

Annual Report

Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana

**www.citact.org
www.cacefindiana.org**

October 23, 2010

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SPECIAL THANKS TO:

All Our Members for Their Continued Support

Stephanie Kimball, Madeline Hirschland and Earth Care Bloomington

Michael A. Mullett

Keith Vogelsang, Lucille Bertuccio and WFHB Radio Bloomington

Kelly Willis-Rice for Dedicated Service to CAC

Civil Society Institute

Craig Schumaker for his generous donation in support of our efforts to Update the Web Site and Database

Food and Water Watch

Community Catalyst

Jan Teaford, Anne Vehre and the Citizens Against CO2 Sequestration

Bill Groth and Fillenwarth Dennerline Groth & Towe LLP, Attorneys at Law

Aaron Haith at WTLC AM Radio

AARP for Its Generous Support

Steve Higgs and the Bloomington Alternative

David Keppel and the Unitarian Universalist Church in Bloomington

Leslie Glustrom and Energy Action Now

Richard Hill and Save the Valley

John Blair and Valley Watch

James Gignac, Nachy Kanfer and the Sierra Club Beyond Coal Campaign

Steve Francis, Bowden Quinn, David Maidenbergl and the Hoosier Chapter of Sierra Club

Bloomington Branch, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Shodo Spring and Transition Bloomington

Andy Mahler and Heartwood

Rhonda Baird and the Indiana Forest Alliance

Brianna Dines and IU Democracy Matters

James Allison and Reclaiming the Commons

Energy Matters Columbus

Guacamole Fund

Polis Center and the Spirit & Place Festival

Concerned Citizens of Scott County

Concerned Citizens of Crawford County

THE BOARD AND STAFF OF CITIZENS ACTION COALITION OF INDIANA

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Shawna Vertrees
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CAC 2010 Annual Meeting
Critical Mass: The End of Coal and Nuclear Power

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Grant Smith, Executive Director

We have reached a financial and technological tipping point. At a savings to ratepayers, we can phase out coal-fired power by 2050 and eliminate 30% of our nuclear capacity using existing wind, energy efficiency, solar, geothermal, natural gas and biomass technologies.

We have been told differently by coal and nuclear industry ad campaigns, but coal and nuclear power plants are a huge ball and chain around the neck of our economy. They are the two most expensive and dangerous ways to produce electricity. They require mining practices that leave devastation in their wake. Their construction requires enormous taxpayer and ratepayer largesse that inevitably culminates in massive cost overruns. Their operation causes death and disease for thousands of American citizens each year and associated tens of billions in health related costs. Not only are these technologies a horrific burden on wallets and health, they are effectively obsolete at this time. The problem is they also represent over 70% of electric generation in the country. As a result, it will take some time to rid ourselves of them.

This also begs the question: If we can stop the carnage, why is there no systematic phase out plan? Well, our energy policy is being driven by ad campaigns and government relinquishing its policymaking responsibilities to people who think on a quarterly basis. There is no way we can sustain sensible public policies with entrenched utility companies, coal companies, oil companies and nuclear companies driving the process. I heard barely a word about renewables and efficiency during the Congressional debate on energy policy. All I heard was how we can accommodate the coal, nuclear and oil industries. The Democrats were pushing business as usual and spinning it as a progressive agenda. The Republicans were attacking Republican concepts. An Orwellian moment to be sure.

At the state level, there is no real institutional and statutory support for energy efficiency or renewable energy. There is only spotty and insufficient support that would never create the necessary market transformation. A statewide, uniform program for energy efficiency is currently being negotiated. This is definitely a step in the right direction and may ultimately create much stronger institutional and financial support for a sustained statewide program. However, the outcome of the negotiations and ongoing, sustained political support for the program, at this point, remains unclear.

This year we will explore state policies that tend to cement coal as Indiana's primary electric generation resource and the issues and problems surrounding the currently proposed build-out of the nuclear fleet in the context of the demise of the Marble Hill nuclear plant. We will also consider how lessons learned in the Marble Hill fight can be applied to the coal gasification plant under construction at Edwardsport, IN.

MISSION STATEMENT

To initiate, facilitate and coordinate citizen action directed to improving the quality of life of all inhabitants of the State of Indiana through principled advocacy of public policies to preserve democracy, conserve natural resources, protect the environment, and provide affordable access to essential human services.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT AND REPORTS FROM THE CANVASSES

Indianapolis Phone Canvass

Laura Sucec, Phone Canvass Director

I am so pleased to report that the phone canvass is healthy and strong! We have an amazing staff right now of 14 canvassers, 3 of which are crew managers. The least senior canvasser has been with us for 8 months, which I have never seen accomplished in my tenure with Citizens Action Coalition. They are all incredibly informed about the issues, accurate with the information they present while they're canvassing, and they have amazing energy. We are serious about the work we do, but we also have a lot of fun while we're doing it. The energy in the canvass bay is always supportive. If one canvasser is feeling down everyone else chips in to help pump that person up. We have truly created an ideal work situation, one which I have always dreamed possible but hadn't really seen accomplished until now. All of the canvassers talk about how much they love coming to work, and how much they love what they do and the people they work with.

The phone canvass is doing better than we were this time last year. In terms of our fundraising, we are ahead of ourselves by about 2.27% compared to last year. In this economy that is quite a feat! What that means in terms of relationship building is that we have done a fantastic job of communicating and building rapport with our members. Typically, members of any organization give according to what they can afford, and based on the intensity of their interest in the work that the organization is doing. Our goal on the phone canvass is always to do our best at keeping people informed about, and involved in the issues we work on. The better we are at doing our job, the more our members recognize how these issues affect their daily lives, and the more they want to chip in and help out with the fight. The increase in our fundraising totals (especially in this economy when so many people across the state are struggling) is indicative of the sophistication of our phone canvassers and their ability to engage people in the issues that CAC is working on.

We have also had the pleasure of watching all the hard work of everyone in the organization bearing fruit. This is how the canvass and our program staff work together to win campaigns. The canvass supports the program staff by doing the grassroots campaigning, and the program staff supports the canvass by doing the lobbying, litigating, and community organizing. When the two are working well together, as they have been for the past year, we get results. It has been very exciting to watch the results of our work this year.

I am so incredibly proud of each and every one of the phone canvassers on our staff. They have really blossomed over the course of this last year. They have gone from working for CAC, to taking ownership of and being a part of CAC. Many of our phone

canvassers have gone to various legislative and regulatory hearings, and many have gone to public hearings on different issues around the state. No matter what my mood is, I find myself smiling everyday at 4:30 when they start walking through the door. Working with them this past year has truly been one of the greatest pleasures in my life!

I want to thank everyone who has made possible the work that Citizens Action Coalition does on a daily basis. Thank you to our members – without your support we would not be able to do our work. Thank you to our field canvassers – you are the foot soldiers out there educating people about the issues that confront them on a daily basis. Thank you to our program staff – you are the frontline in our constant fight to change the course of energy, health care, and farm policies in the State of Indiana. Thank you to our board – your involvement in our work this last year has been invaluable. And a very warm and heartfelt thank you to our phone canvassers – you have made this last year a lot of fun. Your diligence in developing relationships with our members has allowed us to be incredibly effective this year. Your work is very much appreciated!

Indianapolis Field Canvass Update
Buddy Welchel, Canvass Director

Wow, what a year! This is my first full year as a Canvass Director with Citizens Action Coalition. I took over as CD in April of 2009 in a tough situation, and fought to return the Indianapolis field canvass to the level of success that we were accustomed to. After several months of fighting to get the improvement that we needed, I really started to see some good results. Due to the hard work of the field management crew that had been in place for quite some time, the canvass really started to come together in the late summer of 2009.

In November of 2009 I went to Fort Wayne to run that canvass while two candidates were evaluated, and one was trained to take over that office. That move was very good for my progress as a Canvass Director. I took over a struggling office, and we ended up with a tight knit group with some very good field managers and a group of dedicated, hard working senior staff. I am still proud of what that crew was able to accomplish.

In Indianapolis, we are rebuilding the crew. We went the whole summer with one field manager, Brett Henry, who worked harder than any field manager I have ever seen. He was forced to take on a whole new level of responsibility, and he did so very well. Because of his hard work he is now a senior field manager. Out of the summer came another field manager with a lot of potential. Jessica Tackett graduated from Butler University and has more energy than she knows what to do with! She is our fire cracker who gets the staff pumped up and excited to get out there and get the job done.

These two are the leadership staff that I am counting on to bring the Indy canvass back to the level of achievement that is expected, and I have a lot of confidence in their ability to do so. The rest of our staff is a diverse group of people, some of whom have been here for more than three years, and some who have been here for only a few weeks. What ties them together is their dedication to the organization and the causes that we fight for, and what makes me happy is the fact that every one of them has the ability to thrive in this

work, and be the next generation of activists that will make this world a better place to live.

Ft. Wayne Field Canvass

Rich Milhem, Canvass Director

Greetings from the Fort Wayne staff! I would like to start off by saying thanks to those who helped me get to where I am today - Kelly, Grant, Mark, and of course Buddy. After Mary Brady moved back home to E. Lansing Michigan, Buddy relocated to the Fort Wayne office to fill in while I finished up my training in Indianapolis. What a great job he did while he was here! Buddy left me with a great staff. Evan and Anne worked very hard over the transition and they didn't miss a step. And because of the hard work by Buddy, Evan and Anne they were able to add Bryce to the field management staff. Once the spring got here I relocated back to my original home office to take over as the canvass director. As soon as I got here I realized what a great staff Buddy left me. From there we hit the ground running. Our office added Justin to the field management team and we were set for the summer! Over the summer we hired many college students and we had a successful first summer as a team. At the beginning of the fall season we had a huge victory. After collecting around 250 letters in a 6 week period, we stopped NIPSCO from decoupling gas rates! What an accomplishment! Now we are looking to the fall in order to rebuild the staff for the winter months. We expect to have one of the best winters the Fort has seen thus far. Once again thanks, and we look forward to seeing everyone next year!

