

2016 ANNUAL REPORT

INDIANA UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION



MORTON

September 2016

Dear Governor Pence and Members of the Indiana General Assembly

On behalf of the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (Commission), I am proud to present the Annual Report covering fiscal year 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016). The purpose of this Annual Report, as prescribed by Indiana law, is to provide an overview of the Commission's work over the past fiscal year, the changes in each utility industry over which it has jurisdiction, and the impact that recent legislation has upon the Commission and the utilities it regulates.

In addition to this Annual Report, the Commission will continue to provide comprehensive information regarding Indiana utilities and the regulatory process. We recently published an *Indiana Utility Guide* that will serve as a foundational resource containing more detailed historical and background information, trending data, guidance to the Commission's regulatory processes and procedures, and more.

The Commission continues to be dedicated to its mission of ensuring that our regulated utilities provide safe and reliable service to Hoosier customers at just and reasonable rates. In addition, we strive to increase stakeholder engagement, whether through activities such as the Integrated Resource Plan process or collaborative forums such as the recent Billing Symposium. Our agency continues to make every effort to conduct business in an open and transparent manner, with the highest integrity.

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



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carol A. Stephan". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a thin horizontal line.

Carol A. Stephan
Commission Chair



2016
ANNUAL
REPORT



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About the Commission



Our Mission

The Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (Commission) is an administrative agency that hears evidence in cases filed before it and makes decisions based on the evidence presented in those cases. An advocate of neither the public nor the utilities, the Commission is required by state statute to make decisions in the public interest to ensure the utilities provide safe and reliable service at just and reasonable rates.

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



Regulatory Responsibility

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

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

The bipartisan Commission consists of five Commissioners who are appointed by the governor for four-year terms. As of the end of FY 2016, the Commission had one vacancy. In September 2016, Governor Pence appointed Sarah Freeman to fill this vacancy.

A dedicated and well-educated professional staff with various degrees including accounting, finance, economics, engineering, and law advise the Commission regarding regulatory matters and pending cases. The Commission also has support staff that includes the secretary of the Commission, several administrative assistants, and information technology specialists. In addition, the Commission has a Consumer Affairs Division that serves as a liaison between consumers and the utilities.

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

Goals for FY 2017

The Commission's goals for fiscal year 2017 are:

1. Continued open and transparent communication with all stakeholders regarding utility and regulatory matters that are within the Commission's statutory authority and affect the citizens of Indiana.
2. Establishment of programs, outreach, and ongoing assessment for use of the Underground Plant Protection Account funds to lower the incidences of excavation damages under Indiana Code chapter 8-1-26 through public awareness, education and training, and incentives.
3. Ongoing education and engagement with stakeholders at the state and national levels regarding cyber and physical security issues that affect Indiana's utilities.
4. Continued improvement in the Commission's processes and procedures so that all reports, procedural directives, and written orders are issued in a timely manner and with the highest possible level of soundness and clarity.
5. Continued discussions with utilities regarding their ongoing development of supplier diversity procurement goals, utility goals, and programs supporting a diverse workforce in the utility industry and serving communities in need.

LEADERSHIP

The Commissioners



Carol Stephan
Commission Chair

Carol Stephan was appointed by Governor Pence as Commissioner on March 3, 2014, and as Chair of the Commission on May 20, 2014. She was reappointed by Governor Pence on Feb. 1, 2016.

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

Prior to her appointment as commissioner, Chair Stephan served as an

assistant general counsel for the Commission, providing legal support to the agency on a wide variety of issues. Additionally, she served as general counsel, director of case management, and ethics officer for the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor, the state agency that advocates on behalf of ratepayers before the Commission.

Prior to her work in utility law, Chair Stephan served as interim deputy commissioner of the Indiana Department of Workforce Development. Chair Stephan also has worked in the nonprofit

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

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



Jim Huston
Commissioner

Jim Huston was appointed to the Commission by Governor Pence on Sept. 3, 2014. His term ends March 31, 2017. He serves on the NARUC Committee on Energy Resources and the Environment as well as the Washington Action Program. Before his appointment, Commissioner Huston served as chief of staff at the Indiana State Department of Health. During Governor Daniels's

administration, he served as executive director of the Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.

Commissioner Huston worked as an administrative assistant to Governor Robert Orr and has served as assistant deputy treasurer for the State of Indiana and as deputy commissioner for the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. He also served as deputy chief of staff to Congressman David

McIntosh, district director to Congressman Steve Buyer, and deputy chief of staff to Congressman Todd Rokita.

Commissioner Huston earned a bachelor of science (1986) and a master of arts (2016) from Ball State University. He also is a 1987 recipient of the Sagamore of the Wabash Award and is a member of Brownsburg Kiwanis.



Angela Weber
Commissioner

Angela Weber was appointed to the Commission by Governor Pence on March 10, 2014, and reappointed by Governor Pence to a full term on April 1, 2014. Prior to her appointment to the Commission, she practiced law for the Indianapolis law firm Ice Miller, LLP, as a member of the firm's Environmental Law Group; worked as an administrative law judge for the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission; and worked as a Marion County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney in Indianapolis.

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

Commissioner Weber earned a bachelor of arts degree from Indiana University in Bloomington in 1996. She received her juris doctor from the Indiana University Maurer School of Law in 2006.

She is currently the vice-president of the Organization of MISO States, a member of NARUC's Committee on Gas, the co-vice chair of NARUC's Subcommittee on Utility Marketplace Access, and an advisory board member of the Financial Research Institute. She is a past chairperson of the Utility Law Section of the Indiana State Bar Association and an alumna of the Richard G. Lugar Excellence in Public Service Series, Class of 2010-2011.



David Ziegner
Commissioner

David Ziegner was appointed to the Commission on Aug. 25, 1990, by Governor Bayh and has received continuous reappointments from Governor O'Bannon, Governor Daniels, and Governor Pence.

Commissioner Ziegner is the Treasurer of NARUC and a member and former vice-chair of NARUC Committee on Electricity and is former chairman of its Clean Coal and Carbon Sequestration Subcommittee. He is also a member of the Mid-America Regulatory Conference.

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

Commissioner Ziegner is a native Hoosier. He earned his bachelor of arts in history and journalism from Indiana University in 1976. He obtained his juris doctor degree from the Indiana University School of Law in

Indianapolis in 1979 and was admitted to the Indiana Bar and U.S. District Court in that same year.

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

LEADERSHIP

Executive Team



Chetrice Mosley
*Executive Director of
External Affairs*

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



Loraine Seyfried
*Chief Administrative
Law Judge*

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

She assists in the management of the Commission's hearing docket by making initial recommendations on case assignments and procedure, overseeing the hearing process, and providing advice in the preparation and review of Commission decisions.



**Beth Krogel
Roads**
General Counsel

Beth Krogel Roads serves as the chief legal advisor to the Commission, as well as being the Commission's ethics officer. She also supervises the Office of General Counsel attorneys, who provide complete legal support for all aspects of the Commission's operations and statutory requirements. Additionally, they conduct legal research on a wide range of issues, participate in matters before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Federal Communications Commission, and oversee Commission rulemakings.



Bob Veneck
*Executive Director of
Technical Operations*

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



COMMISSION OVERVIEW

Administrative Law Judges



Chief Administrative Law Judge Loraine Seyfried and her team of five judges preside over docketed proceedings before the Commission and provide legal research and support to the commissioners in the drafting of orders. Judge Seyfried has served the Commission for 11 years, and the team of administrative law judges have diverse backgrounds including engineering, nonprofit management, private practice, and working for other state agencies. This division is supported by two court reporters and a paralegal.

Office of General Counsel



The Commission's General Counsel Beth Krogel Roads has been with the Commission for 11 years and leads a team of three assistant general counsels and a paralegal. The Office of General Counsel works on Commission assignments including appeals of Commission orders, rulemakings, consumer affairs questions and appeals, pipeline safety violations, legislative affairs, comments and filings to regional and federal agencies, and other legal research.

External Affairs



Executive Director of External Affairs Chetrice Mosley has been with the Commission for two years and oversees four distinct areas of the Commission: public relations, legislative affairs, emergency operations, and consumer affairs.

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

The legislative affairs section works closely with Commission staff to provide external stakeholder with neutral policy and legislative reviews and analysis. This section also responds to policy inquiries as they relate to and/or affect the accomplishment of the agency's mission.

In addition to the public relations and legislative affairs, Mosley oversees the Commission's role in cyber initiatives, its role in the State of Indiana's Department of Homeland Security Emergency Operations Center, and the Commission's Continuity of Operations. She also is the senior supervisor of the Consumer Affairs Division.

Consumer Affairs Division



Consumer Affairs Division Director Kenya McMillin has been with the Commission for 15 years. Her team of four analysts and one intake coordinator provide dispute resolution services through reasonable and timely determinations for customers of jurisdictional utilities, in accordance with Indiana Code, Indiana Administrative Code, and Commission-approved tariffs. The types of issues handled by the division include extension of service and credit, deposits, billing, termination of service, customer rights, and utility responsibilities.

Technical Operations



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

In addition to working on major rate cases, the technical divisions process requests by utilities (with the exception of the telecommunications industry) to adjust certain rates and charges through the 30-day filing process. The 30-day filing process is designed to allow certain types of requests, such as changes to reconnect fees and rate adjustment mechanisms (trackers), to be reviewed and approved by the Commission in a more expeditious and less costly manner than a formal docketed case. Additionally, staff maintains the collection of annual reports for all jurisdictional utilities, including the periodic earnings review of each utility with more than 5,000 customers.

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

Energy Division



Energy Division Director Jane Steinhauer has worked for the Commission for 31 years and leads a team of 12 employees. In 2015, the Electricity Division and the Natural Gas Divisions were merged to form the Energy Division. This merger was due to legislative and policy changes at the federal and state levels that significantly impacted the former divisions' operations. This new structure helps the Commission coordinate natural gas and electricity utility filings as well as regulatory and policy-related issues in a more cohesive manner.

The Energy Division assists the Commission in regulating the rates and charges of electricity utilities, natural gas local distribution companies (LDCs), and intrastate pipelines. The division monitors and evaluates regulatory and policy initiatives affecting the state's electric and natural gas industries. It also reviews and advises the Commission on regulatory proceedings initiated by Indiana electricity and natural gas utilities involving increases in rates, environmental compliance plans, permission to build or purchase power generation plants, energy-efficiency programs, reliability, service quality, fuel cost adjustments, gas cost adjustments, service territories, Commission-initiated investigations, pipeline safety violation appeals, alternative regulatory proposals, special contract approvals, industry-related rulemakings, and many other issues.

The division also works closely with the Commission's Pipeline Safety Division and Research, Policy, and Planning Division. The Pipeline Safety Division regulates the infrastructure that transports natural gas throughout the state, and the Commission's Research, Policy, and Planning Division monitors regional transmission organizations, integrated resource planning, and demand-side management initiatives.

Research, Policy, and Planning Division



Research, Policy, and Planning Division Director Dr. Brad Borum has served with the Commission for 30 years and supervises two

chief technical advisors. The Research, Policy, and Planning Division was established to provide the Commission with analysis of the ramifications of the dynamic interrelationships of the electric and natural gas industries. The division provides advice and education on a wide variety of topics to the Commission. Integrated resource planning, because it is related integrally to all aspects of the electric and natural gas industries, will be the primary ongoing effort of this division. However, the division's work also includes federal and regional oversight, evaluating changes in federal and state legislation, studying the evolution in regulation, and reviewing the economics of the energy industry and the implications for Indiana.

Water and Wastewater Division



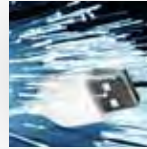
Water and Wastewater Division Director Curt Gassert has been with the Commission for 10 years. He leads a team of five analysts who

monitor and evaluate regulatory and policy issues affecting the water and wastewater industries.

The majority of the division's time is spent advising the Commission on technical matters, as well as reviewing pending rate cases. Division staff also provides assistance with utility investigations, Commission rulemakings, and complaints submitted to the Consumer Affairs Division. The division assists in Commission investigations, both formal and informal, that frequently involve the resolution of problems created by at-risk

water or wastewater utilities. The division also participates in any rulemakings relating to water and wastewater issues.

Communications Division



Communications Division Director Pamela Taber has served with the Commission for 33 years. She leads a team of three analysts

who manage Indiana-specific issues related to telecommunications and video services, provide Commission oversight, and serve as both the sole video franchise authority and the direct marketing authority for video service providers in Indiana. The division provides policy advice on telecommunications issues, such as numbering and area code issues, slamming and cramming, telecommunications providers of last resort, and disputes between carriers. The division also oversees the certification of communications service providers and monitors competition in the communications industry by tracking and storing information about all types of communications providers and the areas where they offer their services. In addition, the division monitors the federal Lifeline Program in Indiana, which provides essential phone service to low-income Hoosiers. Moreover, the division administers and reports on the newly funded 211 account.

Communications issues under consideration at the federal level also are an important concern of the division. Because it is essential to identify and, when appropriate, act upon the many federal policy matters that have the potential to affect Indiana's economy, the division monitors, reviews, and provides analysis and recommendations to the commissioners about possible Commission participation in federal rulemakings and cases. This ensures that the concerns and needs

of Indiana are heard by agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and the Rural Utilities Service, among others. Additionally, the division has brought issues under discussion at the federal level to the attention of other Indiana state agencies that would possibly be impacted by action on those issues. Specifically, the division, through the Commission's General Counsel, has provided information to the Indiana Attorney General, Statewide 911 Board, and Indiana Department of Corrections regarding cases before the FCC.

Pipeline Safety Division



Pipeline Safety Division Director Steve Allen has served the Commission for four years and oversees a division of 12 employees. The division

administers federal and state pipeline safety standards that apply to all intrastate natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline operators, regardless of whether they are under the Commission's regulatory authority over rates and charges.

Pipeline safety engineers enforce the safety standards established by the U.S. Department of Transportation as they apply to the design, installation, inspection, testing, construction, extension, operation, replacement, and maintenance of the pipeline facilities. The division also enforces the U.S. Department of Transportation's anti-drug program for gas operators within Indiana, as well as integrity management, operator qualification, and damage prevention regulations. In addition, the division is responsible for investigating possible violations of the "811 Call Before You Dig" law.

Accomplishments

372

Orders Issued

10,403

Consumer
Calls
Received

80

Constituent &
Legislative Inquiries
Answered

833

Pipeline
Inspections
Completed

38

Interventions or
Comments Made on
Federal Regulations

5 GRANTS &
4 CONTRACTS

Awarded for
Pipeline Safety
Initiatives

Accomplishments

Highlights

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

- 372 orders issued
- 80 constituent and legislative inquiries answered
- 10,403 consumer calls received
- 833 pipeline inspections completed
- 38 interventions or comments made on or participated in federal regulations
- 5 grants and 4 contracts awarded for pipeline safety initiatives

Docketed Cases

During fiscal year 2016, 299 petitions were filed with the Commission. Petitions are given a docket number upon receipt and assigned an administrative law judge and a commissioner, who serve as the presiding officers.

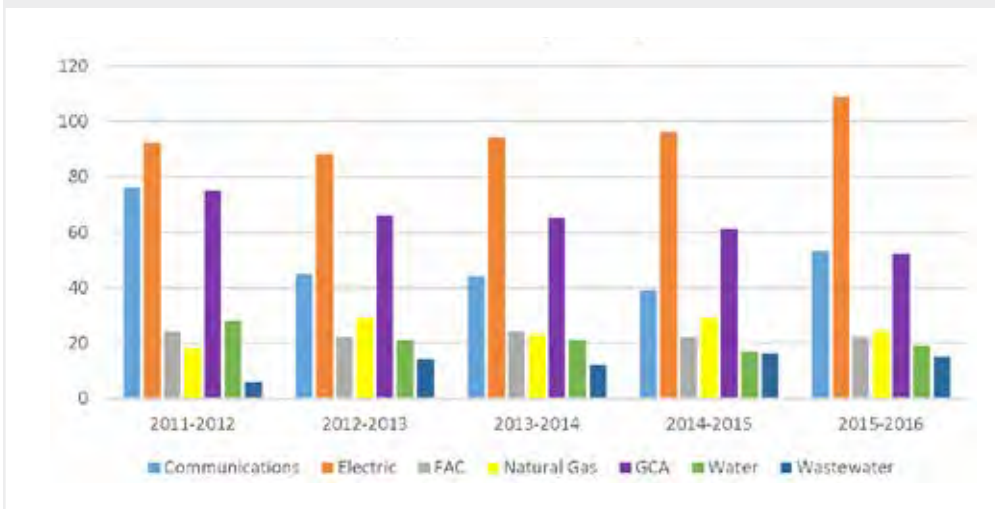
To access information pertaining to a docketed case, visit the Commission’s website at www.in.gov/iurc. Here, you can search for a case by entering the docket number, industry, filing date, case type, party, or order date and clicking Search. To watch hearings that are live streamed, please visit www.in.gov/iurc/2624.htm.

The Commission issued the following GAOs in fiscal year 2016:

- **GAO 2016-1—Policy Governing the Filing of Affiliate Contracts** approved June 1, 2016, which set out the process for utilities to file with the Commission contracts between the utility and its affiliate(s).
- **GAO 2015-2—Procedures for Targeted Economic Development Project Approval** approved Nov. 4, 2015, which sets out the procedure approved by the Commission and the Indiana Economic Development Corporation regarding gas utilities’ targeted economic development projects as transmission, distribution, and storage system improvement charges.

- **GAO 2015-3—Interest Rate for Gas Customer Deposits** approved Dec. 30, 2015, which set the interest rate gas utilities must credit on customer deposits.

Petitions Filed by Industry (5-Year Comparison)



Rulemakings

Before the Commission can add rules or make changes to its existing rules, it must follow the formal rulemaking process. By doing so, this ensures the opportunity for public comment and allows

General Administrative Orders

The Commission provides guidance to regulated utilities regarding policies and procedures through its general administrative orders (GAOs). This includes policies such as governing interest rates for gas customer deposits, case procedures, and time parameters for general rate cases.

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



The following are current rulemakings at the Commission:

- **Integrated Resource Plans (IRPs) and Energy Efficiency Plans (EEPs) (IURC RM #15-06)** rulemaking required after the 2015 legislative session to update the IRP rule and add rules for EEPs. This was started in FY 2015 and continued through FY 2016.
- **211 Administration (IURC RM #15-05)** rulemaking required after the 2015 legislative session to administer newly appropriated funding for 211 services. This was started in FY 2015 and continued through FY 2016.
- **Revisions to Procedural Rules (IURC RM #15-02)** rules will be revised to address the management of electronic filing; this rule also may address inconsistencies in the ex parte rule. This rulemaking was started in 2016 and has not been finalized.
- **Pipeline Safety Rule Update (IURC RM #15-04)** updates the pipeline safety rule in accordance with federal requirements and changes in citations to federal code. This rule became effective in 2016.
- **2016 Re-adoptions (IURC RM #16-01)** readopts rules that would have expired on Jan. 1, 2017, including 170 IAC 7, telephone utilities; 170 IAC 15, landlord distributing water or sewer disposal service; and 170 IAC 16, customer complaints. This rule became effective in 2016.

The Lifeline-only ETC Sales Practice Standards (IURC RM #15-03) rulemaking was suspended. It considered sales practices and regulatory compliance standards for Lifeline Services provided by Lifeline-only eligible telecommunication carriers (ETCs); the rulemaking stemmed in part from Commission Cause No. 44332. In the Final Joint Report filed on Oct. 7, 2014, the Commission staff recommended the Commission explore instituting consistent industry-wide requirements for Lifeline-only ETCs. This rulemaking was suspended in FY 2016 based on the Federal Communication

Commission's Third Report and Order (FCC-16-38A1, issued April 27, 2016), which obviated the need for RM 15-03 on many of the issues it addressed. The rulemaking may be reinstated in the future if necessary.

Area Code 317/463

According to North American Numbering Plan Administration (NANPA), the 317 area code, which serves the greater Indianapolis area, is projected to run out of numbers (or exhaust) in the fourth quarter of 2016. The Indiana telecommunications industry and the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC) recommended to the Commission an overlay to address this issue. The Commission has approved an all-services distributed overlay with a 13-month implementation schedule for this area code. The NANPA assigned 463 as the new area code to overlay the existing 317 area code. The implementation schedule is as follows:

- Network preparation began on Sept. 19, 2015.
- Permissive 10-digit dialing began on March 19, 2016.
- Earliest date central office codes in the new area code may be ordered through NANPA was Aug. 12, 2016.
- Mandatory 10-digit dialing will begin on Oct. 15, 2016.
- New 463 area code to be activated on Nov. 15, 2016.

The Commission, OUCC, and the industry have proactively reached out to consumers and businesses to ensure they are ready for the overlay. This outreach has included news releases sent to the media as well as to chambers of commerce, trade associations, local governments, and all state agencies. In addition, the Commission presented the topic at a meeting of the Electronic Security Association and of the Indianapolis Northeast Rotary Club. At these meetings Commission staff also answered questions and provided handouts to the attendees.

Toll-free Telephone Number Feasibility Study

In 2015, the Commission was tasked with researching the costs associated with the state's toll-free telephone numbers and conducting a feasibility study to determine whether money would be saved if Indiana 211 Partnership assumed the operation of those numbers. Indiana Code § 8-1-19.5-12(c) states, "The commission shall study the feasibility of having 211 service providers take over the operation of toll-free telephone numbers described in subsection (b). The study must identify the costs incurred by state agencies and to instrumentalities of the state in operating these toll-free telephone numbers, and the study must include an estimate of the costs that would be incurred by state agencies and instrumentalities of the state and by 211 service providers if 211 service providers took over the operation of these toll-free telephone numbers. The commission shall before Dec. 1, 2015, report its findings and recommendations regarding the study to the budget committee." The feasibility study was submitted to the Budget Committee on Nov. 30, 2015.

Consumer Affairs Division

This past year, the Commission's Consumer Affairs Division received 10,403 calls; 804 emails; 8 faxes; 163 letters; and 11 walk-ins resulting in 3,090 complaints/inquiries. The complaints/inquiries spanned all industries, but the most common were ones regarding billing. The division received a total of 811 complaints about billing. Billing issues can be complicated, often entailing customer confusion over bill formats or questions regarding unexpected increases in bill amounts.

Although the Commission does not have jurisdiction over rates and charges for video and telecommunications providers, complaints about these providers are a significant portion of the division's workload. In fact, more than 43 percent of complaints received in fiscal year 2016 by the Consumer Affairs Division regarded video and telecommunication providers. Even with limited statutory authority, the Commission continues to be a resource for consumers.

Billing Symposium

Based on statistics compiled by the Consumer Affairs Division, the Commission held a Billing Symposium on Nov. 2, 2015. The symposium was a way to bring together stakeholders and facilitate discussion and deeper understanding of billing practices from the gas, electric, water, and wastewater utilities' perspectives and from the consumer groups' perspectives. This first-of-its-kind event was attended by roughly 75 participants representing 25 organizations and succeeded in its goal of engaging stakeholders and fostering an atmosphere of open dialogue about utility billing practices. The National Regulatory Research Institute, who assisted the Commission by moderating the day-long event, completed a

thorough report on the symposium. This symposium, led by Commissioner Huston with the support of the External Affairs Division, was nationally highlighted.

Cyber Security

In October 2015, the Commission held formal meetings with the electric utilities, MISO, and PJM regarding their plans for prevention, mitigation, and recovery from potential cyber and physical events, including natural disasters. In FY 2016, the Commission also participated in the Indiana Department of Homeland Security's two-part tabletop and functional exercise series that focused on a cyberattack causing utility service disruptions. This exercise included representatives from the energy and water industries, as well as local, state, and federal government and private sector information technology professionals. Participants discussed possible responses to a cyberattack on a power facility that results in widespread power disruption.

The Commission also assisted U.S. Department of Homeland Security with the planning and execution of a Critical Infrastructure Cyber Community Voluntary Program (C3VP) event in Indianapolis on June 1, 2016. The C3VP regional workshops are a U.S. DHS program focused on promoting the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cyber security Framework, information sharing mechanisms, and available public and private resources for all organizations to enhance their cyber risk management practices.

Underground Plant Protection Account Fund

The Underground Plant Protection Account (UPPA) funds are used to provide programs designed to reduce damages done to buried facilities during excavation and violations of Indiana's One-Call law. Per Indiana law, 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 One-Call law violations

During FY 2016, the UPPA funded more than \$140,000 toward safety programs. These programs included:

- Sponsored six Indiana dig law focused safety training sessions across Central, Northern, and Southern Indiana for 450 excavators, operators, and locators. These sessions were held in Indianapolis, Evansville, Scottsburg, Merrillville, Plymouth, and Fort Wayne.
- Partnered with the Common Ground Alliance and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration to provide contact 811 messages and safe digging marketing at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway during the 100th running of the Indy 500, Brickyard 400, and Grand Prix.
- Provided training to 75 Indiana surveyors through the Indiana Professional Land Surveyor's Foundation.
- Sponsored the Midwest Damage Prevention Training Conference.



