$240.95
14	Midwest Natural Gas	IOU	45888	\$146.78	\$186.63	\$226.48
15	Citizens Gas of Westfield	IOU	45761	\$146.19	\$183.21	\$220.24
16	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	IOU	45468	\$138.32	\$177.76	\$217.20
17	Switzerland County Natural Gas	IOU	45117	\$137.32	\$176.35	\$215.39
18	Indiana Natural Gas	IOU	45889	\$136.42	\$176.00	\$215.57
19	Citizens Gas	MUN	43975	\$109.67	\$140.80	\$171.94
INDUSTRY AVERAGE				\$172.91	\$222.51	\$272.12

Abbreviations: Investor-owned Utility (IOU), Municipal-owned Utility (MUN) and Not-for-Profit Utility (NFP).

RESIDENTIAL NATURAL GAS BILL 5-YEAR COMPARISON

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

Rank	Utility Name	Consumption of 200 Therms					
		2022 Bills	2023 Bills	2024 Bills	2025 Bills	2026 Bills	5 Year Average
1	Sycamore Gas Company	\$250.35	\$246.25	\$200.57	\$217.77	\$249.70	\$232.93
2	Valley Rural Utility Company	\$222.97	\$257.79	\$206.60	\$232.65	\$224.37	\$228.88
3	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG)	\$182.80	\$245.18	\$200.16	\$253.17	\$258.78	\$228.02
4	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (Grandview)	\$177.26	\$239.84	\$194.81	\$253.19	\$258.79	\$224.78
5	Ohio Valley Gas, Inc.	\$171.73	\$234.48	\$189.45	\$253.20	\$258.80	\$221.53
6	Citizens Gas of Westfield	\$203.57	\$230.70	\$152.14	\$214.29	\$295.11	\$219.16
7	Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR)	\$196.64	\$240.49	\$179.97	\$230.91	\$245.49	\$218.70
8	Community Natural Gas	\$175.20	\$263.42	\$185.37	\$222.41	\$246.80	\$218.64
9	South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co.	\$183.90	\$287.22	\$166.13	\$196.33	\$250.17	\$216.75
10	CenterPoint Energy Indiana South	\$266.39	\$251.85	\$189.63	\$181.45	\$183.21	\$214.51
11	Switzerland County Natural Gas	\$174.09	\$178.90	\$185.32	\$174.77	\$262.00	\$195.02
12	Fountaintown Gas	\$170.77	\$228.90	\$168.44	\$196.27	\$196.90	\$192.26
13	Midwest Natural Gas	\$178.33	\$270.10	\$169.64	\$158.29	\$176.35	\$190.54
14	Indiana Utilities	\$173.37	\$202.43	\$163.19	\$166.51	\$229.47	\$186.99
15	Boonville Natural Gas	\$178.68	\$235.98	\$141.58	\$185.43	\$186.63	\$185.66
16	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	\$165.46	\$211.74	\$144.18	\$166.63	\$210.60	\$179.72
17	CenterPoint Energy Indiana North	\$179.74	\$190.57	\$151.65	\$166.50	\$177.76	\$173.24
18	Indiana Natural Gas	\$156.75	\$194.75	\$134.40	\$171.45	\$176.00	\$166.67
19	Citizens Gas	\$142.16	\$173.00	\$135.76	\$132.00	\$140.80	\$144.74
INDUSTRY AVERAGE		\$186.85	\$230.72	\$171.53	\$198.59	\$222.51	\$202.04

REVENUES FOR JURISDICTIONAL WATER UTILITIES

(Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2024)

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	Percent of Operating Revenues
1	Indiana American Water	\$324,700,369	36.31%
2	Citizens Water	\$256,131,701	28.64%
3	Fort Wayne Municipal Water Utility	\$66,955,521	7.49%
4	Evansville Municipal Water Works Dept.	\$53,087,193	5.94%
5	Bloomington Municipal Water	\$22,606,041	2.53%
6	South Bend Municipal Water	\$22,420,572	2.51%
7	Citizens Water of Westfield, LLC	\$14,501,224	1.62%
8	Lafayette Municipal Water Works	\$11,872,018	1.33%
9	Anderson Municipal Water Works	\$11,066,128	1.24%
10	East Chicago Municipal Water Dept.	\$10,266,938	1.15%
11	Columbus Municipal Water Utility	\$8,677,879	0.97%
12	Michigan City Municipal Water Works	\$7,648,776	0.86%
13	Schererville Municipal Water Works	\$7,335,992	0.82%
14	Elkhart Municipal Water Works	\$6,703,761	0.75%
15	Chandler Municipal Water Works	\$4,902,274	0.55%
16	Stucker Fork Conservancy District	\$4,900,121	0.55%
17	Marion Municipal Water Works	\$4,727,941	0.53%
18	Jackson County Water Utility, Inc.	\$4,341,903	0.49%
19	Brown County Water Utility, Inc.	\$4,291,262	0.48%
20	Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc.	\$4,159,311	0.47%
21	Gibson Water Authority	\$3,201,804	0.36%
22	Edwardsville Water Authority	\$3,057,900	0.34%
23	Martinsville Municipal Water Utility	\$2,953,287	0.33%
24	Eastern Heights Utilities, Inc.	\$2,786,165	0.31%
25	Ellettsville Municipal Water Utility	\$2,699,966	0.30%
26	Morgan County Rural Water Corporation	\$2,569,721	0.29%
27	Eastern Bartholomew Water Corporation	\$2,422,755	0.27%
28	Town of Cedar Lake Utilities	\$2,303,448	0.26%
29	German Township Water District, Inc.	\$2,211,583	0.25%
30	Southwestern Bartholomew Water Corporation	\$2,119,429	0.24%
31	Floyds Knobs Water Company, Inc.	\$1,922,837	0.22%

REVENUES FOR JURISDICTIONAL WATER UTILITIES (CONT.)

(Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2024)

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	Percent of Operating Revenues
32	Tri-Township Water Corporation	\$1,599,765	0.18%
33	Southern Monroe Water Authority	\$1,498,277	0.17%
34	North Dearborn Water Authority	\$1,175,125	0.13%
35	B & B Water Project, Inc.	\$1,125,851	0.13%
36	Van Buren Water, Inc.	\$1,119,417	0.13%
37	Aqua Indiana, Inc.	\$1,064,394	0.12%
38	Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Corporation	\$1,036,411	0.12%
39	Sullivan-Vigo Rural Water Corp.	\$968,985	0.11%
40	LMS Townships Conservancy District	\$893,909	0.10%
41	Washington Township Water Authority	\$808,737	0.09%
42	Cataract Lake Water Corporation	\$615,927	0.07%
43	St. Anthony Water Utilities, Inc.	\$510,742	0.06%
44	Clinton Township Water Company	\$477,196	0.05%
45	Everton Water Corporation	\$339,061	0.04%
46	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	\$307,141	0.03%
47	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	\$293,077	0.03%
48	Painted Hills Utilities Corporation	\$263,080	0.03%
49	Pioneer Water, LLC	\$229,220	0.03%
50	Lizton Municipal Water	\$129,553	0.01%
51	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	\$79,069	0.01%
52	Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	\$58,920	0.01%
53	Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	\$54,581	0.01%
54	J.B. Waterworks, Inc.	\$54,405	0.01%
55	Granger Water Utility LLC	\$27,264	0.00%
56	Wells Homeowners Association, Inc.	\$17,395	0.00%
57	Hickory Lake Water Management Organization Inc	\$16,572	0.00%
58	Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC	\$ - -	0.00%
59	Crossroads Utilities, LLC	\$ - -	0.00%
60	Libertytree Campground Owners and Members Assoc.	\$ - -	0.00%
61	NineStar Connect	\$ - -	0.00%
62	Winfield Utilities, Inc.	\$ - -	0.00%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		\$894,309,894	100.00%

REVENUES FOR JURISDICTIONAL WASTEWATER UTILITIES

(Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2024)