FINANCES AND FUNDRAISING

Mark Bailey, Finance Director

Financial Outlook

The best way to describe the organization's finances is to break the year into three parts. Part one is the time period from the beginning of the year through April. The second part covers the months of May through August and the final segment covers September through the end of the year. We began the year with expectations of a new beginning. The field canvassers had strong new directors and solid staffs. The phone canvass continued under the steady hand of its veteran director. The Endowment fund had stabilized with the financial markets on Wall Street. The 2nd period was not as sound. The problem was with summer recruitment and retention on the field canvasses. The final period is yet to be written and changes are being instituted but the outcome is still to be determined.

Field & Phone Canvass

Buddy Whelchel was filling in as the Fort Wayne Canvass Director for the first few month of the year after the departure of Mary Brady. He had to do some major reshuffling of the staff and got the office off to a strong start. Rich Milhem was in Indianapolis training to be the permanent Director during that time and was working as the assistant director of the canvass staff under Kelly Rice's tutelage. Fort Wayne was exceeding its projections. Rich took over in March and Buddy returned to Indianapolis to take over the office here. Fort Wayne has continued to meet or exceed its projections and is currently about \$10,000 ahead of the 2009 income. There has been a noticeable slowdown in the September income which Rich is working to correct.

The Indianapolis canvass office began the year very placidly. 2009 had seen some unpredictable and disrupting events. Buddy Whelchel (now the Indianapolis Canvass Director) later had to go to Fort Wayne when Mary Brady left us. The Indy office was performing pretty well under the CD in training Rich Milhem. Buddy returned in March when Rich took over the Ft. Wayne office. Income totals in the 2nd period were steady but the summer recruitment was anemic and the office began falling well behind its projections. We're working to correct the problem this month. The office is about \$55,000 behind its projections and well off its 2009's income numbers.

The phone canvass has been rock solid this year. Its income is almost identical to 2009 at about \$224,000. Laura Sucec's staff has seen little turnover and it has maturity as well as longevity. That longevity has also resulted in the phone canvassers generating higher net percentages.

Major Gifts Program

Funding for this program is continuing to develop. Targeted funds were given this year to update and upgrade our website and database. Our logo is likewise being reconsidered. Heather Meloy has continued to develop new contacts within our membership. She is a full time student as well so there has been some limitation on her time and ability to expand the program. We are interviewing for an assistant to help her with research for additional supporters.

Foundation Grants

Grant funding has been very stable this year as well. We continue to receive two grants from the Civil Society Institute. All totaled their grants partially or fully support 5 staff positions. They have notified us that they will continue to support us through 2011.

CAC Endowment

The Endowment has recovered almost half of what it lost in 2009 after the housing bubble burst. With the sound advice of Larry Pitts at Trust Investment Advisors it has maintained a core value in the 1.2 million dollar range while providing CAC with \$82,000 in distributions to date.

MEMBER AND PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

Lisa Smith, IT Director

Usually, getting into the details of my job would be pretty boring. I fix things. When computers don't work properly, or break altogether, it's my job to fix them. It's boring, and it's nerdy and you don't want me to start rambling in tech-ese...I know you don't.

Websites, Facebook, Twitter...all these things are also under my purview, which is nerdy and exciting to me, and probably utterly snore-worthy to anyone else. But as a not-for-profit organization in the 21st century, it's important to continue to evolve our web presence to keep our members better informed.

To that end, we have taken on quite an ambitious endeavor: making our website prettier and more useful, thanks to the design team at Urban Bricks (www.urbanbricks.com), the generosity of board member Craig Schumaker, and the active participation of our web

committee of staff and board members. It's been great having CAC board members actively involved and engaged in the process.

Our main goal with the new website is to make it MUCH more user friendly and easier to find the information you need, by cleaning it up and better organizing the information. Keeping our members informed is a huge part of the work we do, and we want you to have more time to read the information, instead of spending all your time looking for it. We will also have a blog, so that we can really dig in and dissect the issues in depth, as well as widening the scope of how we communicate to our members.

It's a bit of an endeavor, so please be patient with us, but we really can't wait for you to see what we have in store for the world wide webs.

WORKING AT CAC: A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE

Kelly Rice, Staff Director

What an incredible year it has been at Citizens Action Coalition. Many new staff members have been added to our ranks, and with them come new approaches, fresh energy and creative ideas. Citizens Action Coalition has always been about helping ordinary citizens of Indiana find their extraordinary voices in order to positively influence this place we call home. With the hard, consistent work of our senior staff and the fresh energy of our new staff, we have helped make quite a bit of noise. Every activist needs an occasional dose of self righteousness and a pat on the back. There are times when those moments are long over due. But boy, lately it sure does feel good to wake up, smile in the mirror, head into work and then hit the phones and doors and say "Hi, I'm with YOUR Citizens Action Coalition. I'm sure you remember us and have been reading about us. We're the ones who keep fighting for fair, clean and affordable energy."

For me, it is bittersweet. My last day at Citizens Action Coalition as an employee was on October 15, 2010. On and off for the last 15 years, I have personally interviewed, hired and trained so many people. I have watched with sentimental pride over the years while some of those same people who walked through my office door to interview have gone on to run canvasses, work on our program team, raise beautiful families, receive political appointments, work with other non profits and hold public office. These past two years as Personnel Director, I have watched all of these things happen. I am overwhelmed by the opportunities Citizens Action Coalition has given me to play a part in so many peoples' lives. At times, it has been simple meetings at someone's door...at other times it has been becoming the godmother to a child. And often, and the reason I have spent all of my adult professional years here; it is the chance to play a part (big or small) in mentoring a young adult just setting out in life. The chance to be that person who believes in them, inspires them, encourages them to reach their full potential.

Citizens Action Coalition is an organization that gives citizens the opportunity to be active participants in their communities and in this state. It gives everyday people the chance to believe that maybe, just maybe, if enough people yell in a crowded room they will be heard. And maybe, just maybe they will not just be heard but listened to. And when people really start to believe that, magic happens. The people at Citizens Action Coalition have brought nothing short of magic to my own life and I love them all. Not

just for whom they are as a collective, but also for the unique and special gifts that each of them brings. As my own time at Citizens Action Coalition has come to a close, I would like to thank everyone who came before me for paving the way. I would like to thank all who have stood with me for your inspiration and friendship. And especially, I would like to thank all who come after me for the courage it takes to knock on that first door and say with confidence “Hi, I’m with your Citizens Action Coalition, and we’re still fighting for fair, clean and affordable energy.”

REVIEW OF THE LIVING LEAN AND GREEN PROGRAM

Grant Smith, Executive Director

The Living Lean and Green program was funded for 3 years. It was a highly successful initiative thanks to the involvement of many individuals and funders.

The program was designed with the input of our administrators and facilitators (listed below). It was based on the “Low Carbon Diet: A 30-Day Program to Lose 5000 Pounds” by David Gershon, published by the Empowerment Institute located in Woodstock, NY (www.empowerment.net).

The Living Lean and Green program consisted of 5 workshops over a 5 to 6 week period that raised awareness of household carbon footprint and actions that could be taken to reduce the carbon footprint in the home, from behavioral changes to the purchase of more energy efficient appliances.

445 households participated and reduced their carbon footprint (carbon dioxide emissions) by over 2.7 million pounds, an overall reduction of 26%

Two facilitators presented at each workshop. The ideal number of participants per workshop was 12 to 15, although sometimes more or less people from the community participated.

Workshops were held primarily at libraries and churches throughout the Indianapolis area.

CACEF is very grateful for the support of the Nina Mason Pulliam Foundation, the Efroymsen Foundation, the Normandie Foundation, IPL, Citizens Gas, the South Central REMC, and workshop participants for funding Living Lean and Green.

CACEF is also very grateful for our program administrators Paul Chase, Monica Cannaley, and Julie Williams and to the many facilitators who kept the program running smoothly.

We will continue to look for opportunities to restart the program and continue to update it as we move forward.

Special thanks to Living Lean and Green:

Funders

Nina Mason Pulliam Trust
IPL
Citizens Gas
South Central REMC
Efroymson
Normandie Foundation
Many workshop participants

Administrators

Paul Chase
Julie Williams
Monica Cannaley

Facilitators

Sheri Ballard
Barbara Bloom
Ben Brabson
Monica Cannaley
Paul Chase
Sarah Combellick-Bidney
Doris Jane Conway
Patty Cortellini
Sacha De' Angeli
Patricia Ertel
Jeanne Farah
Anita Gibson
Kaye Hill
Madeline Hirschland
Joanne Jones
David Jordan

Sue Kennedy
Stephanie Kimball
Tim Koponen
Mary Loe
Mary Pawlek
Marty Rugh
Jean Salzmann
Benjamin Schultz
Cynthia Schultz
Betsy Sheldon
Robin Soendlin
Shodo Spring
Anne Veldman
Leslie Webb
Julie Herrick Williams

STATE ISSUES AND ADVOCACY

Proceedings before the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission

Kerwin Olson, Program Director

Jerry Polk, Special Counsel for Utilities

Zac Elliot, Statewide Organizer

CAC participated in many dockets before the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission throughout 2009. Filings by investor owned utilities are reaching levels never before seen by the IURC. In addition, CAC participated in many oversight boards, technical conferences, and a net metering rule making. A brief summary of those cases is below. More detailed information can be found on CAC's website.

Edwardsport IGCC CWIP (#43114-IGCC-4, #43114 IGCC-4-S1, and #43114-5):

The recent ethics scandal resulted in new IURC Chairman James Atterholt to order an internal audit and investigation of many orders issued under former Chief Administrative Law Judge Scott Storms. Included in that audit, will be a full investigation of the entire Edwardsport docket, including the original order in #43114 which resulted in approving construction of the plant.

Even more remarkable, Chairman Atterholt also has scheduled a technical conference for November 3rd where he is requiring Jim Rogers, CEO and President of Duke Energy, to give a presentation on the need for the plant. CAC's core argument against construction of the IGCC was that Duke doesn't need the plant, a point CAC has continued to emphasize in all of the sub-dockets. Below is a summary of the three proceedings in 2010 pertaining to the IGCC. However keep in mind, those sub-dockets and all previous orders are currently in question.

