Indiana Municipal Power Agency

Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, Management’s Discussion and Analysis, and Report of Independent Auditors

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the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
Management's Discussion and Analysis and Report of Independent Auditors

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Commissioners of Indiana Municipal Power Agency

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Indiana Municipal Power Agency and its subsidiary (the "Agency"), a political subdivision of the State of Indiana, which comprise the consolidated statements of net position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and of cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Agency as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Agency and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Agency's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the consolidated financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Agency's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplemental Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the accompanying management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 5 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplemental information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chicago, Illinois
March 21, 2024

INDIANA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

This discussion and analysis of the Indiana Municipal Power Agency's (IMPA or the Agency) consolidated financial performance provides an overview of the Agency's activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. It should be read in conjunction with the basic consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements presented herein include all of the activities of IMPA and its affiliate IMPA Service Corp. The Agency substantially follows the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. These statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. IMPA has implemented all Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. To the extent that GASB does not have applicable accounting standards, IMPA has chosen the option to implement Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements. IMPA Service Corp is a not-for-profit service corporation formed by IMPA to provide non-power supply services to IMPA members and other municipal entities. IMPA Service Corp's revenues and expenses are reported in IMPA's consolidated statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position in other revenues and other operating expenses, respectively.

The consolidated statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and cash flows present information about IMPA's business activities. The consolidated statements of net position report year-end assets and deferred outflow of resources, liabilities and deferred inflow of resources, and net position based on the original cost adjusted for any depreciation, amortization or unrealized gains/losses, as appropriate. Over time, increases in the Agency's net position are one indicator of its financial strength. Other factors to consider are the Agency's wholesale electric rates and its ability to maintain or exceed the debt service coverage levels required by its bond resolution.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION **($ millions)**

	2023	2022	2021
Sales to municipalities	$ 461.0	$ 521.0	$ 480.6
Other revenues	10.0	8.6	8.1
Total Operating Revenues	**471.0**	**529.6**	**488.7**
Purchased power, fuel, and production expense	246.5	286.2	251.7
Transmission and local facilities	51.4	58.6	50.6
Other operating expenses	122.4	113.0	113.4
Total Operating Expenses	**420.3**	**457.8**	**415.7**
Total Operating Income	**50.7**	**71.8**	**73.0**
Interest expense	61.9	60.0	59.5
Interest income	(22.5)	(11.9)	(6.0)
Other non-operating income	(25.8)	(9.4)	(9.9)
Total Non-Operating Expenses (Income)	**13.6**	**38.7**	**43.6**
Change in Net Position	**37.1**	**33.1**	**29.4**
Net Position at Beginning of Year	**478.0**	**444.9**	**415.5**
Net Position at End of Year	**$ 515.1**	**$ 478.0**	**$ 444.9**

2023 Discussion

Operating Revenues which are composed of sales to municipalities and other revenues, decreased by approximately $58.6 million (11.1%) compared to 2022. Milder temperatures and lower operating costs resulted in lower sales to municipalities by approximately 11.5% compared to 2022. The average accrued cost per kWh for 2023 was 7.74 cents, an approximate 8.0% decrease compared to 2022.

Total operating expenses decreased by approximately $37.5 million (8.2%) compared to 2022. Lower purchased power (18.6%), fuel (12.3%), and transmission (12.1%) costs were the primary drivers of lower operating expenses. Total non-operating expenses decreased by approximately $25.1 million (64.9%) compared to 2022 primarily as a result of higher investment interest and investment tax credits earned in 2023.

2022 Discussion

Operating Revenues which are composed of sales to municipalities and other revenues, increased by approximately $40.9 million (8.4%) compared to 2021. Due to higher operating costs and energy sales, 2022 sales to municipalities increased by approximately 8.4% compared to 2021. The average accrued cost per kWh for 2022 was 8.41 cents, an approximate 7.5% increase compared to 2021.

Total operating expenses increased by approximately $42.1 million (10.1%) compared to 2021. Higher purchased power (13.0%), fuel (21.6%), and transmission (15.6%) costs were the primary drivers of higher operating expenses. Total non-operating expenses decreased by approximately $4.9 million (11.2%) compared to 2021.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION ($ millions)

	2023	2022	2021
Utility plant, net	$ 1,263.6	$ 1,288.8	$ 1,306.0
Cash and investments	407.9	386.3	366.7
Other current assets	161.5	197.5	140.7
Non-current assets and deferred outflow of resources	240.9	262.7	233.7
Total Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources	**$ 2,073.9**	**$ 2,135.3**	**$ 2,047.1**
Net investment in capital assets	(106.6)	(123.4)	(60.4)
Restricted	153.0	177.2	162.8
Unrestricted	468.7	424.2	342.5
Total Net Position	**515.1**	**478.0**	**444.9**
Current liabilities	115.3	161.0	163.0
Non-current liabilities and deferred inflow of resources	1,443.5	1,496.3	1,439.2
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflow of Resources	**1,558.8**	**1,657.3**	**1,602.2**
Total Net Position, Liabilities and Deferred Inflow of Resources	**$ 2,073.9**	**$ 2,135.3**	**$ 2,047.1**

Utility plant decreased approximately $25.2 million in 2023 and decreased approximately $17.2 million in 2022. Capital additions were approximately $45.0 million in 2023. Net retirements in 2023 were approximately $3.2 million. Depreciation expense was approximately $67.0 and $64.3 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

During 2023 and 2022, total net position increased approximately $37.1 million and $33.1 million, reflecting IMPA's 2023 and 2022 change in net position, respectively.

Debt service coverage for 2023 and 2022 was 1.36 times and 1.37 times, respectively. The Agency's bond resolution requires debt service coverage to be at least 1.10 times.

