



March 25, 2026

Via Electronic Mail

The Honorable Joseph Hogsett
Mayor, City of Indianapolis
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200 E. Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

The Honorable Matthew Gentry
Mayor, Town of Lebanon
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Lebanon, IN 46052

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Citizens Energy Group
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Indianapolis, IN 46202

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Re: LEAP District / Eagle Creek Park Reservoir Proposal - Concerns over Impacts of Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

Mayors Hogsett and Gentry, and Leaders of Citizens Energy Group and Lebanon Utilities:

The undersigned Indianapolis Marion County City-County Councilors wish to bring to your attention the concerns of thousands of residents of the City of Indianapolis (City) with respect to the prospective adverse impacts referenced above. We, the undersigned, share those concerns, as set out more fully below, and respectfully request your consideration of proposed actions by the City, Citizens Energy Group (Citizens), the City of Lebanon (Lebanon), and Lebanon Utilities (LU) described below, to mitigate those concerns.

To better facilitate one's review of these comments, this letter is broken down as follows:

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A. Current Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Planned to Service the LEAP District

As everyone is well aware, the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) is engaged in the development of a major industrial district known as the Limitless Exploration/Advanced Pace District (the “LEAP District”), in the northeastern part of Lebanon, Indiana (Boone County).¹ This industrial development currently includes two manufacturing facilities owned and operated by Eli Lilly & Co., as well as a data center owned by Meta. Several other industrial sites remain available for sale within the District.

1. Water Supply Withdrawal and Related Infrastructure (Citizens Energy Group)

With respect to water supply infrastructure for the LEAP District, an initial plan involved the proposed extraction of as much as 100 million gallons of water per day (MGD) from the Wabash River Basin aquifer near Lafayette, IN (Tippecanoe County). However, after intense and sustained public opposition arose against this proposal, that proposal was abandoned by the IEDC in or around Fall 2023.

In October of 2025, neighbors of Eagle Creek Park began receiving easement demands for LEAP water lines to be installed on their properties. Subsequent research revealed that Citizens had already agreed to supply up to 25 MGD of water to LU for use by the LEAP District. Citizens’ original LEAP website indicated that the additional water production would come from expanding two of its facilities - the T.W. Moses treatment facility located at Eagle Creek Reservoir and a second one, the White River North facility, located northeast of the City in Hamilton County (near 116th St and Hazel Dell Pkwy).

The Eagle Creek Park Advisory Committee (ECPAC) invited Citizens to meet in December 2025, where Citizens revealed the original 100 MGD water demand for the LEAP District had been reduced to 25 MGD. Citizens also indicated that the amount of *additional* daily withdrawal of water from Eagle Creek Reservoir was estimated at 1-3 MGD, resulting in an average daily total of 10-13 MGD being withdrawn from the reservoir. The T.W. Moses plant is being expanded to treat 30 MGD per day (up from 24 MGD).

2. Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure (Lebanon Utilities)

The ECPAC has learned that Citizens and LU have also agreed that LU will expand its wastewater treatment plant to treat industrial wastewater from the LEAP District for removal of conventional pollutants such as solids, BOD5, fecal coliform, pH, phosphorus, and ammonia-nitrogen.² Under federal and state rules, some of the LEAP industrial clients would also be required to *pretreat* pollutants of an industrial nature before discharging to the Lebanon city sewers. The

¹ Despite its “Limitless” moniker, the growth of LEAP has ironically been limited by the lack of any additional available water to serve water-intensive large commercial and industrial operations it was intended to attract. According to reporting by the Indiana Capital Chronicle, the need for this water in Lebanon is because Eli Lilly’s new manufacturing facility at LEAP will exhaust Lebanon’s current water supply, preventing LEAP from securing additional customers to locate at LEAP until additional water is secured. *See* <https://indianacapitalchronicle.com/2024/09/19/citizens-energy-lebanon-to-tap-drinking-water-fund-for-700-million-supply-project/>.

² Currently, LU does not appear to plan to install PFAS (commonly known as “forever chemicals”) treatment systems at its plant, but only to monitor for PFAS discharge from the future unknown tenants of the LEAP industrial site. It is known that American Water is adding PFAS treatment to its drinking water facility. Adding PFAS treatments to Citizens’ drinking water facilities may be a good option.

expanded Lebanon treatment facility would have the capacity to treat up to 20 MGD (as a daily average) of industrial wastewater, with peak design flows of up to 45 MGD.