Rank	Utility Name	Operating Revenues	Percent of Operating Revenues
1	CWA Authority, Inc.	\$320,882,156	85.47%
2	Aqua Indiana, Inc.	\$19,663,684	5.24%
3	Citizens Wastewater of Westfield, LLC	\$18,360,374	4.89%
4	American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	\$5,301,665	1.41%
5	Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc.	\$2,892,235	0.77%
6	Indiana American Water	\$2,703,393	0.72%
7	Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	\$1,166,501	0.31%
8	Driftwood Utilities, Inc.	\$961,801	0.26%
9	Crossroads Utilities, LLC	\$792,398	0.21%
10	Kingsbury Utility Corporation	\$692,826	0.18%
11	Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	\$504,622	0.13%
12	Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.	\$455,063	0.12%
13	Doe Creek Sewer Utility, Inc.	\$373,185	0.10%
14	Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc.	\$317,391	0.08%
15	Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	\$226,125	0.06%
16	Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	\$81,675	0.02%
17	Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	\$54,581	0.01%
18	South Utilities LLC	\$2,450	0.00%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		\$375,432,125	100.00%

RESIDENTIAL WATER BILL SURVEY

(As of Jan. 1, 2026 | Comparison by Gallon Usage for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case Cause No.	Order Date	Average Monthly Bill
Anderson Municipal*	MUN	46171	11/5/25	\$30.69
Apple Valley	IOU	44551-U	4/6/16	\$25.36
Aqua Indiana	IOU			
Darlington Water Division	IOU	45314 U	5/28/20	\$54.58
Lake County Water Division*	IOU	43962	7/27/11	\$39.76
Wedgewood Park Water Division	IOU	45416 U	2/17/21	\$35.46
Bloomington, inside city*	MUN	45533	12/22/21	\$26.22
Bloomington, outside city*	MUN	45533	12/22/21	\$27.69
Bluffs Basin	IOU	42188	3/5/03	\$28.13
Brown County	NFP	45720	12/28/22	\$55.08
Cataract Lake Water Corporation	NFP	44897 U	5/31/17	\$36.86
Cedar Lake	MUN	45367	1/6/21	\$40.88
Cedar Lake - Robins Nest Waterworks*	MUN	45367	1/6/21	\$49.90
Cedar Lake - Krystal Oaks Subdivision*	MUN	45367	1/6/21	\$51.60
Chandler, Town*	MUN	46124	4/9/25	\$40.23
Citizens Water	MUN	44644	4/20/16	\$36.08
Citizens Water of Westfield*	IOU	46020	11/27/24	\$34.34
Clinton Township	NFP	43696	10/14/09	\$34.12
Columbus*	MUN	46173	7/30/25	\$21.64
Community Utilities of Indiana (CUII)	IOU	45651	5/3/21	\$62.38
CUII - Porter, Jasper, and Newton Counties	IOU	45651	5/3/21	\$57.46
Country Acres	NFP	36972	12/8/82	\$6.00
East Chicago	MUN	45827	8/16/23	\$35.96
East Lawrence Water	NFP	43630	9/16/09	\$38.04
Eastern Bartholomew	NFP	44903	11/21/17	\$22.06
Eastern Heights	NFP	46084 U	2/3/25	\$33.20
Edwardsville Water	NFP	45997	7/2/24	\$43.78
Elkhart*	MUN	46010	7/11/07	\$16.87
Ellettsville*	MUN	45900	2/7/24	\$35.27
Evansville*	MUN	45545	3/22/22	\$47.91
Everton	NFP	46136 U	3/26/25	\$39.54
Floyds Knobs	NFP	45112 U	3/20/19	\$43.10

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

RESIDENTIAL WATER BILL SURVEY (CONT.)

(As of Jan. 1, 2026 | Comparison by Gallon Usage for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case Cause No.	Order Date	Average Monthly Bill
Fort Wayne, inside City*	MUN	45125	4/10/19	\$29.64
Fort Wayne, outside City*	MUN	45125	4/10/19	\$32.65
German Township	NFP	45340 U	12/28/20	\$32.07
Gibson Water Authority	NFP	45535	11/17/21	\$51.96
Granger Water Utility LLC	IOU	45568	4/13/22	\$75.00
Hickory Lake Water Management	NFP	46005	6/19/24	\$112.88
Indiana American	IOU			
Area One*				
Claypool, Crawfordsville, Johnson County (Franklin, Greenwood, New Whiteland), Kokomo (Kokomo, Russiaville, Sheridan), Muncie, Mooresville, Newburgh (Newburgh, Yankeetown), Noblesville, Northwest Indiana Operations (Burns Harbor, Chesterton, Gary, Hobart, Merrillville, Portage, Porter, South Haven), Richmond, River's Edge, Seymour, Shelbyville, Sheridan, Somerset, Southern Indiana (Jeffersonville, Charlestown, Clarksville, Georgetown, New Albany, Silver Creek), Sullivan (Sullivan, Merom), Summitville, Sunset Village, Wabash, Sunset Village, Terre Haute (Wabash Valley) (Terre Haute, Marion Heights, Farmersburg, Mecca), Warsaw, Waveland, West Lafayette, Winchester				
	IOU	45870	2/14/24	\$58.99
Yankeetown*	IOU	45870	2/14/24	\$34.75
Area Two*				
Rivers Edge and Sunset Village	45870	2/14/24	\$66.15	\$66.15
Area Four*				
Lowell	IOU	45870	2/14/24	\$70.65
J.B. Waterworks	IOU	45311-U	4/29/20	\$35.44
Jackson County	NFP	46156	5/7/25	\$62.91
Kingsbury*	IOU	44589-U	7/5/18	\$44.11
Lafayette*	MUN	45006	5/16/18	\$14.64
Lafayette- rural*	MUN	45006	5/16/18	\$15.41
LMS Townships CD	C.D.	45412-U	2/24/21	\$28.27
Libertytree Campground	NFP	41662	12/22/04	\$8.58
Lizton	MUN	45274	11/27/19	\$68.64
Mapleturn	NFP	37039	9/28/03	\$30.00

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

RESIDENTIAL WATER BILL SURVEY (CONT.)

(As of Jan. 1, 2026 | Comparison by Gallon Usage for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case Cause No.	Order Date	Average Monthly Bill
Marion*	MUN	45838	8/2/23	\$28.95
Martinsville*	MUN	45262	5/13/20	\$37.67
Marysville-Otisco-Nabb	NFP	45955	10/23/24	\$37.64
Michigan City*	MUN	44538	5/27/15	\$23.08
Morgan County Rural	NFP	45198	10/29/19	\$52.35
New Castle*	MUN	42984	9/13/06	\$14.88
North Dearborn	NFP	45618	3/16/22	\$38.56
Painted Hills	IOU	37017	10/17/83	\$27.75
Pence	NFP	44051	2/1/12	\$35.00
Pioneer Water	IOU	44309-U	1/15/14	\$34.81
Pleasantview	IOU	46122-U	3/12/25	\$37.84
Schererville*	MUN	42872	12/14/05	\$26.22
Shady Side Drive	NFP	45014-U	4/11/18	\$45.10
Silver Creek*	NFP	45363-U	9/2/20	\$26.95
South Bend - Inside City*	MUN	45719	1/25/23	\$17.98
South Bend - Outside City*	MUN	45719	1/25/23	\$20.50
Southern Monroe	NFP	46245-U	12/3/25	\$43.24
Southwestern Bartholomew	NFP	44754	8/24/16	\$50.16
St. Anthony	NFP	39193	10/19/91	\$55.72
Stucker Fork Conservancy Dist.*	C.D.	46167	7/2/25	\$40.66
Sullivan-Vigo	NFP	45964	2/21/24	\$63.93
Tri-Township	NFP	45563-U	5/18/22	\$24.36
Van Buren Water	NFP	46185-U	5/28/25	\$42.28
Washington Twp. Water Authority	NFP	44469	6/25/14	\$41.46
Wells Homeowners Association	NFP	45450-U	3/17/21	\$40.00

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

Abbreviations: Conservancy District (C.D), Investor-owned Utility (IOU), Municipal-owned Utility (MUN) and Not-for-Profit Utility (NFP).

RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER BILL SURVEY

(As of Jan. 1, 2026 | Comparison by Gallon Usage for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case Cause No.	Order Date	Average Monthly Bill
American Suburban Utilities, Inc.	IOU	45649 U	1/18/2023	\$65.57
Apple Valley Utilities, Inc.	IOU	44551	4/4/2016	\$48.71
Aqua Indiana, Inc.				
Lake County Wastewater Division (formerly Consumers Indiana Water Company)	IOU	44533	4/29/2015	\$58.22
Southern Hills Wastewater Division (formerly Heir Industries, Inc.)	IOU	44533	4/29/2015	\$64.69
Aboite Wastewater Division - Unmetered (formerly Utility Center, Inc.)	IOU	44752	1/18/2017	\$59.33
Aboite Wastewater Division - Metered (formerly Utility Center, Inc.)	IOU	44752	1/18/2017	\$49.65
Sani Tech Division	IOU	45385	9/23/2020	\$74.94
South Haven Division	IOU	44533	5/28/2019	\$71.13
Wildwood Wastewater Division (formerly Wildwood Shores Utilities Corporation)	IOU	43699 U	5/19/2010	\$75.73
Wymberly Wastewater Division (formerly Wymberly, Chimneywood, Wastewater One, Galena)	IOU	44533	4/29/2015	\$76.40
Crawford County (formerly White Oak Sewage Treatment, LLC)	IOU	45308 U	3/11/2020	\$60.15
Citizens Wastewater				
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield	IOU	44835	5/31/2017	\$55.02
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (Unmetered)	IOU	44835	5/31/2017	\$85.17
Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (formerly JLB Development Inc. customers)	IOU	45362	10/28/2020	\$65.53
Community Utilities of Indiana, Inc.				
Community Utilities of Indiana (Lake, Porter, Jasper, and Newton Counties)	IOU	45651	2/1/2023	\$63.65
Community Utilities of Indiana (Lake, Porter, Jasper, and Newton Counties) (unmetered)	IOU	45651	2/1/2023	\$67.97
Country Acres Property Owners Association	NFP	36972	12/16/1982	\$6.00
Crossroads Utilities	IOU	45307 U	7/29/2020	\$39.86
CWA Authority, Inc. (Citizens Energy Group)				
CWA Authority, Inc. (Metered)	NFP	45151	1/1/2024	\$55.82
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered - 1 occupant)	NFP	45151	1/1/2024	\$47.29
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered - 2 occupants)	NFP	45151	1/1/2024	\$52.41

RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER BILL SURVEY (CONT.)

(As of Jan. 1, 2026 | Comparison by Gallon Usage for 4,000 gal./534.7222 cu. ft.)

Utility Name	Ownership	Last Rate Case Cause No.	Order Date	Average Monthly Bill
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered - 3 occupants)	NFP	45151	1/1/2024	\$67.76
CWA Authority, Inc. (Unmetered - 4 occupants)	NFP	45151	1/1/2024	\$83.11
Devon Woods Utilities, Inc.	IOU	40234 U	1/31/1996	\$41.88
Doe Creek Sewer Utility	IOU	45655 U	8/10/2022	\$76.75
Driftwood Utilities, Inc.	NFP	43790 U	6/3/2010	\$54.50
East Chicago Sanitary District	MUN	45632	6/28/2022	\$26.09
Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation	NFP	45776 U	7/5/2023	\$36.25
Green Acres Subdivision Sewer System, Inc.	NFP	45360	11/18/2020	\$122.55
Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc.				
Noblesville	IOU	44683	11/9/2016	\$39.23
Wayne Township - Areas 1 and 5	IOU	44683	11/9/2016	\$39.23
Wayne Township - Area 2	IOU	44683	11/9/2016	\$39.23
Boone County	IOU	44683	11/9/2016	\$39.23
Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc.	IOU	45132 U	1/24/2019	\$64.00
Indiana American Water Company, Inc.				
Indiana American Water Company-Somerset & Delaware County	IOU	45870	2/14/2024	\$104.80
Indiana American Water Company-Sheridan (metered)	IOU	45870	2/14/2024	\$102.91
Indiana American Water Company-Sheridan (unmetered)	IOU	45870	2/14/2024	\$104.80
Indiana American Water Company-Town of Riley (metered customers)	IOU	45870	2/14/2024	\$102.91
Indiana American Water Company-Town of Riley (unmetered customers)	IOU	45870	2/14/2024	\$104.80
Indiana American Water Company-River's Edge (metered customers)	IOU	45870	2/14/2024	\$102.91
Kingsbury Utility Corporation	IOU	44590	9/19/2018	\$44.67
Kingsbury Utility Corporation (unmetered)	IOU	44590	9/19/2018	\$46.27
Mapleturn Utilities, Inc.	NFP	44843 U	2/1/2017	\$65.03
Pleasantview Utilities, Inc.	IOU	46122 U/46123 U	3/12/2025	\$46.46
South County Utilities, Inc.	IOU	43799 U	6/16/2010	\$63.81
South Utilities, LLC	IOU	45698	6/23/2022	\$50.00
Webster Development, LLC (without meter)	IOU	44244 U	5/22/2013	\$98.60
Webster Development, LLC (with meter)	IOU	44244 U	5/22/2013	\$100.60