#43114-IGCC-4: At the time Duke filed its Petition in IGCC-4 in November 2009, it was forecasting that the additional capital cost items would use the remaining contingency and escalation amounts in the previously approved \$2.35 billion estimate and add approximately \$150 million more, or about 6%, to the estimated cost of the Project, raising the total Project cost estimate to \$2.5 billion. Duke also announced that costs had risen approximately \$150 million. Since that time, a sub-docket, IGCC-4-S1, was opened to more comprehensively review the cost estimate. A final order in IGCC-4 was issued in July approving Duke's request for recovery of actual expenditures through September of 2009.

#43114-IGCC-4-S1: When Duke filed IGCC-4S in February of 2010, they announced that the costs had increased well beyond the announced \$150 million. The actual increase was \$530 million to bring the estimate to today's figure of \$2.88 billion. It was learned the day before the evidentiary hearing on September 15 that a settlement had been reached between Duke and the other intervening parties, with the exception of CAC. Not only was CAC not a party to the settlement negotiations, we were not even notified discussion were occurring. Settlement testimony is due in mid-November with hearings scheduled for late November.

#43114-IGCC-5: Duke filed IGCC-5 in June 2010 requesting approval of recovery of actual expenditures through March 31, 2010. An evidentiary hearing was scheduled for October 7. However, due to events surrounding the ethics scandal, the hearing was continued until October 26. CAC has filed a petition for a stay in the IGCC-5 hearing until the internal audit and investigation is complete. We are awaiting a ruling on our motion for stay.

Vectren electric rates (#43839): Vectren filed for an increase in base rates for their electric customers. This despite that fact that Vectren rates have increased nearly 65% since 2003, more than double any other investor owned utility. In addition to an increase in rates, Vectren is also seeking de-coupling of utility revenues, a proposal which the OUCC and CAC vigorously opposed.

From CAC's perspective, this rate case encompasses virtually everything wrong with Indiana energy policy. Almost all of the increases in cost Vectren customers have experienced pertain to the cost of burning coal to generate electricity. Also, only 12% of the increase Vectren is requesting is related to providing reliable electricity to their customers. The remaining 88% is allocated to shifting costs to residential and small

business ratepayers as a result of industry shutting down and to make up for lost profits caused by a reduction in electricity sales.

After lengthy and at times contentious hearings, Vectren has filed its proposed order and the OUCC and interveners will be filing their exceptions and post-hearing briefs in late October.

NIPSCO electric rates (#43526): The long awaited order in this contentious rate case filed in 2008 was finally issued in August. Despite reducing NIPSCO revenues by \$49.5 million, the Commission's order resulted in a nearly 17% increase in rates on residential ratepayers, mainly as a result of eliminating current credits and reallocating costs from large customers to residential customers. The order was met with heavy opposition. The OUCC, City of Hammond, LaPorte County and has been appealed. Several parties also have challenged the tariffs NIPSCO filed to comply with the Order. The new rates are not expected to go into effect until February, 2011, at the soonest. Also, NIPSCO is expected to file another new base rate case before 2011. CAC is monitoring the situation closely.

NIPSCO gas rates (#43894): NIPSCO filed for an increase in natural gas base rates for the first time since 1987. However, NIPSCO sought a quick settlement so outdated depreciation schedules could be updated, among other issues. CAC participated in negotiations that resulted in a settlement guaranteeing rate reductions to all customer classes. The settlement is currently before the Commission for approval, rejection, or modification.

NIPSCO net metering and feed in tariff (#43922): NIPSCO has recently filed a petition to improve their net metering rules and to seek approval for a pilot feed in tariff program. CAC has participated in several technical conferences with NIPSCO and will be filing testimony by the end of October. Hearings are scheduled for later this year.

Duke Smart Grid (#43501): A settlement reached last year in which CAC participated was rejected by the Commission. The Commission felt that the costs to implement the investment in the smart grid may be too high and consumers would be faced with unjustified rate increases. Duke filed for approval of a much smaller program in early 2010. The case has been fully briefed and we are awaiting an order.

Citizens Energy Group/City of Indianapolis, transfer of Water and Wastewater utilities (#43936): This case pertains to the highly publicized transfer of the water and wastewater utilities currently owned by the City of Indianapolis over to the Citizens Energy Group. CAC and other parties agree there are many legal issues that need to be resolved, which include but certainly aren't limited to: 1) Does the charitable trust include owning and operating these utilities? and 2) Can Citizens Energy Group operate these utilities under conflicting statutes granting them the authorities and privileges of both a municipal utility and a public utility?

Also at issue in this case is the question: Can and should utility ratepayers be required to pay for non-utility services, such as road and sidewalk repair? However, perhaps the

largest concern from CAC's perspective is the alleged 25% savings that Citizens Energy Groups is promising ratepayers. How will these savings be realized and how will those savings be verified over time? After a nearly 3 hour attorney's conference, which is highly irregular, the Commission finally issued a procedural schedule. CAC testimony will be filed in January 2011, with hearings commencing in February.

Bioenergy LLC – Clay County (#43882): Bioenergy LLC requested that the IURC decline to exercise its authority over their business practices as a wholesaler of electricity in the state. As the first-of-its-kind woody biomass plant to go before the IURC, CAC intervened to recommend that certain conditions be met prior to siting such a facility. The plant is seven miles from the nearest city, will not connect to local water or sewer utilities, is using Best Available Control Technology ("BACT") to reduce air emissions, has a twenty year purchased power agreement that includes fuel supply, and agreed to other conditions CAC supported. A Joint Proposed Order has been submitted to the Commission and is waiting for approval or possible modification..

Liberty Green Renewables - Scottsburg (# 43851): Liberty Green Renewables Indiana, LLC requested declination of jurisdiction over their business practices from the IURC. As an exempt wholesale generator of electricity, LGR plans to sell power by burning woody biomass. CAC intervened to express local concerns with respect to air pollution, infrastructure impacts, health impacts, public safety impacts, and fuel availability figures. The plant was to originally be sited within Scottsburg, IN, city limits, but was denied a development plan by the Scott County Commission. That decision is under appeal by LGR. Hearings on this cause are postponed until local civil cases are resolved.

Demand Side Management (DSM)

IURC Generic Order (#43693): The much awaited order in the Phase II Commission investigation into statewide demand-side-management was finally issued in December of 2009. The Commission ordered the State's jurisdictional utilities to participate in five core DSM programs, ordered those same utilities to achieve an annual energy savings goal of 2% within ten years, and required the core programs for all utilities to be administered by a 3rd party. An oversight board, the Demand Side Management Coordinating Committee (DSMCC), was created which is comprised of CAC, the OUCC, the Industrial Customers, and the jurisdictional electric utilities.

The DSMCC was charged with creating a Request for Proposal for both the Third Party Administrator (TPA) and the Evaluation, Measurement and Verification (EM&V) vendors, accepting and evaluating bids from vendors and then finally negotiating and finalizing contracts with the winning bidders. After hundreds of hours invested by CAC staff, contracts are currently being finalized and will be submitted to the IURC for approval. Implementation of the programs is to begin on December 31, 2010.

In addition to core programs mandated by the generic order, each utility will have to file for approval of core-plus programs in order to achieve the energy savings targets. Those filings are listed below.

NIPSCO DSM (#43618 & #43912): NIPSCO completed their market potential study and filed a petition for implementation of their core-plus DSM programs. Testimony has been filed and hearings are scheduled for later this year.

Duke DSM aka Save-a-Watt (#43374): Duke Energy reached a settlement with the OUCC in this highly controversial case in which Duke wanted to charge their customers for phantom power plants that would not have to be built because of the energy saved through investments in DSM. CAC objected and filed testimony demonstrating how the settlement was not only bad public policy but also inconsistent with the Commission's rulings in the generic DSM case. Several days after submission of CAC testimony, Duke withdrew the controversial case and will have to file for new core-plus DSM programs.

Vectren DSM (#43839): Vectren filed for core-plus DSM programs as part of their contentious electric base rate case (see above).

Indianapolis Power & Light DSM (#43623 & #43690): CAC has been engaged by IPL on multiple occasions and asked for our input on their programs. IPL recently filed testimony for approval of their core-plus programs. CAC is contemplating participation in that docket.

Indiana Michigan Power DSM (#43959): CAC has participated in discussions with I&M on their proposed core-plus programs and market potential study. I&M recently filed testimony for approval of their core-plus programs. CAC is contemplating participation in that docket.

Joint Gas Utilities Oversight Board (#43501): The three large gas utilities (Citizens Gas, Vectren, and NIPSCO) all have individual oversight boards to oversee their DSM programs. CAC participates on the NIPSCO and Citizens Gas boards, but is excluded from the Vectren board. The Commission recommended the three utilities form a joint oversight board to compare notes, similarities on programs, and explore the possibility of having statewide consistent gas DSM programs, similar to the Generic order for the electric utilities. The joint board is currently meeting quarterly. CAC is an active participant.

Net metering rule making: Due to increased inquiries from the public and the intense interest by the Indiana General Assembly, the IURC began a review process of the net metering rules. Three public hearings and a technical conference were held. A draft rule was issued by the Commission and comments were submitted by CAC, other interested parties, and the public. A final rule is expected to be promulgated by the Commission by the end of 2010.

Results of the 2010 Indiana General Assembly Kerwin Olson, Program Director

The 2010 session of the General Assembly adjourned sine die approximately 1:00 AM on Saturday March 13, 2010. All 115 bills passed have been signed into law by Governor Daniels. The session was highly politically charged and mostly unproductive. The relatively low number of bills was due primarily to the upcoming mid-term elections

where control of the House hangs in the balance, with the victorious party claiming the right to draw the election maps that will determine the political landscape for the next 10 years.

A last minute deal was reached on the unemployment insurance fund, with Democrats agreeing to a one year delay of the tax increase on business in exchange for Republican support of the Democrats jobs package. Property tax caps, ethics reforms, and education were also among the issues where consensus was reached, while reforms to township government and redistricting failed once again.