The current plan of Lebanon Utilities, submitted to IDEM for preliminary effluent limits, is to discharge the treated LEAP wastewater (up to 25 MGD) from its expanded treatment facility through a 48-inch diameter sewer for 15.5 miles, running parallel to I-65 to the upstream end of Eagle Creek Park Reservoir within the northern boundary of an extremely sensitive and protected area of the park.³

B. Concerns Raised by the Public regarding these Plans for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

Nearly 20,000 City residents and residents of surrounding counties who frequent Eagle Creek Park and visit the reservoir, whether for birding, water sports, or other activities, have raised serious concerns about the plans outlined above by way of signing a Change.org petition as well as other petitions. While the primary concerns are summarized below, we believe a brief description of the history of Eagle Creek Park Reservoir will be helpful here.

Eagle Creek Park Reservoir was initially constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers to primarily provide flood control in the early 1970s. These many years later, Eagle Creek Park has become the crown jewel of the City's park system.⁴ It is a wonderful asset to the City and is visited by 1.4 million persons annually. One of the many draws of the park is Eagle Creek Reservoir because of its attractiveness to birds, including numerous water birds that visit the reservoir during periods of migration. The reservoir is enhanced by the thousands of acres of forests that surround it. More than 300 species of birds have been identified in Eagle Creek Park during its history, including Federally and State endangered species and State species of special concern. Bird watching at the park is increasingly drawing visitors from many other states and even from other countries. The park's geographic location on the migratory pathways, and the aquatic life in the reservoir, are key to its unique attractiveness for these birds.

1. Water Supply Infrastructure (Citizens Energy Group)

The principal concern with the proposed water supply plan is that the availability of public water supply is becoming stressed in Marion County with increasing population pressures, water-intensive new business proposals (i.e., data centers) and because of the impacts of climate change, which are producing more significant droughts. It is universally accepted that these impacts will only grow more severe with time. During drought conditions, additional withdrawals of water, such as already agreed to by Citizens, could not only threaten the ability to maintain desired levels in the reservoir but also negatively impact the aquatic life that is dependent on the reservoir. Thus, the plan to increase water withdrawals to serve out-of-county customers warrants close scrutiny by the leaders of Indianapolis.

In the early planning of the LEAP project, the State of Indiana (State) conducted substantial studies to assess the provision of the needed water from the Wabash River Basin. However, to our

³ 25 MGD is approximately the same amount of water used by the city of Evansville, IN. The current discharge outfall is located near a National Audubon area recognized as an Important Bird Area in Indiana. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources Heritage Database lists this area as a State Significant Concentration of Migratory Birds, a State Significant Concentration of Migratory Waterfowl, and a State Significant Concentration of Migratory Raptors. This area is also adjacent to the Eagles Crest State Dedicated Nature Preserve.

⁴ Eagle Creek Park consists of 5,300 acres – 1,400 acres of water and 3,900 acres of mostly wooded land.

knowledge, no similar studies have been conducted for the plan to withdraw the necessary water from the White River Basin (primarily Eagle Creek Reservoir and the White River). It is our fear that insufficient consideration and study have been given regarding the proposed withdrawal levels, especially at Eagle Creek Reservoir, under a range of future scenarios and conditions, including particularly the impact of climate change on the frequency and severity of droughts that will likely worsen for the foreseeable future.

2. Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure (Lebanon Utilities)

We have significant concerns regarding the proposed discharge of 15 to 25 MGD of treated wastewater from the LEAP District and the City of Lebanon directly to the ecologically sensitive upstream end of Eagle Creek Reservoir. Those concerns include:

- a. Discharging treated industrial wastewater to a sensitive ecological feature like Eagle Creek Reservoir always raises serious concern even when all aspects of the proposed discharge are well understood. In that context, questions such as the nature of the impact of the residual pollutant concentrations, the potential interactions of numerous pollutants on exposed organisms, and the reliability of the treatment systems are still reasonable concerns. In the present situation, however, there is a nearly total lack of information available to the public on the specific nature of the wastewaters to be generated by LEAP District tenants, including the identity, concentrations, and their toxicity to aquatic organisms and humans.^{5 6}
- b. The discharge of treated wastewater into a body of water (i.e., lake or reservoir) that also serves as a public drinking water supply is extremely rare in Indiana. Of the 1,300 wastewater discharge points in Indiana, Lebanon identified only a handful that discharge into a still body of water that provides drinking water to the local community. Here, the wastewater effluent further differs from other discharges in that it is primarily industrial effluent and at a much higher quantity compared to other sites across the state.
- c. This concern is amplified by the fact that several lots in the LEAP District are yet to be filled with industrial tenants, so it is not possible to currently assess what pollutants may be generated when tenants are eventually secured. So, it only stands to reason that, as more industrial facilities are added in the LEAP District, the water and wastewater demands will correspondingly grow, resulting in the present concerns over the adverse impacts on the Reservoir to be only the tip of the proverbial iceberg.⁷
- d. There is a pronounced community sentiment that project leadership has failed to communicate clear, consistent, or appropriate information to the public and public officials. Communication