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT

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

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Adams County Government	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Advance, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Akron, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$682	General Fund; Revenue General Cable Franchise Fee	The cable franchise fees the Town of Akron receipts in a calendar year are used to help the general fund expenditures. These expenditures include telephone, cable and computer/internet fees.	3%	5/7/1985; 7/18/2000	Ordinance 7-85, Ordinance #AMC2-1A 1-9
Rochester Telephone Company, Inc.	State	\$3,356					
Alamo, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Albany, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$15,637	General Fund	Used for police salaries			
Albion, Town of							
Mediacom Communications Corporation	State	\$2,815	General Fund	Revenue from franchise fees is receipted into and expended out from the general fund which includes the town of Albion's corporation general fund, police department, and fire department budgets.	3%	12/30/96	Ordinance No. F96-26, Page 6, Franchise Fee
Alexandria, City of							
Comcast	State	\$16,657	General - Cable TV Franchise	Government operations			
Altona, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Anderson, City of							
Comcast	State	\$398,645	Cable TV Franchise		5%	9/13/02	ORD 37-02
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$39,503					
Angola, City of							
Mediacom Communications Corporation	State	\$24,335	General Fund	Funds support the information technology department	5%	2/19/03	Ordinance 1107-2003
Arcadia, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$4,724	General Fund	Governmental expenditures			
Argos, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$2,813	1101-00-4143 MediaCom Revenue	General fund purposes	5%	4/19/00	Ordinance 2000-05
Atlanta, Town of							
Endeavor Communications	State	\$589	General Fund	Governmental expenditures		2015	
Comcast	State	\$2,534				2007	
Attica, City of							
Comcast	State	\$15,820	General Fund - Comcast Franchise Fee	Pay our Planning/Building Commissioner, Maintenance on right of ways	3%	6/10/1985	Ordinance #756 1962
Auburn, Civil City of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$19,180	General Fund	Fees are used to supplement the maintenance of right-of-ways. Mowing, vegetation control, tree/shrub trimming. This includes the cost of labor and equipment required to perform these tasks.	3%	4/29/04	Ordinance 2004-05
Austin, City of							
Charter Communications	State	\$14,455	Cable TV Franchise	No funds were used or spent.	5%	5/11/04	Ordinance 2004-1
Avilla, Town of							
Medicom Communications	State	\$2,444	General Fund	General town allowed expenses.			
Avon, Town of							
DirectTV	State	\$22,550	General	For any acceptable use allowed in the general fund, utilities, payroll, training, etc.	5%	6/12/2024	By ordinance 2014-07
Charter Communications	State	\$88,206					
Comcast	State	\$16,212					
Bartholomew County							
Comcast	State	\$105,941	Telecommunications - Non-Reverting Fund	Audio upgrades in the County Council Chambers	3%	Quarterly	Cable TV Franchise Agreement
Batesville, City of							
Great Plains Communications	State	\$55,406	Public Safety				
Battle Ground, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Bedford, City of							
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$5,868	General Fund		5%	6/3/83	Ordinance 11-1983
Comcast	State	\$124,100					
Berne, City of							
Comcast	State	\$15,775	General Fund	To help fund the general fund expenses.	5%	7/9/1990	Ordinance #379
						7/8/2002	Amend Ordinance #379 with #519
Beverly Shores, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$17,366	General	Part of the general fund.	5%	2/17/97	Resolution No. 95-03; Ordinance No 97-02 Amended
Bicknell, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$3,158	General Fund	General fund expenditures are used for operating expenses.	5%		
Birdseye, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Bloomfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$26,710	General fund	Police officer salary		1/8/03	Ordinance
Bloomington, City of							
Comcast	State	\$206,492		Sixty percent shall be dedicated for audio/visual, IT, public education, and government access telecommunications services; Forty percent shall be dedicated for audio/visual and IT for the planning, design, development, construction, maintenance and repair of the city's telecommunications infrastructure.	5%	6/19/96	Resolution 96-12
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$24,306					
Bluffton, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$8,705	Cable TV	Helps fund the general fund for use by Dispatch, Police, Mayor, and Clerk Treasurer.	3%	4/16/1973	Ordinance 494
Boonville, City of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Charter Communications	State	\$39,314	General Fund	Funds help with police and general expenses.	5%	10/13/04	Ordinance 2004-24
RCN Telecom Services, LLC	State	\$7,702				12/19/05	Ordinance 2005-11
Borden, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$4,214	General Fund - Cable Franchise Fee	N/A			
Boswell, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Bourbon, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Brazil, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$13,143	General Fund	Franchise fees were used for operating expenses by the City of Brazil.			Ordinance 12-1993
Bristol, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$10,538	General Fund		3%	3/18/04	Franchise agreement
Brooklyn, Town of							
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$3,877	Cable/Video Franchise Fees	None Spent			
Brookston, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$5,286	General Fund	A variety of expenses through the year.	2%	1/13/75	Ordinance 75-1
Brookville, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Brownsburg, Town of							
AT&T/DirectTV	State	\$35,412	1101.639 Video; 1101.640 TV		5%	2/10/1994	Ordinance 93-54
Comcast	State	\$100,678					
Burlington, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$333	General Fund: Revenue Name - Cable TV Franchise	To aid in maintaining alleyways and curbs to ensure access to cable lines.	2%	4/16/01	Ordinances 85-1 A & Renewal Ordinance 2-2001
Butler, City of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Cambridge City, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$26,267	Town of Cambridge City	Payroll, fuel for police and fire vehicles, fire station, police vehicles, cemetery equipment and park repair & maintenance	5%	9/22/80	Franchise agreement
New Lisbon Broadband	State	\$6,267					
Camden, Town of							
Cable One, Inc.	State	\$1,594		Maintain the right-of-ways that cable lines run through.	2%	Sep-84	Local agreement
Campbellsburg, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$628	General Fund	General operating expenses			
Carbon, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$498	General Fund	Funds used to pay town bills.	5%	4/5/82	Ordinance
Carthage, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$3,455	General	Used to buy town insurance, buy supplies and tools and other necessary items deemed appropriate by the state board of accounts for general fund spending.			
Cedar Grove, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Cedar Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$133,603	General Fund	Insurance, streetlights, and streetlight maintenance	5%	11/26/02	Lake County CATV Consortium
Charlestown, City of							
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$1,240	General - Franchise Fees	General Fund for city expenses			
Charter Communications	State	\$18,484					
Chesterfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$14,727	General/Police Fund	All money is used to help maintain our police officers. It helps with training for our officers and necessary equipment to ensure our officers are safe as well as our residents.	5%	1983	Ordinance 111.11, State Code 26-36-1.1
SBC	State	\$1,713					
Chesterton, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$127,645			5%	8/14/95	Ordinance 95-1
Chrisney, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Cicero, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$26,141					By resolution 1-17-95-A
Clark County							
Charter Communications	State	\$181,022	Information Technology Fund - Cable Franchise	Purchasing, operating, maintaining, replacing, or repairing Clark County Government IT related systems	3%	Unknown	Unknown
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$2,216					
Clay County							
Charter Communications	State	\$4,311			5%		Unknown
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$13,824					
Clayton, Town of							
Cable One	State	\$816	General Fund		3%	5/1/85	Ordinance #1-1985
Clermont, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$12,150	General Fund	The franchise fees support the general operating budget expenses, including employee and councilor salaries, office supplies, building utility costs, professional service support, etc.	5%	3/9/95	Ordinance 217
Clifford, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$548	Centra Credit Union	Street lights			Unknown
Cloverdale, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Coatesville, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Columbia City, City of							
Mediacom	State	\$19,997			5%	6/17/11	Agreement
Connorsville, City of							
Comcast	State	\$10,051	Cable Education Fund	Local government access channel.	5%		
Metronet	State	\$8,808					
Charter Communications	State	\$4,626					
Converse, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Corydon, Town of							
T-Mobile	State	\$14,403	General Fund	Fund used to pay internet and cell phone charges.			
Charter Communications	State	\$44,871					
Country Club Heights, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$44	General Fund	General operating expenses	5%		
Covington, City of							
Cable One, Inc.	State	\$4,543	Electric Fund	Pole maintenance	5%	Nov-93	Ordinance #93-15
Crawfordsville, City of							
Comcast	State	\$31,498			3%	10/11/05	Ordinance 26-2005
AT&T/DirecTV	State	\$5,296				Dec-09	Letter of agreement
Metronet Fibernet, LLC	State	\$11,472				3/10/14	Ordinance 12-2014
Cromwell, Town of							
Mediacom, LLC	State	\$489	General Fund	Revenue is used to help offset declining tax revenues.	3%	Unknown	Unknown
Crown Point, City of							
Comcast	State	\$312,679	General Fund	This revenue is helpful with public safety and/or any legal use.			
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$50,137					
Culver, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$6,372	General Fund	Funds support the efforts of the local fire department, emergency medical services, and police department as well as the clerk's office.			
Cynthiana, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$1,968	General Fund	Funds not spent	5%	8/28/01	
Dale, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Daleville, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$1,035	General - Franchise Fees	General operating	5%	9/12/83	Ordinance 83-4
Danville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$36,727	General Fund	General operating			
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$4,668					
Darlington, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Decatur, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$11,888	General Fund	General governmental purposes	3%	5/20/14	Ordinance #2014-3
Delphi, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$4,206	General	Miscellaneous expenses of general operation.	5%	1967	Per ordinance and amendments
Denver, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Dillsboro, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$2,792	General Fund	General operating expenses, police and fire protection	3%	4/13/98	Agreement
Dublin, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$6,256	General Fund	Police, fire and parks	5%	11/14/95	Ordinance
Dugger, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	Local	\$1,424	General Fund	None expended			Ordinance 11-2010
Dunkirk, City of							
Comcast	State	\$11,204	General Fund	Expenditures are used for repairs / maintenance, supplies / service on equipment, insurance, building expenses, printing and advertising, and utility payments.			
Dupont, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Dyer, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$185,281			5%	4/11/00	Ordinance 2000-5
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$31,629					
Earl Park, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
East Chicago, City of							
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$8,658	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	Used to fund the city's general fund public safety budget 2025	5%	7/13/04	Ordinance No. 03-0025
Comcast	State	\$84,186					
East Germantown, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$1,062	General	Routine expense paid from General Fund.	3%	12/31/25	Ordinance
Eaton, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$4,810	General	Funds used to maintain easements and alleys (gravel, mowing, etc.)	5%	12/15/77	Ordinance 4-77
Edinburgh, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$4,318	General and Electric	Funds used to offset property tax dollars	2%	12/26/79	Ordinance 1979-24
AT&T/DirectTV	State	\$214					
Edwardsport, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$581	Cable TV Franchise				
Ellettsville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$21,582	General Fund - Cable Television Receipts	Police and fire protection; Planning and administrative services	5%	7/2/10	Ordinance 10-11
Elwood, City of							
Comcast	State	\$30,451	General Fund	The franchise fees are calculated into the city's overall miscellaneous revenue to make our budget in the general fund balanced. We pay police, fire, and many other departments.	5%	1/8/85	Ordinance 1605
AT&T/DirectTV	State	\$1,864					
Fairland, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Farmland, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Fayette County							
Comcast	State	\$23,221	General Fund	Local TV station	5%	6/3/03	Franchise agreement with InterMedia Partners Southeast on 8/7/2001
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	\$548					
Charter Communications	State	\$4,626					

