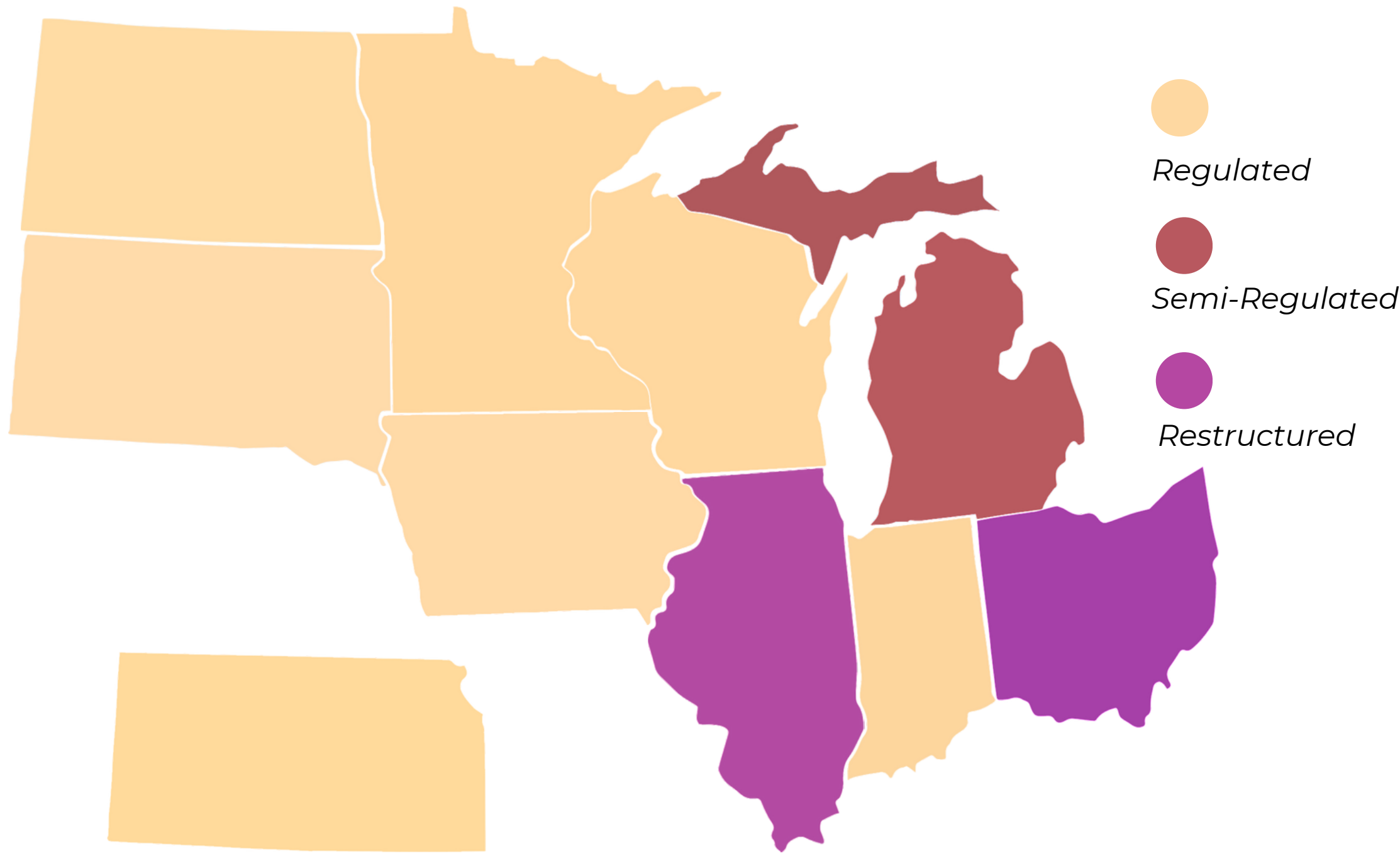


RE-AMP Electric Utility Regulation 2025

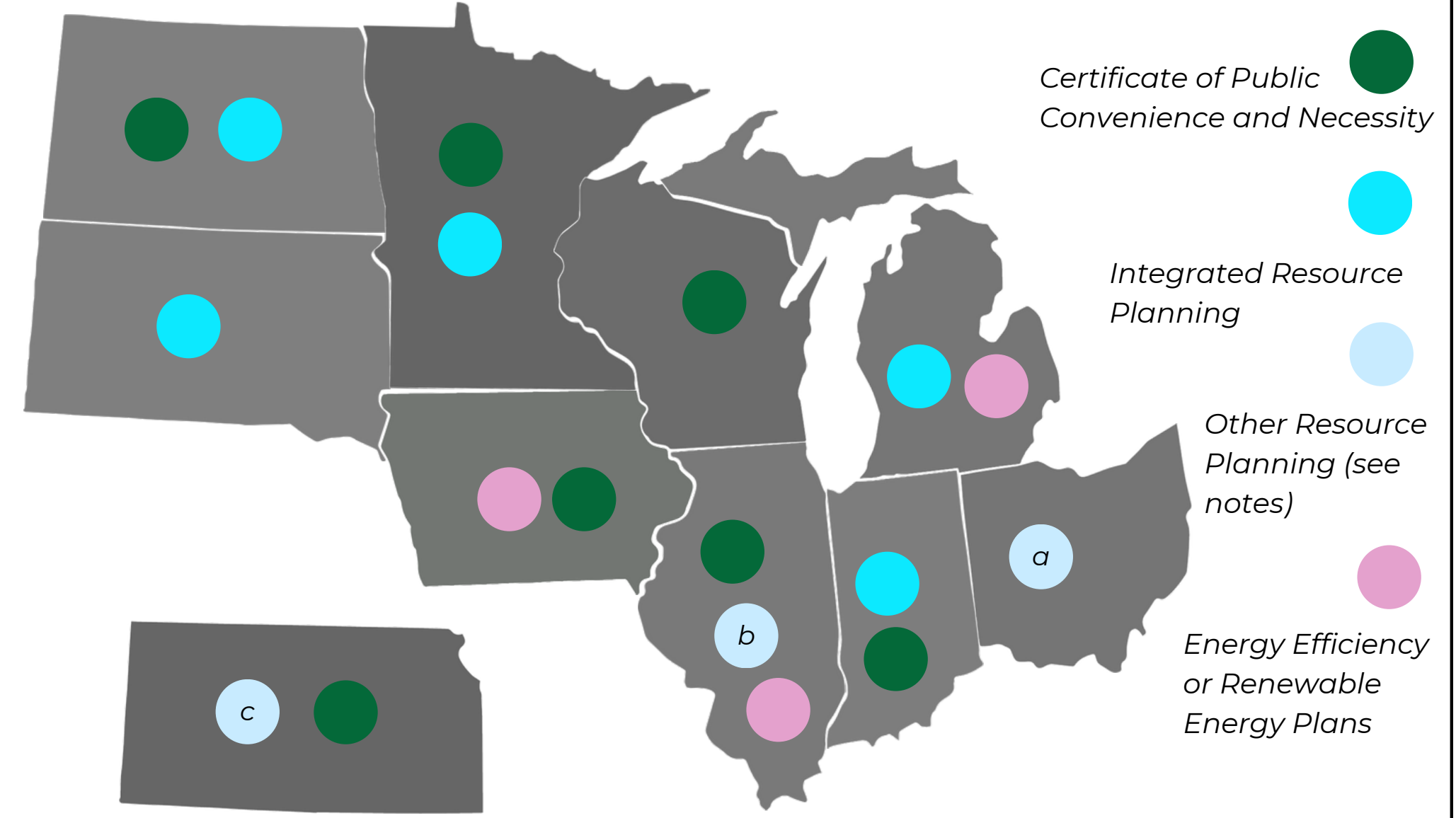
Public Utility Regulatory Structure in RE-AMP



See the table below or "Electric Utility Toolkit" (Union of Concerned Scientists) for more information.