⁵ Indeed, with only two tenants of the LEAP District currently known (again, Eli Lilly & Co. and Meta), the specific type and nature of the pollutants eventually contained in that wastewater is a dangerously HUGE unknown. It is not even known if the expanded Lebanon wastewater treatment facility will be capable of removing those future pollutants, some of which may not even currently be known to man. It is known, however, that the Lebanon facility is not currently capable of, nor is it intended to be designed to, remove PFAS (forever chemicals) from the wastewater as noted above.

⁶ Just last week it was reported that after several decades of absence, evidence of the presence of a Northern American river otter was spotted in late October in the reservoir's northern mudflats – the same area in which the treated wastewater from Lebanon is currently planned to be discharged. On March 12th, there was visual confirmation by a member of the Eagle Creek Park Foundation board of the river otter in the reservoir. The North American river otter – a species one hunted to local extinction in Indiana for their fur – was reintroduced into Indiana waterways during the 1990s. It has taken over 25 years since their reintroduction for the first river otter to be spotted inside the City's largest park. This magnificent development is viewed as true sign of the health of the ecosystem and the current quality of the water within Eagle Creek Park.

⁷ Basic calculations indicate that 15-25 MGD of discharge from the LEAP site with a maximum phosphorous concentration of 1.0 milligram per liter (1mg/L) could add an additional 46,000 to 76,100 pounds of phosphorous per year into the Reservoir, a primary cause of blue-green algae growth detrimental to the ecology and users of Eagle Creek Reservoir.

problems have been further amplified by the troubling lack of transparency surrounding the planning by IEDC, Citizens, and LU, and regulatory decision-making that is rendered less decipherable by numerous permitting and other approval actions, particularly when public notices of proposed actions are obscure, occurred months before the project was even known to impact area residents, or, for real examples, were issued for a 10-day response period over the Christmas holiday with the designated contact personnel on vacation and unable to answer questions, or when a public meeting is scheduled for 8:00 a.m. on a Wednesday morning.

- e. We are further concerned about the adverse impact the discharging of 25 MGD of additional treated wastewater from Lebanon may have on real estate values surrounding the Reservoir.⁸
- f. LU's expanded wastewater treatment plant will likely remove conventional pollutants, but is not likely to be capable of removing many industrial pollutants. As noted above, many of the industrial tenants of the LEAP District will be responsible for pretreating their industrial wastewaters prior to discharging them to the LU wastewater treatment facility. This pretreatment process will be subject to Clean Water Act permits issued by the Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management (IDEM) to the industrial tenants under oversight by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). However, LU will be responsible in the first instance to enforce such permits. Given the current situation at the EPA, many citizens are justifiably concerned that the EPA will not press IDEM to diligently track compliance with these permits. It is also questionable whether LU has the technical capabilities and/or political will moving forward to enforce these permits.⁹
- g. Members of the public have also questioned why the innovative technological skills to be encouraged by industrial tenants of the LEAP District cannot be brought to bear on developing innovative ways to treat and recycle their own respective wastewaters onsite, or in partnership with LU, to return the effectively treated wastewaters directly back to the LEAP industries. This would negate, or at least minimize, the need for a discharge of all the LEAP wastewater (25 MGD) into the public environment.¹⁰
- h. A direct discharge of treated industrial and municipal wastewater into a drinking water reservoir and nature preserve provides no buffer against failure, accident, or catastrophe upstream of the discharge point. A buried 16-mile long, 48-inch diameter sewer pipe contains a large volume of liquid. There is no reaction distance between the end of the pipe and the lake when for example, equipment failure, unknown or unreported chemical or fuel spills, catastrophic power failures, or major floods disrupt or bypass normal operations. Typically, a protective barrier can be installed in a stream channel to slow or contain a spill, but Eagle Creek reservoir is much wider than the stream. The nearest boat launching ramp is 5 miles downstream; the nearest road is 2.5 miles downstream.
- i. Our Council has also questioned whether alternatives — such as closed-loop systems that treat and recycle industrial wastewaters for reuse instead of discharging it to Eagle Creek -- or

⁸Indeed, we have learned that, at least in one real-time instance, a property owner near the Reservoir recently wishing to sell their home was advised by their realtor that they had to disclose the Lebanon wastewater discharge on their listing agreement, potentially impacting the homeowner's property value.