Legislative Impact



Legislative Impact

Overview

The Commission continues to serve as a neutral source of information and assists legislators and various stakeholders regarding proposed legislation that may impact the Commission. This section briefly addresses utility-related state legislation passed during 2016 legislative session.



SEA 257

Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 257 modifies the fair value statute (Ind. Code § 8-1-2-6) to permit an exception to the prohibition against providing compensation for contributions in aid of construction.

SEA 257 modifies the criteria by which the Commission finds a distressed utility not furnishing or maintaining efficient, safe, and reasonable services and facilities. The Commission is required to issue its final order approving the proposed acquisition within a 210-day timeline if the Commission finds the terms and conditions of the sale are in the public interest.

The bill also adds that a municipal executive, in addition to the municipal legislative body (as provided under previous law), may make the determination to sell the property. The requirement for the municipality's legislative body to adopt an ordinance to appoint appraisers of the property is replaced with the requirement that the municipality's legislative body or executive are to appoint the appraisers through a written document subject to public inspection.

SEA 347

SEA 347 repeals the Commission's annual Water Utility Resources Report (Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.5). Before Nov. 1, 2016, the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA) must study, analyze, and report on the infrastructure needs of Indiana's water utilities. Before Nov. 1, 2017, the IFA must submit a report on non-revenue water (the difference between the volume of water entering a water distribution system and the volume of water billed to customers served by the water distribution system) and water loss in Indiana. SEA 347 further requires the IFA to perform a quality assurance review of the water resources data compiled from the reports submitted annually by owners of significant water withdrawal facilities for all calendar years since 1985 and present those results to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

SEA 383

SEA 383 allows an eligible water or wastewater utility to petition the Commission to establish a system integrity adjustment mechanism used to recover or credit an adjustment amount based on the eligible utility's Commission-approved revenues. A utility may collect a system integrity adjustment up to 48 months after the establishment of the system integrity adjustment mechanism or the date on which the Commission issues an order in the utility's next general rate case. The Commission is required to approve a system integrity adjustment if the Commission finds it is properly calculated.

HEA 1075

House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1075 requires that if a wastewater utility charges different rates for different classes based at least partially on consumption, then the wastewater utility must charge a rental unit community a rate based at least partially on consumption.

For utilities under the Commission's statutory authority, the Commission is required to ensure that if a wastewater utility charges rates based at least partially on consumption, the utility charges


a rental unit community a rate based at least partially on consumption on or after the first date that a change in the utility's rate structure becomes effective where the Commission began a review of rates or the utility sought a rate change, after June 30, 2016.

Additionally, HEA 1075 provides an exemption up to a maximum of 20 years for a property owner from being required by a municipality to connect to the municipality's sewer system and discontinue the use of the property owner's sewage disposal system if certain criteria are met.

Legislative Suggestions

THE FOLLOWING ARE SUGGESTIONS FOR POSSIBLE LEGISLATION RELATING TO INDIANA UTILITIES AND TO THE PROCESS AND PROCEDURES OF THE COMMISSION:

- Review the many and varied statutes that require the Commission to submit reports to the Governor and the Indiana General Assembly. In addition, assess which of these requirements are still necessary and whether to consolidate the reporting requirements to provide one reporting deadline.
- Review the proliferation of various types of water and wastewater utilities, and revise enabling statutes as necessary to promote the efficient use of existing resources and infrastructure.
- Revise Ind. Code § 8-1-3-3 to include a section (b) that in every appeal the Commission shall be made a party appellee. This would promote efficient use of resources by no longer requiring that the Commission submit a petition to intervene in appeals. [Note: This provision is similar to the provision in Ind. Code § 22-4-17-12(b) regarding the Review Board of the Department of Workforce Development, which is another state agency whose appeals go directly to the Indiana Court of Appeals.]
- Consider adopting a civil penalty schedule for violations of pipeline safety regulations by pipeline operators that at least matches the federal civil penalty schedule, as this is a requirement of federal grant funding for the state's pipeline safety program.
- Revise Ind. Code § 8-1-26-21(a) to provide for civil penalties for violations of regulations regarding actions to be taken after damage to underground facilities has occurred.

A close-up photograph of several network cables plugged into a patch panel. The cables are of various colors, including grey and white. The focus is on the RJ45 connectors, which are partially inserted into the ports. The background is slightly blurred, showing more cables and the structure of the patch panel. A teal-colored horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text 'Energy Division'.

Energy Division



Energy Division

Overview

Due to changes in federal and state laws, in 2015, the Electricity Division and the Natural Gas Division were merged to form the Energy Division. This merger enables the Commission to more cohesively manage natural gas and electricity utility filings and regulatory and policy-related issues. The Energy Division's portion of the Annual Report is broken into a section on electricity and a section on natural gas.



ELECTRICITY

Regulatory Responsibility and Jurisdiction

There are three types of electric utilities in Indiana—investor-owned utilities (IOUs), municipally owned utilities, and rural electric membership cooperatives (REMCs). The Commission has full jurisdiction over IOUs, including rates and charges as well as customer service terms and conditions. In addition, the Commission reviews and approves long-term financing for IOUs, municipals that have not opted out of the Commission’s jurisdiction for rates and charges, Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA), and Wabash Valley Power Association (WVPA). All Indiana electric utilities wanting to build, buy, or lease new generation facilities must first have their proposals reviewed and approved by the Commission. The Commission also has jurisdiction over all Indiana electric utilities’ retail service territories. The electric utilities under the Commission’s rate jurisdiction served more than 2.4 million customers and had total revenues for calendar year 2015 of more than \$8.7 billion (see [Appendix B](#)).

Investor-Owned Utilities

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

- **Duke Energy Indiana, LLC (Duke Energy)** is locally based in Plainfield, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. The utility serves 797,000 customers in 69 of the 92 counties located in Indiana, excluding the cities of Indianapolis and Evansville.
- **Indiana Michigan Power Company (I&M)** is based in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc. (AEP) headquartered in Columbus, Ohio. The utility serves 459,000 customers in two noncontiguous parts of northeastern and north central Indiana.
- **Indianapolis Power and Light Company (IPL)** is based in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a subsidiary of the AES Corporation headquartered in Arlington, Virginia. The utility serves 482,000 customers in the greater Indianapolis area.
- **Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO)** is a subsidiary of NiSource Inc., which is headquartered in Merrillville, Indiana. The utility serves 461,000 electric customers in the northwest part of Indiana.
- **Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (Vectren South)** is headquartered and based in Evansville, Indiana. The utility serves 147,000 customers in a small part of southwestern Indiana, including Evansville.

Municipally Owned Utilities

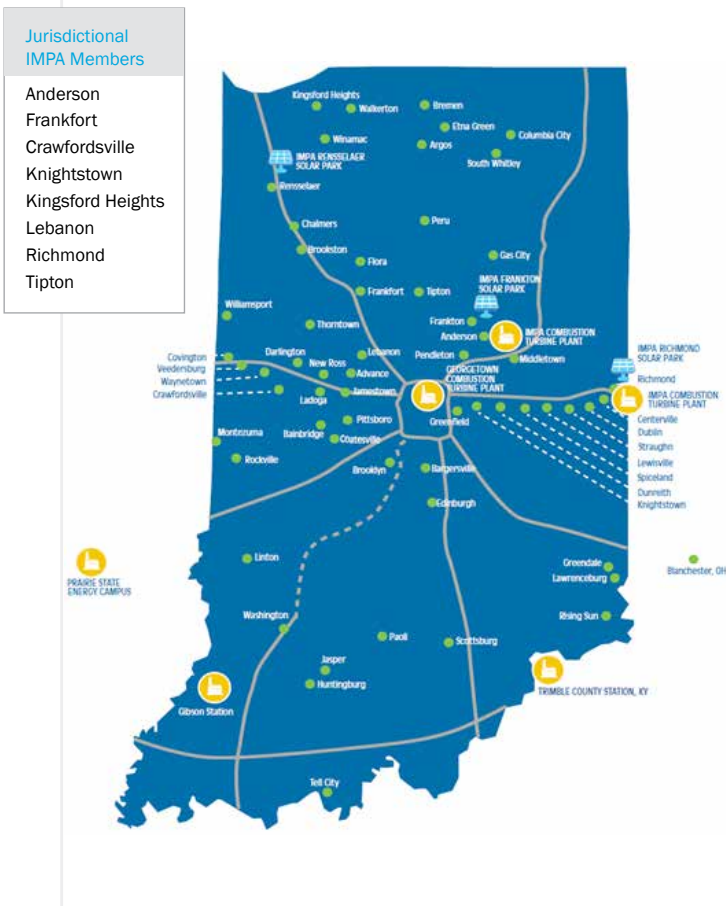
The municipally owned electric utilities under the Commission’s rate jurisdiction are Anderson, Auburn, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Kingsford Heights, Knightstown, Lebanon, Richmond, and Tipton. In 1980, a group of municipalities created IMPA to jointly finance and operate generation and transmission facilities, as well as meet members’ power needs through a combination of member-owned generating facilities, member-dedicated generation, and purchased power. Of the 72 municipally owned electric utilities in the state, 59 are members of the IMPA, including 8 of the 9 municipal electric utilities regulated by the Commission.

Rural Electric Membership Cooperatives

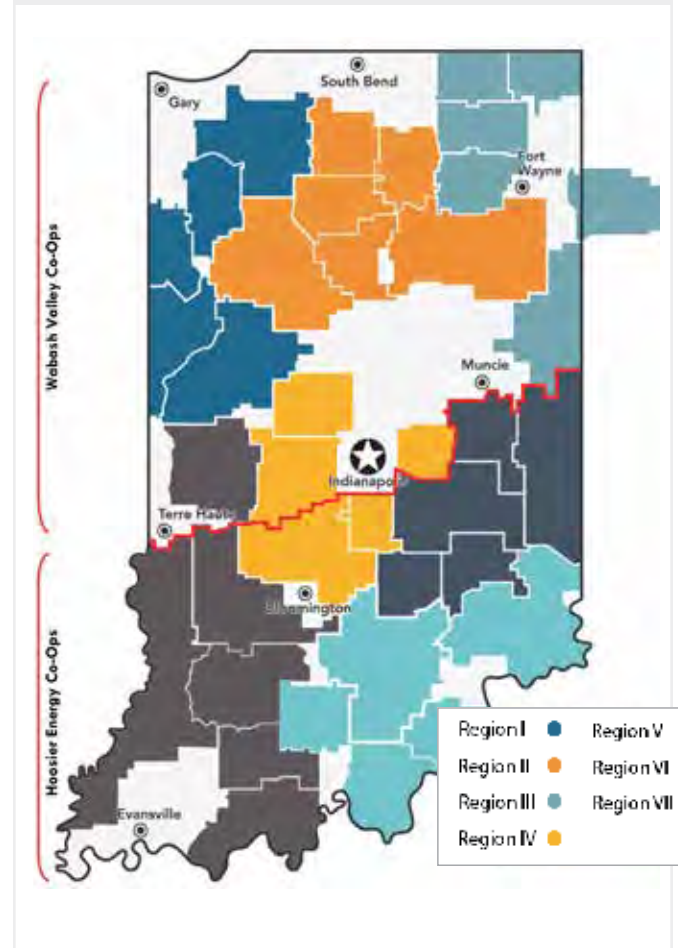
REMCs are customer-owned distribution utilities, most of which are members of either Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Hoosier Energy), located in the southern part of the state, or WVPA, located in the northern part of the state. Hoosier Energy and WVPA are power generating and transmission cooperatives formed to supply power to the REMCs.

The Commission’s regulation of Hoosier Energy and WVPA is primarily limited to decisions to purchase, build, or lease generation facilities. No REMCs remain under Commission authority for rate regulation.

Statewide Map of Indiana Municipal Power Agency Members



Indiana Statewide Association’s Regions



Transmission

Participation in regional transmission organizations (RTOs) by Indiana electric utilities provides a number of benefits for Indiana’s electric consumers. In addition to greater reliability, RTOs provide lower costs through more efficient regional transmission planning than is possible when individual utilities act alone. The vast regional scope of the RTOs allows Indiana’s customers to experience the financial and operational benefits of a diverse resource mix and variations in customer demand. For example, Indiana might experience peak demand due to hot weather while at the same time Montana has more moderate weather, which allows Indiana’s demand to be satisfied with relatively lower-cost Montana resources.

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

Regional Transmission Organizations



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

A reserve margin is the amount of extra generation capacity available to serve customer loads in the event of a system contingency, such as the planned or unplanned outage of a generation plant or a high-capacity transmission line.

The electric industry has historically maintained planning reserve margins in the 15 percent to 20 percent range. However, with the development of RTOs, the necessary level of reserve margins has fallen, reflecting the benefits of more efficient regional coordination. For example, Indiana utilities participating in MISO have a 15.3 percent reserve requirement for planning year 2016-2017.

Characteristics of the Regional Transmission Organizations Serving Indiana

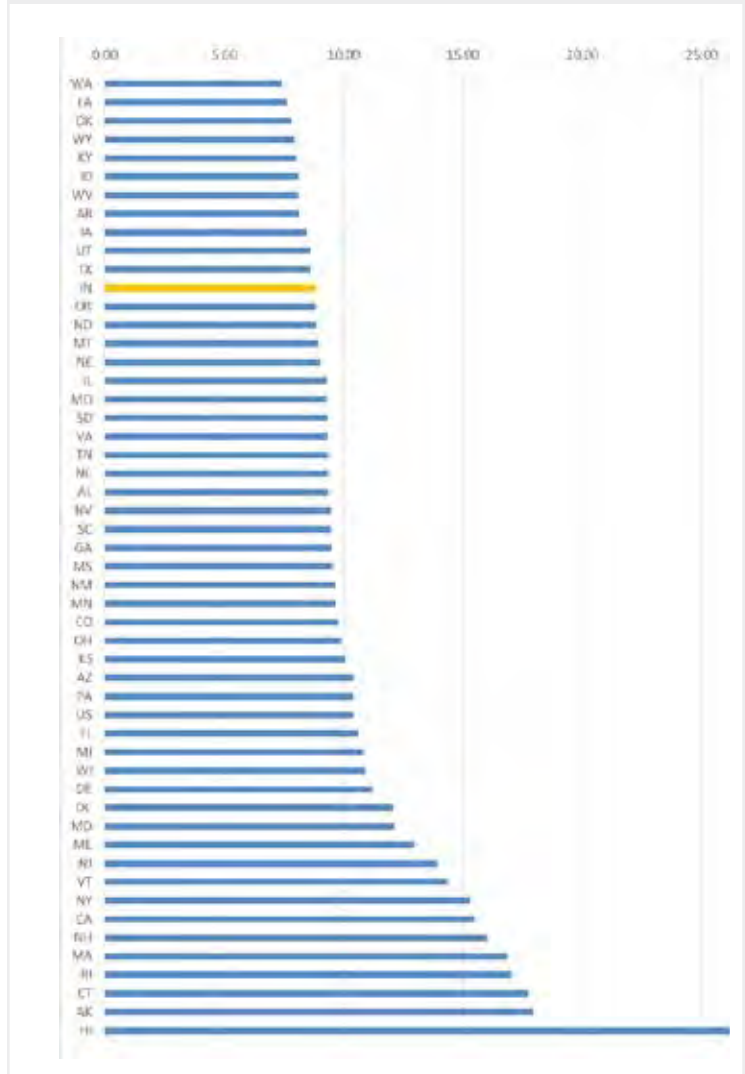
| RTO Characteristics | MISO | PJM |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Participating Indiana Utilities | Duke, NIPSCO, IPL, Vectren South, Hoosier Energy, IMPA, and WVPA | AEP (including its Indiana subsidiary I&M), IMPA, and WVPA |
| Transmission Lines | 65,800 miles | 72,075 miles |
| Generation Capacity | 180,051 MW | 171,648 MW |
| Annual Billings | \$24.7 billion | \$42.6 billion |
| Headquarters | Carmel, Indiana | Audubon, Pennsylvania |

Competitiveness of Rates

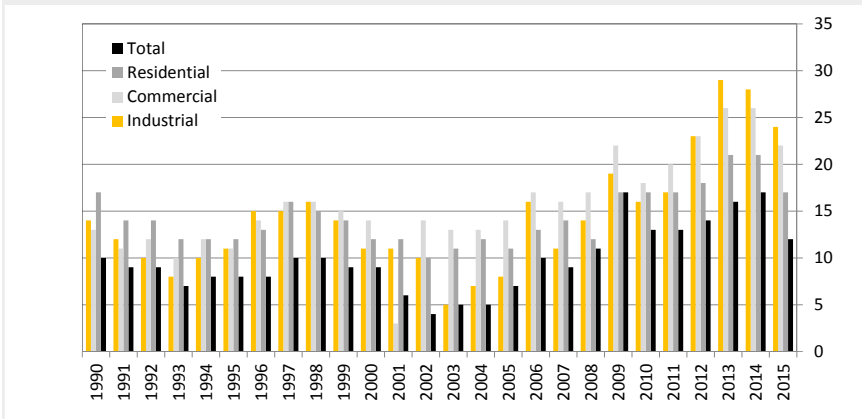
Indiana's average total customer retail rates historically have compared favorably to those of the rest of the nation. They ranked as the 4th lowest in 2002 and the 12th lowest in 2015. The variability in ranking is the result of many factors, including environmental requirements; the timing of rate cases, both in and out of state; required investments to maintain infrastructure; and fluctuations in the cost of fuel. Investment costs to address environmental mandates as well as the general trend of increased coal prices observed since 2003 and decreased natural gas prices since 2011 have influenced Indiana's relative price advantage.

Neighboring states' total customer retail rate rankings for 2015 are as follows: Kentucky 5th, Illinois 17th, Ohio 31st, and Michigan 36th. If new environmental regulations go into effect, Indiana's relative price advantage could further decline.

2015 State Average Electricity Prices (cents/kWh)



Indiana Customer Class Rate National Ranking



How Indiana Compares

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

Differences can be seen between the various customer classes—residential, commercial, and industrial. Due to a number of factors, each class has been affected differently from a ranking standpoint. Industrial customers have slipped in ranking more than other customer classes, from 5th in 2003 to 29th in 2013, before recovering slightly to 24th in 2015.

commodity markets and compliance with new federal environmental regulations. If Indiana is to remain competitive moving forward, long-term planning and a well-developed holistic evaluation of potential solutions are critical.

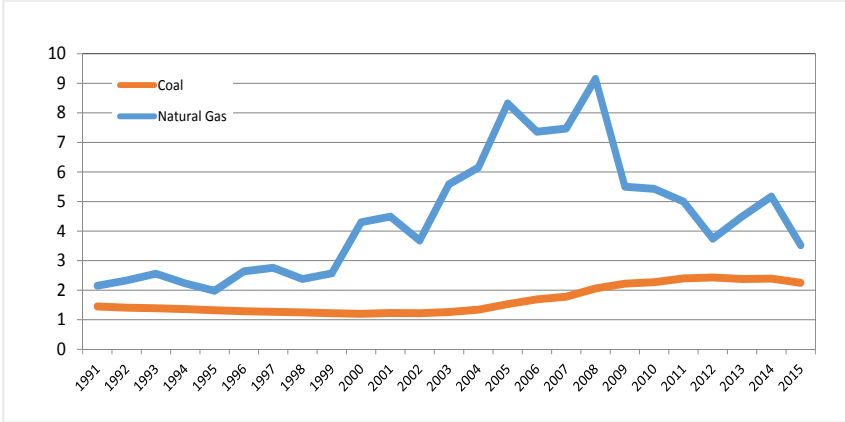
Customer Bills

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

In addition, the following chart shows a breakdown of how base rates, expense adjustments, and capital adjustments contribute to a residential customer’s bill for each of Indiana’s electric IOUs. Indiana’s regulatory statutes include rate adjustment mechanisms, also known as trackers, for certain expenses and capital investments. Trackers

provide timelier flow-through of specifically defined and approved costs to retail rates, compared to adjustments that would occur as the result of a rate case. The relative weighting of elements in customer bills varies in part due to the size of a utility’s construction program and how much time has passed since its last base rate case.

Average Cost of Fuel, Electric Utilities, Nationwide (\$/mmBTU)

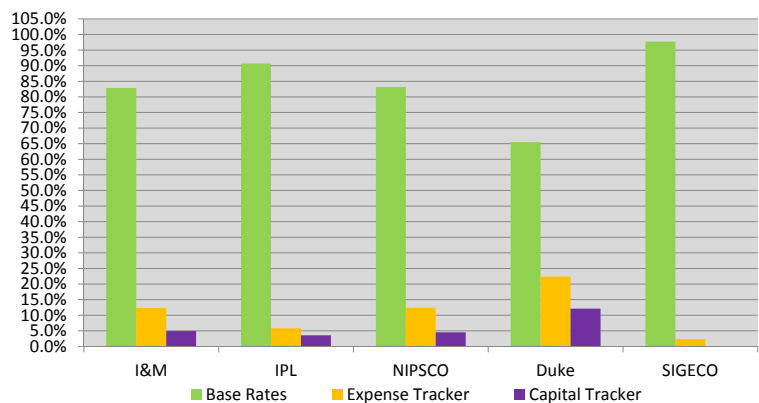


Indiana’s dependence on coal as a fuel source for electricity generation has contributed to the state’s relatively low-cost electricity, historically an important economic development advantage. However, investment costs to address environmental mandates and the general trending of increased coal prices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

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

When focusing solely on rankings, Indiana is still competitive; however, its average electricity price ranking has lost ground to other states in recent years due to changes in the

Residential Bill Components for the Investor-Owned Utilities

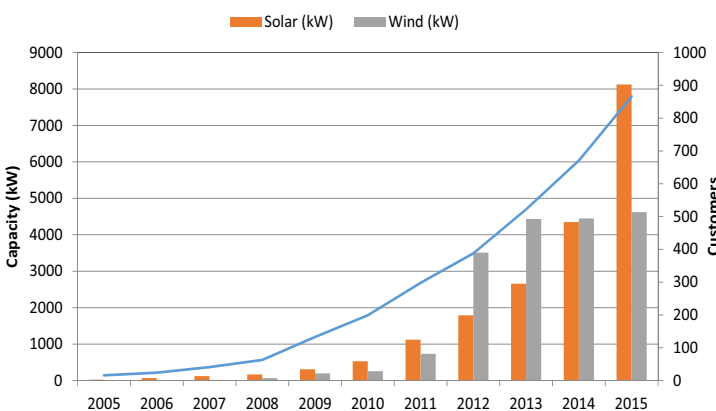


Net Metering

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

Six years ago, the Commission started the formal rulemaking process to update the net metering rule, which became effective in July 2011. As a result, net metering is now available to all customer classes employing energy production facilities having a maximum capacity of 1 MW or less. Additionally, a utility may limit the total capacity under the net metering tariff to 1 percent of its most recent summer peak load. The 2011 expansion of participation that followed the rule revision continued through 2015. At the end of 2015, participation in net metering grew 335 percent, from 199 net metering customers in 2010 to 866 customers in 2015. Total capacity increased as well by 1,527 percent in that same period.

Net Metering Capacity (kW) and Participation in Indiana



Modernization

Senate Enrolled Act 560, enacted in 2013, provided new incentives for utility companies and businesses to replace aging infrastructure. To encourage investment in transmission and distribution systems, the legislature created a new tracker called the transmission, distribution, and storage system improvement charge (TDSIC), which covers projects related to safety, reliability, system modernization, and economic development. These costs would have been included in rates for recovery in a base rate case. Now utilities can petition for recovery on a more frequent basis.



Generation

Indiana's electric utilities are required to supply power from an integrated portfolio of resources at the lowest reasonable cost, while providing safe and reliable service. 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 is required to submit an integrated resource plan (IRP) to the Commission.

The IRP process requires the utilities to determine how they will comply with new and updated federal environmental regulations and how they evaluate continued investments in existing coal-fired plants to meet these regulations against a range of other options.

These options include, but are not limited to: 1) retiring coal-fired plants; 2) converting them to be fueled by natural gas; 3) building new natural gas-fueled combined cycle plants; 4) additional purchases of renewable energy from wind and solar farms using purchased power agreements (PPAs) combined with battery energy storage to help manage the intermittent nature of these energy sources; and 5) expanding energy-efficiency and demand response programs to reduce energy needs.

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 load during periods of peak demand.

State law requires utilities that intend to construct, own, or lease a generation facility receive approval from the Commission through the certificate of need process before proceeding. This process provides the Commission and interested parties an opportunity to evaluate the merits of a project before it is undertaken, which includes consideration of the utility's IRP. If the Commission approves a project, the utility is granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity (CPCN).