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Ferdinand, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Fishers, City of							
Comcast	State	\$319,274	First Internet Bank	The funds cover basic operation expenses for the city of Fishers.	5%	2/21/11	Resolution No. R022111
Charter Communications	State	\$14,043					
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$59,891					
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	\$7,665					
Flora, Town of							
Cable One, Inc.	State	\$2,360	Town of Flora - 60%; Flora Electric Utility - 40%				
Fort Wayne, City of							
Comcast	State	\$1,034,744	General Fund; Cable Fund	General funds are used for the current general operations of the city. Cable fund deposits are used for local cable access providers and content procurers.	5%	11/14/95	Local Ordinance G-24-25
Frontier Communications	State	\$216,415				7/20/95	Master Agreement
Fortville, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Fowler, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Fowlerton, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$665	General Fund	Updates to town office equipment, supplies			
Francisco, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Franklin County							
Charter Communications	State	\$32,316	General Fund	No funds used			
Great Plains	State	\$34,732					
Cincinnati Bell	State	\$9,351					
Franklin, City of							
Comcast	State	\$76,684	General Fund	Used for public safety	3%	8/25/03	Council ordinance 03-15
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	\$16,160			5%	8/25/03	Council ordinance 03-15
Fremont, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$940					
French Lick, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$1,259	General-Cable TV Franchise	General miscellaneous purposes	3%	10/17/88	Unable to find
Fulton, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Galveston, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Gentryville, City of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Georgetown, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$32,973	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	The funds are deposited into the general fund and are used for general town expenses.	3%	1/5/81	Ordinance G-90-1, G-00-05
Glenwood, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Goshen, City of	No Franchise Fee Collected						

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Grabill, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$2,022	General Fund	Used as General revenue. Funds support local fire department and Clerk's office.			
Grandview, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Greencastle, City of							
Comcast	State	\$34,214	Cable Franchise Fee	Funds received are important and necessary for the continued operations of the city.	5%	2/22/12	IC 8-1-34-24
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	\$9,108					
Greendale, City of							
Comcast	State	\$8,974	General Fund		3%	3/5/96	Contract / Agreement
Greenfield, City of							
Comcast	State	\$124,283	Info Tech Franchise Fees	Used to fund our information technology department.	5%	5/23/85	Ordinance 1985-10
AT&T/DirecTV	State	\$20,297					
Greens Fork, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Greensboro, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$313	General	Upkeep of community building			
Greensburg, City of							
Comcast	State	\$55,325	General Fund	No appropriation			
Great Plains Communication	State	\$35,522					
Greentown, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Griffith, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$22,400	General	To increase revenue in the general fund.			
Comcast	State	\$69,407					
Hagerstown, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$21,997	General Fund		5%	11/1/93	Ordinance #1-1993
Hamilton County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Hammond, City of							
Comcast	State	\$346,051	Cable Receipts / General Fund	Operating expenses for general fund.	5%	4/14/80	Ord# 4612
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$31,513					
RCN Telecom Services LLC	State	\$49,872					
Hancock County							
Direct TV (AT&T)	State	\$10,413	General Fund	General government expenses within the general fund.	3%	5/19/97	Ordinance 1997-5F
Charter Communications	State	\$8,802					
Comcast	State	\$69,919					
Hanover, Town of							
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$879		Expenditures include personal services, supplies and other services and charges.			
Charter Communications	State	\$9,748					
Harmony, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$1,607	General - Cable Franchise Fees	General purposes	5%	1/1/2019	Cable One established

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Harrison County							
Charter Communications	State	\$16,915	County General Fund	General county government services	3%	9/21/1998	Ordinance #1998-11
Hartsville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$2,804	General	General government expenses			
Haubstadt, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$7,721			3%	1/27/2025	Resolution #1982-7
Hazleton, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Hebron, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$19,679			3%	1/27/2025	Resolution #1982-7
Highland, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$201,222	General Fund	It is treated as general revenue. The basis for the change is that use of a public way for private purposes require a type of rent for use. This is no different than fees for park use permits or how broadcasters compensate the US Government for use of airways or spectrum by payment of a broadcast license fee.	5%	3/27/2000	Ordinance 1136
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$47,534					
Hillsboro, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Holton, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Huntertown, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$26,814	General Fund	General expenses	5%	12/7/1998	Ordinance 98-012
Frontier	State	\$6,150					
Huntingburg, City of							
Charter Communications	State	\$40,105					
Huntington, City of							
Metronet	State	\$13,724					
Comcast	State	\$27,904					
Huntington County							
Comcast	State	\$28,397	General	Operating Expenses	5%	12/2/1985	Ordinance
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	\$2,071					
Indianapolis, City of							
Charter Communications	State	\$783,256	Cable TV Franchise Fee Account	A portion of the Franchise Fees were used by the City-County for public cable related purposes and programming. The balance of the Franchise receipts was used to off-set other City-County non-cable related operating expenses.	5%	7/1/06	Municipal Code 285-107
Direct TV	State	\$838,258					
Comcast	State	\$3,087,336					
Jasonville, City of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$544	General Fund / Cable TV Franchise		5%	3/16/82	Ordinance 1981-4
Jasper County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Jasper, City of							
Charter Communications	State	\$127,309	General Fund	Funds are used to pay the operating expenses of Jasper's government, police, fire, and street departments	5%	6/7/03	Ordinance 2003-25
Jay County							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Community Fiber Solutions	State	\$0	County General Fund	Funds are not budgeted specifically	5%		By Community Fiber/Watch TV
Comcast	State	\$7,827					Comcast
Johnson County							
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	\$6,113	General Fund	Helps to fund the county budget.	5%	7/8/2013	Ordinance 2013-09 (Amended 95/22)
Comcast	State	\$285,080					
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$31,678					
Jonesville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$948	General Fund	General town expenses	Unknown		
Kempton, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Kendallville, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$26,028	Cable TV Franchise Fee	Operation of general fund	5%	8/17/99	Resolution #793
Kentland, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$4,645	Cable TV Franchise Fee	No funds spent in 2024.	5%	5/11/87	Ordinance 87-11-5
Kentland (Reimbursement on garbage truck)	State	\$25,000		\$94641.00 loaned for garbage truck			
Kingman, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Charter Communications	State	\$842		General government expenses	5%		
Kingsbury, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$1,218	General Fund	Office supplies, service on equipment, fuel for vehicles			
Kirklin, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone Broadband Company	State	\$294	General Fund	Fund expenditures are used for office supplies, repair / maintenance, supplies / service, insurance and fuel for vehicles, insurance for town-owned property, utility payments and improvements to town-owned buildings.			
Knightsville, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. dba Sparklight	State	\$166	General Fund	Upkeep of area surrounding lines in town	N/A	N/A	N/A
Knox, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$6,561	General Fund				
Kosciusko County							
Comcast	State	\$27,772	General Fund	Funds used to help sustain the State-approved general fund budget.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$15,505					
Kouts, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$7,416	General - Franchise Fees		5%	6/20/05	Ordinance 2005-6
Laconia, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
LaCrosse, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$147	General	Funds used to pay the Mediacom invoice for Internet services.	3%	10/8/08	Section 4-1-17 of LaCrosse Municipal Code