Selected Utility Filing Requirements

Regulated utilities must file these types of documents and plans with their state commission, outside of normal rate case proceedings.



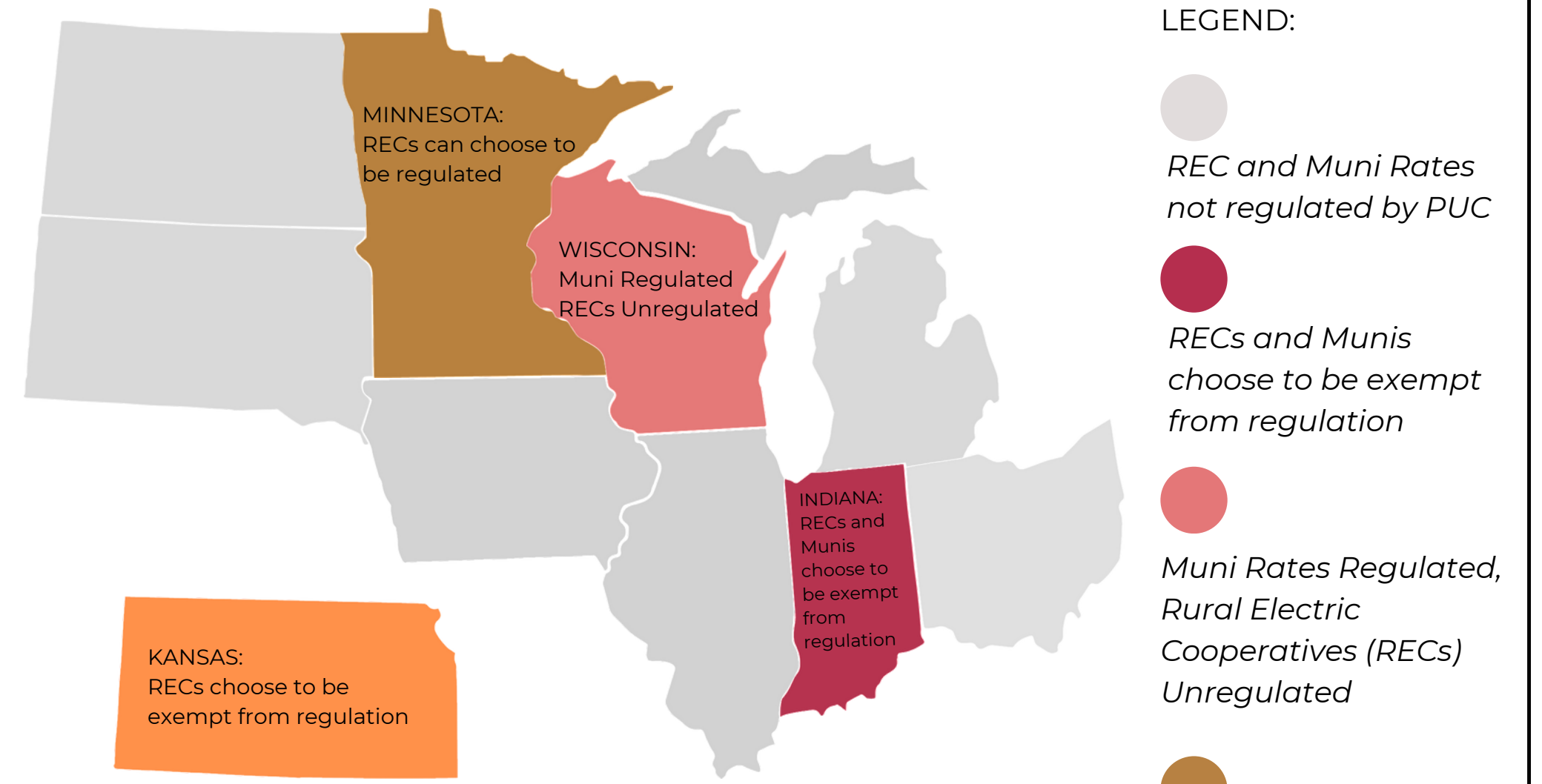
- a) Utilities must file annual Electric Utility Forecast Reports.
- b) Utilities must file resource procurement plans with the Illinois Power Agency.
- c) Individual utilities can be required by the KCC to file Integrated Resource Plans.