During 2022, IMPA issued the 2022 Series A Bonds with a total par amount of approximately $94.1 million. A portion of the 2022 Series A Bond's proceeds were issued for ongoing system improvements and a portion of the proceeds were issued to refund IMPA's 2012 Series A Bonds totaling approximately $20.5 million. The net present value savings from the refunding was approximately $1.8 million.

INDIANA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
(in thousands)

For the Years Ended December 31,	**2023**	**2022**
Operating Revenues		
Sales to municipalities	$ 460,953	$ 520,969
Other revenues	9,999	8,620
Total Operating Revenues	470,952	529,589
Operating Expenses		
Purchased power	145,586	178,900
Fuel	66,961	76,373
Production	34,001	30,926
Transmission and local facilities	51,448	58,554
Other operating	23,464	21,418
Maintenance	26,937	25,654
Depreciation	69,484	66,914
Future recoverable costs	2,340	(972)
Total Operating Expenses	420,221	457,767
Operating Income	50,731	71,822
Non-Operating Expenses (Income)		
Interest expense	61,942	60,044
Accretion of premiums received on debt	(8,968)	(8,735)
Interest income	(22,538)	(11,917)
Other non-operating income	(16,780)	(680)
Total Non-Operating Expenses (Income)	13,656	38,712
Change in Net Position	**37,075**	**33,110**
Net Position at Beginning of Year	**478,036**	**444,926**
Net Position at End of Year	**$ 515,111**	**$ 478,036**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the above statements.

INDIANA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
(in thousands)

December 31,	**2023**	**2022**
Assets		
Utility Plant		
Utility plant in service	$ 1,973,137	$ 1,867,478
Less: accumulated depreciation	(770,721)	(707,005)
	1,202,416	1,160,473
Construction work in progress	61,164	128,283
Total Utility Plant, Net	1,263,580	1,288,756
Long-Term Investments	25,510	24,776
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	170,590	192,212
Current Assets		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	176,829	146,682
Short-term investments	34,998	22,674
Municipality accounts receivable	79,527	73,263
Fuel stock and material inventory	32,236	26,838
Other current assets	49,689	97,420
Total Current Assets	373,279	366,877
Non-Current Assets	162,397	192,001
Deferred Outflow of Resources	78,511	70,698
Total Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources	**$ 2,073,867**	**$ 2,135,320**
Net Position, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflow of Resources		
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	$ (106,604)	$ (123,412)
Restricted	152,969	177,195
Unrestricted	468,746	424,253
Total Net Position	515,111	478,036
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long-term revenue bonds, net	1,329,969	1,381,673
Other non-current liabilities	65,451	82,413
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1,395,420	1,464,086
Current Liabilities		
Current maturities of revenue bonds	40,215	30,495
Accounts payable	27,869	52,681
Accrued interest on revenue bonds	30,072	30,257
Accrued liabilities	17,123	47,555
Total Current Liabilities	115,279	160,988
Deferred Inflow of Resources	48,057	32,210
Total Net Position, Liabilities and Deferred Inflow of Resources	**$ 2,073,867**	**$ 2,135,320**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the above statements.

INDIANA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

For the Years Ended December 31,	2023	2022
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Receipts from municipalities	$ 505,860	$ 465,564
Other operating receipts	9,999	8,620
Payments for purchased power	(139,228)	(180,831)
Payments for fuel	(74,769)	(78,482)
Payments for production	(39,842)	(30,488)
Payments for transmission and local facilities	(56,089)	(54,047)
Cash deposits as collateral	(24,000)	5,430
Payments for other operating expenses	(20,309)	(20,777)
Payments for maintenance	(27,011)	(26,173)
Net cash provided by operating activities	134,611	88,816
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Net proceeds (payments) from short-term borrowing	-	(22,600)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	-	(22,600)
Cash Flows From Capital And Related Financing Activities:		
Additions to utility plant	(50,012)	(95,430)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	5,062	17,302
Issuance of long-term debt	-	107,183
Refunding of long-term debt	-	(20,515)
Principal payments on long-term debt	(30,495)	(28,965)
Interest payments	(62,126)	(59,502)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(137,571)	(79,927)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Investment purchases	(187,356)	(35,465)
Maturities and called investments	179,035	19,000
Interest income and other	19,806	11,088
Joint Transmission System Deposit	-	22,600
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	11,485	17,223
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,525	3,512
Restricted and Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Balances at Beginning of Year	**338,894**	**335,382**
Balances at End of Year	**$ 347,419**	**$ 338,894**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the above statements.

INDIANA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
(in thousands)

For the Years Ended December 31,	2023	2022
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Operating Income	$ 50,731	$ 71,822
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	69,484	66,914
Future recoverable costs	2,340	(972)
Changes in other assets and liabilities:		
Municipality accounts receivable	(6,264)	(6,575)
Fuel stock and material inventory	(5,126)	(4,881)
Accounts payable	(13,244)	11,478
Other	36,690	(48,970)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**$ 134,611**	**$ 88,816**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the above statements.

INDIANA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS' NOTES

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Operations

Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA or the Agency) is a body corporate and politic and a political subdivision of the State of Indiana. IMPA was created in June of 1980 by a group of municipalities for the purpose of jointly financing, developing, owning and operating electric generation and transmission facilities appropriate to the present and projected energy needs of its participating members. IMPA serves 60 Indiana cities and towns and one Ohio village. IMPA sells power to its members under long-term power sales contracts (the Power Sales Contracts). The members resell the power to retail customers within their respective municipal service territories. IMPA's owned nameplate generating capacity is 1,001 megawatts (MW) or approximately 82% of IMPA's 2023 peak demand (IMPA's maximum annual hourly load). The remainder of IMPA's power is purchased from other utilities under long-term contracts with varying terms and expiration dates. Power is delivered to members through an integrated transmission system known as the Joint Transmission System (JTS), jointly-owned by IMPA, Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (DEI), Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (DEO), and Wabash Valley Power Association (WVPA); and, transmission service arrangements with other utilities and regional transmission organizations.