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
LaFontaine, Town of							
Metronet	State	\$1,187	General	General Fund - miscellaneous			
CMN-RUS, LLC	State	\$344					
LaGrange County							
Comcast	State	\$2,360	General Fund	County government general expenditures.			
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$5,984					
LaGrange, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$2,421					
Lagro, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Lake Station, City of							
Comcast	State	\$62,449	General - Cable TV Franchise Fee	General budget for 2025			
Lake County							
Comcast	State	\$188,591	General Fund - Franchise Fees	Non-specific, source of general fund revenue	5%	2/22/82	Ordinance No. 966E
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$930			5%	5/9/89	Ordinance No. 1061A
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$29,993					
Lanesville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$24,604	General - Franchise Fee Receipts	Supplies, maintenance, vehicle	5%	3/30/99	Negotiation and Agreement
La Porte, City of							
Comcast	State	\$152,935	General - Cable TV Franchise	Utilized for public safety (police and fire)			
Laurel, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Lawrenceburg, City of							
Comcast	State	\$11,460	Municipal development fund (MDF)	The MDF fund is one of our most versatile funds. It allows for a variety of city functions, i.e. charity donations, local school systems, events, employee clothing, etc.	3%	4/1/96	Local council vote ORD 4-1996
Lebanon, City of							
AT&T	State	\$6,922	General Fund	Miscellaneous expenses	5%	8/9/93	Ordinance 83-15
Comcast	State	\$62,630					
Spectrum – Charter Communications	State	\$35					
MetroNet	State	\$3,758					
Leesburg, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$1,894	General	Paying town expenses			
Leo-Cedarville, Town of							
Mediacom Communications	State	\$2,348	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	Fees received were used in support of General Fund appropriations.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Liberty, Town of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Charter Communications	State	\$342	General Fund	Provide services to town residents.			
Great Plains Communication	State	\$8,798					
Ligonier, City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$6,962	General Fund	Revenue is used to supplement expenditures in the general fund.	3%	8/9/99	Resolution #08-08-99
Linden, Town of							
Tri-County Telephone Company, Inc.	State	\$2,055	General Fund	General fund-budgeted expenses			
Long Beach, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$26,300	General Expenses		3%	3/8/82	Town Council Ordinance
Lowell, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$95,270	General Fund	General government expenses			
Lyons, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$1,132	General Cable TV	Routine maintenance for right of ways.	3%	10/12/99	Ordinance 1999-2
Madison, City of							
CMN-RUS – Cinergy/Metronet	State	\$51,255	General Franchise Fees				
Charter Communications	State	\$47,648					
Markle, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Markleville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$1,568	Cable Franchise Fund		3%	10/23/01	Ordinance 2001-1
Martinsville, City of							
Direct TV	State	\$0	General Fund	None were spent.			
McCordsville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$2,177	General Fund	Used or spent for purposes allowed by the State Board of Accounts relative to the general fund.	3%	Various	Contract
Comcast	State	\$24,612					
Mecca, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$817	General	General town bills			
Medaryville, Town of							
Town of Medaryville	State	\$217	General Fund				
Merrillville, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	\$9,586			3%	Unknown	Unknown
Comcast	State	\$305,993			5%	Unknown	Unknown
Miami County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Michiana Shores, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$7,662	General	General			
Michigantown, Civil Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Middlebury, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$18,879	General Fund	Expenses incurred by the Town of Middlebury.			
Milan, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$3,769	General	Used to fund wifi in the park	3%		Unknown
Milford, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$728	General	General fund purposes			
Millersburg, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Quality Cablevision	State	\$150	General fund	Admin purposes/supplies			
Modoc, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$845	General Fund	No	3%	8/16/88	
Monon, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$2,938	General Fund	T.V. Cable	2%	5/3/88	Agreement (Resolution) with Town Council
Monroe City, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$1,678	General Fund	General operating expenses	3%	4/6/11	Agreement
Monroe County							
AT&T	State	\$7,106	User Fees - Cable Franchise	Community Access television, phone services, copier lease payments, employee cell phones, various other communication services within Monroe County.	5%		Agreement
Comcast	State	\$304,400					
Monroeville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$1,463	General Fund	To fund the general fund for all its intents and purposes.			
Montezuma, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$844			5%	Jan-13	Per Contract / Ordinance
Montgomery County							
Communication Corporation of Indiana	State	\$90	County General Fund	County General budget	2%	1/1/05	Resolution 3-2014
Tri-County Telephone	State	\$995					
Metro FiberNet	State	\$6,470					
Charter Communication	State	\$11,606					
Moores Hill, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$924	Revenue #1101.640, General Cable TV Franchise	Funds were not spent.	3%	11/6/2000	Franchise contract
Mooresville, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$10,897	General Fund	Reported as a revenue source for the purpose of funding the town's general fund budget.			
Comcast	State	\$44,545					
Morgan County							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$26,957	General Fund	Revenue for funding the general fund.			
Comcast	State	\$65,225					
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$2,422					
Morgantown, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Morocco, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Mount Ayr, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Mount Etna, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Mount Summit, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$616	General Fund	Daily operations	2%	2007	unknown
Mulberry, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Munster, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$231,426	Fund 2547 Technology	Video franchise fees have been used in 2025 to fund all technology personnel, equipment, software and maintenance of said equipment and software.	5%	12/20/82	Ordinance #727
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$45,197					
Nappanee, Civil City of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$7,800	General Fund - TV Cable Franchise Fees	N/A	3%	6/20/00	Ordinance
Nashville, Town of							
Avenue Broadband Communications, LLC	State	\$2,161	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 1981-5
New Albany, City of							
DirectTV	State	\$13,747	General Fund	General fund operating expenses.	5%	11/16/89	Ordinance
Charter Communications	State	\$168,918			3%	1/3/77	Ordinance
New Carlisle, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$4,641	General Fund	Fees received were one source of funding used to support departments within the general fund, such as staffing, supplies and equipment	4%	10/27/97	Ordinance #949
New Harmony, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$543	General Fund	Police and fire protection			
New Haven, City of							
Comcast	State	\$63,449	General Fund	This money will help fund our Emergency Services such as Police and the Dispatch Center.	5%	6/24/97	Ordinance G-97-07
Frontier	State	\$16,563				1/8/12	Ordinance G-12-15
New Middletown, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
New Palestine, Town of							
AT&T/DirectTV	State	\$5,435	General Fund	Utilities, insurance on buildings and town vehicles, office supplies, janitorial services, etc.	5%	7/19/20	Original Ordinance 101983
Comcast	State	\$8,538			3%	10/19/83	101983
New Pekin, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$4,037		Park security, update/maintenance projects as needed.	5%	10/19/99	Resolution #1999-06