Indiana's abysmal net metering rule dominated the discussion in the energy and utility committees, and in the end, was left unchanged. Eminent domain for carbon dioxide pipelines was railroaded through the Senate but ultimately died in the House. The definition of biomass, coal bed methane, construction work in progress (CWIP) for nuclear power plants, adjustable rate mechanisms (trackers), carbon capture and storage (CCS), green buildings, and the Indiana Gasification LLC coal plant in Rockport were all among the issues CAC testified and worked on during this legislative session.

The only legislation we were unsuccessful in stopping was a last minute amendment added to HB1086, the annual massive omnibus legislation loaded with pork and handouts. The amendment was written by the Indiana Finance Authority to help facilitate the contract negotiations with Leucadia to purchase and store the Substitute Natural Gas (SNG) from the proposed Indiana Gasification plant.

Below is a recap of those issues and the discussions that took place.

Net Metering (HB1094 & SB313)

Indiana boasts one of the nation's weakest net metering rules. The current rule extends net metering privileges only to residential customers and K-12 schools and limits the allowable nameplate capacity to a paltry 10 kilowatts. All signals leading up to the start of the session indicated that this would be the year that the General Assembly would finally improve this woefully inadequate rule.

In the House of Representatives, Rep. Ryan Dvorak (D, South Bend) has championed the cause for close to a decade now. During last year's session, he successfully reached across the aisle, gaining valuable Republican support and moved a clean renewable energy bill off the floor of the House, which included a strong net metering rule. There was no reason to question that he wouldn't repeat that accomplishment in 2010.

Sen. James Merritt (R, Indianapolis) also successfully navigated legislation through the Senate in 2009 that would have improved Indiana's net metering rule. He co-authored op-ed columns with Sen. Bev Gard (R, Greenfield) that were published throughout the State supporting a legislative fix to Indiana's rule, and participated in several town halls where he indicated he would pursue legislation to improve the rule.

Also, in addition to the usual suspects of CAC, Hoosier Environmental Council (HEC), Sierra Club, and the Indiana Renewable Energy Association, new and influential players

appeared at the Statehouse to support progressive changes to Indiana's net metering rule. These included Performance Solutions, Cummins, the City of Carmel, The Nature Conservancy, Indiana Wildlife Federation, and others. Even the Indiana Energy Association was posturing in support of improving the rule. It appeared that the impasse reached in 2009 between Senate Republicans and House Democrats would end, and Indiana would start to position itself for a 21st energy economy.

Rep. Dvorak moved HB1094 through the House with little opposition and Sen. Merritt did the same with his bill, SB313. More specifics on those bills, the amendments, and their paths through their respective chambers can be found on our website.

The primary issues surrounding net metering that were discussed are as follows:

- 1) **Customer classes:** There appears to be no disagreement here. Both sides of the debate agree that net metering should be made available to all classes of customers, including post-secondary institutions, business, industry, and municipalities.
- 2) **Nameplate capacity or system size:** This is one of the largest areas of disagreement. Rep. Dvorak has supported capacity limits as high as 5 megawatts, and this year supported the concept of essentially no limit by adding language that would allow a consumer to have a system large enough to meet its entire electric load. Sen. Merritt, doing the bidding of the utilities, has supported a capacity limit as low as 50 kilowatts, to as high as 200 kilowatts. By having the capacity so low, it would exclude larger customers, i.e. municipalities and large industry, from utilizing the economic benefits that net metering offers.
- 3) **Eligible technologies or resources:** This became a larger issue this year primarily because of Cummins and their use of natural gas. There is no disagreement that wind, solar, geothermal, and hydroelectric should be eligible. The original intent of net metering was based on the fact that solar power is an intermittent resource, at times the photovoltaic system will produce very little power and the owner would be drawing power off the grid. At other times, the system will be producing more power than the customer is using, spinning the meter backward. The resulting "net" energy would then be credited to the customer's bill, creating the financial incentive, hence the term net metering. However, natural gas, diesel generators, etc... are not intermittent, but rather dispatchable resources. The utilities object to dispatchable resources qualifying for a mechanism that was designed to encourage and incentivize intermittent, renewable resources. Sierra Club and CAC both expressed concern over natural gas being categorized as a renewable resource. In CAC's opinion, this argument is centered more on control of the electric grid than it is about net metering, and is easily solved using Rep. Dvorak's language allowing customers to have systems sized to meet their entire load.
- 4) **Customer rollover of credit:** There was some disagreement over the length of time a credit would remain on a customer bill. Should the credit expire every billing cycle? Should the credit carry only for a calendar year? Or should the credit never expire, and be allowed to remain indefinitely? In the end, it appeared

an agreement was reached to allow the credit to carry over for a calendar year. CAC was okay with this as rarely would a renewable system generate enough capacity to have a credit large enough to offset bills for more than a 12 month period. This issue is intertwined with intermittent vs. dispatchable resources and system size as the true intent of net metering is not to produce significant quantities of surplus power to sell back to the grid, but rather offset the customer's energy use, and be credited for the excess not able to be utilized by the customer.

There were other issues vetted, such as aggregate metering and discriminatory billing practices, but in the end, history repeated itself. Sen. Merritt refused to move HB1094 out of the Senate, leaving him in control of the process with SB313, which Rep. Dvorak sponsored in the House and sent back to Sen. Merritt. Thanks to the influence and power of the utility lobby over the Senate Republicans, SB313 and an improved net metering bill once again died during the conference committee process.

Coal Bed Methane (CBM) (HB1265)

The issue of CBM was brought to the table by the Indiana Coal Council. Apparently there are gas companies in Indiana wanting to extract CBM from coal seams, primarily through hydrofracking. There are two primary issues here. First, there are currently no guidelines or regulations in place for hydrofracking in Indiana law or administrative rule. Second, there are no clear guidelines defining property and mineral rights between landowners, owners of the mineral rights for the coal, and gas companies wanting to extract the CBM.

HB1265, Oil, Gas, Coal Bed Methane Property, was written by the Indiana Coal Council and authored by Rep. Kreg Battles (D, Vincennes). The intent of the bill was to protect the rights of the owners of the coal seams from CMB extraction, identify property rights relative to minerals and CBM, and protect coal seams and coal miners from the hazards of CBM extraction.

A very quick committee hearing was held in the House Utilities committee. CAC was the only group to testify on the bill. We expressed neither support nor opposition to the bill, but rather wanted to bring the concerns of hydrofracking to the attention of the committee. Hydrofracking is still a relatively new process and has been shown to be highly polluting. Concerns over the contamination of groundwater have been raised in Alabama, Pennsylvania, Wyoming and other states where hydrofracking is currently being done. Essentially, hydrofracking entails boring into coal seams or other rock formations where methane is present to create fractures, and then injecting a fluid which may contain sand or ceramics in addition to chemical solvents, propellants, and other synthetic compounds to maintain the fracture so the methane can be extracted. Gas companies do not have to disclose the chemicals used for hydrofracking, citing business confidentiality protections. Hydrofracking also uses enormous amounts of water and also creates large quantities of wastewater, called "produced" water.

The Senate energy committee held a lengthier hearing on the bill, where property owners, lawyers, and gas companies testified. CAC repeated our testimony on the environmental

concerns and unknowns of hydrofracking. CAC was very surprised that no other environmental organization weighed in on the legislation. Ultimately, Sen. Gard amended the bill to create a study committee to evaluate CBM and hydrofracking and place a 2 year moratorium on hydrofracking in Indiana, pending the results of the study committee.

We were supportive of the actions of Sen. Gard and will comment on and monitor the activities of the study committee, as well as any future legislative activity regarding CBM.

Eminent Domain for Carbon Dioxide Pipeline (SB115)

This bill was authored by Sen. Gard and was intended as yet one more handout to our friends at Leucadia, or Indiana Gasification, LLC, to facilitate their economically un-viable Substitute Natural Gas (SNG) plant proposed for Rockport, IN. This would mark the fourth year in a row legislation has come before the General Assembly on behalf of this multi-billion dollar, multi-national corporation because the free-market wants nothing to do with their insane business plan.

In 2009, SB423, Substitute Natural Gas Contracts, was railroad through the General Assembly. This bill allows the State of Indiana, via the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA), to enter into 30 year contracts to purchase the SNG from the plant, force the natural gas utilities to deliver and store the gas, and force captive ratepayers to pay for the SNG. The IFA and Leucadia immediately started negotiations to try and hammer out these contracts so construction of the plant could begin. However, a provision in SB423 required that the purchase contracts the IFA would enter into must “guarantee savings to retail end-use customers.” This provision is proving to be a significant obstacle and potentially too much to overcome. So enter Denbury Resources and SB115.

Denbury is a multi-billion dollar company whose primary business is enhanced oil recovery, or the use of CO₂ to extract oil and gas from depleted reservoirs. Denbury has proposed to build a pipeline from Mississippi into SW Indiana and SE Illinois to transport the CO₂ from coal-fired power plants, most notably Duke's Edwardsport IGCC and the proposed Leucadia project, Indiana Gasification project in Rockport, IN. Leucadia has apparently entered into a contractual arrangement with Denbury to sell the CO₂ from the Rockport facility. Bill Rosenberg, one of the developers of the SNG plant, stated to the General Assembly that SB423 charged them with guaranteeing ratepayer savings, and the only way they could do this was by using the revenues from the sale of the CO₂ emissions to flow back to ratepayers to offset the cost of the SNG. In other words, the resulting SNG from this plant will be so expensive and uneconomical, that the only way they might be able to make this boondoggle work is to sell the waste stream.

According to Mr. Rosenberg, SB115 was necessary to construct a 6 mile pipeline to connect to the SNG plant. The notion that a multi-billion dollar corporation needs eminent domain across the entire state to build a very short pipeline is absurd. Surely they possess the legal and financial resources to negotiate an agreement with the few landholders that may stand in their way. It should also be noted that it appears Leucadia

has secured the rights to land all the way to the Ohio River, so this legislation in all likelihood is completely unnecessary for its publically stated purpose.