IMPA Service Corp was created by the Agency as a not-for-profit corporation to provide cost-effective services beyond power supply and transmission to members and other municipal utilities.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Agency and its affiliate, IMPA Service Corp. All significant intercompany account balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). IMPA has implemented all Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. To the extent that GASB does not have applicable accounting standards, IMPA has chosen the option to implement Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements.

Utility Plant

IMPA provides power to the communities it serves through ownership of utility plant, which includes: (1) an undivided 24.95% ownership in the 625 MW Gibson Unit 5 generating facility (Gibson Unit 5) placed in service in 1982; (2) an undivided 12.88% ownership in the 514 MW Trimble County Unit 1 generating facility (Trimble County Unit 1) placed in service in 1990; (3) an undivided 12.88% ownership in the 750 MW Trimble County Unit 2 generating facility (Trimble County Unit 2) constructed at the same site as Trimble County Unit 1 and placed in service in 2011; (4) an undivided

12.64% ownership in the 1600 MW Prairie State Generating Company, LLC (PSGC or Prairie State) placed in service in 2012; (5) seven wholly-owned combustion turbines and associated facilities aggregating 419 MW (two 41 MW units placed in service in 1992 and one 85 MW unit placed in service in 2004 located in Anderson, Indiana, two 41 MW units placed in service in 1992 located near Richmond, Indiana, and two 85 MW units located in Indianapolis, Indiana, placed in service in 2000; and (6) 25 wholly-owned solar generating facilities with a total generating capacity of approximately 61 MW in member communities.

Based on future economics, IMPA, DEI, and WVPA, the joint owners of Gibson Unit 5, are considering closure of Gibson Unit 5 as early as 2030.

The Agency capitalizes fixed assets with an original cost greater than $25,000, except for jointly-owned utility plant, which are capitalized based on the policies defined by DEI for Gibson Unit 5, by LG&E for Trimble County Unit 1 and Unit 2 and by PSGC for Prairie State Units 1 and 2, the coal mine and other Prairie State facilities. Utility plant is recorded at cost. Construction overhead costs include salaries, payroll taxes, fringe benefits and other expenses. The original cost of property replaced or retired, less salvage, is charged to accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful lives of the utility plant by using the straight-line method. The effective composite depreciation rate on utility plant is approximately 3.4% in 2023 and 2022.

IMPA's ownership interest in Prairie State includes an interest in coal reserves with an original cost net of depletion of $7.2 and $7.5 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, construction work in progress (CWIP) included construction costs for ongoing utility plant capital improvements.

Solar Generation Facilities (Solar Parks) Agreements

IMPA has entered into purchase power agreements whereby IMPA has agreed to purchase all of the output from certain solar generation facilities (Solar Parks) located in IMPA member communities with a total capacity of approximately 135 MW. The Solar Parks were all engineered, procured and constructed (EPC) by IMPA. All purchase power contracts are for 25 years from when the respective Solar Park went into commercial operation. The purchase power contracts provide IMPA an option to buy the Solar Parks after six years.

As part of these purchase power agreements, IMPA loaned the respective purchaser a portion of the EPC price. The notes receivable are included in Non-Current Assets on the Consolidated Statements of Net Position.

IMPA records the difference between the EPC price and construction costs to a liability account. If the solar park is purchased back in the future, the difference will either be added to or subtracted from the basis of the reacquired solar park. The liability is included in Other Non-Current Liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Net Position.

During 2022 and 2023 the option to buy the solar parks under six of the solar park purchase power contracts became eligible to exercise. In 2023, IMPA purchased 5 solar parks with a combined capacity of approximately 12 MW and in 2022 IMPA purchased 1 solar park with a capacity of approximately 5 MW. Upon purchase of the solar parks, the associated purchase power contracts were terminated.

Funds

IMPA's Master Power Supply System Revenue Bond Resolution (the Bond Resolution) requires the creation and maintenance of certain funds and accounts. The Restricted Funds under the Bond Resolution are the Debt Service Fund and the Debt Service Reserve Fund. The Bond Resolution allows for the creation and maintenance of the Rate Stabilization Account, the Reserve and Contingency Fund, and the Asset Retirement Obligation Fund, the use of which is restricted by Board resolution. The Construction Fund includes restricted proceeds from bonds issued for specified capital projects. The Revenue Fund, the General Reserve Fund and the Operation and Maintenance Fund are all unrestricted and are to be used for the operating needs of the Agency.

Restricted and Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

IMPA considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Fair Value Measurements

IMPA uses fair value to measure certain financial instruments, including U.S. government agencies and treasury securities, with related unrealized gains or losses generally affecting regulatory assets and deferred inflow of resources. See Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflow of Resources.

Hedging Derivative Instruments

IMPA accounts for derivatives in accordance with GASB Statement No. 53, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*" (GASB 53). GASB 53 requires that hedging derivative instruments ("Hedging Transactions") be recorded at fair value and establishes certain requirements for revenue recognition, measurement and disclosure related to Hedging Transactions. IMPA's Hedging Transactions have been tested for effectiveness under the guidelines prescribed by GASB 53. IMPA utilized one of the three quantitative methods required by GASB 53, the regression analysis method. This method evaluates the effectiveness of a hedge transaction by comparing the statistical relationship between the cash flows of the potential hedging item and the hedgeable item. The effectiveness testing of IMPA's Hedging Transactions demonstrated that the hedges are effective as defined by GASB 53. See Note 5 for specific disclosures related to derivatives.