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
New Point, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
New Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$12,374	General Fund	General fund budget used to fund office supplies, repair/maintenance, service on equipment, insurance, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.	3%	12/2/03	Ordinance 1070, approved by Johnson County RDC
MetroNet	State	\$1,536			5%		
Newberry, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Newburgh, Town of							
RCN Telecom Services LLC	State	\$26,580	General Fund	General expenditures	5%	11/10/93	Ordinance 1993-12
Charter Communications	State	\$14,366	General Fund	General expenditures	5%	11/10/93	Ordinance 1993-12
North Liberty, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$2,507	General Fund	Franchise fees are added to other revenues of the town general fund to pay public safety expenses, street lights, town hall expenses, and wages and benefits	3%	7/30/81	Ordinance 1981-5
North Manchester, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$1,876	Sidewalk Replacement Fund	Video franchise fees are used to subsidize the replacement of residential sidewalks. Homeowners apply for 50% grant towards the cost of new sidewalks in front of their home.	3%	10/1/03	Franchise agreement
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$17,710					
North Salem, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Ohio County							
Comcast	State	\$464	County General	Balance remains in fund			
Orange County							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$100	General Fund	General government expenses	N/A		
Orestes, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$1,023	General Fund	Normal government functions: Salaries, utilities, equipment, office supplies, insurance	5%	11/10/87	Ordinance #1479
Orland, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Orleans, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$33	General - Cable TV Franchise	Franchise fees not spent during calendar year 2024.	N/A		
Osceola, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$9,230	General Fund		3%	11/5/01	Per agreement signed by Town Council.
Osgood, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$4,389			3%	1/25/22	Resolution
Ossian, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$8,107	Cable TV Franchise Fees	General			
Owensville, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$9,435	General Cable TV Franchise		5%	5/26/05	Ordinance #2005-2
Paoli, Town of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Avenue Broadband Communication (Cable One)	State	\$44	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	The fees are to be used for the next budget year to help fund our budget for public safety and other town needs.	\$1 / subscriber	9/4/96	Contract with Grantee passed at Town Council meeting, documented in minutes.
Paragon, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Patoka, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$1,916	General Fund	General operations	3%		Franchise agreement
Pendleton, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$54,118	General Fund	Operating expenses in the general fund.	5%	8/31/98	Resolution #1998-16
Peru, City of							
Comcast	State	\$66,680	Cable TV Franchise Fee, General Fund Franchise Fee	Update audio and visual equipment in city council chambers for live streaming meetings	5%	12/2/1985	Ordinance 51- 1985
Perrysville, Town of							
Cable One	State	\$2,084	Franchise Fees	N/A			
Petersburg, City of							
Charter Communications	State	\$188	General Fund				
Cable One	State	\$6,510					
Pittsboro, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$15,983	General/Cable TV Franchise		3%	10/27/94	Resolution 94-7
TDS	State	\$6,381			5%	8/18/20	Resolution 2020-06
Plainfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$54,632	Cable TV Franchise, General	General fund operating expenses.		2/28/94	Ordinance 07- 1994
Charter Communications	State	\$16,144					
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$45,526					
Plymouth, City of							
Comcast	State	\$19,153	General Fund	Help offset property taxes; funds departments of the General Fund, including Police and Fire departments.	3%	9/24/90	Public hearing
Poneto, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$37					
Porter, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$50,484	General Fund	Funds used for any legal service.	5%	9/26/95	Ordinance 95-13
Portland, City of							
Comcast	State	\$36,349	General Fund	Expenditures are used for repairs / maintenance, supplies / service on equipment, insurance, building expenses, printing and advertising, and utility payments.			
Poseyville, Town of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Charter Communications	State	\$8,815	General Fund	General obligations			
Pulaski County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Putnam County							
Charter Communications	State	\$2,245	General Fund	Miscellaneous revenue to the general fund.	5%	Not available	Not available
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$6,296				Not available	Not available
Comcast	State	\$4,187				9/7/04	Ordinance approved by Commissioners
Randolph County							
Charter Communications	State	\$3,302	County General Fund	County general expenses			
Comcast	State	\$1,826					
Redkey, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$7,606	General Cable TV Franchise				
Remington, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$4,235	General Fund	General government expenses			
Reynolds, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$1,276	General Fund	Funds used for building repairs.			Unknown
Richland, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Richmond, City of							
Comcast	State	\$335,674		Whitewater Cable Television	5%	1/7/95	Contract with Comcast
Ridgeville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$586	General Fund	Support public safety and other town administration			
Ripley County							
Comcast	State	\$164	County General		3%	9/18/89	Ordinance
Great Plains Communication	State	\$25,703					
Rising Sun, City of							
Comcast	State	\$7,567	General	General government and public safety expenses	3%	2/3/94	Ordinance
Roachdale, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Roanoke, Town of							
CMN-URS, LLC d/b/a Cinergy Metronet	State	\$689	General Fund	General expenses	5%	Feb-15	
Comcast	State	\$5,302					
Rochester, City of							
RTC Communications Corp.	State	\$27,965	General Fund	Operational needs for the city including public safety, such as police and fire. This includes, but is not limited to, repair and maintenance of city-owned facilities and assets, purchasing supplies, utility payments, and salaries of employees.			
Comcast	State	\$7,700					
Rockville, Town of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Cable One	State	\$4,062	General Fund	No funds spent			
Rome City, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$4,303	General	General supplies and utilities	3%	Aug-06	Franchise agreement
Rossville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$3,126	General Fund	Funds are used to provide revenue for the 2025 general fund budget.			
Royal Center, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Rushville, City of							
Comcast	State	\$17,542	General Fund / Cable TV Franchise	Funds are used for broadband related expenditures, government programming, and education.	3%	5/25/05	Agreement
Russiaville, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Saint Paul, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Salamonia, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Salem, City of							
Charter Communications	State	\$21,967	General Fund	Operation of city services (fire, police, & other services)	3%	5/5/80	Ordinance #392
Saltillo, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$175	General Fund	General operating expenses			
Santa Claus, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Saratoga, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$555	General Fund	Miscellaneous items			
Schererville, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$312,541	Cable TV Fund	Promotion of local government in the Town of Schererville as well as for repairs to streets, alleys, and ditches located in Schererville, IN	5%	11/10/93	Ordinance 1258
AT&T/DirecTV	State	\$52,435				3/5/99	Ordinance 1258A
Scott County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Seelyville, Town of							
Cable One	State	\$2,158	General Fund	General expenses	4%	9/9/03	Ordinance 2003-01
Sellersburg, Town of							
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$2,645	Cable & Video Franchise Fees	General expenses			
Charter Communications	State	\$23,612					
Selma, Town of							
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$142	General Fund	To help offset the cost of public safety.	5%	1998	Ordinance
Seymour, City of							
Comcast	State	\$24,094	General Fund	Normal government operations	3%	11/13/89	Ordinance #26, 1989
Cinergy Metronet	State	\$51,482					
Shadeland, Town of							
Tri-County Telephone Company, Inc.	State	\$275	General Fund	Used according to statutory expenditures.			
Shamrock Lakes, Town of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Comcast	State	\$1,575	General Fund	Funds used for general business.	5%	3/28/89	Ordinance 89-1
Sharpsville, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Shelbyville, City of							
DirectTV, LLC	State	\$7,560	General Fund	All money was receipted into the general fund.	5%	11/6/78	Ordinance 1670
Comcast	State	\$75,800					
Sheridan, Town of							
Swayzee Telephone Co.	State	\$822	Cable TV Franchise	No specific purpose other than miscellaneous expenses.	3%	7/9/80	Ordinance 1980-1
Shirley, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$4,440	General - Cable TV Franchise	General Fund expenditures are used for office supplies, repair maintenance, equipment, town vehicle insurance, insurance for town-owned buildings, utility payments, and improvements to town-owned buildings.			
Shoals, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$1,418	General Fund	General expenditures allowed by state statute.			
Silver Lake, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$1,687	General Fund	General fund expenditures are used to fund police/fire wages, equipment and supplies. Funding for expenses also includes operating expenses. All uses are approved by Indiana State Board of Accounts and the Department of Local Government and Finance.	5%	10/4/98	Ordinance 98-10-04
South Bend, City of							
Comcast	State	\$431,383	General Fund	Spent for general fund expenditures, such as general government, police, and fire department activities.	5%	10/19/1998	Local agreement
AT&T/DirecTV	State	\$63,973				1/1/2009	State franchise agreement
Southport, City of							
Comcast	State	\$11,146	General Fund	Used for city planning, repairs, and maintenance in and around the city and to cover some of the cost of public safety.			
DirecTV	State	\$1,949					
Speedway, Town of							
AT&T/DirecTV	State	\$24,055	General Fund / TV Franchise Fees	Speedway cable network - operations, equipment, etc.	5%	7/1/94	Ordinance 834
Comcast	State	\$58,957					
Spencer County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Charter Communications	State	\$4,346	County General Fund		3%		
Spencer, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$10,981	Cable TV Franchise Fees	Internet/Cable TV			
Spiceland, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$3,110	Operating Fund	General Maintenance	3%	8/8/83	Ordinance
Spring Hill, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Spring Lake, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$229	General	Support general funds allocations such as utilities, etc.	3%	2006	Franchise
Comcast	State	\$3,413					
St. John, Town of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Comcast	State	\$206,208	CATV (fund 2513)	Supplies for various Town events	5%	4/10/00	Ordinance #1163
DirectTV	State	\$37,806					
St. Joseph County							
Comcast	State	\$173,676	General Fund	A variety of purposes such as public safety, law and courts, and general government.	3%	3/30/04	Board of Commissioners' Resolution No. R-3-C-04
DirectTV	State	\$46,456					
Mediacom	State	\$426					
Starke County							
Mediacom	State	\$3,678	Enhanced Emergency 911	Supporting revenue for 911	3%	4/19/99	Ordinance 1999-01-01
Steuben County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Stilesville, Town of							
Communication Corp. of Indiana (TDS)	State	\$2,410	General Fund	Used toward current invoices / bills received in the same month.			
Sulphur Springs, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$531	General Fund	Miscellaneous expenses	2%	4/12/05	Franchise Grant
Sunman, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Switz City, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$362	General Fund		3.2%	10/1/01	Resolution No. 2001-03
Switzerland County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Syracuse, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$4,882	General Fund	General governmental expenses			
Tell City, City of							
Comcast	State	\$22,023	General Fund	General fund expenses			
Tennyson, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Terre Haute, City of							
Charter Communications	State	\$145,862	General Fund	Not applicable	5%	2/6/06	Special Ordinance #72, 1983
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$1,441					
Tipton, City of							
Tipton Telephone Co Inc (TDS)	State	\$21,656	General Fund	Funds are receipted into the city general operating fund	5%	8/12/02	Addendum to Franchise Agreement of 1987
Comcast	State	\$31,614				8/8/15	State of IN Cause No. 44614-VSP-01
Topeka, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Trafalgar, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Trail Creek, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$17,611	General Fund	Governmental services to the residents of Trail Creek			
Ulen, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$1,034	General Fund	Funds used for general operating expenses	5%	2012	Legacy agreement
Union City, City of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Charter Communications	State	\$14,475	General Fund	Vision Corner, Inc., a non-profit corporation operating the public access TV franchise as a PEG station. The station televises council and other public meetings.	3%	8/16/90	Ordinance 90-10
Uniondale, Town of							
Mediacom	State	\$105	General Fund	General expenses			
Utica, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$5,061	General Fund	All monies were used for general fund purchases.	3%	3/11/2008	Resolution 2008-01
Valparaiso, City of							
Comcast	State	\$289,134	General Fund - Cable TV	Operating expenses	5%	12/2/92	Ordinance #50
Vanderburgh County							
Charter Communications d/b/a Spectrum	State	\$354,849			5%		State issued franchise agreement
RCN Telecom d/b/a Astound	State	\$73,572					
Veedersburg, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$1,401			2%	1/19/82	Ordinance #02-82
Vermillion County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Versailles, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$5,460	General Fund				
Vigo County	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Wabash, City of							
Comcast	State	\$47,802	General - Cable T.V.	General fund	5%		Ordinance
CMN - RUS Cinery Metronet	State	\$27,829					
Wabash County							
CMN-RUS Inc.	State	\$162	General Fund	Operations of the County			
Wakarusa, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$6,322	General	Added to operating cash	3%	5/5/97	Franchise contract
Walkerton, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$3,451	Electric	Needed supplies for maintenance of poles. Wages, benefits and any necessary items needed for repairs.	3%	8/8/96	Signed agreement
Walton, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Wanatah, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$519	General Fund - Cable Franchise Fee	All fees are deposited into the general fund and used for accounts payable.	3%	8/8/96	Council approval
Warsaw, City of							
Comcast	State	\$39,912	General Fund	Maintenance and improvements to sidewalks and curbing.	3%	June 2006	State Agreement
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$216				Aug. 2013	State Agreement
Washington, City of							
Cable One, Inc.	State	\$19,261	General Fund	General expenses of the city.	5%	11/1/2018	
Washington County							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and Franchise Holder)	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Charter Communications	State	\$5,796	General Fund	Any general fund use.	3%	Jun-84	Ordinance 1984-1B, 1984-C
Waterloo, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$1,970	General Fund - Cable Franchise Fee	Cover costs and maintenance for the town	3%	2/13/01	Ordinance No. 01-01
Wayne County							
Comcast	State	\$23,215	County General	To help fund public access TV station WCTV and balance in general fund to support maintenance of the infrastructure used by cable company.	4%	Mar-04	Negotiated as part of revenue
Charter Communications	State	\$9,564			5%	Oct-16	Contract with Commissioners' office
Waynetown, Town of							
Charter Communications (Spectrum)	State	\$191	General - Cable TV Franchise Fee	General Government Expenses			
Wells County							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$780	General Fund - Cable Fees	General county business	3%	1/14/25	Follow the regulations of the FCC
Comcast	State	\$2,991					
Citizens Telephone	State	\$703					
West Baden Springs, Town of							
Cable One, Inc. d/b/a Sparklight	State	\$1,038	General Fund	Did not spend franchise fees.	3%	5/21/1981	Ordinance 1981-1
West College Corner, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$3,782	General Fund	Franchise fee revenues were used for general governmental operating expenses, including internet, fax, and telephone services.	3%	12/9/1995	Ordinance 1996-3
West Harrison, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$923	General Fund	Spent within the general fund.	3%		
West Lafayette, City of							
CMN-RUS, LLC. d/b/a MetroNet	State	\$61,084	General Fund	City operations including services for maintenance of right of ways (engineering), city administration, and public safety (police and fire).	3%	2/6/96	Ordinance #34-95
Comcast	State	\$4,439					
West Lebanon, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
West Terre Haute, Town of							
Charter Communications	State	\$5,307	Cable TV Franchise Fee - Fund #7726				
Westfield, City of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$5,641	General Cable Franchise Fee		5%	5/14/10	Ordinance 07-13
Metronet	State	\$13,344					
Charter Communications	State	\$22,251					
Comcast	State	\$108,256					
Westport, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$3,010	General Cable Franchise Fee	General budget items	2.5%	6/9/97	By agreement based upon state guidelines
Westville, Town of							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$751	General fund	To help general fund operation, including police department, fire department, contracts, and salaries.			
Wheatfield, Town of							