⁹Moreover, the recent passage by the Indiana legislature of SB 277, which offers State environmental regulators the ability to take a pass on environmental enforcement actions (from changing their obligation of enforcement from "shall" to "may" in certain instances), raises even further concerns of accountability. There is, indeed, a legitimate question in this State whether we will have a regulatory environment sufficiently protective of our environment in the future.

¹⁰On March 18, 2026, LU representatives confirmed Meta's average daily water usage is anticipated to be 4-8 MGD, with closed-loop systems being employed at some of the buildings along with other water conservation measures, but that significant water loss is still anticipated due to evaporative cooling.

discharging the treated industrial wastewater to a receiving stream that is not a part of the Eagle Creek watershed -- have been thoroughly explored. We believe they have not. We strongly encourage that such alternatives need to be carefully and seriously studied and pursued. We believe that the value of this important City asset, one of Indianapolis's most significant natural and recreational assets, warrants no less diligence.

3. Taking of City-Owned Property

Land owned by the City in Eagle Creek Park will be taken by CEG and LU to install water lines and sewer lines to serve Lebanon/LEAP, including the construction of a LU wastewater treatment structure in Eagle Creek Park at the proposed terminus of the sewer coming from Lebanon. City property on Lafayette Rd. will be taken for water infrastructure, including land from the park. In what seems to be an unprecedented action, a city in a different county (i.e., Lebanon) intends to extend its grasp almost 16 miles, to take land from a different city in a different county (i.e., Indianapolis). To our knowledge, this taking has not been requested or approved by the City of Indianapolis.

C. Closing Thoughts and Requested Actions

In closing, the undersigned Councilors feel compelled to express their support for maintaining the sustainability of the ecological gem that is Eagle Creek Reservoir, as well as support for the citizens of Indianapolis who have expressed their serious concerns and stand to oppose the potential impairment of this precious ecosystem. Accordingly, we will not support the City's participation in this Citizens/Lebanon Utilities water/wastewater project until these concerns are satisfactorily addressed through the following measures:

- I. As a first priority, there needs to be an engineering assessment - by professionals with expertise in water recycling - of the feasibility of providing sufficient treatment of the LEAP wastewater – either by LEAP industries or by a combination of industry efforts and by Lebanon Utilities, acting in concert, to enable the recycling and reuse of the wastewater by the LEAP industries with the same degree of innovation and inventiveness that is implied for the LEAP industrial production processes. If it should not be feasible to entirely eliminate the unwanted pollutants from the proposed discharge, they should be reduced to the greatest extent possible.
- II. To the extent the proposed discharge of treated LEAP wastewater from Lebanon Utilities into the Eagle Creek watershed cannot be eliminated, the following steps are needed:
 - A. **The proposed discharge outfall must be moved.** The engineers for LU described the current proposed discharge location, chosen from seven other locations, as the “most convenient” and “most cost effective.” Options should be re-examined to assess whether the reduced discharge can be moved to a receiving stream outside the Eagle Creek watershed or, should that not be feasible, then to a location as far upstream in the Eagle Creek watershed as feasible. We believe that, when a neighboring city chooses to deposit its wastewater into our most prized city park, the “convenience” for Lebanon should not override the environmental sensitivity concerns of our park or of our citizenry. Eagle Creek Park and the citizens of Indianapolis should not be penalized for

poor site selection of an industrial complex intentionally located in a water desert, that is, the Lebanon area.