Fuel Stock and Material Inventory

Fuel stock and materials and supplies are valued at average cost. The cost of fuel and materials used in production are expensed as recovered through revenues.

Deferred Outflow and Inflow of Resources

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 62, "*Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance*" (GASB 62), IMPA's consolidated financial statements reflect the rate making actions of the Board of Commissioners that result in the recognition of revenues and expenses in different time periods than entities that are not rate regulated. Deferred outflow of resources are expenditures incurred by the Agency that will be recovered in rates in future periods. Deferred inflow of resources are revenues collected in rates for expenses not yet incurred by the Agency.

Deferred outflow and inflow of resources consist of the following (in thousands):

Deferred Outflow of Resources	**2023**	**2022**
Regulatory Assets:		
Debt service net of related depreciation and amortization	$ 30,414	$ 21,623
Capital assets associated with asset retirement obligations	8,142	10,138
Future member rate benefits from sale of solar parks	12,034	8,027
Net valuation of financial instruments	1,138	1,607
Total Regulatory Assets	51,728	41,395
Other Deferred Outflow of Resources	26,783	29,303
	$ 78,511	**$ 70,698**

Deferred Inflow of Resources	**2023**	**2022**
Reserve for contingencies	$ 30,486	$ 29,598
Valuation of inventories	2,336	2,612
Deferred investment tax credits	15,235	-
	$ 48,057	**$ 32,210**

In 2023, deferred inflow of resources includes approximately $15.2 million of accrued direct pay investment tax credits for solar generating facilities constructed and wholly owed by the Agency.

Employee Benefit Plan

IMPA maintains a 401(k) and 457(b) plan on behalf of all employees meeting certain eligibility requirements regarding length of employment, age and employee contributions. Employer contributions to the plan were approximately $1.4 million and $1.3 million for 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Committed Line of Credit

On March 1, 2023, IMPA entered into a $100 million committed line of credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) with Bank of America. Under the Credit Agreement, IMPA may draw funds and/or post standby letters of credit. The Credit Agreement expires on March 1, 2026. At December 31, 2023, IMPA had posted letters of credit totaling $9.5 million. The Credit Agreement is subordinated to IMPA's long- term revenue bonds. The Credit Agreement provides that Bank of America may only require repayment prior to expiration if certain terms of default occur.

IMPA previously had a credit agreement with PNC Bank. At December 31, 2022, IMPA had posted letters of credit totaling $8.5 million. The credit agreement with PNC was terminated on March 1, 2023.

Revenue Recognition and Rates

IMPA sets rates in accordance with the Bond Resolution. The Bond Resolution requires the establishment of rates that, together with other revenues, are reasonably expected to pay IMPA's operating costs (excluding depreciation and amortization), and at least 110% of the Agency's aggregate debt service. IMPA's debt service requirements are designed to be relatively equal over the life of the bonds to help provide stable rates to the communities IMPA serves (Members). Rates are not subject to state or federal regulation. The debt service included in rates provides for full cost recovery of the utility plant assets over a period not exceeding the utility plant useful lives.

Revenues are recognized on an accrual basis when energy is delivered, while the Members are billed using budget rates. Differences between the accrued rate and the billed rate are collected from or returned to the Members via a tracker in subsequent periods. The amount to be paid to IMPA (a regulatory asset) was $11.1 million and $62.2 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The regulatory asset is included in other current assets in the consolidated statements of net position at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues include sales to municipalities and other revenues. The Power Sales Contracts are the underlying agreements that serve as the basis for IMPA's revenues from sales to Members. Under the Power Sales Contracts, IMPA's obligation is to deliver electricity to Members. Member communities consume electricity upon delivery and payment for electricity consumed is due within 30 days of receipt of invoice.

Operating Expenses

IMPA's operating expenses are defined as purchased power and expenses directly related to, or incurred in support of, the production and transmission of electricity to the Members IMPA serves.

Non-Operating Expenses

Non-operating expenses include interest income and expenses, costs related to the issuance of bonds, amortization of bond premiums, Build America Bond (BAB) subsidies, direct pay investment tax credits earned and other non-operating revenues and expenses.

IMPA Service Corp

IMPA Service Corp's revenues and expenses are reported as other revenues and other operating expenses, respectively.

Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs)

IMPA is a transmission owning member of the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) and a transmission dependent utility of the MISO and PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM). The MISO schedules, manages and oversees operational control of the JTS.

The MISO and PJM are independent organizations whose purposes are to ensure the reliability of their respective integrated, regional electrical transmission systems, to facilitate a regional wholesale marketplace, to provide non-discriminatory access to the transmission system and to maintain and improve electric system reliability.

IMPA records all net sales through MISO and PJM to purchase power on the Consolidated Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Income Taxes

IMPA, as a political subdivision of the State of Indiana, is exempt from federal and state income taxes. IMPA qualifies for federal income tax exclusion under Internal Revenue Code section 115. IMPA Service Corp is exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code section 501 (a) as a 501 (c) (3) organization.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The reported results of operations are not indicative of results of operations for any future period.

Accounting Pronouncements Issued

During 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62" (GASB 100). GASB 100 enhances accounting and financial reporting for accounting changes and error corrections. GASB 100 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. IMPA believes that GASB 100 will not have a material impact on IMPA's consolidated financial statements.

During 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences" (GASB 101). GASB 101 updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. GASB 101 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. IMPA believes that GASB 101 will not have a material impact on IMPA's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2024, the GASB issued Statement No. 102, "Certain Risk Disclosures" (GASB 102). GASB 102 requires disclosure of essential information about risks related to vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. GASB 102 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024. IMPA believes that GASB 102 will not have a material impact on IMPA's consolidated financial statements.

2. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, was as follows (in thousands):

2023	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance
Utility plant in service	$ 1,867,478	$ 10,171	$ 101,878	$ (6,390)	$ 1,973,137
Construction work in progress	128,283	34,872	(101,878)	(113)	61,164
Total Utility Plant (Gross)	1,995,761	45,043	-	(6,503)	2,034,301
Less accumulated depreciation for utility plant in service	(707,005)	(67,010)	-	3,294	(770,721)
	$ 1,288,756	**$ (21,967)**	**$ -**	**$ (3,209)**	**$ 1,263,580**

2022	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance
Utility plant in service	$ 1,797,388	$ 14,299	$ 59,565	$ (3,774)	$ 1,867,478
Construction work in progress	153,193	87,891	(59,565)	(53,236)	128,283
Total Utility Plant (Gross)	1,950,581	102,190	-	(57,010)	1,995,761
Less accumulated depreciation for utility plant in service	(644,601)	(64,301)	-	1,897	(707,005)
	$ 1,305,980	**$ 37,889**	**$ -**	**$ (55,113)**	**$ 1,288,756**

In 2022, retirements include approximately $53 million of solar parks constructed under engineering, procurement and construction agreements. See Note 1, Organization and Significant Accounting Policies, Solar Generation Facilities (Solar Parks) Agreements.

3. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

A Board policy governs IMPA's investments and deposits. IMPA's authorized investments include money market funds, federal agencies, investment contracts, US treasuries, commercial paper and repurchase agreements if the instruments meet certain minimum rating requirements.

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, IMPA recorded a net increase in fair value of investments of $4.0 million and a net decrease in the fair value of investments of $0.5 million, respectively. To the extent any unrealized gains or losses are realized in the future, those realized gains or losses are refundable or recoverable through IMPA's rate-making methodology. Accordingly, any unrealized gains or losses at December 31, 2023 and 2022 have been included in regulatory assets on IMPA's consolidated statements of net position. See Note 1, Organization and Significant Accounting Policies, Deferred Outflow and Inflow of Resources.

Cash and cash equivalents are deposited in cash and money market accounts. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, approximately $344 million and $335 million, respectively of IMPA's cash & cash equivalents were invested in money market accounts that invest predominately in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, repurchase agreements collateralized solely by cash and/or government securities, and cash. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the short maturity of the instruments.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the original cost and the estimated fair values of the Agency's cash, cash equivalents and investments were as follows (in thousands):

	2023		2022	
INVESTMENT TYPE	**Cost**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Cost**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Long-Term Investments:				
Restricted:				
U.S. Treasuries	$ 25,451	$ 25,510	$ 24,735	$ 24,776
Total Long-Term Investments	25,451	25,510	24,735	24,776
Restricted and Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Restricted	170,590	170,590	192,212	192,212
Unrestricted	176,829	176,829	146,682	146,682
Total Restricted and Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	347,419	347,419	338,894	338,894
Short-Term Investments:				
Restricted:				
U.S. Treasuries	35,033	34,998	22,302	22,674
Total Short-Term Investments	35,033	34,998	22,302	22,674
Total	**$ 407,903**	**$ 407,927**	**$ 385,931**	**$ 386,344**

The debt service account is comprised of current principal payments and interest due on long-term debt payable on the first business day of the subsequent year. The Bond Resolution restricts the debt service account, the debt service reserve fund and the construction fund. Additionally, certain accounts are restricted by Board resolution, including the rate stabilization account. See Note 1, Organization and Significant Accounting Policies, Funds.

All long-term investments mature in less than five years.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Agency's cash, cash equivalents and investments were restricted as follows (in thousands):

	2023		2022	
FUND	**Cost**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Cost**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Unrestricted	$ 176,829	$ 176,829	$ 146,682	$ 146,682
Restricted by Board:				
Rate Stabilization Fund	28,738	28,738	28,562	28,613
Other Board Restricted Accounts	50,434	50,431	46,027	46,078
Restricted by Bond Resolution:				
Debt Service Reserve Fund	76,314	76,341	76,338	76,649
Debt Service Account	70,792	70,792	61,251	61,251
Construction Fund	4,796	4,796	27,071	27,071
Total	**$ 407,903**	**$ 407,927**	**$ 385,931**	**$ 386,344**

4. Net Position

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Agency's net position included the following components (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Net investment in capital assets	$ (106,604)	$ (123,412)
Restricted for debt service	40,720	30,995
Restricted for debt service reserve	76,341	76,649
Restricted for bond financed construction projects	4,796	27,070
Restricted by Board resolution	31,112	42,481
Unrestricted	468,746	424,253
	$ 515,111	**$ 478,036**

5. Hedging Transactions

IMPA purchases futures power and gas contracts (the Futures Contracts) to minimize the cost volatility of purchased power in the energy markets and fuel costs. IMPA does not purchase derivatives for speculative purposes. The acquisition of Futures Contracts allows IMPA to effectively plan and set stable rates from period to period for IMPA's Members. Certain of IMPA's Futures Contracts are settled by a cash payment that is equal to the differential between the contract price and the settlement price (financially settled). Financially settled Futures Contracts are hedging derivative instruments as defined by GASB 53. IMPA has entered into hedging transactions in the MISO energy market, the PJM energy market and the natural gas market.

IMPA is required to test its hedging transactions for effectiveness as of the reporting date as defined by GASB 53. IMPA's outstanding hedging transactions at December 31, 2023 and 2022 have been determined by management to be effective. Accordingly, IMPA's outstanding hedging transactions are reported in the Agency's December 31, 2023 and 2022 consolidated statements of net position at fair value. The fair market value for each of IMPA's hedging transactions have been determined by computing the difference between the contractual futures price and the published futures price at the respective market's settlement point(s) at market closing as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The power hedging transactions settle and are valued at either the Indiana Hub or the AEP Dayton Hub. At December 31, 2023 and 2022 there were no gas hedging transactions outstanding.