Indiana utilities may purchase incremental electricity from other sources through PPAs rather than building their own power plants. The Commission conducts a separate review process for PPAs. Like the CPCN process, a utility files

a petition with the Commission seeking approval to determine prudence for the purposes of future cost recovery. Petitions for PPA rate recovery are generally filed under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-8.8.

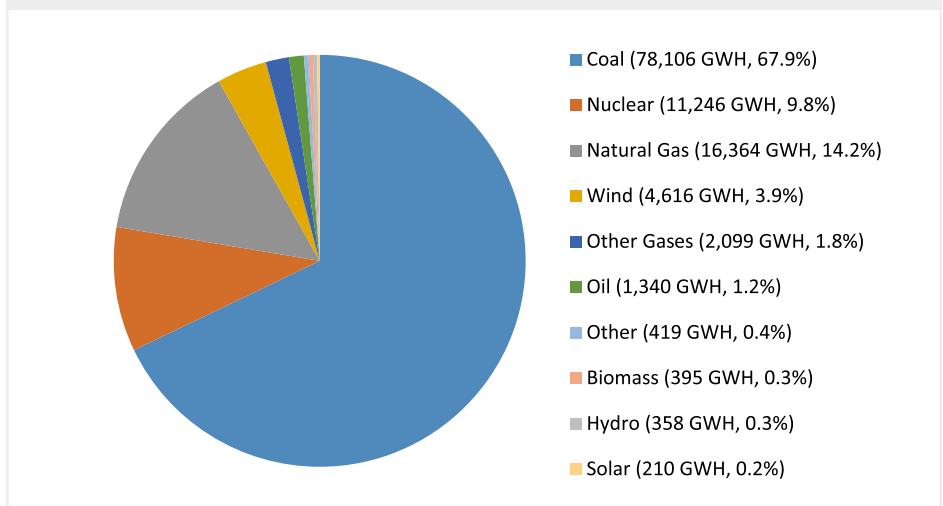
In 2007, the fuel sources for electric power generation meeting Indiana's needs were:

- Coal 85.5 percent
- Nuclear 9.0 percent
- Natural gas 2.8 percent
- Other fuels 2.7 percent

Since that time, large wind farms have joined the Indiana generation fleet by harnessing Indiana's abundant wind energy resources. Natural gas prices also have decreased. The current Energy Information Administration (EIA) data for 2015 projects Indiana's fuel source mix for 2015 as follows (see the following pie chart):

- Coal 67.9 percent
- Nuclear 9.8 percent
- Natural gas 14.2 percent
- Wind 3.9 percent
- Other fuels 4.2 percent

Projected Generation of Electricity by Fuel Type for Indiana Consumers for 2015



Electric Generation Serving Indiana



DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

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

HOOSIER ENERGY

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

INDIANA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 18. Georgetown 2&3 | 146 |
| 19. Trimble County (KY) | 162 |
| 20. Anderson | 139 |
| 21. Richmond | 68 |
| 22. Whitewater Valley | 99 |
| 39. Prairie State | 200 |
| 0. Other Cities | |

INDIANA MICHIGAN POWER

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

INDIANAPOLIS POWER & LIGHT

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 18. Georgetown 1&4 | 150 |
| 26. Petersburg | 1,715 |
| 27. Harding Street | 618 |
| 28. Eagle Valley | 671 (2017) |

NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

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

VECTREN SOUTH

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

WABASH VALLEY POWER

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 2. Wabash River Highland | 160 |
| 11. Vermillion 6-8 | 240 |
| 14. Holland (IL) | 314 |
| 16. Lawrence | 86 |

Although the majority of Indiana's electrical energy needs are met through coal-fired, natural gas-fired, and nuclear generation at utility-owned facilities, wind and other renewable energy facilities are growing and are shown in the pie chart.

The following map shows the plants owned by Indiana's five investor-owned public utilities, two power agencies, and the Hoosier Energy REMC.

Renewable Energy

Although it is still a small portion of the generation mix in Indiana, generation of electricity from renewable energy continues to increase in the state. In addition to net metering and utility PPAs, the Commission has approved feed-in tariffs, which allow utilities to pay for local renewable energy and diversify their generation portfolios.

Capacities (in kW) of Feed-In Renewable Power Production Contracts
(as of June 30, 2016)

| | Small Wind (up to and including | Large Wind (>1 MW) | Small Solar PV (up to and including 100 kW) | Large Solar PV (>100 kW) | Biomass/ Biogas (anaerobic digesters) | Total |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>IPL</i> | --- | --- | 11,320.0 | 83,045.0 | --- | 94,365.0 |
| <i>NIPSCO</i> | 30.2 | 150.0 | 939.8 | 14,500.0 | 14,348.0 | 29,968.0 |
| Total kW | 30.2 | 150.0 | 12,259.8 | 97,545.0 | 14,348.0 | 124,333.0 |

State Utility Forecasting Group

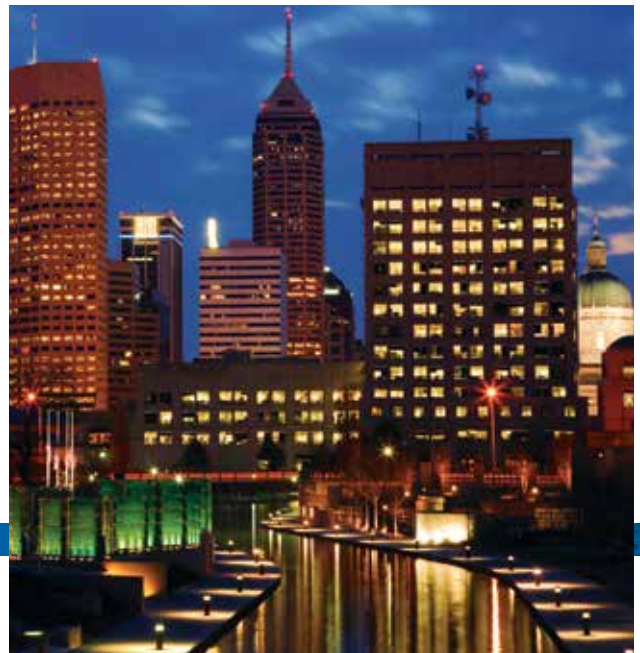
Ind. Code § 8-1-8.8-14 requires the State Utility Forecasting Group (SUFG), based at Purdue University, to conduct an annual study on the use, availability, and economics of using the clean energy resources listed in Ind. Code § 8-1-37-4(a)(1) through Ind. Code § 8-1-37-4(a)(6). The Commission also may direct the SUFG to study the use of additional clean energy resources in the state. The SUFG's 2015 Indiana Renewable Energy Resources Study is available on the SUFG's website at www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/energy/SUFG/.

Voluntary Clean Energy Portfolio Standard Program

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

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

To date, no utilities have sought to participate in the Voluntary Clean Energy Portfolio Standard program.



Indiana's Electricity Outlook

The SUFG was established by statute to provide an independent forecast of Indiana's electricity needs. In its 2015 report, the SUFG projected slower growth in both electricity sales and peak demand, compared to previous forecasts, particularly in the residential and commercial sectors. (SUFG's Indiana Electricity Projections report is available on the Commission's website at www.in.gov/iurc/2340.htm.) Electricity usage is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.17 percent over the next 20 years, and peak electricity demand is expected to grow at an average rate of 1.13 percent annually, or 235 MW of increased peak demand per year.

The SUFG's forecast predicts Indiana electricity prices will continue to rise in real (inflation adjusted) terms through 2021 and then slowly decrease until 2027. Construction costs related to new generating facilities and extension of the useful life of existing generating facilities are factors contributing to higher electricity prices. Many aging coal-fired units are facing retirement or earlier than expected shutdown in the next 15 years due to increasingly stringent environmental regulations. The current decade (2010 – 2020) is expected to have far greater build-out of new generation than either of the prior two decades as a result. Additionally, retrofit work performed to achieve compliance with rules such as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Clean Power Plan (CPP) puts significant pressure on electricity prices.

The Impact of Federal Environmental Regulations

The impact of federal environmental regulations is greater in Indiana than in most other states because of Indiana's heavy dependence on coal.

Coal-fired power plants generated 68 percent of the projected electric generation by fuel type for Indiana consumers in 2015, which is down from 83 percent in 2010. Nationally, 33 percent of electricity is generated from coal, down from 45 percent in 2010, according to 2015 U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) data.

Complicating the electric utilities' compliance planning is the number of new federal environmental regulations and uncertainty regarding what the final rules will require. The U.S. EPA's Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) was promulgated in 2011, overturned by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 2012, stayed pending review by the U.S. Supreme Court, and then upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2014. In late 2015, U.S. EPA proposed an update to the CSAPR for the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The U.S. EPA's MATS rule was promulgated in 2012, upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 2014, and then remanded back to the District of Columbia Circuit by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2015. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit subsequently ruled that the U.S. EPA can enforce the MATS rule while it works to correct the flaws in the regulatory program that were identified by the U.S. Supreme Court. Implementation of the CPP was stayed by the U.S. Supreme Court in February 2016 pending judicial review by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Additionally, the U.S. EPA's final Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities rule was published in April 2015 and became effective in October 2015. The rule establishes a comprehensive set of requirements for the disposal of coal combustion residuals (CCR), commonly known as coal ash, from coal-fired power plants. In September 2015, U.S. EPA finalized its Steam Electric Power Generating Effluent Guidelines rule, which includes requirements for wastewater from power plants, including ash handling and scrubber wastewaters.

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

| Utility | Pollution Control Property | Retirements, etc. |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Duke | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IURC Cause No. 43873 – In September 2010, a CPCN was granted for dry sorbent injection (DSI) technology at Gallagher Units 2 and 4, estimated to cost \$16 million. ▪ IURC Cause No. 44217 – In April 2013, a CPCN was granted for selective catalytic reduction (SCR) systems at Cayuga Units 1 and 2 and mercury control systems at all five Gibson units and Gallagher Units 1 and 2, estimated to cost \$395 million. ▪ IURC Cause No. 44418 – In August 2014, a CPCN was granted for particulate matter continuous emission systems, calcium bromide injection systems, and stack improvements at the Gibson and Cayuga Stations, estimated to cost \$113 million. ▪ IURC Cause No. 44765 – Petition submitted March 2016 for a CPCN for CCR compliance projects at the Gibson and Cayuga stations. | <p>Gallagher Units 1 and 3 (280 MW) on 1/31/12.</p> <p>Wabash River Units 2– 5 (350 MW) on 4/16/16.</p> <p>Wabash River Unit 6 (318 MW) idled on 4/16/16.</p> |
| I&M | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IURC Cause No. 43636 – In April 2009, a CPCN was granted for selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) systems at Tanners Creek Units 1, 2, and 3, estimated to cost \$36 million. ▪ IURC Cause No. 44331 – In November 2013, a CPCN was granted for DSI system technology at Rockport Units 1 and 2, estimated to cost \$258 million. ▪ IURC Cause No. 44523 – In May 2015, a CPCN was granted for an SCR system on Rockport Unit 1, estimated to cost \$234 million. | <p>Tanners Creek Units 1–4 (982 MW) on 4/16/15.</p> |
| IPL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IURC Cause No. 44242 – In August 2013, a CPCN was granted for electrostatic precipitator enhancements/upgrades, flue gas desulfurization upgrades, and monitoring devices at Petersburg Units 1 – 4 and Harding St. Unit 7, estimated to cost \$511 million. ▪ IURC Cause No. 44339 – In May 2013, a CPCN was granted to construct a 550–725 MW combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) generation facility and to convert Harding St. Units 5 and 6 to natural gas at an estimated cost of \$667 million. ▪ IURC Cause No. 44540 – In July 2015, a CPCN was granted for the conversion of Harding St. Unit 7 to natural gas and for various National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) projects, estimated to cost \$332 million. ▪ IURC Cause No. 44794 – Petition submitted in May 2016 for CPCN for NAAQS SO2 and CCR compliance projects at the Petersburg station. | <p>Eagle Valley Units 1 – 6 (338 MW) and Harding St. Units 3 and 4 (70 MW) in 2013 – 2016.</p> |
| NIPSCO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IURC Cause No. 44012 – In September 2011 (Phase I), February 2012 (Phase II), and September 2012 (Phase III), the Commission granted CPCN requests for environmental controls at Schahfer Units 14, 15, 17, and 18; Michigan City Unit 12; and Bailly Units 7 and 8. The estimated cost to comply, which was approved in all three phases, was \$798 million. ▪ IURC Cause No. 44311 – In October 2013, a CPCN was granted for environmental controls at Bailly Units 7 and 8; Michigan City Unit 12; and Schahfer Units 14, 15, 17, and 18 to comply with MATS, estimated to cost \$59 million. | <p>Mitchell 9A (17 MW) in 2013.</p> |
| Vectren South | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IURC Cause No. 44446 – In January 2015, a CPCN was granted for clean energy and compliance projects, estimated to cost \$89 million. | <p>Not applicable.</p> |

NATURAL GAS Regulatory Responsibility

In Indiana, the Commission regulates the rates, charges, and terms of service for intrastate pipelines and local gas distribution companies (LDCs). The Commission reviews gas cost adjustments (GCAs), financial arrangements, 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 2015 annual operating revenues total \$1.6 billion. These utilities maintain plants in service of approximately \$5.6 billion and serve roughly 1.8 million customers. Of the utilities regulated by the Commission, 1 is a not-for-profit, 1 is a municipality, and 15 are IOUs. Citizens Gas; Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO); Indiana Gas Company, Inc. (also known as Vectren North); and Vectren South represent the four largest natural gas utilities in the state and collectively serve 95 percent of the state's natural gas customers by count. See [Appendix I](#) for lists of gas utilities under Commission rate jurisdiction.

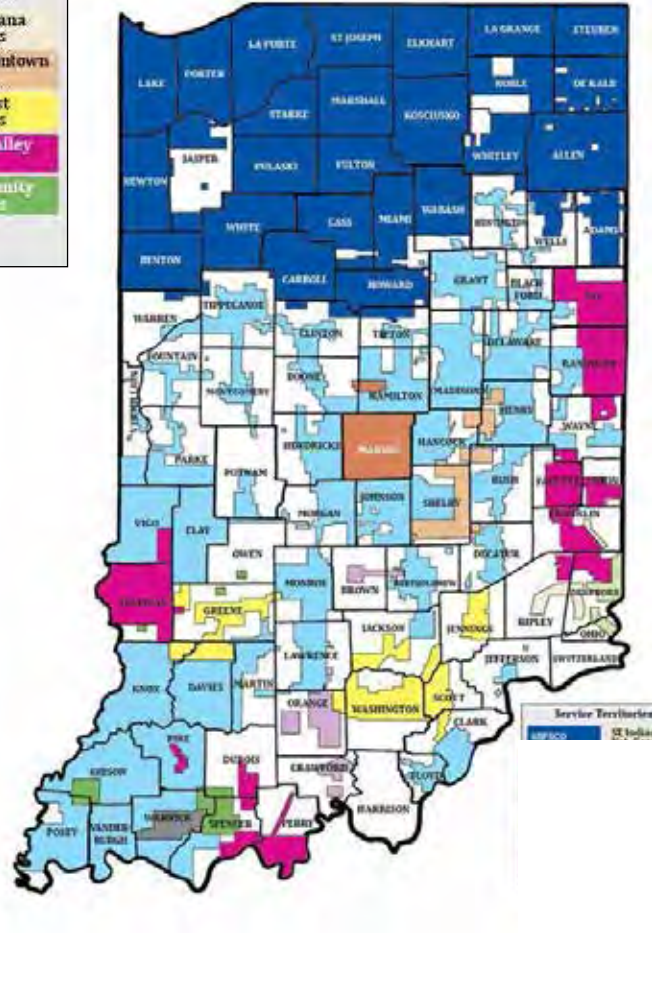
Investor-Owned Utilities

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

- NIPSCO is a subsidiary of NiSource, Inc., headquartered and based in Merrillville, Indiana. The natural gas utility serves 730,500 customers in northern Indiana.
- Vectren Corporation is headquartered and based in Evansville, Indiana, and operates two separate

Natural Gas Service Territories

| Service Territories: | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| NIPSCO | SE Indiana Nat. Gas |
| Vectren | Fountaintown Gas Co. |
| Sycamore | Midwest Nat. Gas |
| Citizens Energy Group | Ohio Valley Gas |
| Boonville Nat. Gas | Community Nat. Gas |
| Indiana Nat. Gas | |



entities: Indiana Gas Company, Inc. (Vectren North) and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co. (Vectren South). The natural gas utility serves 588,000 customers in central and southern Indiana through Vectren North and an additional 111,000 customers in southwestern Indiana through Vectren South.

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

Municipal Utilities

Citizens Gas is a public charitable trust that is treated as a municipality for regulatory purposes and serves 267,000 customers primarily in the Indianapolis metropolitan area. The remainder of the municipal gas utilities have elected to withdraw under Ind. Code § 8-1.5-3-9 from Commission jurisdiction over their rates and charges and the issuance of stocks, bonds, and other evidence of indebtedness. However, the withdrawn utilities still remain under the jurisdiction of the Commission's Pipeline Safety Division.

Supply and Demand

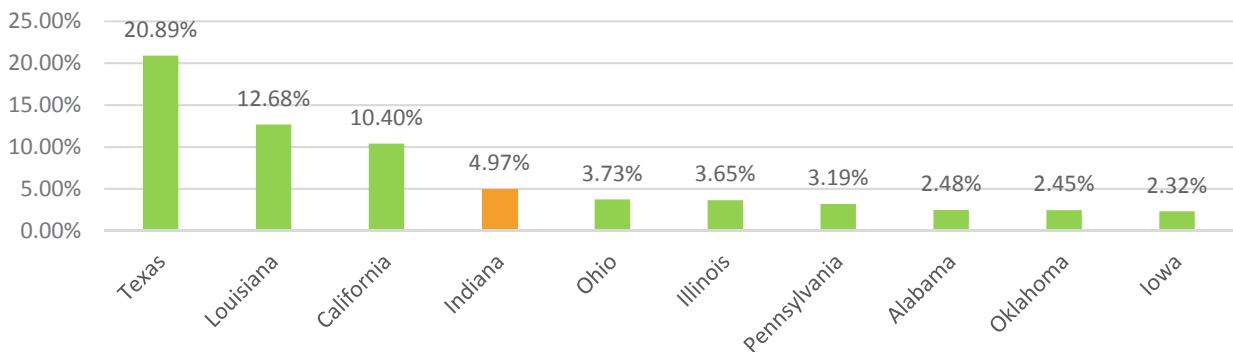
Indiana's LDCs serve three types of customers: residential, commercial, and industrial. The following statistical data is according to the EIA. In 2015, Indiana's residential customers consumed more than 133 million dekatherms (Dth) of natural gas, which accounts for approximately 19 percent of the state's total volumes delivered to consumers. EIA also found that Indiana's commercial customers consumed about 11 percent of the state's total volumes delivered to consumers, or almost 78 million Dth of natural gas in 2015.

Industrial customers accounted for 52 percent, or 373 million Dth, of the state's total natural gas volumes delivered, making Indiana the 4th highest state in the United States for industrial natural gas consumption. Electric power consumers accounted for approximately 127 million Dth, or 18 percent, of Indiana's total consumption. In 2015, the residential, commercial, industrial, and vehicle fuel sectors' consumption decreased, while the electric power sector's consumption increased as an overall percentage of Indiana's total consumption compared to 2014 values. Nationwide, total natural gas consumption increased slightly by approximately 3 percent, or 777,067 Dth, from 2014 to 2015.

Drivers of Demand

Oil prices, economic growth, and weather are the primary factors driving demand for natural gas, according to the EIA. Because natural gas is a cleaner burning fuel than coal, it is often used as an alternative fuel source for electric generation. However, the increased usage of natural gas for electric generation and proposed changes in U.S. EPA regulations are expected to place upward pressure on natural gas prices in the future.

**Top 10 States for Industrial Consumption
Percentage of Total National Industrial Consumption (2015)**



In 2015, total U.S. natural gas demand grew modestly by 1.3 percent to almost 100 billion cubic feet per day (Bcfd). This increase was driven by a 3.8 percent growth in electric power consumption, according to a report by the FERC's Office of Enforcement. Industrial natural gas demand fell slightly, while residential and commercial gas demand fell by 2 percent. The report concludes that a relatively mild 2015-2016 winter tapered demand usage for residential and commercial customers. Additionally, summer temperatures were 8 percent warmer than in 2014. In 2015, the average Henry Hub spot price for natural gas was 35 percent lower (\$2.61/MMBtu) than the 2014 average price. All major U.S. natural gas delivery points experienced lower natural gas prices on average.

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

- Variations in natural gas production levels
- Net imports
- Storage levels

The FERC's Office of Enforcement provided a State of the Markets Report, which made several notable findings regarding supply-side factors.

Nationally, despite the start of the 2015 winter supply storage amounts being below the 5-year storage average, the 2015 winter experienced the second largest net injection of almost 2.5 Bcf. This included a record amount of 4 Tcf injected in November 2015. Despite the abundance of stored gas, the SoCal Gas' Aliso Canyon natural gas

storage field caused a rapid draw down of supply due to the loss of such a major storage field.

Other developments impacting supply in the long term include FERC approvals for liquefied natural gas (LNG) exportation. The first export of LNG from the U.S. mainland shipped from the Sabine Pass terminal on Feb. 24, 2016. Although it is difficult to predict the volume of LNG exports in coming years, it is estimated that exports could reach 8.5 Bcfd by 2020.

Between June 2014 and December 2015, crude oil prices dropped by 66 percent, which has a multitude of implications on the North American natural gas markets. Almost 17 percent of U.S. natural gas is a byproduct of crude oil, thus any declines in oil production impact natural gas production. So far, U.S. producers have been resilient to the price declines by cutting costs; however, it does present a risk to future production. Globally, there has been a postponement of more than \$380 billion of investment in oil and natural gas projects.

Shale Gas Production Concerns

Consumer and environmental groups have raised concerns about the production of shale gas, which is natural gas trapped in shale formations. To extract shale gas, shale formations must be drilled or fractured. Well fracturing is water intensive and can affect the availability of water for other uses. Additionally, the wastewater produced by hydraulic fracturing (fracking) contains potentially hazardous chemicals. As such, it is important to prevent contamination of surrounding areas and find safe methods of treatment and disposal of wastewater. In states where drilling has taken place, concerns regarding possible air pollution and contaminated drinking wells has encouraged the federal government to review hydraulic fracturing.

The U.S. EPA issued a draft assessment of its hydraulic fracturing study in June 2015. If new federal regulations are imposed or if restrictive legislation is passed regarding drilling techniques and practices, the price of natural gas could increase.

LNG Exports

Given the availability of natural gas supply within shale formations, the United States is shifting from an importer to an exporter of LNG. According to the EIA, in 2015, U.S. natural gas prices were approximately \$2.60/Dth. The annual average European Union price for natural gas was approximately \$7.25/Dth according to public sources.

The price discrepancy between the U.S. market and European Union market gives natural gas producers the opportunity to increase profits by exporting LNG. The lack of exporting facilities and federal regulation on exporting LNG has prevented natural gas producers from becoming LNG exporters.

Pursuant to the Natural Gas Act of 1938, authorization is required from the Department of Energy (DOE) for companies seeking to export LNG to a foreign country. There are two types of approval: Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and non-FTA approval. FTA approval is the authorization to export LNG to countries with which the United States has a free trade agreement, and non-FTA is the authorization to export LNG to countries with which the U.S. does not have an FTA. FTA applications receive the quickest approval from the DOE. Non-FTA applications, on the other hand, receive more scrutiny and take longer to approve because these types of applications must be deemed in the public's interest. According to the DOE, it has approved 49 FTA and non-FTA applications to export 46.27 Bcf/d in 2015.