- B. Studies on the environmental impacts of these proposed changes must be undertaken, including but not limited to an antidegradation study (“anti-deg study”).**¹¹ To that end, we are pleased to learn the Indianapolis Department of Public Works (Indy DPW) is pursuing a bathymetric survey of Eagle Creek Reservoir with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).¹² Indy DPW is also committed to funding work that will provide further analysis on the findings of the USGS survey, as well as evaluate potential impacts of treated wastewater on the reservoir.¹³ Given the \$700 Million the State has dedicated to this Citizens-Lebanon Water Supply Program (CLWSP), **we object, however, to the City having to bear these costs** – such costs should be borne by others involved with this project who will benefit mostly from it. Moreover, the potential adverse impacts of the proposed discharge on the environmentally sensitive and very important ecosystem of Eagle Creek Reservoir must be independently, expertly assessed and the results of that assessment integrated into further planning on water intake, wastewater treatment, and discharge location.¹⁴ The City should set enforceable seasonal benchmarks for water levels to protect the ecosystem integrity of Eagle Creek Park.
- C. Risks to water users and increased costs to drinking water customers should be mitigated.** As noted above, wit LU’s current limits, 45,000 lbs. or more of additional phosphorous would be added to the Reservoir annually, which would likely result in increased blue algae blooms that cause skin irritation for water contact activities and reputational risk for national rowing events.¹⁵ Existing water customers may have to pay more for additional treatment costs (Citizens’ so-called pledge of “No Ratepayer Cost Increases” for LEAP appears to apply to infrastructure construction only, not increased *operating* costs). Best available reduction technologies should be implemented at the Lebanon wastewater treatment plant to address this anticipated phosphorous load.
- D. Implementation of innovative advanced technologies should be utilized to the fullest extent for the LEAP industrial site’s monumental water use.** However, there is no outward evidence that implementation of innovative advanced technologies in the water industry is being encouraged for this extraordinary increase in water use. We strongly believe it should be. Removal of PFAS (forever chemicals) and decreased phosphorous loadings are technologically feasible and will likely be required in future

¹¹ Lebanon City officials at their Town Council meeting on February 9, 2026, indicated that an antidegradation study applicable to Indiana water quality standards was “imminent” and that other discharge locations are being considered. We expect that study to be made publicly available upon its submission to the IN Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

¹² The purpose of this bathymetric study is to provide the City with modern storage volume calculation for a specific acreage at specific water levels of the Reservoir. The City should also obtain independent baseline information about water and sediment quality, fish and aquatic organisms, before significant changes occur.

¹³ As noted above, discharging wastewater into a lake or reservoir that serves as a public drinking water supply is rare (fewer than five of the current 1300 NPDES permits in the State of Indiana), and none of the others remotely receive the volume (up to 25 MGD) that is being proposed under LU’s current plans.

¹⁴ It is believed the State invested more than \$15 million to investigate and plan its water supply/removal cycle (which we understand Citizens has been at the very center of) – one might wonder why the State is not asking for a refund since so much of this work to-date must be re-considered and systems re-designed.

¹⁵ Letters currently on file with the Park detail numerous existing complaints related to skin irritation, prior to the proposed massive increases that would likely result from the LEAP wastewater discharge.

- permits. Utilizing private funding from environmentally concerned companies should be considered.¹⁶
- III. **The renewal of the City’s water withdrawal contract with Citizens concerning Eagle Creek Reservoir should be a fully transparent process.** The renewed agreement should provide limits on the amount of water to be withdrawn, and continuous measuring of the water sent to LEAP from the Moses facility, and from the Lebanon wastewater treatment facility south to the ultimate discharge point(s). That contract expires on July 1, 2026, and impacts the town of Speedway, concerns the historically low levels currently observed in the Reservoir, and the amount of revenue the City receives in exchange for the water withdrawn from the Reservoir. In addition, the renewal agreement should include enforceable and measurable protection of seasonally low water levels to preserve autumn-to-spring mudflats for migratory birds and seasonally high spring-to-summer water levels adequate to preserve shoreline, shallow water, and tributary habitats for fish reproduction and the growth of young fish.¹⁷
- IV. **It seems likely the 25 MGD may not meet the future needs of LEAP’s growing footprint.** Despite Citizens’ adamant public commitment that they will provide no more than 25 MGD to the LEAP project, the Lebanon Council recently approved on March 9, 2026, an ordinance and Memorandum of Understanding which, when read in combination, states that if they “need more water” for the LEAP district, they will return to Citizens and/or other sources to seek additional water. These actions appear contrary to the public commitment made by Citizens to the people of Indianapolis.
- V. **Citizens, which was established as a charitable public trust to provide for the City’s water users, is placed in a position of potential conflict when engaging in projects to serve customers *outside* Marion County.** Its origins did not anticipate the outward growth and expansion of its operations to share the City’s natural water resources outside of the county to serve newly proposed business developments. Resource projection and allocation must be validated to ensure current Indianapolis customers are not adversely impacted and they remain THE priority for Citizens.
- VI. **The City’s administration has responded to constituent concerns with a form letter that notes this issue belongs to the state, not to the City.** But, with all due respect, Eagle Creek Park belongs to the City, the proposed LU outfall would be located on City property, Citizens is the public utility for the City, Mayor Hogsett approves Citizens’s board of directors, and Citizens was incorporated as a charitable public trust to protect and preserve our City’s resources from exploitation. As councilors elected by the residents of Indianapolis, our commitment is to protect the future of Eagle Creek Park and the citizens of Indianapolis.¹⁸

¹⁶ It would indeed be possible to implement improved systems for PFAS detection and removal from the wastewater released at the Lebanon facility.