Despite these facts, the Senate Civil Matters Committee voted the bill out of committee 9-1. The only nay vote came from Sen. Mike Delph (R, Carmel). CAC was the only opposing voice to the legislation during the committee hearing. A recap of that bizarre hearing can be found on our website.

SB115 then moved to the floor of the Senate for consideration. After conversations with several Senators on both sides of the aisle, it was evident the bill would pass on the floor. Democrats felt compelled to support the bill under the guise of job creation, despite the fact that the previous 4 pieces of legislation have yet to create a single job, outside of a few lobbyists. Since this is a pet project of Governor Daniels, the majority of Republicans supported the legislation out of loyalty to the Governor, and also under the guise of job creation and saving the coal industry of SW Indiana.

The morning of the vote, CAC sent out a blast e-mail Statewide opposing the bill that sent a loud thud through the marbled halls of the Statehouse. So much so, that when explaining the bill before the full Senate, Sen. Gard had the e-mail in hand, letting her colleagues know that she knew they had all seen it, and that it was just CAC and they just don't like coal. Our efforts didn't kill the bill in the Senate, but they did gain us 12 no votes. With the exception of Sen. Vi Simpson (D, Bloomington), all the votes were Republicans, including President David Long.

SB115 was then sent to the House and was sponsored by Rep. Kreg Battles (D, Vincennes), and Rep. Russ Stilwell (D, Boonville). Fortunately, the bill was assigned to the Utilities committee, chaired by Rep. Moses. Despite pressure from the vested interests in seeing this bill passed, Rep. Moses stood firm, refused to give the bill a hearing, ultimately killing the legislation.

Definition of Biomass Resources (SB299 & HB1261)

The issue of biomass resources began as a result of the introduction of two bills, SB299 and HB1261, Biomass Infrastructure Grants. Our concern with these bills was not the grant programs, but rather the definition of biomass. The original intent of these two companion bills was to change the name of the E85 grant program to the agricultural biomass grant program which would open the grants to other bio-fuels, instead of strictly E85.

What drew our attention to these bills was the inclusion of construction and demolition debris in the definition of biomass. Three biomass electric generation facilities were proposed for Indiana. CAC does not want any new biomass facilities to be nothing more than incinerators, burning waste tires, municipal solid waste, debris etc... and spewing millions of tons of lead, particulates, dioxins, and other filth throughout communities that don't want these facilities to begin with. More specifically, Liberty Green Renewables, the developer of two of those proposed facilities, was working behind the scenes to add construction and demolition debris to the definition of biomass. CAC was informed of

this fact by a State Representative who voluntarily offered this information upon the conclusion of a committee hearing on the bill.

CAC made our concerns known, and despite countless amendments and many lengthy committee discussions, the bills remained clean. Rep. Joe Pearson (D, Hartford City), and Rep. Pierce were diligent in keeping these bills clean and are owed a debt of gratitude for their efforts. Thanks are also owed to Rep. Bill Friend (R, Macy), Sen. Marlin Stutzman (R, Goshen), Rep. Terry Goodin (D, Austin) and Sen. Gard.

Construction Work in Progress (CWIP) for Nuclear Power Plants (SB69)

The investor owned utilities, led primarily by American Electric Power (AEP), have been pushing for CWIP for nuclear power plants for several sessions now. The issue was vetted last summer during a meeting of the Regulatory Flexibility Committee and testimony was taken on two separate occasions during the 2009 session of the General Assembly. CAC did give a presentation at the Regulatory Flexibility Committee hearings and testified in opposition to CWIP during both committee hearings in 2009. Sen. Phil Boots (R, Crawfordsville) has been the main proponent of this effort and has introduced legislation three years in a row now. In 2010, he introduced SB69, Low Carbon and Non-Carbon Dioxide Emitting Plants.

Due to the roadblock in the House in the form of the Chairman of the Utilities Committee, Rep. Win Moses, the investor owned utilities and the Senate Republicans were aware that SB69 stood no chance of getting through the House. Therefore, Sen. Merritt elected to have an “informational” hearing on SB69 in the Senate Utilities committee. There was nothing informational about this hearing. The only one who spoke was Sen. Boots, who stood at the microphone for close to an hour and gave the most misinformed, misleading, and absurd presentation I have ever witnessed. He gave a revisionist history of Marble Hill, and presented false facts and figures regarding the reliability and viability of renewable energy. Statements were made implying that if one wind turbine goes off line, it will wreak havoc on the entire electric grid.

Sen. Lonnie Randolph (D, East Chicago) vigorously questioned Sen. Boots on the details of the legislation, which of course he could not answer since the bill was written by American Electric Power and he had no idea what was in it, or what it did. Fortunately, there was a highly publicized and anticipated hearing on utilities tree trimming practices that was also scheduled for the same hearing, so Sen. Randolph was told to be quiet and Sen. Boots left the podium.

AEP, Sen. Boots, Gov. Daniels, and the Indiana Electric Association (IEA) will undoubtedly bring this issue back to the table in 2011. CAC will be unrelenting in our opposition to CWIP. Thanks are owed once more to Rep. Moses for standing with consumers and thwarting the utilities efforts to extend CWIP to nuclear power plants.

Energy Efficient Buildings (HB1063)

For three sessions now, Rep. Pierce has unsuccessfully tried to pass legislation requiring all State owned buildings to be built or retrofitted to meet certain energy efficient rating standards. The benefits of green building are well understood now. They range from

increased worker productivity and attendance, to huge energy savings which lead to improved public health, environmental quality, and reduction in utility bills. Green building is a win for everyone; most notably the taxpayer.

In 2008, Gov. Daniels issued an executive order that stated all State owned buildings should be built to “achieve maximum energy efficiency to the extent this can be accomplished on a cost effective basis.” Republicans cited this order as making legislation unnecessary. However, many cities and towns have not built green stating an increase in upfront costs required to meet the standards. First of all, this supposed increase in upfront construction costs is minimal at best. Secondly, the significant savings on operational costs during the life of the building more than make up for the slightly higher construction costs.

HB1063, Energy Efficient Buildings, authored by Rep. Pierce followed a similar path as his previous efforts. The bill moved out of the House and was sent to the Senate. Heavy opposition from the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns effectively killed the legislation. Rep. Pierce should be applauded for diligently working this legislation once again. I would be remiss if I did not also recognize Indianapolis Power and Light, who broke ranks from their colleagues at The Indiana Energy Association, and supported HB1063.

Adjustable Rate Mechanisms (trackers) (HB1274)

Adjustable rate mechanism is the legal term for a tracker. HB1274, authored by Rep. Win Moses (D, Ft. Wayne) and Rep. Matt Pierce (D, Bloomington), would require utilities that receive a tracker to file a full base rate case within 24 months of the authorization of the tracker. An informational only hearing was held on the bill, with no vote taken.

The Indiana Energy Association (IEA) of course opposed the legislation. They expressed concern over the length of time and expense involved in filing a base rate case. They also suggested that trackers reduce shareholder risk, which means that credit rating agencies look upon them more favorably and they receive higher credit ratings as a result, which ultimately benefits ratepayers. Supporters of the bill included CAC, AARP, and INDIEC, the lobbying group for the industrial customers.

CAC responded to the concerns raised by the IEA. When citing the length of time that rate cases take, the IEA used the recently concluded AEP case and the ongoing NIPSCO case as examples. The AEP rate case I believe took 22 months; the NIPSCO case took 25 months. What the IEA failed to point out is that it had been two decades since either NIPSCO or AEP had been in for rate case, so many of the employees filing testimony at the utilities had never worked on a rate case before, which lead to many incomplete documents, filings, and duplicate testimony. They also failed to mention the thousands of unnecessary pages that were filed, and countless motions, delays, and conferences, that held up the entire process.

Regarding the assertion that credit rating agencies look favorably upon trackers, CAC submitted that it is not the trackers that credit rating agencies adore, it is the captive ratepayer and guaranteed revenue stream. These out of state, and in the case of AES

(parent company of IPL) out of country, energy holding companies come into Indiana and merge with or purchase Indiana utilities to provide them a stable and guaranteed revenue stream to help fund their debt. As a result, Hoosier dollars are exported by the millions every year to finance these conglomerates and pad the pockets of out of state investors and shareholders.

CAC's primary argument for this bill is centered on the fact that there is no difference between ratepayers and taxpayers. Indiana's budget (taxpayer dollars) is around \$13 billion annually. Just the jurisdictional gas and electric utilities generate revenues of approximately \$14 billion annually. Hoosiers spend more on utility bills than we do on the tax revenues that require the oversight of State government. We feel it necessary to elect 50 Senators, 100 Representatives, a Governor and countless other officials to oversee State tax dollars through a lengthy legislative session every 2 years. Lawmakers place taxpayers on a lofty pedestal and promise to protect tax dollars with great vigor. We have a massive bureaucracy in place and countless numbers of agencies to make sure that taxpayer dollars are spent frugally and wisely. Yet, the agencies that oversee ratepayer dollars, the IURC and the OUCC, are woefully underfunded and understaffed. The \$6 million NIPSCO spent on their current rate case is more than the annual budgets of those two offices combined, and that \$6 million came from ratepayers! The OUCC and IURC have highly qualified and dedicated individuals, they are simply over-matched and outspent by the power and wealth of the utility lobby. This bill represented an opportunity for the General Assembly to recognize the ratepayer, and begin the process of protecting ratepayer dollars with the same fervor as taxpayer dollars.

Despite the fact that the hearing on the bill was informational and no vote was taken, it was a welcome opportunity for CAC to shed some light on the issue of the forgotten, and often neglected, Indiana utility ratepayer. Thanks are owed to Rep. Moses for authoring the bill and holding a fair hearing where both viewpoints were allowed to be expressed.

Voting Records and Analysis **Grant Smith, Executive Director**

The CAC Board of Directors, last year, determined that an 80% pro-consumer voting record was a passing grade for legislators. The reasoning is that legislators may throw away votes or vote for lesser bills of concern but vote against consumers when pro-utility, big-ticket bills are moving through the Statehouse.

Over the last 3 years, the voting in the Indiana Senate on CAC issues (primarily energy/utility issues), overall, has been less than sufficient to abysmal. The trend has been improvement for the Senate Republicans, but still way under par, and for Senate Democrats, also way under par, to improve from 2008 to 2009 and remaining steady from 2009 to 2010.