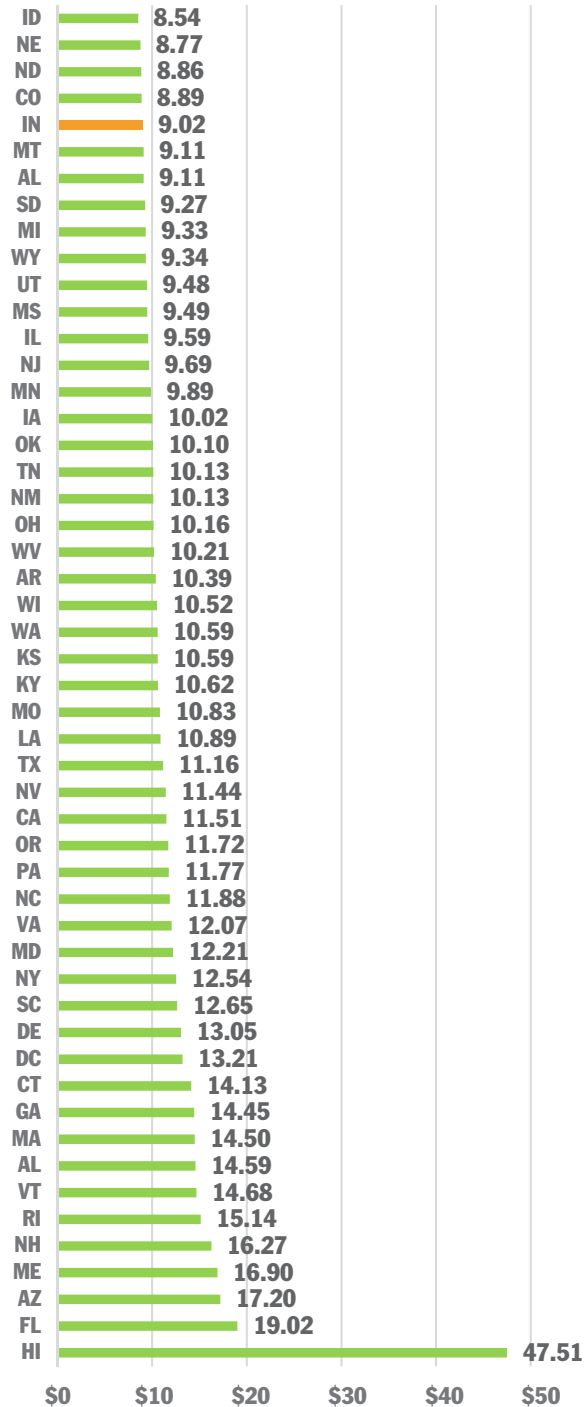


Pricing and Economics

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

According to the EIA, Indiana ranked 5th lowest nationally and 3rd lowest in the Midwest region (i.e., Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) for 2014 average residential gas prices. The state average residential gas price increased from

2014 State Residential Gas Prices (\$/thousand cubic ft.)



\$8.43 per thousand cubic feet in 2013 to \$9.02 per thousand cubic feet in 2014. These prices are higher than the commonly referenced commodity cost of approximately \$2.61/Mcf because they are bundled prices. Neighboring states' average residential retail rates per thousand cubic feet for 2014 are as follows: Illinois \$9.59, Kentucky \$10.62, Ohio \$10.16, and Michigan \$9.33.

Indiana ranked 12th lowest nationally and 6th lowest in the Midwest for 2014 average commercial gas prices. Indiana's 2014 average commercial price was \$8.19 per thousand cubic feet, which is higher than the 2013 average price of \$7.59 per thousand cubic feet. Neighboring states' average commercial retail rates for 2014 were as follows: Illinois \$8.86, Kentucky \$9.04, Ohio \$7.82, and Michigan \$8.28 per thousand cubic feet.

In 2014, Indiana average industrial gas prices increased to \$7.45 per thousand cubic feet price from \$6.54 per thousand cubic feet. Neighboring states' average industrial retail rates for 2014 were as follows: Illinois \$7.75, Kentucky \$5.80, Ohio \$7.06, and Michigan \$7.84 per thousand cubic feet.

Note that this data was the most recent data available at the time of the printing of this report. Therefore, the analysis is based on 2014 statistics. Once the information is updated by the EIA, the 2015 data will be available at the EIA's website for residential, commercial, and industrial prices.

Rate Adjustment Mechanisms

When natural gas utilities incur costs beyond their control (for example, federal regulations and market price volatility), they typically occur outside the context of a rate case. For natural gas utilities to recover these costs, state law allows them to petition the Commission for approval of a rate adjustment mechanism (tracker).

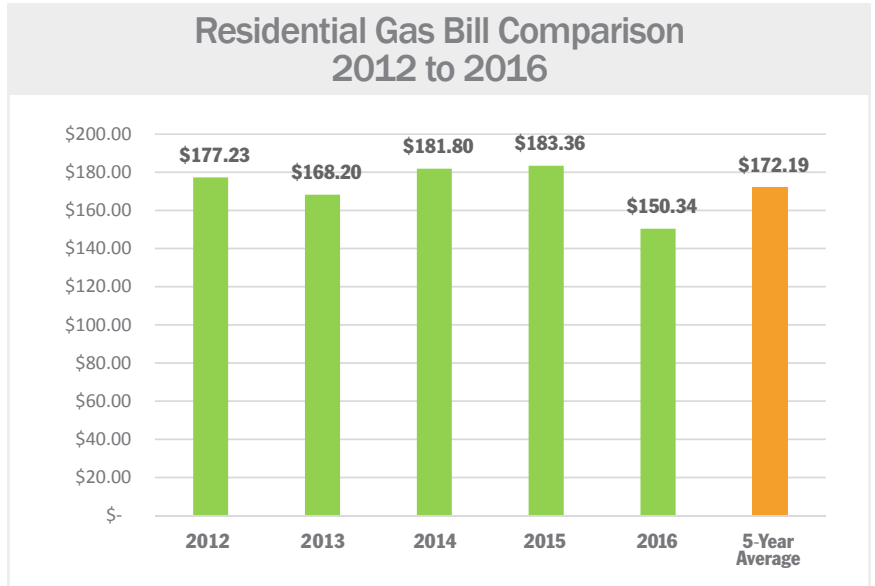
A tracker assists in the timely recovery of costs, which improves the financial health of the utility. Before costs are passed on to customers, the

Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC) reviews the underlying support for the requested rate adjustment and may provide evidence supporting or contesting the request in proceedings.

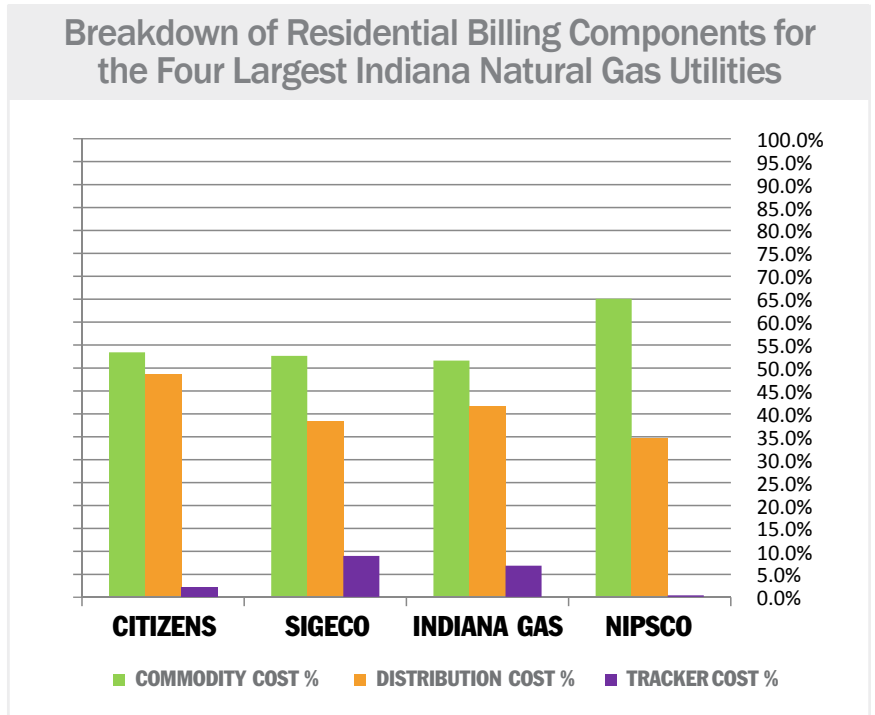
The Commission considers the evidence submitted by all parties before rendering a decision.

Residential Gas Bills

Natural gas residential customers typically paid lower prices for natural gas in 2016 than in 2015. In 2015, a residential customer using 200 therms would have received a bill for \$183.36. In 2016, this bill would have decreased significantly to \$150.34. Bills in 2016 are lower than the five-year industry average of \$172.19. In addition to the following chart, residential natural gas bill survey information is located in [Appendices J and K](#).



The cost of the actual natural gas commodity accounts for a majority of a customer’s bill. On average, gas usage (that is, commodity cost) accounts for approximately 55 percent, while distribution costs account for approximately 41 percent. All other trackers approved by the Commission account for slightly less than 4 percent of a customer’s monthly gas bill.



Utilities do not profit from the gas commodity portion of consumers’ bills because the GCA tracker involves a dollar-for-dollar pass-through of gas costs. The overall weighted cost of gas and a utility’s purchasing practices are reviewed before approval by the Commission.

For costs to be approved, each utility must demonstrate 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 forecast market conditions and the price of natural gas. One way to achieve this is by having a diversified portfolio mix (that is, a balance of purchases such as fixed, spot market, and storage gas).

Infrastructure

To transport natural gas to end-use customers, utilities maintain thousands of miles of transmission pipelines and distribution mains. Over time, the natural gas industry has studied and developed best practices for the maintenance and replacement of aging infrastructure. Although age is one factor in considering whether a pipeline needs to be replaced, the type of material used (bare steel, cast iron, or plastic), its location, and the relative risk to public safety also are considered. In accordance with pipeline safety standards, utilities perform inspections of their pipeline facilities on a regular basis to help identify areas at risk. Based on the results of these inspections, corrective actions are initiated. In some cases, this 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 years ago. Consequently, corrosion and leaks have developed over time. To enhance reliability and safety, many utilities now use plastic pipe for their distribution systems.

Age Profile

Age Profile of Jurisdictional Transmission Lines and Distribution Mains

| Age Years Old | Transmission Lines | | Distribution Mains | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Miles | % of Total | Miles Mains | % of Total |
| 80+ | - | - | 504 | 1.24% |
| 70-80 | 21 | 1.20% | 318 | 0.78% |
| 60-70 | 272 | 15.26% | 2,311 | 5.69% |
| 50-60 | 647 | 36.23% | 7,347 | 18.10% |
| 40-50 | 201 | 11.29% | 4,431 | 10.91% |
| 30-40 | 217 | 12.18% | 5,971 | 14.71% |
| 20-30 | 213 | 11.96% | 7,631 | 18.80% |
| 10-20 | 160 | 8.95% | 5,486 | 13.51% |
| 0-10 | 28 | 1.59% | 2,063 | 5.08% |
| Unknown | 24 | 1.36% | 4,536 | 11.17% |
| Total | 1,783 | 100.00% | 40,598 | 100.00% |

Indiana's natural gas infrastructure consists of more than 75,000 miles of intrastate pipelines, which have been placed in service over the past 80-plus years. Included in this total are more than 40,000 miles of distribution mains that transport gas within a given service area to points of connection with pipes serving individual customers. More than 51 percent of the state's distribution mains are at least 30 years old. Also included in the state's infrastructure are approximately 1,700 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, are longer, and have a greater distance between connections. More than 64 percent of the state's transmission mains are at least 40 years old.

Federal guidelines for integrity management require that operators, including LDCs, and pipeline companies make every effort to assess threats to their pipelines. The replacement of aging infrastructure continues to be an ongoing focus as demand for service connections continues to increase. Enacted in 2013, Senate Enrolled Act 560 provided for the costs of replacing aging gas transmission and distribution pipeline, as well as the expansion of gas pipeline to certain unserved areas. These costs are to be recovered through a new tracker called the transmission, distribution, and storage system improvement charge (TDSIC).

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



Water & Wastewater Division



Water & Wastewater Division

Regulatory Responsibility

As of the printing of this report, the Commission regulates 82 of the 535 water utilities and 39 of the 551 wastewater utilities. From data reported to the Commission in 2015, which includes utilities not currently under Commission rate jurisdiction, regulated water systems have \$4.7 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of \$597.7 million, and a total rate base of \$2.84 billion (see [Appendix L](#)). Regulated wastewater utilities have \$3.4 billion of utility plant in service, annual revenues of \$261.7 million, and a total rate base of \$1.44 billion (see [Appendix M](#)). Although the Commission regulates the rates of only a fraction of the state's water utilities, these entities serve approximately 45 percent of Indiana's water consumers. Many water systems outside the Commission's rate jurisdiction serve only a small number of customers. The largest rate-regulated water utilities provide service to primarily urban areas that are more densely populated.

Jurisdictional Water & Wastewater Utilities

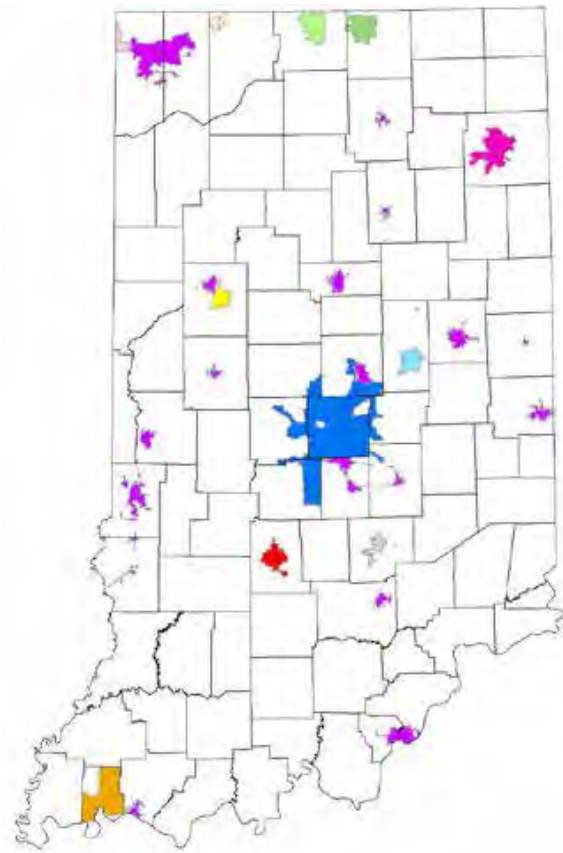
| Type of Utility | Number of Jurisdictional Utilities |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Municipal Water | 28 |
| Not-For-Profit Water | 26 |
| Investor-Owned Water | 6 |
| Conservancy District Water | 6 |
| Water Authority | 4 |
| Not-For-Profit Wastewater | 6 |
| Investor-Owned Wastewater | 21 |
| Not-For-Profit | 2 |
| Investor-Owned Water/Wastewater | 10 |

Eighty-five percent of wastewater customers are served by municipal wastewater systems not fully regulated by the Commission. Based on data reported in 2015, only five regulated wastewater utilities serve more than 5,000 customers:

- CWA Authority, Inc. (236,421 customers)
- Sanitary District of Hammond (35,043 customers)
- Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc. (20,440 customers)
- Utility Center, Inc. (13,035 customers)
- Citizens Water of Westfield (10,975 customers)

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, state statute allows certain utility types to withdraw from the Commission’s rate jurisdiction. For other water and/or wastewater utilities, the Commission has limited or no regulatory authority.

Largest Regulated Water Utilities and the Number of Customers



| | |
|---|---------|
| ■ Citizens Water | 313,080 |
| ■ Indiana American Water co. | 288,728 |
| ■ Fort Wayne Municipal Water | 84,082 |
| ■ Evansville Municipal Water | 61,567 |
| ■ South Bend Municipal Water | 42,883 |
| ■ Lafayette Municipal Water | 28,781 |
| ■ Hammond Municipal Water | 25,897 |
| ■ Bloomington Municipal Water | 24,700 |
| ■ Anderson Municipal Water | 21,621 |
| ■ Elkhart Municipal Water | 17,895 |
| ■ Columbus Municipal Water | 16,214 |
| ■ Michigan City Municipal Water | 12,716 |

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

Territorial Competition

Competition in the water and wastewater industries is practically nonexistent with respect to price and quality of service. However, competition does exist for service territory. 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.

Examples of such actions include the following:

- Extension of water mains to areas where it is at best marginally feasible, in an effort to discourage another utility from providing service.
- More than one utility installs infrastructure in the same area to serve customers.
- One utility providing 100 percent 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.

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

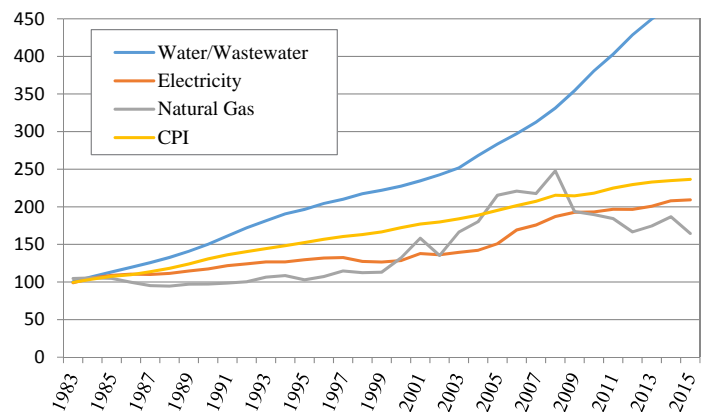
Pricing and Economics

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

Water and wastewater rates are rising more rapidly than electricity or natural gas rates and much faster than the overall consumer price index (CPI). For example, from 2006 to 2015, water and wastewater rates rose 5.69 percent per year, while the CPI rose at a slower pace of 1.94 percent per year.

Comparison of Utility Prices from 1983 to 2015

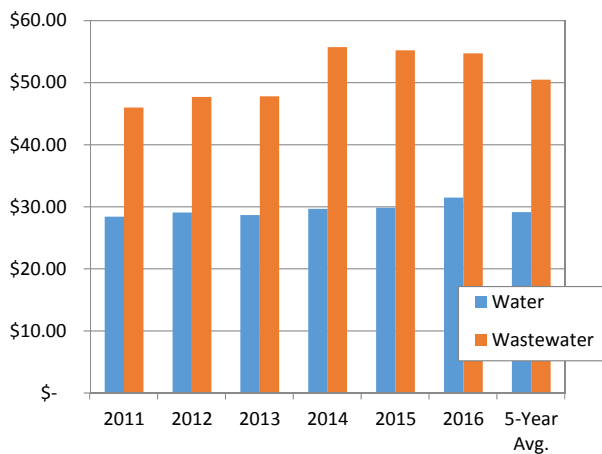
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Rate Increases

Overall, in 2015 the number of general rate increase requests, which excludes trackers, was similar to those made in 2014. In 2015, seven water utilities were approved for general rate increases averaging 19.59 percent and two wastewater utilities were approved for general rate increases with little or no change. To date in 2016, four water utilities were approved for rate increases. However, these percentages do not tell the whole story. As of Jan. 1, 2016, the average water and wastewater rates regulated by the Commission are relatively low at \$31.48 per 5,000 gallons for water and \$54.71 per 5,000 gallons for wastewater, on average.

Water/Wastewater Residential Bill Comparison for 5,000 Gallons Consumption 2012 - 2016



Appendices N and O

Rate Disparity

In some areas of the state, customers pay significantly more for water and wastewater service than in other areas. In fact, of all the utility industries, water and wastewater utilities have the greatest disparity in rates. This rate disparity is because rates are largely dependent on the length of time between rate cases, the condition of the

infrastructure, and the number of customers served.

For smaller systems, rates tend to be significantly higher due to costs being spread over a smaller number of ratepayers. These small wastewater systems typically serve a single subdivision and do not experience customer growth. Therefore, when significant upgrades are required, the cost is spread over a small customer base, resulting in significant rate increases. When large projects are part of a rate case, the Commission has granted phase-in rates, which help mitigate bill shock. Additionally, costs incurred to maintain infrastructure also is a factor in increasing rates. If the system is not well maintained, it is more expensive to repair.

Supply

As utility rates are based on cost of service, the traditional forces of supply and demand do not determine pricing. However, as more water is needed to keep up with demand, the cost of obtaining that water results in higher rates. Ind. Code chapter 8-1-30.5 previously required the Commission to gather information about the state's water resources each year from all water utilities, including those not regulated by the Commission. However, the passage of SEA 347 in 2016 eliminated this requirement. In 2013, the Commission issued its first Water Utility Resource Report (WURR) to present information about the industry, provide analysis of collected data, and make specific recommendations regarding Indiana's water resources.

In 2014, the WURR continued to find that northern Indiana's groundwater resources are considered good to excellent with access to many surface water sources, including Lake Michigan. Central Indiana's groundwater resources are fair to good, and its access to surface water includes many rivers and streams and several reservoirs. Southern Indiana has a limited supply



of groundwater and has access to several rivers for surface supply, but streams do not have a hydraulic connection to ground water. Reservoirs exist, but drinking water supplies are not fully allocated.

Assistance for Small Utilities

The Commission has focused its educational training in two major areas: hands-on training and information on its website. Based on the success of earlier workshops, the Commission continues to hold workshops on how to complete the Commission’s small utility rate application and annual report, the basics of utility accounting, and tools for strategic planning and asset management.

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

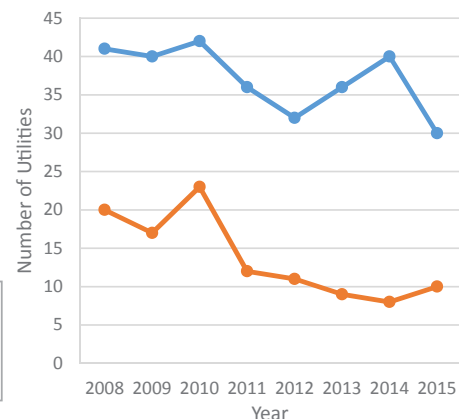
Of the regulated water utilities reporting, more than 157 billion gallons of water was

pumped or purchased in fiscal year 2016, which is approximately 35 billion less than last year (most likely due to weather). The Commission has been tracking water loss data since 2008, and as the following table shows, there has been a gradual decline in the amount of water loss reported.

Water Efficiency

Water efficiency programs are being developed by individual utilities and at the state and national levels in an effort to manage customer usage. At the state level, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has developed water conservation goals and objectives, as required by the Great Lakes Compact. At the national level, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed the WaterSense program. This program labels water efficiency appliances, products, services, and practices (for example, low-flow shower heads, low-water washing machines, and low-flow irrigation systems). For example, if a household can save 40,000 gallons per year and water rates are \$3.00 per 1,000 gallons, the savings amounts to approximately \$120 per year. WaterSense is similar to the Energy Star program, which identified energy-efficient appliances.

**Water Loss Reported by Utilities
2008 - 2015**





Infrastructure

Much of the nation’s infrastructure has aged and will need full-scale replacement over the next few decades. This is problematic because the water sector remains extremely capital intensive. In 2014 (the last year for which data is available), it invested more capital per dollar of revenue generated than any other industry. This figure is high due to the need for large investments and relatively low revenues. Consequently, water utilities typically seek to increase general rates to replace necessary infrastructure.

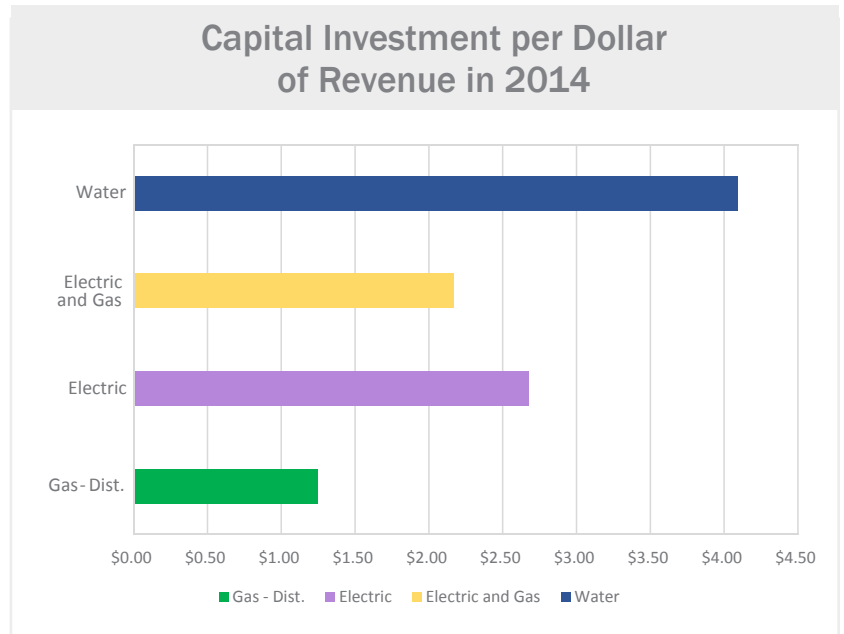
However, water and wastewater utilities in Indiana can seek to recover costs for the replacement of distribution and collection lines through a distribution system improvement charge (DSIC). Recent legislation has expanded the DSIC to include wastewater utilities (2014 HEA 1132) and municipal and nonprofit utilities (2015 SEA 516). Legislation also has increased the

level of DSIC revenues from 5 percent to 10 percent of the utility’s revenue approved in its most recent general rate case. Water and wastewater utilities also can include a system integrity adjustment that may not exceed the product of an eligible utility’s adjustment amount multiplied by 94 percent, if a 2 percent collar is met.

Age Profile

Aging infrastructure is one of the most critical issues in the water and wastewater industry today because it is costly to replace infrastructure that is largely underground. Water systems are comprised of wells (for groundwater), treatment facilities, water tanks, and distribution systems. Distribution systems are composed of pipes, valves, and pumps that move water from the treatment plant or water tanks to end users. Throughout Indiana, these pipes vary in age and material. Many older systems built during the turn of the last century consist of cast iron and even wood piping that would not be used today.