VIDEO FRANCHISE FEE REPORT (CONT.)

Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder	Type of Franchise (local/state)	Amount Received (rounded)	Fund Account(s)	Purpose of Funds Used	Percent Charged	Date Set	Establishment Method
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$384	General Fund	General Government Expenses			
Whiteland, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$10,984	General Fund	General expenses to run local government.	3%	1981	Ordinance 81-1
Metronet	State	\$374			5%	2006	Indiana Communications Act
Whiting, City of							
Comcast	State	\$24,597	General Civil City	General operating expenses for the civil city.	5%	1/4/00	Based on maximum amount as allowed by law.
Whitley County							
Mediacom Indiana LLC	State	\$2,641	Cable Fees	General county business	3%	1/27/2025	Follow the regulations of the FCC
Comcast	State	\$554					
Wilkinson, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$848		Pays General Fund, used for police vehicles, office supplies, repair and maintenance, etc.			
Williamsport, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$9,302	General Fund - Cable TV Franchise	Support General fund budget			
Williams Creek, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$6,784	General Fund	Law enforcement			
Winamac, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Winchester, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$27,530	General	Technology	5%	3/20/00	2000-2
Winfield, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$43,905	General Fund	Repair and maintenance of the public right of ways along the town's roadways.	5%	6/15/04	Contract
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$4,727					
Wingate, Town of	No Franchise Fee Collected						
Woodlawn Heights, Town of							
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$151	General Fund				
Yorktown, Town of							
Comcast	State	\$56,381	General Fund - Cable TV Receipts	Offset the cost of police department expenses	3%	1997	Ordinance
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$3,097			5%	1997	Ordinance
Zionsville, Town of							
Communication Corp. of Indiana	State	\$14,180	General Fund	Any legal purposes for general fund cash reserves.	3%	4/5/1982	Ordinance 82-03
DirecTV, LLC	State	\$12,393					
Metronet	State	\$917					
Charter Communications	State	\$32,819					
TOTAL FEES COLLECTED							\$18,149,334





INDIANA UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

317.232.2701

www.in.gov/IURC