List of Regulated Utilities by State (Customers)

<p>Iowa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MidAmerican (729,757) Interstate Power and Light Company (501,812) <p>Illinois</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth Edison Company (3,242,491) Ameren (691,223) MidAmerican (85,420) Mt. Carmel Public Utility (5,238) <p>Indiana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duke Energy (894,157) AES Indiana (formerly Indianapolis Power & Light) (523,392) Indiana Michigan Power (I&M) (488,841) NIPSCO (427,661) CenterPoint Energy (formerly Vectren) (151,780) Anderson (34,785) Crawfordsville (10,175) Frankfort (9,430) Lebanon (9,134) Auburn (7,839) <p>Kansas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy (1,012,797) Southern Pioneer Electric (17,051) Liberty Utilities - Empire District (9,807) <p>Michigan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers Energy (1,884,290) DTE Electric (2,266,484) Indiana Michigan (131,626) Upper Peninsula Power Co. (53,271) Upper Michigan Energy Resources Co. (37,244) Alpena Power (16,750) Northern States Power Co. (8,932) 	<p>Minnesota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern States Power - Xcel (1,357,170) Minnesota Power - ALLETE (151,679) Dakota Electric Association (107,563) Otter Tail Power (63,220) Northwestern Wisconsin Electric (115) <p>North Dakota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern States Power - Xcel (95,902) Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (93,947) Otter Tail Power Company (59,209) <p>Ohio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FirstEnergy (includes Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison, The Illuminating Company) (2,100,000) Ohio Power Company - AEP (1,510,000) Duke Energy Ohio (800,000) AES - Dayton Power and Light Co. (527,000) <p>South Dakota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern States Power - Xcel (103,230) Black Hills Energy (73,367) NorthWestern Energy (64,654) Otter Tail Power Co. (11,910) Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (8,450) MidAmerican (5,285) <p>Wisconsin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wisconsin Electric Power Company (1,159,300) Wisconsin Power & Light Company (497,000) Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (463,129) Northern States Power Co. (259,879) Madison Gas & Electric Co. (162,729) Superior Water & Light Co. (16,180) Northwestern Wisconsin Electric Co. (14,949) Dahlberg Light & Power Company (12,169) North Central Power Co. (5,478) Pioneer Power & Light Co. (2,275) Westfield Milling & Electric Light Co. (763) Consolidated Water Power Company (87) AND 81 Municipal Utilities (307,041 combined)
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LEGEND
BOLD: Investor Owned Utility
Italics: Municipal Utility
 No Formatting: Cooperative
 To view all utility service territories, visit the [Energy Information Administration Atlas](#).

Cooperative and Municipal Utility Regulation in RE-AMP



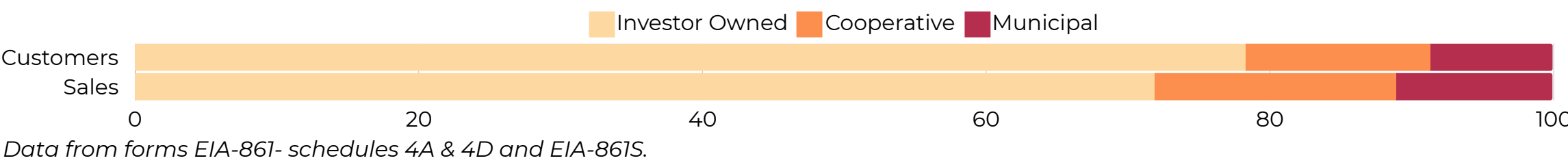
Co-op oversight by regulatory agencies

Certain co-op functions are subject to state or federal regulation.