Due to the age of their water systems, Indiana’s oldest communities are experiencing an increase



Source: AUS Utility Report – 2015

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

Newer systems rely on polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), and ductile iron piping. Although the materials used in modern pipe manufacturing often have superior corrosion resistance, some materials are unquestionably thinner and cheaper than their alternatives. This requires greater emphasis on alteration of ground conditions and proper installation to achieve the desired longevity of the infrastructure. Modern

plastic pipes such as PVC and HDPE have strong corrosion resistance properties but generally have weaker structural properties. In many cases, utilities may prefer a structurally stronger pipe such as ductile iron at a greater material cost to mitigate the risk associated with installation errors.

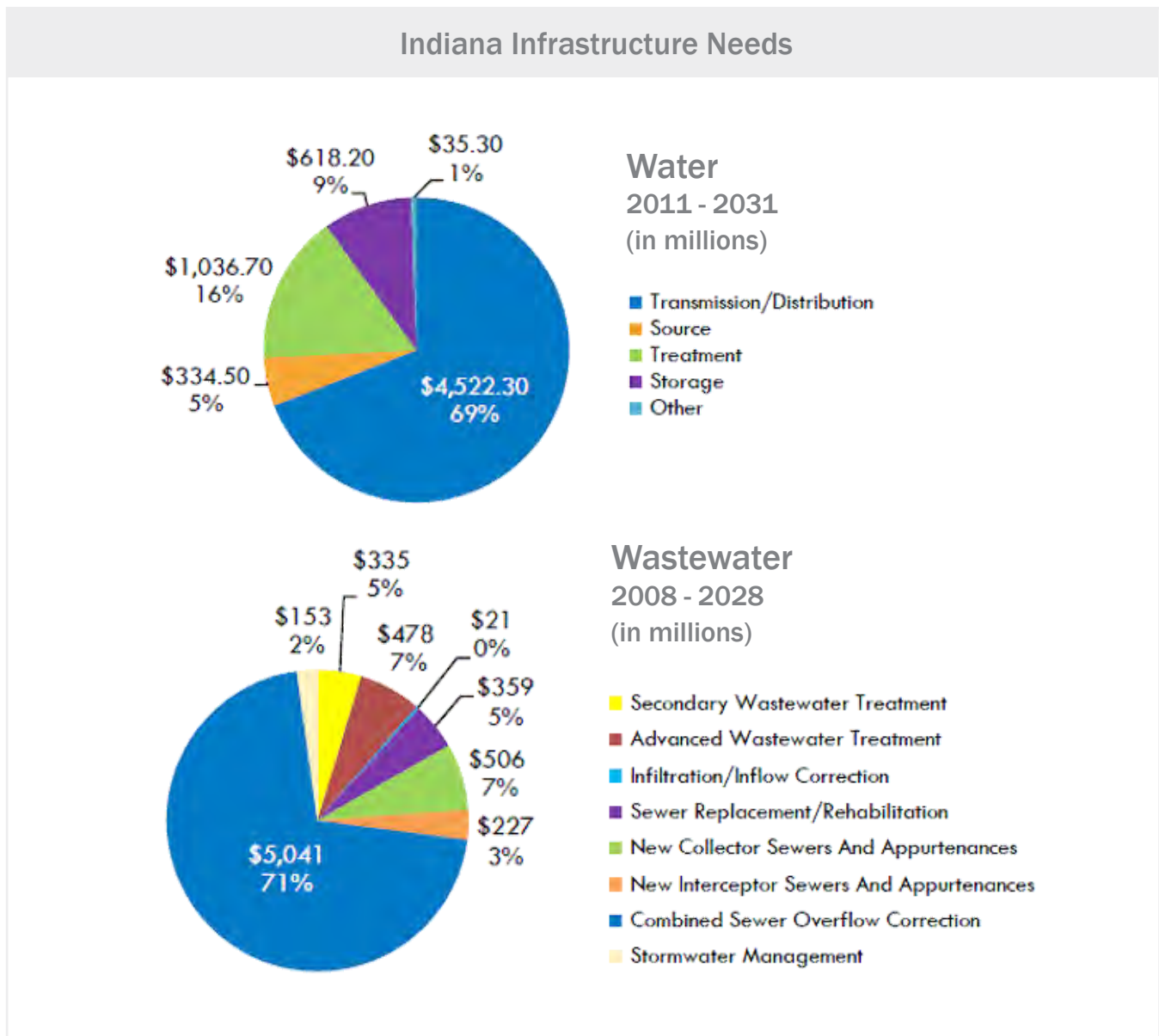
Projected Infrastructure Costs

According to the U.S. EPA, Indiana's water and wastewater infrastructure needs a total of nearly \$14 billion over the next 20 years. In terms of wastewater needs, Indiana's reported overall needs decreased from \$8.076 million reported in 2008 to \$7.162 million reported in 2012. However, a further analysis of the 2012 documented needs shows Indiana with one of the largest documented increases in Category I (Secondary Wastewater Treatment) needs—a 127 percent increase. Indiana also ranks 8th for the highest documented needs for combined sewer overflow



(CSO) (Category V) correction at \$3.2 billion. Although this number is staggering, the need has decreased from \$5.0 billion reported in 2008. The Commission regulates Indiana’s largest combined system (CWA Authority, Inc.); however, the vast number of remaining combined systems are municipal (such as Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, Kokomo, and Lafayette), which are regulated by their elected local governments. These combined systems are engaged in a variety of CSO control projects ranging from storage tunnels to other forms of offsite storage and satellite treatment, the most complex and expensive being the Deep Rock Tunnel Connector Project in Indianapolis.

For drinking water infrastructure, Indiana’s projected needs have more than doubled since 1995, from \$2.4 billion to \$6.4 billion in 2011, but it has leveled off since the last reporting period. A majority of this need (69 percent) can be attributed to transmission and distribution projects.



Source: AUS Utility Report - 2015

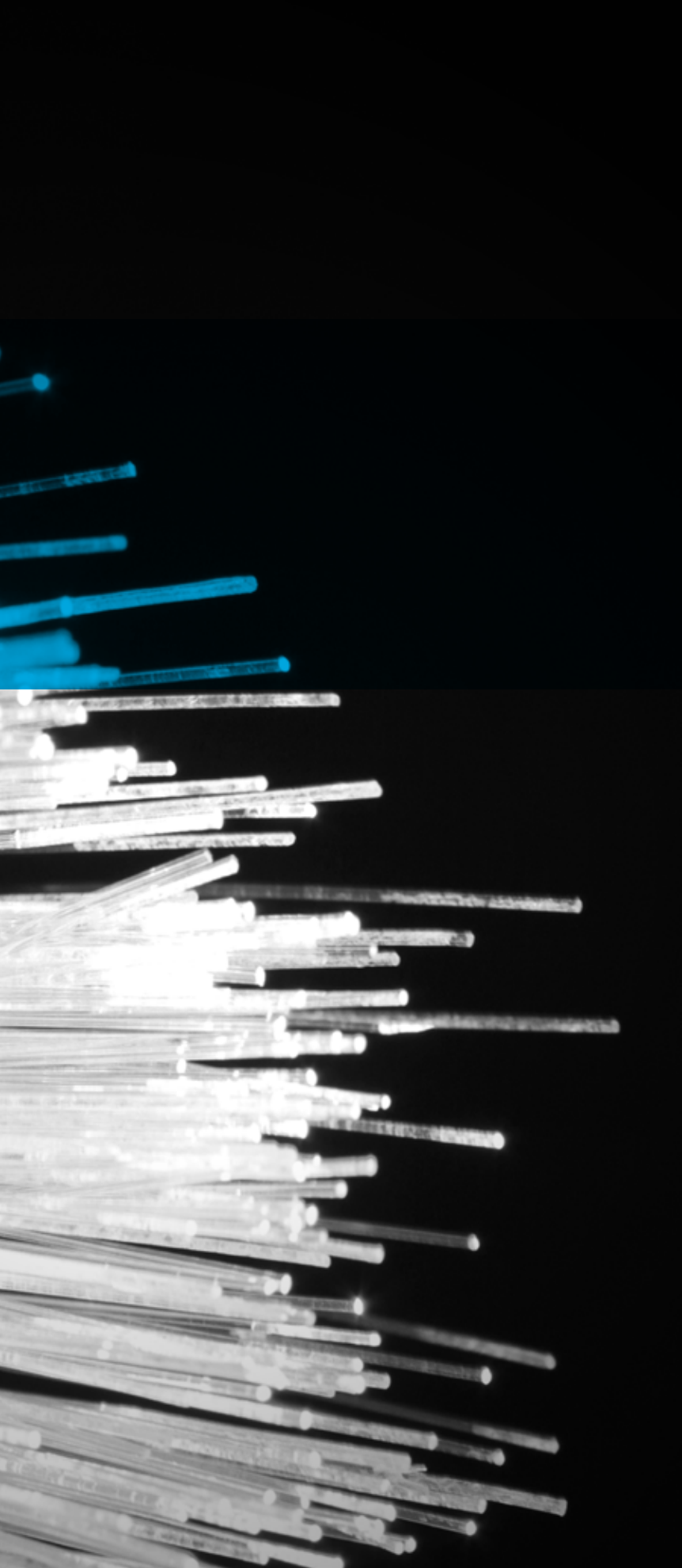
Program Funding

To assist with the high capital costs associated with the water and wastewater industry, numerous federal and state funding options are available for infrastructure investment. These programs include the State Revolving Loan Fund, U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development loans and grants, community focus fund, and private activity bond. In 2014, the president signed into law the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act, which provides low interest rate financing for the construction of water and wastewater infrastructure. However, Congress has not appropriated funds for the program.



Communications Division





Communications Division

Regulatory Responsibility

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

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

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



Competition and Pricing

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

Indiana Universal Service Fund

The IUSF provides cost recovery so that companies in "high-cost areas" can continue to offer services at rates that are "just, reasonable, and affordable," as required by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (TA-96). In 2007, the IUSF was implemented to ensure communications networks are built and maintained in areas of the state that are not economical to serve due to challenging terrain or extremely low-density development. When the fund was established by the Commission, it was determined the fund should be reviewed every three years to

- Ensure that the operations of the IUSF are meeting the Commission's objectives of preserving and advancing universal service within the state



- Ensure that the processes, funding levels, size, and operation and administration of the IUSF remain adequate and sufficient, among other considerations

The last triennial review was completed in 2016. Stakeholders entered into a settlement agreement to preserve the status quo of the fund (that is, no changes to funding mechanism, qualifications test, or any changes regarding the existing structure of the fund). The settling parties' rationale for maintaining the status quo was that the FCC had adopted comprehensive reforms to the federal USF and intercarrier compensation systems to accelerate broadband build-out and the full impact of the reforms had not been fully realized. The Commission concluded its review and implemented no changes to the fund.

The next triennial review of the IUSF is scheduled for late 2018.

One aspect of the IUSF that may be reviewed for possible changes in 2018 is its funding mechanism. Currently, the IUSF is funded by a small surcharge on intrastate retail telecommunications revenue. However, this funding source is in decline, putting the long-term viability of the IUSF in question. Billed intrastate retail telecommunications revenue has been steadily decreasing since the establishment of the IUSF. In 2008, billed intrastate retail telecommunications revenue was \$2.96 billion. It has declined an average of 6.8 percent each year and totaled \$1.99 billion in 2015. The IUSF Oversight Committee has recommended the IUSF maintain a balance of \$2 million.

Many government entities have determined that interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) services also should contribute to universal service funds. The FCC has required interconnected VoIP providers to contribute to the federal USF since June 27, 2006. In addition, according to the National Regulatory Research Institute, 10 states require contributions from VoIP providers.

Video Franchise Authority

In July 2006, the Commission became the sole franchise authority for the issuance of new video service franchises. Before this time, VSPs were subject to exclusively held local franchises. Since 2006, 60 VSPs have applied for and been granted state-issued franchises. The number of providers by county varies, with some locations being more competitive than others. The industry also has seen some consolidation over the last few years and will continue to as current and future mergers are approved. The technologies used to provide video service to Indiana customers include: coaxial cable, hybrid fiber coax, fiber to the premise (FTTP), fiber to the node (FTTN), Internet Protocol television (IPTV), digital subscriber line (DSL), and asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL). The Commission does not regulate the rates and charges for video service and, at this time, does not have programming and pricing options offered by VSPs to Indiana customers. Through its Consumer Affairs Division, the Commission does enforce the federal customer service standards established by the FCC.

Video Franchise Fee Report

In 2012, the Indiana General Assembly passed legislation that requires the Commission to gather information from local government units that receive video franchise fees under a certificate issued by the Commission or an unexpired local franchise issued by the unit before July 1, 2006. Responses for 2015 were received from 176 local government units, which is down from 358 units reporting in 2014. Of those, 4 indicated that no franchise fees were collected and 262 video franchises were reported as providing service and paying franchise fees in the remaining 172 reporting units. Of those 262 franchises, 231 were providing service under a state-issued franchise and 31 were providing service under a local franchise. The reporting units reported payments of franchise fees totaling \$17.77 million.

The following is a broad analysis of the 2015 reported data:

- Responses were received from 20 of the 92 counties in Indiana. Of those, 1 reported receiving no franchise fees.
- The majority of the reporting units deposit video franchise fees in their respective general funds.
- Most of the reporting units use the video franchise fees for public safety or to cover general operating expenses. Some use the fees for maintenance of rights-of-way, roads, and other infrastructure.
- 135 units reported the franchise fee rate. Those rates vary from 1 percent to 5 percent, with the majority set at either 3 percent (41 percent of respondents) or 5 percent (50 percent of respondents).
- Many units did not provide the requested information about the rate charged, how the rate was established, and the date the rate was set. Conversations with some clerk-treasurers 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 P](#).





Pipeline Safety Division



Pipeline Safety Division

Regulatory Responsibility

The Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 established the federal pipeline safety program. This federal program establishes a framework and organizational structure for 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 help defray a state agency's personnel, equipment, and activity costs. Grant amounts (up to 80 percent of program costs) are primarily determined through annual evaluations of the state's program, its annual reporting, and the availability of federal grant dollars. Indiana's program, as established by statute (Ind. Code chapter 8-1-22.5), has historically received high marks from the annual federal evaluations.

Indiana's Pipeline Safety Program

The Commission's Pipeline Safety Division is responsible for enforcing state regulations, incorporating federal safety regulations, for Indiana's intrastate gas pipeline facilities as established under Ind. Code chapter 8-1-22.5. The division operates in partnership with the U.S. Department of Transportation's (U.S. DOT's) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) under a certification agreement.

The Pipeline Safety Division's primary mission is to ensure the safe and reliable operation of Indiana's intrastate pipeline transportation system. This is accomplished largely through inspections, as well as training, outreach programs, enforcement through injunctions and monetary sanctions, and investigations of pipeline accidents. During fiscal year 2016, the division conducted 833 inspections of 72 operators and 120 associated inspection units, safely resolving 565 probable violations.

Additionally, the division 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 fiscal year



2016, the division investigated 1,896 excavation damage cases in this matter. As a result of these investigations, the Commission ordered 634 warning letters and 167 instances of training for pipeline safety violations, as recommended by the Underground Plant Protection Advisory Committee (UPPAC). In addition, UPPAC recommended 669 civil penalties totaling more than \$1,107,200.

Indiana's One-Call Law

Excavation damages pose the single greatest risk to the 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 state's "One-Call" law, establishes requirements that both excavators and underground facility owners must follow regarding excavation projects. The law also establishes an enforcement process that includes possible civil penalties of up to \$10,000 for each violation of the law.

The UPPAC was established by Ind. Code chapter 8-1-26 and is comprised of representatives from various stakeholder groups appointed by the governor. The UPPAC acts in an advisory capacity to the Commission and makes penalty recommendations to the Commission after reviewing the findings of the Pipeline Safety Division regarding alleged violations it has investigated.

Depth Study

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

In March 2011, the Common Ground Alliance (CGA), a national member-driven association dedicated to public and environmental safety and the prevention of damage to underground facilities, completed a study sponsored by the U.S. DOT. This study identified the best practices regarding damage prevention. Generally, the CGA recommends hand digging or soft digging within a 24-inch tolerance on all sides of underground facilities as the safest practice. Vacuum digging (the use of high-pressure

water or air that breaks up the soil) accompanied by a powerful vacuum that removes the loosened soil also is an acceptable alternative identified by CGA.

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

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



A blue excavator is shown in a construction or demolition site. The excavator's arm is extended, and its bucket is filled with a large, rectangular concrete block. The background shows a building and some trees. The image has a blue tint and a semi-transparent blue overlay where the text is located.

Underground Plant Protection Account



Underground Plant Protection Account

Overview

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 811 or “One-Call” law. Civil penalties from 811 law violations are recommended by the UPPAC and approved by the Commission. You can find more information on UPPAC in the Pipeline Safety Division’s section titled “Damage Prevention.”

Permitted Use of UPPA Funds

UPPA funds are used to provide programs designed to reduce damages done to buried facilities during excavation and violations of Indiana's One-Call law. Per Indiana law, 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 One-Call law violations

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

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

Uses of UPPA fund during FY 2016 include:

- UPPA was used to fund six Indiana dig law focused safety training sessions across Central, Northern, and Southern Indiana for excavators, operators, and locators. These sessions were held in Indianapolis, Evansville, Scottsburg, Merrillville, Plymouth, and Fort Wayne.



- Through the UPPA fund, the IURC was able to partner with the Common Ground Alliance and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration to provide contact 811 messages and safe digging marketing at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway during the 100th running of the Indy 500, Brickyard 400, and Grand Prix.
- April 2016 was publicized as "National Safe Digging Month" through a radio and Internet media campaign that reached across Indiana. Online ads were geo-targeted to Indiana homeowners who had recently researched home improvement or residential construction projects. The click-through-rate was .23 percent – triple the average click-through for a public safety campaign.
- Through the UPPA fund, approximately 80 professionals in the utility safety community were hosted in Indianapolis to determine public opinion on possible uses for UPPA dollars. A professional facilitator was used to maximize honest dialogue.
- The UPPA fund was used to provide training to Indiana surveyors through the Indiana Professional Land Surveyor's Foundation.

- The UPPA fund was used to sponsor the Midwest Damage Prevention Training Conference.

Total investment in safety programs through the UPPA fund in FY 2016 was \$140,019.72.

So far, a total investment of \$359,576.21 has been committed in FY 2017. These future programs include working with the Indiana Broadcasters Association for statewide radio and TV public service announcements, sponsoring the MWDPTC at a scholarship level to allow 100 new attendees, Latino community outreach efforts, creating an online excavator training system, and other utility safety outreach, education, and incentive programs.

The Commission maintains a dedicated UPPA fund website (www.in.gov/iurc/2847.htm) where current account balances, spending and deposit history, training opportunities, and current grants awarded are regularly updated. UPPA funds are a statutorily dedicated training, education, and outreach fund and do not revert to the state general fund at the end of a fiscal year.

Those interested in creating a project focused on increasing underground facility safety can apply for a grant from the UPPA fund at www.in.gov/iurc/2861.htm.



Safe Digging Month poster designed by Cody Cull, Herron School of Art and Design.

Appendices





Appendices

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APPENDIX A

Budget 2016-2017 Public Utility Fee Calculation

Billable Portion of the Budget

BILLABLE PORTION OF THE BUDGET**2016-2017 Budget As Passed**

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----|--------------|
| Utility Regulatory Commission | \$ | 8,845,819.00 |
| Utility Consumer Counselor | \$ | 5,989,320.00 |
| Expert Witness Fund | \$ | 826,440.00 |
| Contingency Fund | \$ | 250,000.00 |

Total 2016-2017 Budget \$ 15,911,579.00

2015-2016 Budget Augmentations

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

2014-2015 Reversions

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----|---------------|
| Utility Regulatory Commission | \$ | 76,756.61 |
| Utility Consumer Counselor | \$ | 331,961.06 |
| Expert Witness Fund | \$ | 122,104.78 |
| Contingency Fund | \$ | 250,000.00 |
| Bond Fee Collections | \$ | 161,337.50 |
| Municipal Fee Collections | \$ | 69,528.85 |
| Other Revenue | | As of 4/22/16 |

Total 2014-2015 Reversions \$ 1,011,688.80

Prior Year Adjustments

| | | |
|--|----|------------|
| Expert Witness Fund Reversion | | |
| Pre-FY2015 Purchase Orders Reduced in FY2015 | \$ | 131,022.86 |
| Pipeline Safety Grant Revenue | \$ | 586,413.00 |

Total Adjustments \$ 717,435.86

Billable Portion of the 2016-2017 Budget \$ 14,182,454.34

2015 Utility Intrastate Revenues

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|------------------|
| Electric Utilities | \$ | 8,316,049,636.00 |
| Gas Utilities | \$ | 1,414,109,589.00 |
| Sewer Utilities | \$ | 40,853,630.59 |
| Telecommunication Utilities | \$ | 2,111,771,792.00 |
| Water Utilities | \$ | 218,322,967.60 |

Total Utility Intrastate Revenues \$ 12,101,107,615.19

2016-2017 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate

| | | |
|---|----|-------------------|
| Billable Portion of the 2016-2017 Budget | \$ | 14,182,454.34 |
| Divide by: Total 2015 Utility Intrastate Revenues | \$ | 12,101,107,615.19 |

2016-2017 Public Utility Fee Billing Rate 0.001171996

APPENDIX B

Revenues for Jurisdictional Electric Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2015

| Rank | Utility Name | Operating Revenues | % of the Total Revenues |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. | \$2,878,702,048 | 32.81% |
| 2 | Indiana Michigan Power Co. | \$2,156,157,997 | 24.57% |
| 3 | Northern Indiana Public Service Co. | \$1,576,334,964 | 17.97% |
| 4 | Indianapolis Power & Light Co. | \$1,250,855,913 | 14.26% |
| 5 | Vectren South | \$601,658,251 | 6.86% |
| 6 | Richmond Municipal | \$84,618,426 | 0.96% |
| 7 | Anderson Municipal | \$84,515,021 | 0.96% |
| 8 | Auburn Municipal | \$35,801,116 | 0.41% |
| 9 | Crawfordsville Municipal | \$35,157,158 | 0.40% |
| 10 | Frankfort Municipal | \$31,350,496 | 0.36% |
| 11 | Lebanon Municipal | \$22,793,746 | 0.26% |
| 12 | Tipton Municipal | \$13,610,819 | 0.16% |
| 13 | Knightstown Municipal | \$2,550,797 | 0.03% |
| 14 | Kingsford Heights Municipal | Not Available | --- |
| 15 | Greenfield Mills, Inc. Power & Light | \$19,965 | 0.00% |
| Total | | \$8,774,126,717 | 100.00% |

APPENDIX C

Jurisdiction Over Municipal Electric Utilities

Jurisdiction over Municipal Electric Utilities

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

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

APPENDIX D

Residential Electric Bill Survey

Residential Electric Bill Survey July 1, 2016

| Municipal Utilities | Kwh Consumption | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| Anderson Municipal | \$67.04 | \$114.38 | \$161.71 | \$209.04 |
| Auburn Municipal | \$42.65 | \$78.30 | \$113.96 | \$149.61 |
| Crawfordsville Municipal | \$60.49 | \$105.98 | \$151.47 | \$196.96 |
| Frankfort Municipal | \$55.53 | \$100.77 | \$146.02 | \$186.98 |
| Kingsford Heights Municipal | \$50.67 | \$97.84 | \$145.01 | \$192.18 |
| Knightstown Municipal | \$59.85 | \$114.84 | \$165.27 | \$215.70 |
| Lebanon Municipal | \$62.14 | \$114.51 | \$163.07 | \$211.64 |
| Richmond Municipal | \$60.67 | \$105.81 | \$150.94 | \$194.34 |
| Tipton Municipal | \$54.87 | \$103.75 | \$150.33 | \$196.92 |

| Investor-Owned Utilities | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Duke Energy Indiana | \$67.95 | \$114.84 | \$156.92 | \$198.97 |
| Indiana Michigan Power d/b/a AEP | \$60.18 | \$113.05 | \$165.93 | \$218.80 |
| Indianapolis Power & Light Co. | \$67.44 | \$107.42 | \$147.39 | \$187.37 |
| Northern Indiana Public Service Co. | \$70.41 | \$129.82 | \$189.23 | \$248.63 |
| Vectren South | \$83.01 | \$155.03 | \$227.04 | \$299.06 |

| All Jurisdictional Utilities | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 |
|--|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Average for 2016 Survey | \$61.64 | \$111.17 | \$159.59 | \$207.59 |
| Average for 2015 Survey | \$60.68 | \$109.61 | \$157.43 | \$204.82 |
| % Change from 2015 Survey to 2016 Survey | 1.58% | 1.42% | 1.37% | 1.35% |