¹⁷ The City’s drought ordinances should also be extended to apply to the LEAP industrial site to protect and preserve the level and quality of the water supply for City residents.

¹⁸ We are further pleased the City is finalizing a separate DPW contract for “professional services related to the Eagle Creek Reservoir,” distinct from the USGS bathymetry study. We understand this separate contract includes a review of the existing 50-year water use agreement with Citizens, an evaluation of the potential quantity impacts on the Reservoir from the Lebanon LEAP withdrawals and discharges, and an analysis of the Bathymetric Survey Data performed by USGS.

VII. **The City of Lebanon should institute water conservation measures, water recycling and reuse, and waste minimization policies for the LEAP District.** The City of Lebanon should do all it can to require the least amount of water, if any, to be taken from Indianapolis.

As elected leaders, we know we must look to the future with its opportunities for the growth of our region. However, the magnitude of this project, after four years of planning and yet minimal visibility to our constituents until just recently, with potentially negative impacts lasting into perpetuity, is not acceptable and will no longer be tolerated. We understand additional parcels for development have already been announced in the past few weeks, including clustered farmland in northwest Boone County and an IEDC-led data center project in Kokomo. New data center requests continue to emerge in central Indiana and the lack of transparency regarding future water needs and proposals for importing distant wastewater discharges into Marion County waterways are not, by any means, in the best interests of Indianapolis residents.¹⁹

Finally, all decisions made for this project to date concerning water and wastewater provisions have been for the benefit of Lebanon, Citizens, and the LEAP tenants – and at the expense of Indianapolis and its citizens. While we value the potential growth in jobs in the area, we are also committed to mitigating the risk to Eagle Creek Park both now and long into the future. We can – and must - be successful with both. Accordingly, the undersigned Councilors will not support the City's participation in this Citizens / LEAP water project unless the aforementioned concerns are satisfactorily addressed.

Respectfully,

Cllr. Dan Boots, Chair-Parks & Recreation Comm.

Cllr. Maggie Lewis, Council President, Chair-Rules and Public Policy Comm.

Cllr. John Barth, Council Vice President, Chair-Environmental Sustainability Comm.

Cllr. Jared Evans, Majority Leader, Chair-Municipal Corporations Comm.

Cllr. Kristin Jones, Majority WHIP, Chair-Public Works Comm.

Cllr. Andy Nielsen, Assistant Majority Leader

Cllr. Vop Osili, Chair-Metropolitan & Economic Development Comm.

Cllr. Leroy Robinson, Chair-Public Safety & Criminal Justice Comm.

Cllr. Frank Mascari, Chair-Administration & Finance Comm.

Cllr. Ali Brown, Chair-Community Affairs Comm.

Cllr. Jessica McCormick, Chair-Ethics Comm.

Cllr. Jesse Brown

Cllr. Nick Roberts

Cllr. Crista Wells

Cllr. Carlos Perkins

Cllr. Mike Dilk

Cllr. Michael-Paul Hart

Cllr. Ron Gibson

Cllr. Brienne Delaney

Cllr. Rena Allen

Cllr. Keith Graves

¹⁹As the Guide Corporation fish kill in White River near Anderson, IN, in 1999 demonstrated, even with rules and regulations, human error can cause wastewater treatment plant failures with disastrous consequences.

With copies to:

Indiana State Sen. Fady Qaddoura
Indiana State Sen. J.D. Ford
Indiana State Sen. Greg Taylor
Indiana State Sen. LaKeisha Jackson
Indiana State Rep. Cherrish Pryor
Indiana State Rep. Renee Pack
Indiana State Rep. Carey Hamilton
Indiana State Rep. Greg Porter
Robert Schein, Esq., Town Counsel, Town of Lebanon
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Jeffrey Willman, LEAP Project Manager, Citizens
Steve Berube, Director of Water Operations, Citizens
Bridget O'Connor, Director-Government Affairs & Regulatory, Citizens