As of December 31, 2023, the Agency had recorded unrealized gains and losses in other current assets of approximately $0.7 million, other accrued liabilities of approximately $3.0 million, and non-current liabilities of approximately $7.6 million. As of December 31, 2022, the Agency has recorded unrealized gains and losses in other current assets of approximately $2.0 million, other accrued liabilities of approximately $12.9 million, and non-current liabilities of approximately $21.9 million.

The following tables provide information related to IMPA's outstanding derivative instruments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

December 31, 2023

Trade Date Range	Duration	Notional Amount	Ending Fair Value Classification	Ending Fair Value Amount
Mar 2017 thru Dec 2023	Jan 2024 thru Dec 2024	1,000 MW	Other current assets	$ 3,035
Mar 2017	Jan 2025 thru Dec 2026	1,450 MW	Non-current assets	7,594
Oct 2023 thru Dec 2023	Jun 2024 thru Nov 2024	525 MW	Accrued liabilities	(682)
				$ 9,947

December 31, 2022

Trade Date Range	Duration	Notional Amount	Ending Fair Value Classification	Ending Fair Value Amount
Mar 2017	Jan 2023 thru Dec 2023	1,200 MW	Other current assets	$ 12,853
Mar 2017	Jan 2024 thru Dec 2026	2,350 MW	Non-current assets	21,861
Oct 2022 thru Dec 2022	Jan 2023 thru Aug 2023	225 MW	Accrued liabilities	(1,961)
				$ 32,753

Credit Risk

All of IMPA's hedging transactions were transacted on exchanges. Exchanges are designed to avoid contract defaults and credit risk. Exchanges utilize clearing houses to guarantee the performance of each market participant for each transaction. The clearing house requires every market participant to deposit funds into a margin account. There is a required deposit for a percent of the nominal value of outstanding contracts and a deposit to reflect each market participant's daily gain or loss in the market. These funds are held by the clearing house and available to settle any defaults by market participants, thus mitigating credit risk related to IMPA's outstanding financially settled forward power contracts.

Basis Risk

IMPA is exposed to basis risk on its hedging transactions because the pricing point of the hedged commodity may settle at a different pricing point than the hedge transaction (Indiana Hub or AEP-Dayton Hub). At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Indiana Hub price was $28.28 and $70.97 per MWh and the AEP-Dayton Hub price was $26.99 and $82.28 per MWh, respectively.

Termination Risk

IMPA is exposed to termination risk on its hedging transactions because a counterparty may fail to perform under the terms of one or more contracts resulting in the termination of the contract with that counterparty. IMPA's termination risk is mitigated for those forward power contracts transacted on the Exchanges.

Commitments

IMPA and its counterparties post collateral to support certain purchase power futures agreements. At December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, IMPA's counterparties had net collateral posted to IMPA of $0.9 million and $20.3 million, respectively. Net collateral posted to IMPA is included in accrued liabilities on the consolidated statement of net position.

6. Long-Term Revenue Bonds

IMPA issues Power Supply System Revenue Bonds to finance its acquisition and construction of utility plant. Long-term revenue bonds issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022, consist of the following (in thousands):

Bond Series	Interest Rates	Due Date January 1,	Optional Redemption Date	2023	2022
2009 Series C	7.350%	2024	-	$ 1,480	$ 8,785
2010 Series A	5.594%	2031 to 2042	-	123,640	123,640
2013 Series A	4.750% - 5.250%	2024 to 2042	July 1, 2023	22,035	23,235
2014 Series A	5.000%	2024 to 2032	January 1, 2025	142,895	148,180
2016 Series A	4.000% - 5.000%	2033 to 2042	July 1, 2026	366,350	366,350
2016 Series C	3.000% - 5.000%	2024 to 2039	July 1, 2027	139,330	141,010
2017 Series A	5.000%	2024 to 2042	January 1, 2028	199,160	209,450
2019 Series A	4.000% - 5.000%	2024 to 2042	January 1, 2029	113,450	117,040
2019 Series B	Variable	2024 to 2042	-	57,075	58,220
2022 Series A	5.000% - 5.500%	2024 to 2053	January 1, 2032	94,100	94,100
				1,259,515	1,290,010
Less current maturities				(40,215)	(30,495)
Long-term revenue bonds				1,219,300	1,259,515
Unamortized premium, net				110,669	122,158
				$ 1,329,969	**$ 1,381,673**

The 2009 Series C Bonds are non-callable. The 2010 Series A Bonds are designated as direct payment Build America Bonds and have make-whole optional redemption and extraordinary optional redemption provisions. The 2019 Series B Bonds are currently callable at a redemption prices of 100%.

All other bonds are callable on or after the optional redemption date at a redemption price of 100%.