APPENDIX E

Residential Electric Bill Survey

Year to Year (Based on 1,000 Kwh)

| Municipal Utilities | 2016 | 2015 | % Change |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Anderson Municipal | \$114.38 | \$114.65 | -0.2% |
| Auburn Municipal | \$78.30 | \$78.30 | 0.0% |
| Crawfordsville Municipal | \$105.98 | \$105.98 | 0.0% |
| Frankfort Municipal | \$100.77 | \$96.28 | 4.7% |
| Kingsford Heights Municipal | \$97.84 | \$108.79 | -10.1% |
| Knightstown Municipal | \$114.84 | \$113.62 | 1.1% |
| Lebanon Municipal | \$114.51 | \$111.67 | 2.5% |
| Richmond Municipal | \$105.81 | \$106.19 | -0.4% |
| Tipton Municipal | \$103.75 | \$101.80 | 1.9% |
| Municipal Averages | \$104.02 | \$104.14 | -0.1% |

| Investor-Owned Utilities | 2016 | 2015 | % Change |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Duke Energy Indiana | \$114.84 | \$114.04 | 0.7% |
| Indiana Michigan Power d/b/a AEP | \$113.05 | \$109.10 | 3.6% |
| Indianapolis Power & Light Co. | \$107.42 | \$95.37 | 12.6% |
| Northern Indiana Public Service Co. | \$129.82 | \$125.48 | 3.5% |
| Vectren South | \$155.03 | \$153.23 | 1.2% |
| Investor-Owned Averages | \$124.03 | \$119.44 | 3.8% |

APPENDIX F

Residential Electric Bill Comparison

10-Year Residential Bill Change

(RS Bill for 1,000 Kwh Usage, 7/1 of Each Year)

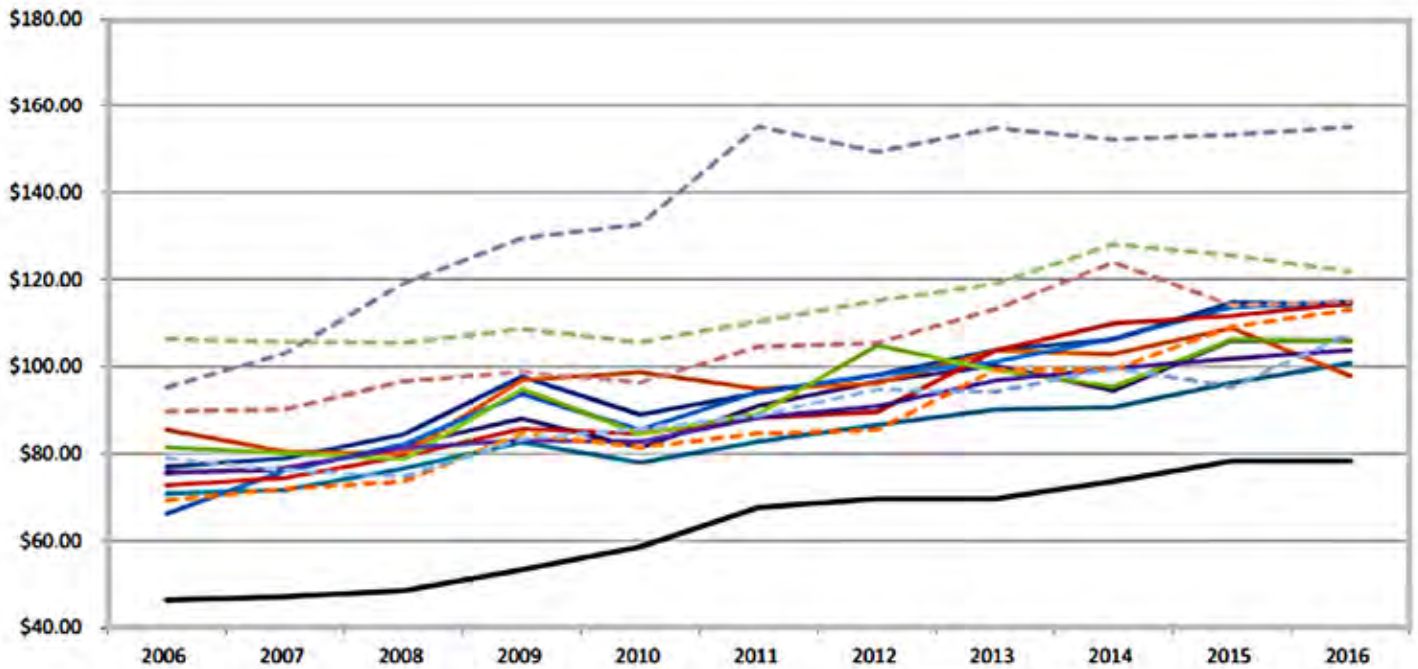
| Municipal Utilities | 2006 | 2016 | Change | %Change |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| Anderson Municipal | \$77.00 | \$114.38 | \$37.38 | 49% |
| Auburn Municipal | \$46.38 | \$78.30 | \$31.92 | 69% |
| Crawfordsville Municipal | \$75.75 | \$105.98 | \$30.23 | 40% |
| Frankfort Municipal | \$70.84 | \$100.77 | \$29.93 | 42% |
| Kingsford Heights Municipal | \$85.42 | \$97.84 | \$12.42 | 15% |
| Knightstown Municipal | \$66.22 | \$114.84 | \$48.62 | 73% |
| Lebanon Municipal | \$72.76 | \$114.51 | \$41.75 | 57% |
| Richmond Municipal | \$81.45 | \$105.81 | \$24.36 | 30% |
| Tipton Municipal | \$75.48 | \$103.75 | \$28.27 | 37% |

| Investor-Owned Utilities | 2006 | 2016 | Change | %Change |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Indiana Michigan Power d/b/a AEP | \$69.26 | \$113.05 | \$43.79 | 63% |
| Indianapolis Power & Light Co. | \$78.91 | \$107.42 | \$28.51 | 36% |
| Northern Indiana Public Service Co. | \$106.35 | \$129.82 | \$23.47 | 22% |
| Duke Energy Indiana | \$89.73 | \$114.84 | \$25.11 | 28% |
| Vectren South | \$95.25 | \$155.03 | \$59.78 | 63% |

APPENDIX G

Electric Utility Residential Customer Bills

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



APPENDIX H

Revenues of Jurisdictional Natural Gas Utilities

Operating Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2015

| Revenues of Jurisdictional Natural Gas Utilities Operating Revenues for Year Ending December 31, 2015 | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| Rank | Utility Name | Operating Revenues | % of Total Revenues |
| 1 | Northern Indiana Public Service Co. - Gas | \$646,440,401 | 39.35% |
| 2 | Vectren North | \$551,968,158 | 33.60% |
| 3 | Citizens Gas | \$264,542,592 | 16.10% |
| 4 | Vectren South | \$87,738,763 | 5.34% |
| 5 | Ohio Valley Gas Corporation | \$28,968,256 | 1.76% |
| 6 | Midwest Natural Gas Corporation | \$14,439,916 | 0.88% |
| 7 | Sycamore Gas Company | \$9,006,864 | 0.55% |
| 8 | Indiana Natural Gas Corporation | \$7,529,555 | 0.46% |
| 9 | Community Natural Gas Co., Inc. | \$6,351,519 | 0.39% |
| 10 | Boonville Natural Gas Corporation | \$4,804,264 | 0.29% |
| 11 | Ohio Valley Gas, Inc. | \$4,727,861 | 0.29% |
| 12 | Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc. | \$4,512,524 | 0.27% |
| 13 | Citizens Gas of Westfield | \$4,395,109 | 0.27% |
| 14 | Indiana Utilities Corporation | \$4,228,061 | 0.26% |
| 15 | South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co., Inc. | \$1,848,974 | 0.11% |
| 16 | Switzerland County Natural Gas Co. | \$1,053,862 | 0.06% |
| 17 | Valley Rural Utility Company | \$391,016 | 0.02% |
| Total Revenue | | \$1,642,947,695 | 100.00% |

APPENDIX I

Jurisdiction Over Natural Gas Utilities

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

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

Investor-Owned Utilities under the IURC's Jurisdiction

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

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

| |
|------------------------------|
| Valley Rural Utility Company |
|------------------------------|

Municipal Utilities under the IURC's Jurisdiction

| |
|---|
| Citizens Gas (for regulatory purposes only) |
|---|

APPENDIX J

Residential Natural Gas Bill Survey

Comparison by Therm Usage (Jan. 1, 2016)

| Residential Natural Gas Bill Survey | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Utility Name | Ownership | Cause No. of Last Rate Case | Consumption | | |
| | | | 150 Therms | 200 Therms | 250 Therms |
| Boonville Natural Gas | IOU | 44129 | \$137.09 | \$176.10 | \$215.13 |
| Citizens Gas | MUN | 43975 | \$100.89 | \$129.02 | \$157.15 |
| Citizens Gas of Westfield | IOU | 43624 | \$114.50 | \$144.15 | \$173.80 |
| Community Natural Gas | IOU | 44298 | \$107.16 | \$135.16 | \$163.16 |
| Fountaintown Gas | IOU | 44292 | \$108.68 | \$139.28 | \$169.90 |
| Vectren North | IOU | 43298 | \$94.81 | \$121.07 | \$147.32 |
| Indiana Natural Gas | IOU | 44453 | \$107.63 | \$138.65 | \$169.66 |
| Indiana Utilities | IOU | 44062 | \$154.80 | \$199.70 | \$244.59 |
| Midwest Natural Gas | IOU | 44063 | \$101.31 | \$128.27 | \$155.23 |
| Northern Indiana Public Service Co. (2) | IOU | 43941 | \$74.91 | \$96.20 | \$117.51 |
| Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR) (1) | IOU | 44147 | \$125.41 | \$162.38 | \$199.35 |
| Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG) (1) | IOU | 44147 | \$136.75 | \$177.50 | \$218.25 |
| Ohio Valley Gas, Inc. (1) | IOU | 44147 | \$131.41 | \$170.38 | \$209.35 |
| South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co. | IOU | 44128 | \$130.81 | \$168.26 | \$205.72 |
| Vectren South | IOU | 43112 | \$84.00 | \$106.85 | \$129.71 |
| Switzerland County Natural Gas | IOU | 44293 | \$115.15 | \$148.01 | \$180.87 |
| Sycamore Gas Company | IOU | 43090 | \$134.39 | \$170.16 | \$205.92 |
| Valley Rural Utility Company (3) | NFP | 42115 | \$149.78 | \$195.03 | \$240.28 |
| Industry Average | | | \$117.19 | \$150.34 | \$183.49 |

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

Rates do not include NTA.

(1) See last page for areas served.

(2) See last page for notes.

APPENDIX K

Residential Natural Gas 5-Year Bill Comparison

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

Ranked Highest to Lowest Based on 5-Year Average (2012-2016)

| Rank | Utility Name | Consumption of 200 Therms | | | | | |
|------|--|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 5 Year Average | 2016 Bills | 2015 Bills | 2014 Bills | 2013 Bills | 2012 Bills |
| 1 | Indiana Utilities | \$205.62 | \$199.70 | \$199.59 | \$202.75 | \$207.43 | \$218.64 |
| 2 | Valley Rural Utility Company | \$204.67 | \$195.03 | \$198.83 | \$196.42 | \$222.44 | \$210.64 |
| 3 | Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (TXG) (1) | \$200.40 | \$177.50 | \$214.30 | \$211.90 | \$195.94 | \$202.34 |
| 4 | Citizens Gas of Westfield | \$194.32 | \$144.15 | \$208.37 | \$209.83 | \$202.01 | \$207.23 |
| 5 | Boonville Natural Gas | \$191.98 | \$176.10 | \$221.37 | \$201.11 | \$162.11 | \$199.23 |
| 6 | Sycamore Gas Company | \$189.30 | \$170.16 | \$187.98 | \$194.80 | \$193.22 | \$200.36 |
| 7 | Ohio Valley Gas Corp. (ANR) (1) | \$186.43 | \$162.38 | \$198.96 | \$195.60 | \$185.94 | \$189.28 |
| 8 | Ohio Valley Gas, Inc. (1) | \$183.53 | \$170.38 | \$210.20 | \$208.34 | \$158.76 | \$169.98 |
| 9 | South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co. | \$174.11 | \$168.26 | \$178.54 | \$189.31 | \$163.90 | \$170.56 |
| 10 | Aurora Municipal Gas | \$172.15 | n/a | \$165.88 | \$171.99 | \$173.04 | \$177.68 |
| 11 | Fountaintown Gas | \$170.04 | \$139.28 | \$185.35 | \$177.18 | \$164.40 | \$183.99 |
| 12 | Switzerland County Natural Gas | \$162.70 | \$148.01 | \$181.67 | \$175.97 | \$136.75 | \$171.08 |
| 13 | Citizens Gas | \$162.15 | \$129.02 | \$170.54 | \$174.14 | \$163.20 | \$173.86 |
| 14 | Indiana Natural Gas | \$161.90 | \$138.65 | \$170.02 | \$168.19 | \$161.48 | \$171.17 |
| 15 | Midwest Natural Gas | \$158.19 | \$128.27 | \$165.75 | \$173.01 | \$163.35 | \$160.57 |
| 16 | Community Natural Gas | \$152.70 | \$135.16 | \$162.97 | \$174.55 | \$143.90 | \$146.91 |
| 17 | Vectren North | \$151.69 | \$121.07 | \$158.42 | \$164.85 | \$152.58 | \$161.55 |
| 18 | Snow & Ogden Gas | \$145.49 | n/a | n/a | \$145.49 | \$145.49 | \$145.49 |
| 19 | Vectren South | \$140.03 | \$106.85 | \$150.03 | \$158.76 | \$136.12 | \$148.39 |
| 20 | Northern Indiana Public Service Co. (NIPSCO) (2) | \$132.15 | \$96.20 | \$155.02 | \$141.88 | \$131.90 | \$135.74 |
| | Industry Average | \$172.19 | \$150.34 | \$183.36 | \$181.80 | \$168.20 | \$177.23 |

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

Rates do not include NTA.

APPENDIX L

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2014

| Rank | Utility Name | Operating Revenues | % of Total Revenues |
|------|--|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Indiana-American Water Company, Inc. | \$200,157,206 | 34.05% |
| 2 | Citizens Water | \$170,871,600 | 29.07% |
| 3 | Fort Wayne Municipal Water Utility | \$39,578,752 | 6.73% |
| 4 | Evansville Municipal Water Works Dept. | \$22,232,293 | 3.78% |
| 5 | Bloomington Municipal Water | \$15,089,030 | 2.57% |
| 6 | South Bend Municipal Water | \$14,373,176 | 2.45% |
| 7 | Hammond Municipal Water Works | \$11,506,160 | 1.96% |
| 8 | Elkhart Municipal Water Works | \$7,612,072 | 1.29% |
| 9 | Anderson Municipal Water Works | \$7,558,834 | 1.29% |
| 10 | Lafayette Municipal Water Works | \$7,440,325 | 1.27% |
| 11 | Michigan City Municipal Water Works | \$6,230,699 | 1.06% |
| 12 | Schererville Municipal Water Works | \$5,822,045 | 0.99% |
| 13 | Citizens Water of Westfield, LLC | \$5,682,543 | 0.97% |
| 14 | East Chicago Municipal Water Dept. | \$5,200,441 | 0.88% |
| 15 | Columbus Municipal Water Utility | \$4,662,612 | 0.79% |
| 16 | Marion Municipal Water Works | \$4,285,801 | 0.73% |
| 17 | Stucker Fork Conservancy District | \$3,679,283 | 0.63% |
| 18 | Brown County Water Utility, Inc. | \$3,273,849 | 0.56% |
| 19 | Jackson County Water Utility, Inc. | \$3,064,317 | 0.52% |
| 20 | Silver Creek Water Corporation | \$2,771,755 | 0.47% |
| 21 | Chandler Municipal Water Works | \$2,667,345 | 0.45% |
| 22 | Martinsville Municipal Water Utility | \$2,366,688 | 0.40% |
| 23 | Princeton Municipal Water | \$2,286,979 | 0.39% |
| 24 | Edwardsville Water Corp. | \$2,247,032 | 0.38% |
| 25 | Auburn Municipal Water Utility | \$2,135,066 | 0.36% |
| 26 | Eastern Heights Utilities, Inc. | \$2,033,530 | 0.35% |
| 27 | Community Utilities of Indiana | \$2,030,743 | 0.35% |
| 28 | New Castle Municipal Water Works | \$2,027,036 | 0.34% |
| 29 | Morgan County Rural Water Corp. | \$1,931,183 | 0.33% |
| 30 | Eastern Bartholomew Water Corp. | \$1,731,158 | 0.29% |
| 31 | German Township Water District, Inc. | \$1,705,294 | 0.29% |
| 32 | Boonville Municipal Water Works | \$1,662,562 | 0.28% |
| 33 | East Lawrence Water Authority | \$1,637,154 | 0.28% |
| 34 | Ellettsville Municipal Water Utility | \$1,591,475 | 0.27% |
| 35 | Gibson Water, Inc. | \$1,443,155 | 0.25% |
| 36 | Southwestern Bartholomew Water Corp. | \$1,359,688 | 0.23% |
| 37 | Southern Monroe Water Authority | \$1,151,443 | 0.20% |
| 38 | Floyds Knobs Water Company, Inc. | \$1,079,339 | 0.18% |
| 39 | Tri-Township Water Corp. | \$1,010,768 | 0.17% |
| 40 | Corydon Municipal Water Works | \$992,455 | 0.17% |
| 41 | Town of Cedar Lake Utilities | \$874,129 | 0.15% |
| 42 | North Dearborn Water Corp. | \$774,005 | 0.13% |
| 43 | Charlestown Municipal Water Dept. | \$748,232 | 0.13% |
| 44 | Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Corp. | \$743,423 | 0.13% |
| 45 | Fortville Municipal Water Works | \$734,966 | 0.13% |
| 46 | LMS Townships Conservancy District | \$683,025 | 0.12% |

APPENDIX L

Revenues for Jurisdictional Water Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2014

| Rank | Utility Name | Operating Revenues | % of Total Revenues |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| 47 | Van Buren Water, Inc. | \$681,562 | 0.12% |
| 48 | Posey Township Water Corp. | \$639,976 | 0.11% |
| 49 | Washington Township Water Corp. of Monroe County | \$619,846 | 0.11% |
| 50 | Sullivan-Vigo Rural Water Corp. | \$616,155 | 0.10% |
| 51 | B & B Water Project, Inc. | \$561,948 | 0.10% |
| 52 | Clinton Township Water Company | \$454,925 | 0.08% |
| 53 | Cataract Lake Water Corp. | \$446,416 | 0.08% |
| 54 | Tri-County Conservancy District | \$374,647 | 0.06% |
| 55 | Knightstown Municipal Water Utility | \$339,697 | 0.06% |
| 56 | St. Anthony Water Utilities, Inc. | \$309,282 | 0.05% |
| 57 | Battleground Conservancy District | \$305,985 | 0.05% |
| 58 | Everton Water Corp. | \$273,199 | 0.05% |
| 59 | Painted Hills Utilities Corp. | \$228,868 | 0.04% |
| 60 | Aqua Indiana, Inc. | \$225,966 | 0.04% |
| 61 | Mapleturn Utilities, Inc. | \$196,529 | 0.03% |
| 62 | Pioneer Water, LLC | \$186,725 | 0.03% |
| 63 | Kingsbury Utility Corp. | \$148,014 | 0.03% |
| 64 | Wedgewood Park Water Co., Inc. | \$84,073 | 0.01% |
| 65 | Pleasantview Utilities, Inc. | \$78,040 | 0.01% |
| 66 | Libertytree Campground Owners and Members Assoc. | \$77,278 | 0.01% |
| 67 | Apple Valley Utilities, Inc. | \$65,257 | 0.01% |
| 68 | J.B. Waterworks, Inc. | \$39,131 | <0.01% |
| 69 | American Suburban Utilities, Inc. | \$38,646 | <0.01% |
| 70 | River's Edge Utility, Inc. | \$26,166 | <0.01% |
| 71 | Shady Side Drive Water Corp. | \$13,531 | <0.01% |
| 72 | Wells Homeowners Association, Inc. | \$13,120 | <0.01% |
| 73 | Pence Water Works | \$8,572 | <0.01% |
| 74 | Hessen Utilities, Inc. | \$8,060 | <0.01% |
| 75 | Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC | \$6,090 | <0.01% |
| 76 | Country Acres Property Owners Association | \$2,479 | <0.01% |
| 77 | Kingsford Heights Municipal Water Utility | Did Not Report | |
| 78 | Philadelphia Waterworks, LLC | Did Not Report | |
| 79 | Ogden Dunes Municipal Water | Did Not Report | |
| 80 | Sugar Creek Utility Co., Inc. | Did Not Report | |
| 81 | Van Bibber Lake Water Conservancy District | Did Not Report | |
| 82 | Waldron Conservancy District | Did Not Report | |
| Total Revenues | | \$587,810,849 | 100.00% |

APPENDIX M

Revenues for Jurisdictional Wastewater Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2014

| Rank | Utility Name | Operating Revenues | % of Total Revenues |
|------|--|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | CWA Authority, Inc. | \$195,571,827 | 74.72% |
| 2 | Sanitary District of Hammond | \$24,676,926 | 9.43% |
| 3 | Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc. | \$10,975,848 | 4.19% |
| 4 | Utility Center, Inc. | \$8,121,396 | 3.10% |
| 5 | Citizens Wastewater of Westfield, LLC | \$6,743,256 | 2.58% |
| 6 | Aqua Indiana South Haven | \$4,059,291 | 1.55% |
| 7 | American Suburban Utilities, Inc. | \$2,927,252 | 1.12% |
| 8 | Twin lakes Utilities Inc. | \$1,804,047 | 0.69% |
| 9 | Eastern Richland Sewer Corp. | \$1,099,384 | 0.42% |
| 10 | Driftwood Utilities, Inc. | \$815,876 | 0.31% |
| 11 | L.M.H. Utilities Corp. | \$734,047 | 0.28% |
| 12 | Wymberley Sanitary Works, Inc. | \$546,811 | 0.21% |
| 13 | Mapleturn Utilities, Inc. | \$423,559 | 0.16% |
| 14 | Consumers Indiana Water Company | \$408,245 | 0.16% |
| 15 | Indiana-American Water Company, Inc. | \$397,599 | 0.15% |
| 16 | Kingsbury Utility Corp. | \$376,971 | 0.14% |
| 17 | Water Service Company of Indiana | \$355,633 | 0.14% |
| 18 | Apple Valley Utilities, Inc. | \$229,333 | 0.09% |
| 19 | Doe Creek Sewer Utility, Inc. | \$227,409 | 0.09% |
| 20 | Howard County Utilities, Inc. | \$180,180 | 0.07% |
| 21 | Wildwood Shores Utility | \$146,855 | 0.06% |
| 22 | Eastern Hendricks County Utility, Inc. | \$145,755 | 0.06% |
| 23 | Old State Utility Corp. | \$121,603 | 0.05% |
| 24 | Galena Wastewater Treatment Fund | \$119,979 | 0.05% |

APPENDIX M

Revenues for Jurisdictional Wastewater Utilities

Revenues for Year Ending Dec. 31, 2014

| Rank | Utility Name | Operating Revenues | % of Total Revenues |
|------|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| 25 | Sani Tech, Inc. | \$106,099 | 0.04% |
| 26 | Heir Industries, Inc. | \$87,678 | 0.03% |
| 27 | Southeastern Utilities, Inc. | \$72,329 | 0.03% |
| 28 | Pleasantview Utilities, Inc. | \$72,252 | 0.03% |
| 29 | JLB Development, Inc. | \$54,874 | 0.02% |
| 30 | Hillview Estates Subdivision, Inc. | \$38,854 | 0.01% |
| 31 | Lakeland Lagoon Corp. | \$29,203 | 0.01% |
| 32 | Country Acres Property Owners Association | \$22,314 | <0.01% |
| 33 | Wastewater One dba River's Edge Utility, Inc. | \$20,016 | <0.01% |
| 34 | Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC | \$11,808 | <0.01% |
| 35 | Anderson Lakes Estates Homeowners Association, Inc. | \$7,291 | <0.01% |
| 36 | Hessen Utilities, Inc. | \$4,792 | <0.01% |
| 37 | Webster Development, LLC | \$3,376 | <0.01% |
| 38 | Philadelphia Waterworks, LLC | \$0 | <0.01% |
| 39 | Harbortown Sanitary Sewage Corp. | Did Not Report | |
| 40 | Centurian Corp. | Did Not Report | |
| 41 | Devon Wood Utilities | Did Not Report | |
| 42 | Aldrich Environmental LLC | Did Not Report | |
| 43 | South County Utilities, Inc. | Did Not Report | |
| 44 | Brushy Hollow Utility | Did Not Report | |
| 45 | Sugar Creek Utility Company | Did Not Report | |
| 46 | Prairie Utilities, Inc. | Did Not Report | |
| | Total Revenues | \$261,739,968 | 100.00% |