House Republican voting saw a vast improvement from 2009 to 2010. However, the voting percentage for the Republican caucus, over the last 3 years, was disgraceful.

The House Democrats vastly improved over the time period, reaching 98% in 2010. The appointment by the Speaker of the House of Win Moses (D- Fort Wayne) as chair of the

House utilities committee definitely played a role. He stubbornly protected consumer interests by pushing pro-consumer legislation while stifling anti-consumer legislation at the committee level. In other words, Democrats in the House were not given a lot of opportunity to vote for detrimental legislation. This means that the House Democrat pro-consumer voting record may have been much worse but for Win Moses acting as gatekeeper in his capacity as committee chair.

The biggest problem for Indiana consumers remains the general support for coal-fired power across party lines in each chamber. There is a tendency to ignore rate impacts when coal and transmission lines for more coal plants is discussed. The dichotomy in the Indiana legislature is that the taxpayer is protected, generally, from tax increases, but the ratepayer is considered fair game for hugely expensive and unneeded power plants.

2008 Indiana Senate

Party	Pro-Consumer Voting %	2006 Campaign Contributions*
Democrats	42%	\$ 36,400
Republicans	4%	\$105,464
Totals for Senate	17%	\$141,954

2009 Indiana Senate

Party	Pro-Consumer Voting %	2008 Campaign Contributions*
Democrats	62%	\$ 26,874
Republicans	53%	\$186,700
Totals for Senate	56%	\$213,574

2010 Indiana Senate

Party	Pro-Consumer Voting %	2010 Campaign Contributions*
Democrats	55%	Not yet available
Republicans	57%	Not yet available
Totals for Senate	56%	Not yet available

2008 Indiana House of Representatives

Party	Pro-Consumer Voting %	2006 Campaign Contributions*
Democrats	64%	\$120,950
Republicans	8%	\$211,572
Totals for House	37%	\$332,522

2009 Indiana House of Representatives

Party	Pro-Consumer Voting %	2008 Campaign Contributions*
Democrats	75%	\$145,525
Republicans	50%	\$200,325
Totals for House	63%	\$345,850

2010 Indiana House of Representatives

Party	Pro-Consumer Voting %	2010 Campaign Contributions*
Democrats	98%	Not yet available
Republicans	34%	Not yet available
Totals for House	66%	Not yet available

*Money accepted by legislators from Utility, Coal, Oil, and Railroad Corporations (www.followthemoney.org)

Testimony before the Regulatory Flexibility Committee Kerwin Olson, Program Director Regulatory Flexibility Committee Meetings 2010 Kerwin Olson, Program Director

Meeting #1 September 14, 2010: The first meeting consisted primarily of the presentation of the annual IURC report by the Chairman of the IURC and the presentation of the Renewable Energy Report by the State Utility Forecasting Group (SUFG). Of course, the IURC report was given by the now terminated David Lott Hardy. Former Chairman Hardy strayed from his normal routine and brought to light the huge disparity between the Commission's workload and budget. For a short period of time, he almost sounded like a consumer advocate. He proposed conducting more frequent rate cases and once again asked the General Assembly for the ability to fine.

Doug Gotham, Executive Director of SUFG, gave the usual nonsensical presentation filled with misleading information and skewed facts. SUFG continues to dismiss solar as a viable resource, misrepresents the efficiency, capacity, and availability of wind power, and provides the General Assembly with old, outdated cost information on capital costs relative to renewable energy. The intent of the renewables report was to provide the General Assembly with information on available renewable resources, what investment was occurring in renewable resources, and how State policy could be used to drive those investments. Instead, SUFG has turned that report into an anti-renewable energy presentation that is being used to continue Indiana's overreliance on coal-fired power.

Meeting #2 September 28, 2010: The second meeting began with a lengthy conversation on funding opportunities for 211 and 911 services. The other issue discussed was NIPSCO's alternative gas supplier program, known as NIPSCO Choice. CAC was given the opportunity to testify on this issue. CAC informed the Committee that the number one complaint registered with CAC is NIPSCO's Choice Program for alternative gas pricing. We also stated that accurate information should be made available to consumers and that natural gas marketers should be prohibited from misrepresenting their affiliations with public agencies.

CAC also pointed out to the committee that NIPSCO won approval of its "Gas Choice" program based on promises of cost savings and better service. But there is no evidence that they have delivered on those promises. To make matters worse, NIPSCO continues to oppose a full and fair investigation of the Gas Choice program to uncover whether or

not customers are satisfied with the program, or whether or not customers have saved any money by participating.

Once again, the Regulatory Flexibility Committee failed to reach any conclusions and is not making any recommendations to the General Assembly.

HOSPITAL ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

Julia Vaughn, Project Manager

The Hospital Accountability Project is a joint effort by CACEF and Indiana Legal Services, with funding provided through a grant from Community Catalyst. It is a two year project that began in June of 2009 and will continue through June 2011.

The project is focused on improving Marion County not-for-profit hospitals' charity care policies to ensure they are earning the significant tax breaks they receive and to help consumers who are experiencing problems with medical debt.

In July of 2010, the project released its first study: *Medical Debt in Indianapolis: A Snapshot*. The report, which received extensive media coverage, including front page stories in the Indianapolis Star and Indianapolis Business Journal, examined survey results from almost 600 Indianapolis consumers with medical debt. One of the key findings was that health insurance is not protecting people from medical debt. More than half of the survey respondents had health insurance when they incurred medical debt. Hospitals must do a better job of informing patients about charity care. Almost half of the survey respondents reported that they had not been informed by the hospital of any kind of financial assistance.

In addition to the survey research, the project is holding a series of community meetings across the city where consumers can share their stories and learn more about their rights and responsibilities as health care consumers. Eight meetings have been held so far, and they will continue through 2010 and the first half of 2011.

Finally, the project is meeting with the management of Indianapolis not-for-profit hospitals to discuss access to charity care and how we can work together to reduce the medical debt problem in Indianapolis.

The Downstream Project

Julia Vaughn, Farm Organizer

The Downstream Project entered its 2nd year of operation in 2010 and continues to receive support from Food and Water Watch. We expect their support to continue into 2011.

The Project continues to conduct outreach activities through a variety of venues, including tabling at conferences, attendance at public meetings (particularly local zoning meetings), farmer's markets and other places. We continue to build an e-mail alert list of Indiana citizens concerned about the problems caused by factory farms.

Our message this year has focused on the public health issues associated with industrial agriculture, including growth hormones, antibiotic resistance and irradiation. We have worked to educate the public about pro-consumer policies in the U.S. Congress, as well as anti-consumer policies that has been introduced in response to latest food safety crises of the day. This fall and winter we will work in communities across Indiana to host showings of the film *Food Inc.* to stimulate discussion about industrial agriculture and food safety. We have also developed a powerpoint presentation that is being used to educate small groups about these issues and are approaching churches and parent teacher organizations to host meetings where it can be used.

The Downstream Project has worked closely with Indiana CAFO Watch, the Hoosier Environmental Council and the Sierra Club to develop proposed rules for the new Fertilizer Advisory Board and new confined animal feeding operations rules being adopted by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. We will continue to work with these organizations to build grassroots support for stronger state regulations and policies to protect the environment and public health from further harm and to publicize current problems they have caused.

FEDERAL ISSUES AND ADVOCACY

National Energy/Climate Legislation

Grant Smith, Executive Director and Citizens Lead for Energy Action Now (CLEAN) Policy Analyst

National energy policy has become a complete train wreck. The House initiative that became the Waxman/Markey bill, authored mainly by Duke Energy, was essentially a gift to the coal industry. In the Senate, the major concern was nuclear power. During most of the Senate debate the talk was primarily about how to divvy up taxpayer largesse to the coal, nuclear, utility, natural gas, and oil industries. The oil spill resulted in no protection of our oceans from Congress. Waxman was clearly a business-as-usual initiative.

The good thing is that nothing passed on the energy policy side. Stopping anything Congress does may be the best way to undercut both the coal and nuclear industries. The states (except for Indiana and a few others of course) are doing the best job in supporting renewable and energy efficiency investment. Anything positive in legislation coming out of Congress will be laden with taxpayer and ratepayer giveaways for the coal, nuclear, oil, and natural gas industries.

At the moment, the only proposals on the table are anemic Renewable Energy Standards that have more to do with supporting the status quo than creating a robust renewable energy sector.

CAC supported the Civil Society Institute's (CSI) efforts to derail Waxman. In May, CSI published a report that demonstrates how, with existing technology, all coal-fired plants and 30% of the nuclear fleet could be eliminated. CSI's lobbyist has been talking to Congress about a new approach that calls for elimination of all public support for coal and nuclear fuel and shifting the support to the energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Clearly, the issue is not primarily CO2 emissions from coal plants. This is a financial, technological and public health issue whereby coal and nuclear power are no longer viable financially or sustainable environmentally. We have reached a tipping point where coal is obsolete. There's just too much of it to transition to a true clean energy economy overnight. We can also avoid building new nuclear plants and work, over time, to develop other technologies to phase those out as well.

The 1Sky Network

Zac Elliot, 1Sky Coordinator (why we left)

From April 2009 through the end of the year, CAC was contracted with national environmental campaign 1Sky. Within that timeframe a national debate was taking place over cap and trade legislation proposed in both the U.S. House and Senate. 1Sky was supportive of the highly compromised Waxman-Markey legislation and CAC's stance was at odds. Because of differences in style, tone, specificity, and stance, we decided not to extend our contract with 1Sky into 2010. Zac Elliot, the contract organizer with 1Sky is now Statewide Organizer for CAC.

The CLEAN Network (Citizens Lead for Energy Action Now)

Dave Eberhardt, Regional Organizer

While Citizens Action Coalition (CAC) fights for clean energy and energy policy reform here in Indiana, Citizens Lead for Energy Action Now (CLEAN) examines the impacts of policy decisions as a nation. Over 130 grassroots groups have joined together in a call to action policy that is based in science to curb the worst aspects of Climate Change. CAC has been a part of the CLEAN since it was conceptualized in 2007.

