

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

301 State House
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7018
BILL NUMBER: SB 490

DATE PREPARED: Jan 19, 2000
BILL AMENDED: Jan 18, 2000

SUBJECT: Water utilities.

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FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 X DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill allows a public water utility an increase in its rates to recover the costs of improvements to its distribution system under certain circumstances. It also authorizes a health agency and the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission to order a local water utility to extend service to an area within a municipality served by private wells if the health agency finds that:

- (1) the area suffers from a health hazard due to the presence of at least one contaminant; and
- (2) the area lies in at least one census tract or block having a median household income of less than 200% of the most recently determined federal income poverty level.

Effective Date: July 1, 2000.

Explanation of State Expenditures: (Revised) *DSIC cost recovery:* This bill would allow a water utility to impose a Distribution System Improvement Charge (DSIC) on its customers for replacement and improvement of existing infrastructure. Improvements made using DSIC revenue would not add new customers, but would likely be used to upgrade outdated facilities. Instead of normal rate case proceedings, water utilities could submit a petition to the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) containing proposed rate schedules including the additional charges to recoup DSIC costs. The IURC may approve a proposed schedule upon a summary hearing. Total revenue generated by a DSIC charge may not exceed 5% of the utility's total revenue.

This bill could initially result in additional rule-making and other administrative expenses for the IURC and the Office of the Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC). However, if the use of DSIC charges reduces the number of full-blown rate case hearings, the IURC and the OUCC may experience some savings. The net fiscal impact of these provisions is not expected to be significant. The operating expenses of the IURC and the OUCC are funded through the Public Utility Fund. In FY 1999, the IURC spent \$590,000 less than its appropriation and the OUCC spent approximately \$1 M less than it was appropriated.

Extension of service to contaminated areas: Under this bill, if the Indiana State Department of Health or a local health department determines that private water wells in a certain municipal area are contaminated, a public water utility may be directed to provide assistance. If the IURC approves an extension, the Commission would direct the utility to extend service to the affected area. A utility would be allowed to increase its rates by up to 1% to recover the costs of an extension project. An increase under these provisions would not be considered a rate hike requiring a full hearing before the IURC. Expenses of the Department of Health, the OUCC, and the IURC associated with this proposal are not expected to be significant.

Costs of water service: Both elements of this bill provide for rate increases by water utilities to recover certain costs. The expenses of some state entities as water service customers could increase under this proposal.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Costs of water service:* Both elements of this bill provide for rate increases by water utilities to recover certain costs. The expenses of some local units as water service customers could increase under this proposal.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission, Office of the Utility Consumer Counselor, Department of Health.

Local Agencies Affected: Local health departments.

Information Sources: Mike Leppert, Director, Consumer Affairs, Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission, (317) 232-2714.