APPENDIX N

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (Jan. 1, 2016)

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

APPENDIX N

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (Jan. 1, 2016)

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

APPENDIX N

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (Jan. 1, 2016)

| Utility Name | Ownership | Last Rate Case | Order Date | 5,000 gal. | 7,500 gal. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Northwest IN (Lake Ridge Only) | IOU | 44022 | 6/6/12 | \$41.06 | \$52.43 |
| Yankeetown | IOU | 44022 & 44400 | 6/6/2012 & 3/26/14 | \$51.55 | \$63.37 |
| Mooresville, Winchester, Wabash | IOU | 44022 | 6/6/12 | \$37.81 | \$47.31 |
| Indiana Water Service, Inc. | IOU | 44097 | 11/7/12 | \$24.10 | \$36.15 |
| J.B. Waterworks | IOU | 44115 | 5/9/12 | \$27.43 | \$39.91 |
| Jackson County | NFP | 43289 | 1/4/08 | \$42.83 | \$63.48 |
| Kingsbury | IOU | 43297 | 1/16/08 | \$18.75 | \$26.80 |
| Kingsford Heights | MUN | 43502-U | 3/4/09 | \$35.35 | \$44.25 |
| Knightstown | MUN | 43440 | 7/30/08 | \$30.25 | \$40.33 |
| Lafayette | MUN | 41845 | 5/9/01 | \$12.13 | \$17.13 |
| Lafayette - rural | MUN | 41845 | 5/9/01 | \$12.67 | \$17.67 |
| LMS Townships | C.D. | 44224-U | 3/27/13 | \$25.16 | \$35.69 |
| Libertytree Campground | NFP | 41662 | 12/22/04 | \$8.58 | \$8.58 |
| Mapleturn | NFP | 37039 | 9/28/03 | \$22.15 | \$24.05 |
| Marion | MUN | 42720 | 3/30/05 | \$27.02 | \$33.63 |
| Martinsville | MUN | 44153 | 12/12/12 | \$37.45 | \$47.40 |
| Marysville-Otisco-Nabb | NFP | 42476-U | 1/14/04 | \$38.10 | \$51.00 |
| Michigan City | MUN | 42517 | 3/31/04 | \$20.92 | \$27.64 |
| Morgan County Rural | NFP | 42993 | 5/14/08 | \$52.83 | \$78.73 |
| Morgan County Rural, Western Exp. | NFP | 42993 | 5/14/08 | \$62.57 | \$88.47 |
| New Castle | MUN | 42984 | 9/13/06 | \$27.14 | \$34.33 |
| North Dearborn | NFP | 43736 | 10/1/09 | \$34.25 | \$55.20 |
| North Lawrence | NFP | 43716 | 8/11/10 | \$49.99 | \$66.48 |
| Ogden Dunes | MUN | 44384-U | 4/9/14 | \$33.67 | \$48.57 |
| Painted Hills | IOU | 37017 | 10/17/83 | \$27.75 | \$37.00 |
| Pence | NFP | 44051 | 2/1/12 | \$35.00 | \$35.00 |
| Pioneer | IOU | 44309-U | 1/15/14 | \$40.85 | \$46.69 |
| Wells Homeowners Association | NFP | 40056 | 4/12/95 | \$30.00 | \$30.00 |
| Pleasantview | IOU | 44352-U | 3/12/14 | \$48.45 | \$72.68 |

APPENDIX N

Residential Water Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (Jan. 1, 2016)

| Utility Name | Ownership | Last Rate Case | Order Date | 5,000 gal. | 7,500 gal. |
|--|-----------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Posey Township | NFP | 43875 | 12/7/10 | \$38.63 | \$52.88 |
| Princeton | MUN | 43652 | 3/3/10 | \$39.36 | \$55.46 |
| Schererville | MUN | 42872 | 12/14/05 | \$27.11 | \$38.64 |
| Shady Side Drive | NFP | 44431-U | 4/16/14 | \$41.79 | \$62.34 |
| Silver Creek | NFP | 37734 | 6/5/85 | \$29.05 | \$42.80 |
| South 43 | NFP | 43909 | 10/27/10 | \$32.18 | \$47.83 |
| South Bend, inside city | MUN | 44250 | 2/12/13 | \$15.34 | \$20.32 |
| South Bend, outside city | MUN | 44250 | 2/12/13 | \$18.01 | \$23.98 |
| Southern Monroe | NFP | 43952 | 5/11/11 | \$32.15 | \$46.40 |
| St. Anthony | NFP | 39193 | 10/19/91 | \$38.50 | \$56.08 |
| Stucker Fork Conservancy District (City of Austin customers) | C.D. | 44164 | 10/2/13 | \$28.08 | \$36.36 |
| Stucker Fork Conservancy District | C.D. | 44164 | 10/2/13 | \$22.00 | \$30.28 |
| Sugar Creek Utility Company | IOU | 43579 | 9/8/10 | \$18.36 | \$18.36 |
| Southwestern Bartholomew | NFP | 43329 | 3/5/08 | \$39.36 | \$58.04 |
| Sullivan-Vigo | NFP | 42599 | 6/23/04 | \$71.05 | \$103.75 |
| Tri-County | CD | Conference Minutes | 6/11/08 | \$36.60 | \$47.83 |
| Tri-Township | NFP | 40327 | 4/17/96 | \$19.85 | \$27.61 |
| Twin Lakes | IOU | 44388 | 4/23/14 | \$32.21 | \$42.39 |
| Town of Cedar Lake | MUN | 43655 | 4/29/09 | \$43.55 | \$62.33 |
| Van Bibber Lake | C.D. | 42549-U | 11/18/04 | \$23.40 | \$23.40 |
| Van Buren Water | NFP | 43948 | 3/2/11 | \$28.05 | \$40.55 |
| Waldron | C.D. | 42376 | 2/11/04 | \$25.98 | \$37.93 |
| Washington Twp. of Monroe | NFP | 44469 | 6/25/14 | \$45.54 | \$65.04 |
| Wastewater One, LLC, dba River's Edge | IOU | 42234 | 2/5/03 | \$22.55 | \$33.83 |
| Water Service Co. of Indiana | IOU | 42969 | 8/30/06 | \$22.24 | \$32.49 |
| Wedgewood Park | IOU | 44369 | 11/6/13 | \$31.15 | \$41.75 |

APPENDIX O

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 gallons or 668.4028 cu. ft. – Jan. 1, 2016)

| Utility Name | Ownership | Last Rate Case | Order Date | Average Monthly Bill |
|--|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| Aldrich Environmental, LLC | IOU | 42805 | 9/28/2005 | \$50.00 |
| American Suburban Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 41254 | 4/14/1999 | \$47.50 |
| Anderson Lake Estates Homeowners Association, Inc. | NFP | 42478 | 7/7/2004 | \$42.35 |
| Apple Valley Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 40191 | 8/2/1995 | \$48.58 |
| Bluffs Basin Utility Company, LLC | IOU | 42188 | 3/5/2003 | \$46.88 |
| Brushy Hollow Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 44345-U | 11/6/2013 | \$51.90 |
| Centurian Corporation | IOU | 40157 | 8/30/1995 | \$65.00 |
| Citizens Wastewater of Westfield | IOU | 44273 | 11/25/2013 | \$50.08 |
| Citizens Wastewater of Westfield (unmetered) | IOU | 44273 | 11/25/2013 | \$77.52 |
| Consumers Indiana Water Company | IOU | 42190 | 6/19/2002 | \$57.42 |
| Country Acres Property Owners Association | NFP | 36972 | 12/16/1982 | \$6.00 |
| CWA Authority, Inc. (Citizens Energy Group) | NFP | 44305 | 4/23/2014 | \$41.12 |
| Damon Run Conservancy District (outside district) | CD | 44146 | 6/19/2013 | \$97.73 |
| Devon Woods Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 40234-U | 1/31/1996 | \$41.88 |
| Doe Creek Sewer Utility | IOU | 43530-U | 6/10/2009 | \$48.00 |
| Driftwood Utilities, Inc. | NFP | 43790-U | 6/3/2010 | \$38.10 |
| Eastern Hendricks County Utility, Inc. | IOU | 43795-U | 4/30/2010 | \$42.89 |
| Eastern Richland Sewer Corporation | NFP | 44271-U | 6/26/2013 | \$42.46 |
| Hamilton Southeastern Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 43761 | 8/18/2010 | \$34.63 |
| Harbortown Sanitary Sewage Corporation | IOU | 35455 | 6/3/1987 | \$18.00 |
| Heir Industries, Inc. | IOU | 43949 | 7/27/2011 | \$70.11 |
| Hessen Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 30805 | 7/30/1965 | \$4.00 |
| Hillview Estates Subdivision Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 38737-U | 5/31/1989 | \$30.00 |
| Howard County Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 43294 | 1/23/2008 | \$69.00 |
| Indiana American Water Company--Muncie & Somerset | IOU | 43680 | 4/30/2010 | \$69.46 |

APPENDIX O

Residential Wastewater Bill Survey

Comparison by Gallon Usage (5,000 gallons or 668.4028 cu. ft. – Jan. 1, 2016)

| Utility Name | Ownership | Last Rate Case | Order Date | Average Monthly Bill |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| JLB Development, Inc. | IOU | 39868 | 4/28/1995 | \$65.53 |
| Kingsbury Utility Corporation | IOU | 44327 | 9/11/2013 | \$33.15 |
| Kingsbury Utility Corporation (unmetered) | IOU | 44327 | 9/11/2013 | \$32.69 |
| Lakeland Lagoon Corp. | NFP | 41597-U | 12/5/2012 | \$73.14 |
| LMH Utilities Corporation | IOU | 43431 | 1/21/2009 | \$46.59 |
| Mapleturn Utilities, Inc. | NFP | 43777-U | 3/24/2010 | \$59.57 |
| Pleasantview Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 44351-U | 3/26/2014 | \$38.36 |
| Sani Tech, Inc. | IOU | 43793-U | 9/8/2010 | \$76.00 |
| Sanitary District of Hammond | NFP | 43307 | 1/4/2008 | \$13.38 |
| South County Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 43799-U | 6/16/2010 | \$64.85 |
| South Haven | IOU | 43974 | 10/19/2011 | \$76.86 |
| Southeastern Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 43794-U | 4/7/2010 | \$61.71 |
| Sugar Creek Utility Company, Inc. | IOU | 43579 | 9/8/2010 | \$48.27 |
| Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc. | IOU | 44388 | 4/23/2014 | \$49.00 |
| Utility Center, Inc. (metered) | IOU | 43874 | 4/13/2011 | \$46.98 |
| Utility Center, Inc. (unmetered) | IOU | 43874 | 4/13/2011 | \$59.21 |
| Wastewater One, LLC dba Rivers Edge | IOU | 43115 | 8/25/2010 | \$39.85 |
| Wastewater One, LLC (Galena WW Treatment Plant) | IOU | 43779 | 6/16/2010 | \$84.79 |
| Water Service Company of Indiana, Inc. | IOU | 44104 | 3/27/2013 | \$99.24 |
| Webster Development, LLC (w/out meter) | IOU | 44244-U | 5/22/2013 | \$98.60 |
| Webster Development, LLC (w/meter) | IOU | 44244-U | 5/22/2013 | \$100.60 |
| Wildwood Shores | IOU | 43699-U | 5/19/2010 | \$80.00 |
| Wymberly Sanitary Works, Inc. | IOU | 42877-U | 3/22/2006 | \$80.00 |