What happens if Congress fails to pass a climate or energy bill? Even without a federal carbon policy, the United States could move from the "business as usual" status quo to a dramatically cleaner and healthier approach to meeting its electrical needs, according to a major new report from the nonprofit and nonpartisan Civil Society Institute (CSI). Member organizations of the CLEAN have used the report, prepared by Synapse Energy Economics, as a starting point to how our country can make these green changes using off the shelf products and current technologies.

The transition scenario outlined by the Synapse/CSI report ramps up energy efficiency and clean renewable energy, allowing the country to retire all coal-fired power plants and over a quarter of the existing nuclear fleet. The cost of the plan would include a modest near-term cost over the "business as usual" scenario, but will ultimately save citizens money by 2040. We can get this job done without a deeply flawed federal energy bill that has been driven and crafted through politics instead of science.

Here in 2010, CLEAN has taken an interest in offshore wind development in its infancy stages in the Great Lakes and East Coast regions. Offshore wind farms have become a normal sight overseas. More wind offshore makes the turbines more efficient and more practical because they can be situated closer to population centers. Europe has been working with offshore wind for almost a decade and the US still does not have a single turbine along our coasts!

Once offshore wind is developed here in the Midwest, some of the most heavily industrialized states can begin relying on clean energy and achieve some of the greatest reductions in green house gasses while creating jobs and reducing the health impacts of fossil fuels and nuclear power. The Great Lakes offshore projects in the works are near Cleveland, OH, Evanston, IL, the West coast of Michigan, and Northern New York. Most states do not have a permitting policy in place for offshore wind projects and the main fight this year has been on how the regulatory process will work and the ascetic issue associated with people living along the coastlines.

If you are interested in checking out the movement you can visit www.theclean.org or email me at Dave@theClean.org for more information. You can also sign the Call to Action and send a message to your elected officials if you are tired of bad energy policies which contribute to climate change and the state of our economy! Start easy local organizing of your own at www.theclean.org!

National Health Reform

Congress and the Obama Administration punted on national health care policy. Instead of legislation that provides for a public option, the health insurance industry received a \$500 billion tax subsidy with a blank check to raise premiums as much as they want.

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION GATHERING

“The Medical Debt Crisis in Indianapolis: A Snapshot”

Prepared as part of the Hospital Accountability Project (HAP), July 2010

This report examines how well Marion County not-for-profit hospitals are fulfilling their charitable missions by providing free or reduced cost care to patients in need. The report has been the catalyst to beginning an ongoing dialogue between nonprofit hospitals, community members, and consumer advocates to ensure that people who need help are informed about the possibility of financial assistance and can access hospital services. Funding for this Project comes from a grant from Community Catalyst.

The report provides an overview of state and federal law related to community benefits and charity care and also outlines the results from the survey developed by CACEF to better understand the experiences of people with medical debt in Marion County. One of the notable survey findings is that health insurance does not necessarily protect one from hospital debt. Out of 547 people surveyed, 333 had insurance, yet 440 individuals reported owing money to a hospital. The amount of debt owed by respondents ranged significantly from \$750,000 to \$20. The average owed for the 51 individuals with Medicaid and/or Medicare was \$22,228. The average owed for the 389 others was \$22,652. Also troubling was that almost half of the respondents indicated that they had not been told of any financial assistance or other programs when they were at the hospital. The findings raise questions about the adequacy of state oversight of hospital community benefit and charity care reporting, as well as the effectiveness of the strategies hospitals may currently be using to communicate these programs to patients.

These findings support much of what has been reported nationally: in Indiana, hospital charity care is a secret to many patients who are truly in need of safety net services. While the findings from the surveys are alarming, they demonstrate that improvements

need to be made. Indiana not-for-profit hospital charity care programs should not be a “Best Kept Secret.”

Initial recommendations for hospitals to consider for increasing public awareness of community charity care programs were presented at the end of the report. HAP recommends that public notification of services available must be clearly posted in a variety of places, in alternate languages, throughout the hospital, on the hospital website, and throughout the community. Hospital staff should be provided adequate information on the types of charity care and community benefits available and be able to explain the programs and services to patients. HAP makes further recommendations in regards to hospitals’ billing/payment plans stating that all billing must be clear, concise, and easy to understand. Payment plans must be designed jointly between the hospital and patient with consideration given to the person’s income and expenses. Also, applications should be provided for appropriate public health insurance or hospital financial aid if the patient has trouble paying for care as well as assistance completing these application forms. In order to best accomplish these goals, establishing partnerships with local community and faith-based organizations was stressed, as they are helpful in providing/aiding the consumer in information on payment plans, community benefits, and their overall rights as a consumer.

"Beyond Business as Usual: Investigating a Future without Coal and Nuclear Power in the US"

Prepared by Synapse Energy Economics for the Civil Society Institute, May 2010

CAC advised on this report. Synapse looked at phasing out coal and nuclear power with existing technology without consideration of subsidies or a carbon policy. It was done purely on a cost basis taking into account regional power flows and reliability of electric service.

There would be significant reductions in lung-damaging and brain-damaging emissions from coal plants. Moreover, water usage in the electric sector would drop significantly. Also, due to enhanced but very reasonable estimates of energy efficiency potential, there would be 40% less electric power usage in 2050 in the transition case as compared to business as usual. Finally, the complete phase out of coal and 30% of the nuclear fleet can be done at a savings to ratepayers. The savings come from avoided pollution control retrofit costs, avoided nuclear power plant additions, and the fact that renewables and efficiency are cheaper than new coal and nuclear plants. Huge power reserve margins in every region of the country would allow us to accomplish zero coal use by 2050 as well.

COST OF TRANSITION SCENARIO (MILLIONS OF 2009 DOLLARS)

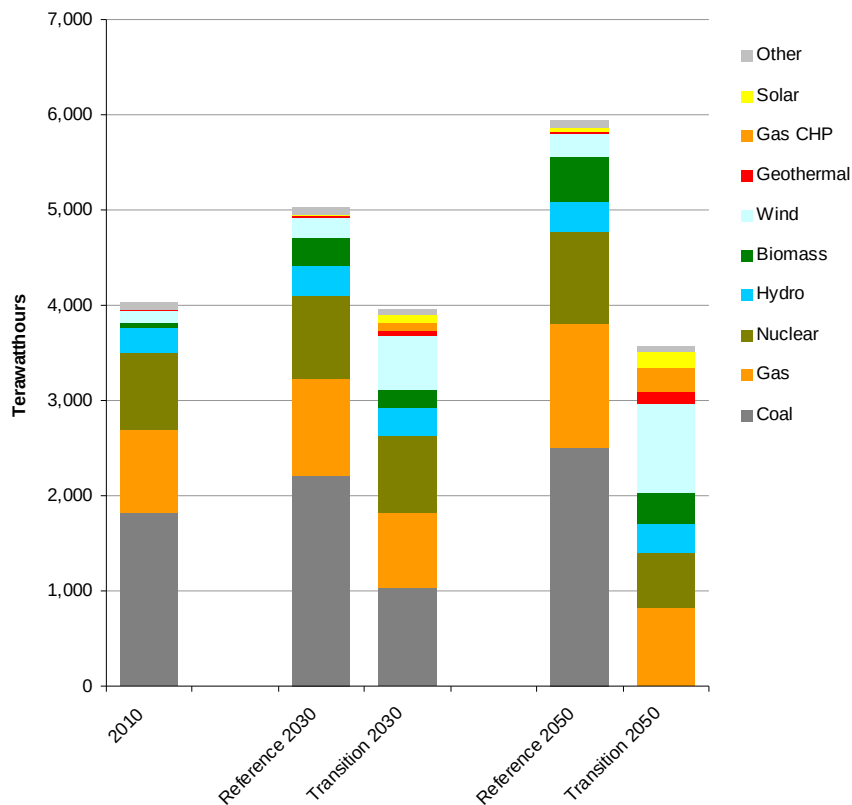
	2020	2030	2040	2050
Cost of Generation	(\$1,000)	(\$35,000)	(\$85,000)	(\$130,000)
Wind Integration Costs	\$330	\$1,600	\$2,900	\$3,900
Energy Efficiency	\$14,000	\$48,000	\$79,000	\$110,000
Incremental Transmission	\$800	\$1,600	\$2,300	\$3,100
Avoided Emission Control	(\$4,500)	(\$4,500)	(\$4,500)	\$0
Total Net Cost	\$9,630	\$11,700	(\$5,300)	(\$13,000)
Total Net Cost (¢/kWh)	0.25	0.34	(0.17)	(0.43)

ELECTRIC POWER RESERVE MARGINS

	2010	2020	2030
Northeast	33%	36%	50%
Southeast	45%	44%	63%
S. Central	46%	31%	41%
W. Midwest	43%	34%	35%
E. Midwest	25%	25%	49%
Northwest	58%	53%	78%
Southwest	51%	55%	74%
California	30%	31%	37%

AIR AND WATER IMPACTS

Case	2010	2050	% Change
SO ₂ Reference (000 tons)	5,700	2,800	-51%
SO ₂ Transition (000 tons)	5,700	150	-97%
NO _x Reference (000 tons)	2,200	2,000	-13%
NO _x Transition (000 tons)	2,200	890	-60%
Mercury Reference (tons)	41	27	-34%
Mercury Transition (tons)	41	0	-100%
*Water Reference (billion gals)	1,300	1,700	+31%
*Water Transition (billion gals)	1,300	590	-55%



GRASSROOTS ORGANIZING

Zac Elliott, Statewide Organizer

Milltown, Scottsburg and Brazil Woody Biomass Incinerators

CAC has long been supportive of renewable energy technologies as the need to generate electricity more efficiently and cleanly has become more and more critical. However, our support is conditional.

Bioenergy, or using waste from biological sources as fuel, is proposed by many as a renewable and clean form of energy. We began earnestly researching the use of bioenergy, particularly woody biomass for electricity generation, in spring of 2009. Like many others, we anticipated that biomass would serve an important role in displacing the use of fossil fuels to create a more diverse energy mix. At the time, some Indiana specific reports indicated the possibility that a substantial amount of waste wood was available and marketable for heat and electricity production.