Debt service requirements based on contractual maturities at December 31, 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

	Principal	Interest
2024	$ 40,215	$ 62,427
2025	42,255	60,394
2026	44,345	58,293
2027	46,555	56,089
2028	48,865	53,775
2029-2033	284,840	230,275
2034-2038	361,845	153,263
2039-2043	361,055	54,959
2044-2048	12,805	6,790
2049-2053	16,735	2,859
	$ 1,259,515	**$ 739,124**

Long-term revenue bond activity for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, was as follows (in thousands):

December 31, 2023	**Beginning Balance**	**Additions**	**Reductions**	**Ending Balance**
Long-term revenue bonds	$ 1,290,010	$ -	$ (30,495)	$ 1,259,515
Less:				
Current maturities	(30,495)	30,495	(40,215)	(40,215)
Unamortized premium, net	122,158	-	(11,489)	110,669
	$ 1,381,673	**$ 30,495**	**$ (82,199)**	**$ 1,329,969**

December 31, 2022	**Beginning Balance**	**Additions**	**Reductions**	**Ending Balance**
Long-term revenue bonds	$ 1,245,390	$ 94,100	$ (49,480)	$ 1,290,010
Less:				
Current maturities	(28,965)	28,965	(30,495)	(30,495)
Unamortized premium, net	120,995	13,084	(11,921)	122,158
	$ 1,337,420	**$ 136,149**	**$ (91,896)**	**$ 1,381,673**

Certain Debt Covenants

IMPA's long-term revenue bonds are payable from and secured by a pledge of and security interest in all revenues, income, rents and receipts attributable to the Agency's ownership and operation of IMPA's power supply system and certain funds established by the Bond Resolution including IMPA's Unrestricted and Restricted by Bond Resolution funds. See Note 3, Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments. IMPA's Members, the State of Indiana nor any political subdivision of Indiana are obligated to pay the debt service on IMPA's long-term revenue bonds.

The Bond Resolution has no subjective acceleration provisions or events of default that change the timing of repayment.

Debt Service Coverage

The IMPA Power Supply System Revenue Bond Resolution (Resolution) contains covenants that require IMPA to collect through rates 1.1 times the current year's accrued aggregate debt service. Debt service coverage was 1.36 times and 1.37 times for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Debt service coverage for 2023 was calculated based on approximately $40.2 million of principal and approximately $61.9 million of 2023 interest expense payable during 2023 and in January 2024. Management believes that IMPA is in compliance with all financial debt covenants and restrictions as of December 31, 2023.

2010 Series A Build America Bonds (BAB)

BAB subsidies are included in other non-operating income on the consolidated statements of revenues, expense and changes in net position. BABs subsidies (in $ thousands):

		2023		2022
BAB subsidies	$	2,282	$	2,282

2019 Series B Variable Rate Bonds

The 2019 Series B Variable Rate Bonds (2019 B Bonds) are secured by an irrevocable transferable direct pay letter of credit (Letter of Credit) issued for the benefit of the owners of the 2019 B Bonds. The interest rates on the 2019 B Bonds is adjusted daily, and bondholders may require repurchase of the 2019 B bonds at the time of such interest rate adjustments. Through the Letter of Credit, the Agency has the right of direct offset with its lender for any repurchases. These bonds have a contractual maturity of January 1, 2042. The interest rate at December 31, 2023 on the 2019 B Bonds was 3.85%.

The Letter of Credit has a contractual maturity of December 19, 2024. IMPA intends to extend or replace the Letter of Credit. However, if IMPA were unable to secure an extension or replacement and prior to the maturity of the Letter of Credit the bondholders put back the bonds to the current Letter of Credit provider the debt would be settled through installment payments over a period of five years. The first payment would be made during the sixth month after the debt is called.

2022 Series A Bonds

On August 18, 2022 IMPA closed on the issuance of the 2022 Series A Bonds. The par value of the 2022 Series A Bonds is $94.1 million. The bonds were sold with a $13.1 million premium and as part of the bond transaction, IMPA released $15.7 million from the Agency's Debt Service Reserve Fund. The total proceeds from the issuance of the bonds, the premium and the Debt Service Reserve Fund release was approximately $122.9 million. IMPA used the proceeds to refund IMPA's 2012 A Bonds (the Refunded Bonds), deposit $100 million to the Agency's Construction Fund and pay certain costs associated with the issuance of the bonds.

The Refunded Bonds had a par value of approximately $20.5 million. The Refunded Bonds were callable on July 1, 2022. The net present value savings from the refunding of the Refunded Bonds was approximately $1.8 million.

7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

As defined in the fair value measurements standard, fair value is the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants on the measurement date. This standard establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined by the fair value measurement standard are as follows:

Level 1

Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those where transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. IMPA's Level 1 assets primarily consist of money market funds that are listed on active exchanges which are included in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statements of net position. IMPA does not have any liabilities that meet the definition of Level 1.

Level 2

Pricing inputs are either directly or indirectly observable in the market as of the reporting date, other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies based on assumptions that are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including time value, volatility factors, and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. IMPA's Level 2 assets and liabilities consist primarily of debt securities and financially settled futures contracts, which are included in long-term investments, short-term investments, other current assets, non-current assets, accrued liabilities, and other non-current liabilities.

Level 3

Pricing inputs that are generally unobservable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value. IMPA does not have any assets or liabilities that meet the definition of Level 3.

IMPA utilizes market data and assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable. IMPA primarily applies the market approach for recurring fair value measurements using the best information available. Accordingly, IMPA maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs.

The carrying amounts of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

The following tables set forth IMPA's financial assets and financial liabilities that are accounted for on a recurring basis at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy. As required by the fair value measurement standard, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. IMPA's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

Recurring fair value measures at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

December 31, 2023	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Total**
Assets:			
Money market funds	$ 343,562	$ -	$ 343,562
Debt securities	-	60,508	60,508
Futures contracts	-	10,629	10,629
	$ 343,562	**$ 71,137**	**$ 414,699**
Liabilities:			
Futures contracts	**$ -**	**$ 682**	**$ 682**

December 31, 2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Total**
Assets:			
Money market funds	$ 335,084	$ -	$ 335,084
Debt securities	-	47,450	47,450
Futures contracts	-	34,714	34,714
	$ 335,084	**$ 82,164**	**$ 417,248**
Liabilities:			
Futures contracts	**$ -**	**$ 1,961**	**$ 1,961**

8. Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations represent legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that are incurred upon the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. IMPA's asset retirement obligations consist primarily of costs associated with the future cost of mine reclamation and closure at Prairie State and with the future closure of waste disposal facilities at IMPA's jointly-owned plants.