APPENDIX P

Video Franchise Fee Report

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

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---|---|-----------|---------------|---|
| Adams County | | | | | | | |
| No Fees Collected | | | | | | | |
| Akron, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$885 | General Fund (Revenue General Cable Franchise Fees) | The cable franchise fees the Town of Akron receives are used to help fund the general fund expenditures such as computer and telephone expenses. | 3% | 5/7/85 | Ordinance No. 7-85 |
| Rochester Telephone Company | Local | \$2,546 | | | | 7/18/00 | Ordinance No. AMC2-1A 1-9 |
| Albany, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$20,159 | General Fund | Police salaries. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Albion, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom,LLC | State | \$5,591 | General Fund | Franchise fees are receipted into and expended out from the General Fund which includes the Town of Albion's Corporation General Fund, Police Department, and Fire Department. | 3% | 12/30/96 | Ordinance No. F96-26 |
| Allen County | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$14,134 | Public Information Fund and General Fund | The cable franchise fees received by Allen County are used to fund the county Public Information Officer and Executive to the Commissioners positions, as well as public notices printed in the newspaper required by law, contractual services with the library to utilize their public access channel and staff to create news programs and meeting broadcasts relevant to Allen County residents, fees to utilize the library's streaming media server to make meetings available "on demand" on our website, and other misc. County PIO expenses. | 5% | 10/24/01 | Ordinance approved by the Commissioners |
| Frontier | State | \$145,715 | | | | Not available | Not available |
| Comcast | State | \$486,960.86 | | | | 6/24/98 | Ordinance approved by the Commissioners |
| Community Fiber Solutions | Local | \$141 | | | | Not available | Not available |
| Anderson, City of | | | | | | | |
| AT&T | State | \$169,281 | Cable TV Franchise | No Answer | 5% | 9/13/02 | Ordinance No. 37-02 |
| Comcast | State | \$577,013 | | | | | |
| Angola, City of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom Communications Corp. | Local | \$48,380 | General Fund - Cable TV Receipts | Support the information technology department. | 5% | 2/18/03 | Ordinance No. 1107-2003 |
| Arcadia, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$5,925 | General Fund | Governmental expenditures. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Atlanta, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$3,735 | General Fund | Governmental expenditures. | 3% | 1/1/07 | No Answer |
| Endeavor Communications | Local | \$21 | | | 5% | 1/1/15 | No Answer |
| Auburn, Civil City of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom, LLC | State | \$39,071 | General | The fees are used to supplement maintenance of the right-of-ways. Mowing, weed spraying, tree/shrub trimming. This also would include the cost of labor and equipment required to perform these maintenance tasks. It is imperative to have this supplementation so utility rates are not subject to increase. | 3% basic/ expanded basic | 4/29/04 | Ordinance No. 2004-05 |
| Aurora, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Financial Agency | State | \$13,964 | General | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Avon, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell | State | \$39,621 | General Fund | Governmental expense approved by the town council. | 2% | 11/30/95; 3/21/96 | Ordinance No. 95-5, 96-12 |
| Brighthouse Networks | Local | \$14,016 | | | 5% | | |
| Bartholomew County | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell Telephone | Local | \$26,327 | Telecomm Non-Reverting | Video arraignment project at the Bartholomew County Jail. Project overseen by IT department to purchase and install equipment. Video conferencing will expedite the administration of criminal justice between the courts and jail. | 3% | 1/1/82 | Ordinance No. 1982-1 |
| Comcast Financial | Local | \$122,191 | | | | 11/1/93 | Amended Ordinance No. 1993-15 |
| NewWave Communications | Local | \$1,230 | | | | | |
| Berne, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC | Local | \$20,993 | General Fund | To help fund General Fund expenses. | 5% | 7/9/90 - Ordinance No. 379 7/8/02 - Ordinance No. 519 | |
| Benton Ridge Telephone Company | Local | \$1,945 | | | | | |
| Bicknell, City of | | | | | | | |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$7,354 | General Fund | Operating expenses. | 2% | No Answer | No Answer |
| Boonville, City of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner | State | \$42,448 | General Fund | To help fund the police department and general expense. | 5% | 10/13/04 | Ordinance No. 2004-24 |
| Wide Open West | State | \$27,091 | | | | 12/19/05 | Ordinance No. 2005-11 |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|---|---------------|-------------|--|
| Bourbon, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$25 | No Answer | Not really a franchise fee - it is rent for building being partially located on our property. | \$25 flat fee | 5/8/12 | Amendment to Lease |
| Bremen, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom Communications Corp. | State | \$27,599 | General Fund | Funding utilized toward general operations in serving our community such as sidewalk replacement projects and other town property improvements. | 5% | 8/25/05 | Approved by Town Council |
| Bristol, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$14,259 | General Fund | Any General Fund expenditure. | 3% | 3/18/04 | Franchise |
| Brownsburg, Town of | | | | | | | |
| AT&T | State | \$117,710 | General Fund | Video franchise, TV franchise agreement fees, and cell tower fees. | 5% | 2/10/1994 % | Ordinance No. 93-54 |
| Comcast Cable | State | \$127,830 | | | | | |
| Bruceville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Avenue Broadband Communications | Local | \$2,961 | General Fund - Cable TV Franchise | These funds were used to fund our General Fund budget. | 3% | 7/14/98 | Contract |
| Burlington, Town of | | | | | | | |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$1,006 | General Fund Revenue Name Cable TV Franchise | To aid in the maintaining of alleyways and curbs to ensure access to cable lines. | 2% | 4/2/85 | Ordinance No. 85-1A |
| | | | | | | 4/16/01 | Ordinance No. 2-2001 (Renewal & Extension) |
| Burns Harbor, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable Communications Group | State | \$22,541 | General Fund | The Town of Burns Harbor uses franchise fees to assist in the payment of general service expenditures that pertain to the maintenance and policing of the public right-of-way property. | 5% | 4/11/07 | Town Ordinance No. 200-2007 |
| Butler, City of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$2,688 | General Fund | Local government, police department. | 3% | No Answer | Ordinance |
| Cambridge City, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$34,070 | Town of Cambridge City | Payroll, firemen and police fuel, fire station, police vehicles, cemetery, parks repairs and maintenance. | 5% | Unknown | Unknown |
| Campbellsburg, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | Local | \$4,287 | General Fund | Operating expenses. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|---|
| Cedar Lake, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$100,605 | General Fund #0101 | Maintenance of easements (grass mowing, weed control) and street light maintenance. | 5% | 11/26/02 | 15-yr agmt amendment w/ Lake County Cable TV Consortium |
| Chandler, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Wide Open West | State | \$16,247 | General Fund | Governmental operations. | 5% | 9/19/05 | Ordinance 2005-10 |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$6,718 | General Fund | Governmental operations. | | | |
| Chesterfield, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cablevision | State | \$21,379 | General Fund/ Public Safety | All monies go toward our public safety budget to help pay officers' salaries and train and keep our police department current with the most recent training, continuing ed, necessary equip. and to ensure our residents are safe and our officers are equipped with vehicles, equip., and knowledge to keep them safe and give them the opportunity to be the best officers they can be! | 5% | 1/1/1983 | Ordinance No. 111.11 |
| Indiana Bell Telephone Company | State | \$9,137 | | | | | |
| Chesterton, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable Communications Group | State | \$168,996 | General Fund | Uses the franchise fees to assist in the payment of general service expenditures that pertain to the maintenance and policing of the public right-of-way property. | 5% | 8/14/95 | Ordinance No. 95-17 |
| Cicero, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$32,743 | General Fund | The revenue received from Comcast were deposited into the General Fund to assist in providing funding for the town's general operations. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Clay County | | | | | | | |
| Endeavor Communications | State | \$9,909 | County General | County General Fund operating cost. | 5% | No Answer | Unknown |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$6,172 | | | 1% | | |
| Cloverdale, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Clay County Rural Telephone (Endeavor) | State | \$6,373 | General/ Cable TV Franchise | No Answer. | 3% | 3/15/05 | Ordinance No. 1995-5 |
| Coatesville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Endeavor Communications | State | \$1,831 | General Fund | To reduce property taxes on citizens of the Town of Coatesville. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| New Wave Communications | State | \$401 | | | | | |
| Columbus, City of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell Tel. Co. | State | \$174,811 | Columbus Technology Service | For public parks and TV monitors for City Hall. | 5% | 10/19/93 | Ordinance No. 44, 1993 |
| Comcast | State | \$264,415 | | | | | |
| Smithville Digital, LLC | State | \$129 | | | | | |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Converse, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Oak Hill Cablevision | Local | \$2,534 | General Fund | Franchise fee cable. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Country Club Heights, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell Tel. Co. | State | \$660 | No Answer | No Answer | 5% | No Answer | No Answer |
| Covington, City of | | | | | | | |
| NewWave Communications | Local | \$10,846 | City of Covington Electric Fund | Pole maintenance. | 4% | 11/1/93 | Ordinance No. 93-15 |
| Crawfordsville, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable Communications, Inc. | State | \$46,959 | City General Fund | Video fees supplement revenue for city of Crawfordsville General Fund. This fund pays public safety officers' salaries and benefits and equipment. | 3% | 10/11/05 | Ordinance |
| AT&T Video, Indiana Bell | State | \$23,560 | | | | 12/2009 | Letter of Agreement |
| Accelplus Video | State | \$55,802 | | | | 5/11/04 | Ordinance |
| Crown Point, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable | State | \$314,087 | General Fund | This revenue is very helpful with public safety and any legal use. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Indiana Bell Telephone Company | State | \$164,154 | | | | | |
| Culver, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$6,688 | General Fund | The funds support efforts of the local fire department, emergency medical services, and police department as well as the clerk's office. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Danville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable Vision | State | \$4,205 | General Fund | General operating. | 3% | 11/17/97 | Ordinance No. 27-1997 |
| Indiana Bell | State | \$27,231 | | | | | |
| Daviess County | | | | | | | |
| RTC Communications | State | \$7,979 | County General Fund | No Answer | No Answer | 10/1/07 | State of Indiana |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$12,801 | | | | 1/1/07 | |
| Dearborn County | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$46,547 | County General | General county operations. | 3% | No Answer | Ordinance |
| Enhanced Telecommunications | State | \$19,045 | | | | | |
| Cincinnati Bell | State | \$6,588 | | | | | |
| Decatur, City of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom Communications Corp. | State | \$21,714 | General Fund | General operating expenses. | 3% | 5/20/14 | Ordinance No. 2014-3 |
| Benton Ridge Telephone Company | Local | \$173 | | | | | |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Dublin, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable | State | \$2,108 | General Fund | Added to General Fund to help pay for police, fire, and park expenses. | 3% | 11/14/95 | Ordinance |
| Dubois County | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$9,936 | County General | General operations of the county. | 3% | No Answer | No Answer |
| PSC | State | \$2,821 | | | | 5/15/03 | Ordinance |
| East Chicago, City of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell Tel. Co. | State | \$46,288 | General Fund Cable TV Franchise | The cable franchise fees were used to fund the city's General Fund and Public Safety Budget \$14,858,816 (2014). | 5% | 7/13/04 | Ordinance No. 03-0025 |
| Comcast Financial Agency Corp. | State | \$171,385 | | | | | |
| Eaton, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$7,452 | General Fund | Maintenance of right-of-ways and easements. | 5% | 3/14/84 | Ordinance No. 3-84 |
| Ellettsville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$44,737 | General Fund | Police, fire, planning, and administrative. | 3% | 8/4/80 | Ordinance No. 80-8-1 |
| Smithville Communications | State | \$10,241 | | | 5% | 7/12/10 | Ordinance No. 10-11 |
| Etna Green, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$1,991 | General Fund | Municipal expenses. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Evansville, City of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$1,040,227 | General Fund Finance | These funds are deposited in the city's General Fund and are used for operational purposes. | 5% | 9/9/98 | Ordinance No. G-98-35 |
| Wide Open West | State | \$1,054,646 | | | 5% | 8/26/98 | Ordinance No. G-98-31 |
| Fayette County | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$25,829 | County General Fund - Cable TV Agreement | Franchise fees were paid directly to Connersville City TV-3 local community television station. | 5% | 7/21/97 | Ordinance No. 97-12 |
| Cinergy Metronet | State | \$4,557 | | | | | |
| Ferdinand, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Perry-Spencer Communications | State | \$8,097 | General Fund - Franchise Fees | Fees are used for the costs and expenses incurred by the town to process and administer cable TV franchise fees and to maintain town right-of-ways used by cable TV providers. | 3% | 7/1/06 | Ordinance No. 13-02 |
| Fishers, Town of | | | | | | | |
| NineStar Connect | State | \$1,477 | General Fund | 100% spent on General Fund operating budget. | 5% | 10/4/95 | Ordinance No. 082395 |
| Central Indiana Communications | State | \$91 | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$320,280 | | | | | |
| MetroNet | State | \$705 | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell | State | \$364,575 | | | | | |
| BrightHouse Networks | State | \$1,206 | | | | | |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Flora, Town of | | | | | | | |
| New Wave Communications | State | \$2,288 | Cable Television Receipts (60%) and Electric Utility (40%) | Maintain the street lights (cable TV portion); maintain electric utility poles that the cable services use to provide their services to our residents. | 5% | 5/7/01 | Ordinance No. 2001-2 |
| Fort Branch, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$18,051 | General Fund | Fees are put into the general operating account which supports the police department. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Fort Wayne, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cablevision | State | \$2,049,646 | General Fund and Cable Fund | General Fund deposits are used for current general operations of the city; Cable Fund deposits are used for local cable access providers and content producers. | 5% | 11/14/95 | Local Ordinance No. G-27-95 |
| Frontier Communications | State | \$798,195 | | | | 7/20/95 | Master Agreement |
| Fountain City, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC | State | \$2,002 | General Fund | General town business. | 1% | 7/1/06 | House Act 1279 |
| Franklin, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC | Local | \$101,001 | General Fund Cable Franchise Revenue | For public safety expenses including officer salaries, safety equipment, police vehicle (replacements), and any other items deemed necessary for use by the Franklin Police Department and the Franklin Fire Department as directed by the Board of Public Works and Safety. | 3% | 8/25/03 | Council Ordinance No. 03-15 |
| CMN-RUS, Inc.-MetroNet | Local | \$107,854 | | | 5% | 8/25/03 | |
| Green County | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable | State | \$12,740 | General Fund | County General Fund expenses as appropriated and approved by the Greene County Council and DLGF. | 3% | 5/7/84 | Ordinance No.5-84 |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$1,758 | | | | | |
| Smithville | State | \$51 | | | | | |
| Greenfield, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$163,236.34 | Info Tech Franchise Fees | Used to fund our information technology department. | 5% | 5/23/85 | Ordinance No. 1985-10 |
| Indiana Bell | State | \$73,569 | | | | | |
| American Tower | State | \$1,307 | | | | | |
| Greensburg, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$95,725 | General Fund | Used to fund public safety - police and fire. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| ETC | State | \$39,357 | | | | | |
| Hagerstown, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$26,577 | General Fund | Emergency services, administration, and operations. | 5% | 10/4/04 | Ordinance No. 7-2004 |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|---|-----------|-----------|--|
| Hammond, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$102,669 | General Fund | Operating expenses for General Fund. | 5% | 4/14/80 | Ordinance No. 4612 |
| Wide Open West | State | \$211,496 | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell/AT&T | State | \$296,945 | | | | | |
| Hancock County | | | | | | | |
| AT&T/ Indiana Bell | State | \$24,506 | General Fund | General government expenses within the county General Fund. | 3% | 5/19/97 | Ordinance No. 1997-5F |
| Brighthouse Networks | State | \$5,895 | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell Telephone | State | \$22,971 | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$70,410 | | | | | |
| Central Indiana Communications | Local | \$8,867 | | | | | |
| NineStar | Local | \$41,401 | | | | | |
| Hanover, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | Local | \$20,196 | General Fund | Salaries. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| MetroNet | Local | \$1,718.89 | | | | | |
| Hartsville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$3,873 | General Fund | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Haubstadt, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$13,387 | General Fund | Used to pay invoices. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Hebron, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$26,608 | General Fund | Any purpose so approved by the Town of Hebron from the General Fund. | 3% | 4/27/82 | Resolution No. 1982-7 |
| Highland, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable | State | \$254,989 | Corporation General Fund - A Franchise Fee Revenue Account | It is treated as general revenue. The basis for the charge is that use of a public way for private purposes requires a type of rent for the use. This is no different than fees for park use permits or how broadcasters compensate the U.S. government on behalf of American people for use of the airways or spectrum by payment of a broadcast license fee. The amount of the fees have been used to reduce reliance on property taxes. The amount raised is nearly equal to the appropriation approved for the fire department. So, use is public safety. | 5% | 3/27/00 | Ordinance No. 1136 |
| Indiana Bell Telephone Company (AT&T) | State | \$164,247 | | | | | |
| Hobart, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Michigan, Inc. | State | \$364,056 | General (Corporate) Fund | General city services to residents, including police, fire, sanitation and other municipal services. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Huntingburg, City of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$90,236 | General Fund | Police protection; fire department services; safety; general administration; property tax replacement. | 5% | 12/6/06 | State automatically terminated local agreements by operations of law on 12/6/06. Rate is same as negotiated by City. |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--|
| Huntington, City of | | | | | | | |
| MetroNet | State | \$46,666 | General Fund Cable Television | General appropriated budget purposes. | No Answer | 1/1/66 | Ordinance No. 348 |
| Comcast | State | \$47,515 | | | | | |
| Jasper, City of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$184,167 | General Fund | Franchise fees are deposited into the General Fund of the city. It is used to pay the expenses of operating the City of Jasper's government, police, fire, and street departments. | 5% | 6/7/03 | Ordinance No. 2003-25 |
| Perry Spencer Communications | State | \$432 | | | | | |
| Johnson County | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$346,342 | General Fund | Help fund the county General Budget. | 5% | 7/8/2013 | Ordinance No. 2013-09 (Amended 95-22) |
| AT&T (Indiana Bell) | State | \$170,721 | | | | | |
| CMN-RUS | State | \$16,430 | | | | | |
| Central Indiana Communications | State | \$65 | | | | | |
| Kentland, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Media Communications | State | \$8,449 | Cable TV Franchise Fee | \$33,000 was used for a loan to Murphy's Food King at 2.5% interest for 10 years. | 5% | 5/11/87 | Ordinance No. 87-11-5 |
| Kingman, Town of | No Fees Collected | | | | | | |
| Knox, City of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | Local | \$13,083 | General Fund | The fees were used for the general operation of the departments in the City of Knox's general fund, which includes our police and fire departments and our financial and administrative offices. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Kosciusko County | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$64,507 | County General/ Cable TV Fees | The fees are receipted into the General Fund to help sustain the state-approved General Fund budget. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Kouts, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | Local | \$6,203 | General Fund | Miscellaneous daily operations of town business. | 5% | 6/20/05 | Ordinance No. 2005-6 |
| Lakeville, Civil Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$3,688 | General Fund | Franchise fees are deposited into the General Account to add to expenses for water hydrant rental, street lights, expenses in the Town Hall, the police department expenses, etc. | 3% | 8/4/86 | Ordinance No. 1986-3; Town of Lakeville Cable Television Franchise |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--|
| Lanesville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$29,211 | General Fund/ Cable Franchise Fees | Street lights; supplies; miscellaneous maintenance. | 5% | 3/30/99 | Negotiation and agreement |
| LaPaz, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$1,478 | General/Cable TV Franchise | No Answer | 3% | 8/2/99 | Ordinance No. 09-05 |
| LaPorte, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$269,306 | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Lawrence County | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Financial Agency | State | \$12,438 | County General Franchise Fees | County government general expenditures. | 5% | Unknown | Set by State |
| RTC Communications | Local | \$2,674 | | | Unknown | | Unknown |
| Smithville Communications | Local | \$522 | | | Unknown | | Unknown |
| Davies | Local | \$181 | | | | | |
| Ligonier, City of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom, LLC | State | \$1,411 | General Fund | Revenue is used in the General Fund to help offset the decline in tax revenue due to tax caps. | 3% | 8/9/99 | Resolution No. 08-09-99 |
| Loogootee, City of | | | | | | | |
| New Wave Communications | State | \$5,004 | No Answer | No Answer | 3% | 9/1/11 | No Answer |
| McCordsville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| NineStar Connect | State | \$2,972 | General Fund | The same purposes as supported by the rules covering acceptable General Fund expenses. | 3% | Various | Contract |
| Comcast | State | \$12,940 | | | | | |
| Mentone, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$6,307 | General Fund | Operating costs. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Michigan City, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Michigan, Inc. | State | \$436,683 | General Fund | Operating expenses. | 5% | 8/12/05 | Agreement between Comcast and Board of Public Works/Safety |
| Middletown, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC | State | \$15,138 | General Fund | General (police, fire department, EMS, dispatch). | 5% | 7/18/97 | Franchise Agreement |
| Mitchell, City of | | | | | | | |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$699 | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer | N/A Local Franchise |
| Monon, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$5,216 | General Fund | TV cable. | 2% | 5/3/88 | Resolution No. 05-03-1988 |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| Monroe City, Town of | | | | | | | |
| New Wave Communications | State | \$2,598 | General Fund | General operating. | 3% | 4/6/11 | Agreement with cable company |
| Monroeville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| New Wave Communications | State | - | N/A | N/A | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Montezuma, Town of | | | | | | | |
| New Wave Communications | Local | \$1,903 | General Fund | Supplemental General Fund balance for various appropriations within the General Fund budget. | 3% | 1/2013 | Contract |
| Monticello, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Indiana/Kentucky/Utah | State | \$44,623 | Fund 205-Sidewalk and Curb | The City of Monticello uses the franchise fees for annual sidewalks and curb maintenance. Our street commissioner provides a list of the sidewalks and curbs that need replaced annually to the City Council for their approval. This is a great program for the City of Monticello since it provides its residents new and repaired sidewalks/curbs due to the franchise fees we receive. | 5% | November 2006 | State issued |
| Mooresville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$54,240 | General Fund | To fund the town's General Fund budget. | No Answer | 11/6/00 | Franchise Agreement |
| Indiana Bell | State | \$53,161 | General Fund | | | | |
| Morgan County | | | | | | | |
| Endeavor | State | \$34,057 | General Fund | Revenue for funding the General Fund. | All State Issued, as per Ms. Taber at IURC | | |
| AT&T | State | \$112,420 | | | | | |
| Comcast (Insight) & Comcast | State | \$66,762 | | | | | |
| New Wave (formerly Charter) | State | \$11,768 | | | | | |
| Morgantown, Town of | | | | | | | |
| New Wave Avenue Broadband Communications | State | \$1,468 | General Fund | Miscellaneous items. | 5% | 4/23/97 | Contract |
| Munster, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$277,573 | Fund 247 Technology | Video franchise fees have been used in 2014 to fund all technology personnel, equipment, software, and maintenance of said equipment and software. | 5% | 12/20/82 | Ordinance No. 727 |
| Indiana Bell Telephone | State | \$123,651.64 | | | | | |
| Nashville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Avenue Broadband Communications | State | \$2,934 | General Fund | The franchise fees are deposited and expended out of our general fund. The Town of Nashville calculates our General Fund budget using these revenues as a source to help our public safety and public vehicles. | 1.5% | 9/8/84 | Ordinance No. 1981-5 |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------|---|
| New Harmony, Town of | | | | | | | |
| NewWave Communications | Local | \$2,928 | General Fund | Police and fire protection. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| New Haven, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cablevision | State | \$106,628 | General Fund | This money will help fund our emergency services, police, fire, EMS, and dispatch center. | 5% | 6/24/97 | Ordinance No. G-97-7 |
| Frontier | State | \$51,180 | | | | | |
| New Pekin, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$5,135 | General Fund | Police equipment; public park security/updates; maintenance projects and updates where needed. | 5% | 10/19/99 | Resolution No. 1999-06 |
| New Whiteland, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$17,757 | General Fund | Used to fund operating expenses for local government. | 3% | 10/18/88 | Ordinance No. 713 |
| MetroNet | State | \$15,459 | | | 5% | 1/1/13 | Rate established by MetroNet |
| North Liberty, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$6,044 | General Fund | Franchise fees are added to the other revenues of the Town of North Liberty General Fund to pay police expenses, fire protection (hydrant rental), street lights, town hall expenses, etc. | 3% | 7/30/81 | Ordinance No. 1981-5 (North Liberty Cable Television Franchise) |
| North Manchester, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$2,700 | Sidewalk Maintenance and Improvement Fund | The Town of North Manchester uses franchise fees to offset the cost of replacing sidewalks in the community. The property owner applies for a permit. Then pays for half the labor to install the sidewalk. The town pays for the other half of the labor and all the concrete. | 3% | 10/1/03 | Through a Franchise Agreement |
| MetroNet, Inc. | State | \$11,834 | | | | | |
| Ogden Dunes, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$26,290 | General Fund | General Fund is the primary fund used for the operations of the town. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Oolitic, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell | State | \$866 | General Fund | Various expenses from the General Fund - nothing specific. | 3% | 12/6/06 | No Answer |
| Comcast | State | \$9,671 | | | | | |
| Orleans, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Avenue Broadband | Local | \$315 | General Fund | Improvements to our communications system. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Osceola, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Indiana/Michigan, LLC | State | \$10,717 | General Fund/ Cable TV Franchise Fees | The franchise fees are appropriated into the budget each year to pay for telephone, Internet, and miscellaneous communication expenditures. | 3% | 11/5/01 | Per agreement signed by council |
| Owensville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$13,554 | General Fund | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Paoli, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Avenue Broadband Communications (NewWave) | State | \$529 | General Fund/ Cable TV Franchise | These fees are deposited into our General Fund to be used the following year to help fund the General Budget for police, volunteer department, and town needs. | \$1.00 per subscriber or 1%. | 9/4/96 | Contract w/ grantee passed in minutes |
| Paragon, Town of | | | | | | | |
| New Wave Communications | State | \$288 | General Fund | Supplies/materials. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Parke County | | | | | | | |
| Endeavor Communications | State | \$2,647 | General Fund | General Fund revenue. | 5% | No Answer | State Certificate |
| Comcast | State | \$603 | | | 5% | | |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$516 | | | 3% | | |
| Petersburg, City of | | | | | | | |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$3,797 | General Fund | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Plainfield, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell Telephone | State | \$194,150.22 | Cable TV Franchise; General Fund | Maintenance and improvements of right-of-ways. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Comcast | State | \$73,486 | | | | | |
| Brighthouse Networks | State | \$9,448 | | | | | |
| Plymouth, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Indiana/Michigan, LLC | State | \$30,432 | General Fund | Fund the general fund departments: police, fire, etc. | 3% | No Answer | No Answer |
| Portage, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$472,958 | Cable TV Fund | Employee medical benefits. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Poseyville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner | State | \$7,744 | General Fund | The fees were deposited into the General Fund of the Town. The franchise fees were used to pay lawfully incurred bills of the Town of Poseyville. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|--|-----------|-------------|----------------------|
| Randolph County | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable | State | \$1,836 | General Fund/ Cable TV Receipts | General income. | 5% | 11/25/91 | Ordinance No. 91-18 |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$1,502 | | | 3% | 3/21/05 | Ordinance No. 2005-7 |
| Redkey, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio | State | \$10,171 | General Fund/ Cable TV Franchise Fees | Daily operations within the Town of Redkey. | 5% | 11/30/91 | Ordinance No. 1991-7 |
| Remington, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$5,818 | General Fund | General Fund expenditures are used for office supplies, repair and maintenance supplies, service on equipment, insurance, fuel for vehicles, removal of trash, utility payments (gas, water, electric), and improvements to buildings. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Reynolds, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$1,736 | General/ Water | Water - to help pay expenses throughout the year. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| River Forest, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell Telephone | State | \$223 | General Fund | General Fund. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Rockport, City of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable TV | State | \$11,991 | General Fund | This money is included in our revenue that we submit to the DLGF each year to establish our budget. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Rome City, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$9,435 | General Fund | Telephone charges, computer charges, repairs to buildings and lines, new updates, contractual fees, legal fees, town projects. | 3% | August 2006 | Franchise Agreement |
| Roseland, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$3,593 | General Fund | Telephone service/Internet service. | 3% | 9/13/04 | No Answer |
| Indiana Bell | State | \$2,336 | | | 5% | 6/30/06 | |
| Rushville, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Indiana/Kentucky/Utah | State | \$29,176 | General Fund/ Cable Franchise Fee | The funds are used toward daily expenses incurred in the General Fund (i.e., salaries, insurance, equipment, supplies). | 3% | 5/25/05 | Per agreement |
| Salem, City of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$17,341 | General Fund | Operation of city services (fire, police, and other services). | 3% | 5/5/80 | Ordinance No. 392 |
| Salttillo, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$171 | General Fund | Operative costs. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|---|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Santa Claus, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Perry Spencer Communications | State | \$7,978 | General Fund/ Cable TV Franchise | The income from the franchise fees is deposited into the Town of Santa Claus general bank account to help with appropriation accounts not supported by tax dollars. | 3% | 12/20/04 | Franchise Agreement |
| Scottsburg, City of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner | State | \$50,307 | General Fund | City operations. | No Answer | 12/15/03 | Ordinance No. 2003-27 |
| Selma, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell | State | \$1,518 | General Fund | To help offset the cost of the police department. | 5% | 1998 | Ordinance |
| Shelburn, Town of | | | | | | | |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$3,482 | General Fund | The fees were deposited into the General Fund of the town. The franchise fees were used to pay lawfully incurred bills of the Town of Shelburn. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Shelbyville, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$95,121 | General Fund | The majority of the city's budget is appropriated from the General Fund. This includes the budgets of departments responsible for the city's public right-of-ways, including but not limited to the Board of Works, Street Dept., Engineering Dept., and Building and Planning Dept. The specific monies from the franchise fees are not distinguished from other monies after entering the General Fund. | 5% | 7/1/06 | I.C. 8-1-34-24 |
| Indiana Bell | State | \$40,541 | | | | | |
| Sheridan, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Swayzee Telephone Co. | State | \$2,893 | Cable TV Franchise | No specific purpose other than miscellaneous expenses. | 3% | 7/9/80 | Ordinance No. 1980-1 |
| Silver Lake, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Communications | State | \$2,657 | General Fund | Any expenditure deemed necessary. | 5% | 10/4/98 | Ordinance No. 98-10-04 |
| South Bend, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Financial Agency Corp. | State | \$723,676 | General Fund General Ledger Accounts | Franchise fees are spent for General Fund expenditures such as general government, code enforcement, and public safety. In addition, \$43,000 was spent on local public access services. | 5% | 10/19/98 | Local Agreement |
| Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Inc. (AT&T) | State | \$281,873 | | | | 1/1/09 | State Franchise Law |
| Speedway, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell (AT&T) | State | \$87,701 | General Fund/ Cable TV Franchise Fees | Speedway Cable Network - operations, equipment, etc. | 5% | 7/1/94 | Ordinance No. 834 |
| Comcast | State | \$116,453 | | | | | |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|---|
| Stilesville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| New Wave Communications | Local | \$426 | General Fund | Used for the general output of monthly invoices given at the time it was received. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Stinesville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Financial Agency Corp. | State | \$831 | General Fund | To help pay the basic needs and expenses to run a town. | 3% | 10/30/07 | No Answer |
| Straughn, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable | State | \$624 | General Fund | Any expense payable from this fund approved by the State Board of Account. | | No Answer | No Answer |
| Sweetser, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Oak Hill Cablevision | State | \$2,162 | General Fund/ Cable Franchise Fees | Town operational expenses paid from the General Fund. | 3% | 3/24/83 | Ordinance 1983-3 |
| Switz City, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Financial Agency Corp. | State | \$644 | No Answer | No Answer | 3.5% | 11/1/01 | Resolution No. 2001-03 |
| Switzerland County | No Fees Collected | | | N/A | | | |
| Tell City, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable Communications, Inc. | State | \$37,889 | General Fund | Cable Franchise Fee supports Board of Public Works and Safety efforts in maintenance of street and alleys, road materials, fuel, insurance equipment, and continuing education/training of police, dispatchers, and volunteer fire department to better protect and serve the citizens. | 5% | 7/7/85 | Ordinance No. 617 |
| Perry-Spencer Communications, Inc. d/b/a PSC | State | \$15,578 | | | 5% | 1/1/14 | Ordinance No. 617 |
| Terre Haute, City of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner Cable | State | \$363,612 | General Fund | Operating cost - General Fund. | 5% | 2/13/06 | Special Ordinance No. 72, 1983 |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$9,466 | | | | | |
| Tipton, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$49,840 | General Fund | Funds are receipted into the general operating fund. | 5% | 8/12/02 | Addendum to franchise agreement of 1987 |
| Ulen, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$1,187 | General Fund | Not specifically allocated. | 5% | 10/29/02 | Ordinance No. 2002-1 |
| Union City, City of | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner | State | \$18,251 | General Fund | We donate a portion of our receipt to our local school corporation cable television station, which has been in existence since 1972. This money is used for necessary video equipment. The station televises our council meetings as well as other public meetings. The remainder of the fees are used for general expenses, as needed. | 3% | 9/11/00 | Resolution 00-R-4 |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---|--|--|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| Uniondale, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | Local | \$375 | General Fund | General Budget. | No Answer | No Answer | No Answer |
| Vanderburgh County | | | | | | | |
| Time Warner | State | \$436,076 | General Fund | Helps support budget for General Fund. | 5% | 1/1/98 | Ordinance |
| Wide Open West (WOW) | | | | | | 9/26/06 | Agreement |
| Veedersburg, Town of | | | | | | | |
| NewWave Communications | State | \$2,507 | General Fund | General operations of town. | 2% | 9/17/96 | Ordinance No. 15-96 |
| Wakarusa, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Indiana/Michigan, LLC | State | \$7,406 | General Fund | Added to cash operating. | 3% | 5/5/97 | Franchise Agreement/Contract |
| Walkerton, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$3,222 | Electric | Needed supplies for maintenance of utility poles. Wages, benefits, and any necessary items for repairs. | 3% | 8/8/96 | Signed agreement between town and Mediacom |
| Wanatah, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom Communications Corp. | State | \$1,083 | General Fund/ Cable Franchising Fee | All fees are deposited into the General Fund and used for accounts payable. | 3% | 8/8/96 | By Council approval |
| Warsaw, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$55,865 | General Fund | Maintenance and improvements of sidewalks and curbing. | 3% | 12/17/99 and June of 2006 | Ordinance No. 99-12-2 & State Agreement |
| Mediacom | State | Have been waiting to receive Franchise Fees from Mediacom since June 2013 | | | | 2/1/13 | State Agreement |
| Waterloo, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom Communications Corp. | State | \$7,042 | General Fund | Funds were used for the General Fund budget to help with police and fire expenditures. | 3% | 12/31/05 | Cable Television Franchise Agreement |
| Wayne County | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Cable | State | \$34,882 | County General | To help fund local public access TV station WCTV (\$18,000) and balance general fund to support maintenance of infrastructure used by cable company. | 4% | 3/1/04 | Negotiated as part of Revenue until 2017 |
| Wells County | | | | | | | |
| Mediacom | State | \$1,931 | Cable Fees | General county business. | 3% | 11/29/93 | Ordinance No. 1993-10 |
| Comcast | State | \$3,184 | | | | | |
| Craigville Telephone | State | \$4,034 | | | | | |

APPENDIX P Video Franchise Fee Report

| Submitting Unit (and) Franchise Holder | Type of Franchise | Amount Received (rounded) | Fund Account(s) | Purpose of Funds Used | % Charged | Date Set | Establishment Method |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| West Lafayette, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC | State | \$138,284 | General Fund | City operations including services for maintenance of right-of-ways (engineering), city administration, and public safety (police and fire). | 3% | 2/5/96 | State Franchise |
| CMN-RUS, Inc. | State | \$61,868 | | | 3% | 1/1/12 | State Franchise |
| Mulberry Cooperative Telephone Co. | State | \$526 | | | | | |
| White County | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$33,329 | General; Misc. Licenses, Permits & Franchise | General Fund expenditures. | 5% | 8/15/98 | Ordinance No. COM-3-1988 |
| Whiting, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast Financial Agency Corp. | State | \$44,739 | General Fund | General operating expenses for the civil city. | 5% | 4/4/00 | Ordinance No. CC-2000-1592 |
| Wilkinson, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Cable Central Indiana | State | \$433 | No Answer | Put in the General Fund. | 3% | No Answer | No Answer |
| Comcast | State | \$919 | | | | | |
| Winamac, Town of | No Fees Collected | | | | | | |
| Winchester, City of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast of Illinois/Indiana/Ohio, LLC | State | \$38,392 | General Fund | Technology. | 5% | 3/20/00 | Ordinance No. 2000-2 |
| Winona Lake, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$11,437 | General Fund | Any expenditure deemed necessary. | 3% | 5/13/86 | Ordinance No. 86-5-1 |
| Wolcott, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$2,779 | General Fund | Salaries, employee benefits, municipal and street operating expenses, etc. The franchise fees are deposited in the town's General Fund, which are monies to operate the municipality. | 2% | 8/1/95 | Ordinance No. 95-2 |
| Woodlawn Heights, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Bell Telephone | State | \$457 | General Fund | General expenses. | Paid and decided by Indiana Bell | | |
| Yorktown, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Comcast | State | \$63,946 | No Answer | The purpose of these funds are to offset the cost of funding the Yorktown Police Department. This money assists in paying payroll, liability insurance, vehicle maintenance, and training. | 3% | 1997 | Ordinance |
| Indiana Bell/AT&T | State | \$12,369 | | | 5% | 1997 | Ordinance |
| Zionsville, Town of | | | | | | | |
| Brighthouse Networks | State | \$35,871 | General Fund | Any legal purpose (General Fund cash reserves). | 3% | 4/5/82 | Ordinance No. 82-03 |
| AT&T (Indiana Bell) | State | \$33,249 | | | | | |
| Inside Connect Cable | State | \$209 | | | | | |
| TOTAL FEES COLLECTED | | | | | | | 17,773,360 |



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