Therefore an initial interest was that this must be a viable option for Southern Indiana. However, as federal tax incentives became available, and Indiana projects gained traction, it quickly became clear that the biomass fuel potential within a reasonable distance and at an affordable price delivered was significantly less than originally anticipated. It also became clear with respect to: 1) local air pollution; 2) public health and safety impacts; 3) local infrastructure impacts; 4) economic impacts; 5) the assumption of carbon neutrality; and 6) water use and wastewater discharge, that woody biomass needed a much more cautious and exhaustive analysis before being deemed a public benefit. In April of 2010, after much research and consideration, the CAC Board of Directors adopted a resolution on biomass technology.

It was around that time that CAC began playing a supportive role with grassroots organizations in Scott County and Crawford County to raise awareness and pressure local elected officials. The Concerned Citizens of Crawford County were able to pass a comprehensive Environmental Impact Study (EIS) through the County Commission, which will require the developer, Liberty Green Renewables Indiana, LLC, to acquire a license to operate. Since the passage of the ordinance, LGRI pulled their land-use permit – a huge victory for local citizens.

The Concerned Citizens of Scott County were able to pressure local elected officials into rejecting the development plan for the project. That decision is currently being appealed by LGRI, the same developer wanting to build the facility in Crawford County. CAC intervened in the cause before the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission, and has successfully obtained a time extension until local civil cases are settled.

CAC intervened in another biomass case before the IURC, and we are awaiting an order from the Commission. The developer of that facility is Bioenergy, LLC.

Logging State forests under the Daniels administration has already increased over 400%. Despite this fact, Purdue University tells us there is virtually no available wood products or wood waste to feed the voracious appetite of these facilities. This leads CAC to believe there are only 2 possibilities: 1) increased logging of our public and private forests; or

2) switching to more hazardous fuel materials, like tires or garbage. We find both choices highly objectionable and unacceptable.

There is enormous and virtually untapped potential in Indiana for investments in energy efficiency and true renewable resources, like wind and solar. Until we maximize this potential, the answer to the sustainability question regarding biomass is a resounding NO.

Anticipating CO2 Sequestration in East Central Indiana

The folks in Darke County, OH, killed a US Department of Energy (DOE) sponsored Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) project in their area last year. They have developed a great web site on the issue and continue to assist people in other areas with this issue. They presented at the CAC annual meeting last year and they also participated in a meeting near Richmond, IN, with CAC to educate the public there. A firm has been conducting seismic testing of geology in the area. We feared that the DOE was moving from Ohio to Indiana. Thus far, things have been quiet. The Daniels Administration may be shifting its priorities to avoiding, rather than, embracing CCS. Instead, the strategy appears to be building out advanced coal technology to replace old coal plants at significant cost to ratepayers and finding other ways to use more Indiana coal while claiming to be addressing climate disruption.

EMERGING ISSUES

Offshore Wind

Civil Society Institute is focusing on offshore wind. The wind resources off the east coast can supply over 50% of the electric power needs of the most populated centers of the US. Offshore wind potential in the Great Lakes is enormous. The technical potential for offshore wind on the Michigan coast is estimated to be over 300,000 megawatts alone. For Lake Erie and Lake Ontario the potential is in the thousands of megawatts.

Large offshore wind projects have the potential to replace coal quickly. It is interesting to note that the Synapse Business as Usual (BAU) report does not take into account offshore wind in the Great Lakes at all.

The industry is at the very beginning stages. The potential, however, for jobs and replacing coal is enormous.

Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission Scandal and an Elected IURC

Fall 2010 has seen remarkable events taking place at the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission. CAC was instrumental in exposing an enormous scandal when Duke Energy hired away the Administration Law Judge (also the IURC's chief counsel) who happened to also be overseeing the Duke Edwardsport proceedings.

This may lead to the demise of the plant, however difficult that now appears. It may also help to stop the utility agenda at the Statehouse, and could even lead to reform. CAC supports an elected IURC. We have for decades. Representative Scott Pelath (D-Michigan City) is having a bill drafted that would do this.

The Evolving Daniels Energy Plan

Daniels is now set to work hard against federal carbon policy while building out Southwest Indiana's capabilities in supporting the design and operation of advanced coal plants like the plant in Edwardsport. There is no indication of that the Administration is concerned with the enormous rate impacts inherent in such a policy.

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES FOR 2011

Kerwin Olson, Program Director

The 2011 session promises to be filled with partisan rancor and impasses. A massive budget shortfall will greet the General Assembly when they convene, as well as the task of redrawing the maps of all congressional and state level districts. Which party controls the House of Representatives is an unanswered question as of the writing of this prognostication; however, the ongoing IURC ethics scandal may minimize the impact of that outcome relative to the issues CAC follows.

Working for an elected IURC has been a core issue of CAC for many years. Our cries for an accountable commission have, for the most part, fallen on deaf ears. My how times change so quickly! Within 48 hours of the breaking news pertaining to Scott Storms' hiring by Duke Energy, Democrats were clamoring across the State that the regulatory process is broken and needs fixing. Two different legislative proposals have already surfaced. One is calling for an outright election of the Commissioners, and a second is calling for the Commissioners to be approved by the General Assembly. Either way, it is clear that after decades of ignoring the issue, accountability for the IURC will be raised in the 2011 General Assembly.

Other consumer friendly bills that may be introduced and vetted during the session may include, but hopefully aren't limited to: 1) A renewable energy standard; 2) a feed in tariff; 3) fining authority for the IURC; 4) limitations on deposit and reconnection fees; 5) an elected Consumer Counselor; and 6) a ratepayer protection bill limiting utilities ability to utilize trackers.

What the utilities will be seeking remains unclear; however, rumors and past legislative efforts make some predictions easy. Construction Work in Progress (CWIP) for nuclear power plants undoubtedly will be introduced once again, especially considering I&M wants an up-rate of their two units at their Cook Nuclear Power Plant. Trackers for transmission and eliminating local zoning authority are sure to be on their list. Denbury Resources, the company who wants to build the CO2 pipeline, is coming back to the table. We expect them to once again introduce their eminent domain for CO2 pipelines bill.

With many Federal rules pending on emissions and waste streams for fossil-fuel power plants looming, the Indiana Energy Association more than likely will introduce legislation ensuring that ratepayers have to assume all costs and all risks associated with any Federal energy legislation or EPA rule. Lastly, decoupling of revenues for the electric utilities is sure to be on their radar, as Vectren has aggressively pursued that policy at the Commission, but has yet to achieve its approval.

Non-utility issues that CAC will be watching include the CHOICE home health care program, confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs), ethics reform, environmental justice, water issues or any other issue relative to economic, environmental, and social justice that CAC perceives to be necessary to fulfill our mission statement. Stay tuned, as the 2011 session promises to be eventful.

APPENDIX I

Living Lean & Green Workshop Statistics (Workshops Completed)

LOCATION	DATE	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	INITIAL FOOTPRINT	FINAL FOOTPRINT	TOTAL REDUCED
Pike Library	10/14/07-11/18/07	31	-	-	114,968
Spades Park Library	10/17/07-11/28/07	12	-	-	-
Mystic Bay	1/12/08-2/16/08	15	822,488	656,833	165,655
Central Library	1/23/08-2/27/08	21	485,669	358,325	127,344
St. Thomas Lutheran Church	2/2/08-3/29/08	13	-	-	-
Unitarian Universalist Church	2/4/08-3/31/08	21	194,474	161,204	33,270
Temple Beth El Zedeck	2/5/08-3/4/08	13	167,259	122,234	45,025
First Presbyterian Church	2/5/08-4/1/08	41	1,024,341	861,491	162,850
Green Deanery	2/12/08-3/11/08	29	523,380	394,880	128,500
Fountain Square Library	2/27/08-4/2/08	11	134,212	102,352	31,860
Franklin Road Library	3/1/08-4/12/08	13	383,726	303,197	80,529
Trafalgar Library	4/10/08-5/25/08	7	375,267	231,831	143,436
Roy G. Holland Park	4/24/08-5/29/08	2*	58,455	54,035	4,420
Carmel City Hall	5/8/08-6/5/08	6*	272,997	242,130	53,492
Trinity Episcopal Church	5/17/08-6/21/08	7*	280,689	114,285	25,782
Hussey-Mayfield	6/25/08-8/6/08	18	-	-	-

Library					
St. Vincent's Hospital	7/10/08-8/7/08	26	486,903	366,917	220,646
Crooked Creek/JCC	7/10/08-8/7/08	4*	208,700	155,594	53,106
Irvington Library	8/6/08-9/10/08	17	288,138	162,588	125,550
Orchard Park Presbyterian	9/14/08-10/12/08	15	112,177	94,059	18,118
Butler University	9/30/08-11/4/08	14	425,963	259,151	101,674
Central Library	10/1/08-11/5/08	14	710,038	431,855	216,353
Butler University	10/2/08-11/6/08	13	562,988	335,453	141,028
Nora Library	10/11/08-11/15/08	10	308,624	271,985	36,639
Catholic Center, Archdiocese of Indianapolis	1/26/09-2/23/09	11	459,616	327,156	132,460
Friedens United Church of Christ	3/3/09-3/31/09	25	461,475	398,750	62,725
Carmel Clay Public Library	5/26/09-7/1/09	8	288,438	263,182	25,256
First Congregational Church	8/4/09-9/1/09	9	401,311	273,129	128,182
Central Library	9/1/09-	9	331,750	248,950	82,800
St. Thomas	9/29/09	11*	649,964	521,527	128,437
Aquinas Church	2/18/10 – 3/18/10				
		445	10,419,042	7,713,093	2,705,949

CARBON REDUCED BY 26% [(IF – FF)/IF]

* Number of households that recorded a beginning and ending footprint (does not reflect the actual number of households that attended)

Note: Some households that participated in the workshop did not record some/all of the data for their footprints. Consequently, the carbon reduction percentage is not entirely accurate.