- | | |
|---|---|
|
Federal Government |
State government |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale trading functions Transmission reliability and security Environmental rules | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorizes co-ops as non-profit businesses Determines co-op service territory Obligation to serve Generation and transmission siting Resource portfolio requirements General public utility laws Rates (in some states) |

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RE-AMP Utility Share of Customers and Sales by Ownership Type



State

Regulation Summary

Illinois

Regulated public utilities include companies owning, operating, or managing the production, storage, transmission, sale or delivery of electricity but exclude municipal and cooperative utilities. Distribution service territories are set, but customers who have their electricity delivered by investor owned utilities can choose what power-generating "alternative retail electric supplier" to buy their electricity supply from. Munis and coops can enter the competitive market as "alternative retail electric suppliers" or offer their customers choice. The ICC also has jurisdiction over municipal and coop service areas, rules governing sales, marketing, and operation. ([ICC](#))

Indiana

The Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission regulates utilities whether investor-owned, municipal, not-for-profit, or cooperative. However, municipal utilities, not-for-profit corporations, and electric companies are allowed to remove themselves from certain aspects of the Commission's authority (such as rates and charges) by ordinance of the local governing body or by a majority vote of the people in the municipality. ([IURC](#))

Iowa

The IUC has full authority over investor-owned electric utilities, and limited authority over municipal and cooperative utilities including assessment of fees, safety standards, areas of service, railroad crossings, requirements to file alternate energy purchase program plans, and jurisdiction over complaints and investigations. ([IUC](#))

Kansas

Both investor owned utilities and cooperatives come under the jurisdiction of the KCC. Co-ops must elect to be exempt from KCC regulation, and all but one do (see above). Both co-ops and munis are subject to complaint processes to commission for unjust/unreasonable rates, and service territory negotiations ([Kansas Office of Revisor of Statutes](#))

Michigan

Both investor-owned and cooperative utilities are under the regulatory jurisdiction of the MPSC, while municipal utilities are not (except for filing renewable energy plans with the MPSC). Utilities can participate in customer choice, with alternative electric suppliers (AES) selling power at unregulated rates, but no more than 10% of each utility's retail sales can take service from an AES. MPSC's oversight over cooperatives is limited to code of conduct, electric choice rates, service territory, service quality and safety. ([MPSC](#))

Minnesota

Investor-owned utilities have rates and terms of service regulated by the PUC, while co-ops and municipal utilities can choose to have their rates regulated. ([MN PUC](#))

North Dakota

The PUC has authority over investor-owned utilities, while the rates and terms and conditions of cooperative and municipal utilities fall outside its jurisdiction. The PUC does have jurisdiction over safety requirements, territorial disputes, and transmission siting for all utilities.

Ohio

PUCO has full jurisdiction over transmission and distribution investor-owned utilities. Customers of investor-owned utilities can participate in "electric choice" to choose the company generating their electricity. Generation providers are certified by PUCO but not fully regulated. (PUCO) Cooperatives and municipal utilities are generally not subject to PUCO jurisdiction, although coops can be subject to complaints and service territory negotiations. Cooperatives can become certified competitive energy suppliers, but none do. ([Ohio Legislative Service Commission](#))

South Dakota

The PUC regulates investor-owned utilities and plays only a limited role for cooperative and municipal utilities including certifying service territories, and acting in its authority to ensure adequate service. ([SD PUC](#))

Wisconsin

The PSC regulates investor-owned and municipal utilities. It plays a limited role for cooperative utilities, including approval for large construction projects and service territories. ([Wisconsin Legislative Council](#))