Asset retirement obligations are estimated annually during the fourth quarter of the year and recognized in the period in which they are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement obligations are accreted to their present value at the end of each reporting period. The Agency uses an expected cash flow approach to measure the obligations. Asset Retirement Obligations are included in other non-current liabilities on the statements of net position. IMPA's asset retirement obligations have no impact on change in net position due to the Agency applying the provisions of GASB 62.

The following table presents the details of the Agency's asset retirement obligations for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Liabilities Settled	Accretion	Cash Flow Revisions	Ending Balance
2023	$ 18,164	(2,200)	571	411	$ 16,946
2022	$ 17,915	(2,683)	566	2,366	$ 18,164

The cash flow revisions in 2022 were primarily the result of changes in the estimates of future costs of closure of coal ash storage systems at Gibson Unit 5 and Trimble County Units 1 and 2.

IMPA's share of the asset retirement obligations for the Agency's jointly-owned generation at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Gibson Unit 5	$ 6,039	$ 5,846
Prairie State Units 1 & 2	3,642	3,552
Trimble County Units 1 & 2	7,265	8,766
	$ 16,946	**$ 18,164**

IMPA's percentage share of the total asset retirement obligations approximates the Agency's percentage ownership share of each of the respective jointly owned production facilities. See Note 11, Jointly-Owned Plant.

The associated estimated asset retirement costs are capitalized and depreciated over their useful lives. Capitalized asset retirement costs are included in deferred outflow of resources on the statements of net position.

The Agency had restricted assets for the payment of IMPA's share of the asset retirement obligations totaling approximately $22.4 million and $18.6 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

9. Arbitrage

A rebate payable to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) generally results from the investment of bond proceeds at a higher rate of interest than the cost of borrowing. The excess of interest income over cost of borrowing is payable to the IRS within five years of the date of the bond offering and every five years thereafter. At December 31, 2023, the Agency had a rebate payable of approximately $5,000 and at December 31, 2022, the Agency did not have a rebate payable. The estimated arbitrage expense is recorded as a reduction of interest income.

10. Concentration of Risk

Credit risk represents the risk of loss that would occur if suppliers or customers did not meet their contractual obligations to IMPA. Concentration of credit risk occurs when significant suppliers or customers possess similar characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be affected by the same events.

Approximately 29% of the Agency's sales to municipalities were provided to two communities for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Accounts receivable balances for the two communities account for approximately 29% of the total municipality accounts receivable balances as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. IMPA has a long-term energy purchase contract with one supplier that accounts for approximately 27% and 25% of IMPA's total energy for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

11. Jointly-Owned Plant

IMPA is a joint owner of Gibson Unit 5, Trimble County Units 1 and 2, Prairie State Units 1 and 2 and co-owns certain transmission property and local facilities. IMPA's portion of all operating costs associated with the commonly-owned facilities is reflected in the consolidated financial statements. See Note 1, Organization and Significant Accounting Policies, Utility Plant.

IMPA's investments in jointly-owned plant at December 31, 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

	Share	**Utility Plant In Service**	**Accumulated Depreciation**
Production			
Gibson Unit 5	24.95%	$ 204,106	$ 141,983
Prairie State Units 1 & 2	12.64%	765,621	227,079
Trimble County Units 1 & 2	12.88%	372,200	149,551
Transmission and local facilities	5.68%	311,045	83,145

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Contracts and Capital Expenditures

IMPA has purchased power contracts with several power producers. IMPA has firm commitments under take-or-pay contracts which expire on or before April 1, 2052. The total amount of these future purchase obligations at December 31, 2023 was approximately $150.7 million for 2024 and $2.1 billion through 2054.

IMPA anticipates its share of future capital expenditures for Gibson Unit 5, Prairie State Units 1 and 2, Trimble County Units 1 and 2, the combustion turbines, the JTS, Solar Parks, and other ongoing system projects to total approximately $280 million for the years 2024 through 2028. The projected capital expenditures include both environmental improvements and expenditures of a normal and recurring nature. IMPA anticipates funding the foregoing projected capital improvements with a combination of internally generated funds and proceeds from future debt offerings.

Emissions Regulations

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has recently issued proposed rules governing greenhouse gas emissions, effluent limitations from coal-fired power plants and ozone standards. If the proposed rules become final and survive legal challenge, then they may have an impact on IMPA's generation sources. IMPA continues to monitor these proposed rules and other proposed rules issued by the EPA and will take appropriate action concerning the rules as necessary.

Contract Disputes

In the normal course of business, IMPA may be involved in various disputes with other parties. While management cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these disputes, total exposure as of the report issuance date is not material to IMPA's financial position or results of operations.

13. Illinois Senate Bill ("SB") 2408

In 2021, Illinois passed SB 2408, the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA). The CEJA requires a 45% reduction in existing publicly owned Illinois power plant carbon dioxide emissions by June 30, 2038. The CEJA further requires all publicly owned coal-fired generating units to permanently reduce carbon dioxide emission to zero by December 31, 2045.

The CEJA does, however, provide that if the reduction of output from or the closing of any plant creates a resource adequacy shortfall in the State of Illinois the plant can continue to operate until the reliability can otherwise be addressed. During the 2022/2023 planning year, Illinois was a net capacity importer. With the announced and required retirements, there is potential that Illinois will need to import even more capacity into the future.

The CEJA has a potential material future impact on IMPA's ownership share of the Prairie State Generating Company, LLC (Prairie State). IMPA and the other owners of Prairie State have and continue to develop plans to manage the potential impacts of the CEJA. Potential impacts cannot be gauged with certainty at this time.