

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS INC
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2017

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 1-16739

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

INDIANA 35-2104850
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

One Vectren Square, Evansville, IN 47708
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

(812) 491-4000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
 Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Emerging Growth Company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
 Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock- Without Par Value	10	April 28, 2017
Class	Number of Shares	Date

Access to Information

Vectren Corporation makes available all SEC filings and recent annual reports, including those of its wholly owned subsidiaries, free of charge through its website at www.vectren.com as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing or furnishing the reports to the SEC, or by request, directed to Investor Relations at the mailing address, phone number, or email address that follows:

Mailing Address: One Vectren Square
Evansville, Indiana 47708
Phone Number: (812) 491-4000
Investor Relations Contact: David E. Parker Director, Investor Relations vvcir@vectren.com

Definitions

The Administration: Executive Office of the President of the United States
AFUDC: allowance for funds used during construction
ASC: Accounting Standards Codification
ASU: Accounting Standards Update
BTU / MMBTU: British thermal units / millions of BTU
DOT: Department of Transportation
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
FAC: Fuel Adjustment Clause
IRP: Integrated Resource Plan
IURC: Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
kV: Kilovolt
MCF / BCF: thousands / billions of cubic feet
MDth / MMDth: thousands / millions of dekatherms
MISO: Midcontinent Independent System Operator
MW: megawatts
MWh / GWh: megawatt hours / thousands of megawatt hours (gigawatt hours)

FASB: Financial Accounting Standards Board

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

GCA: Gas Cost Adjustment

IDEM: Indiana Department of Environmental
Management

OUC: Indiana Office of the Utility Consumer Counselor

PHMSA: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety
Administration

PUCO: Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

XBRL: eXtensible Business Reporting Language

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Unaudited – In millions)

	March 31, December 31,	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 6.8	\$ 9.4
Accounts receivable - less reserves of \$4.9 & \$4.1, respectively	95.7	102.6
Accrued unbilled revenues	75.9	112.0
Inventories	105.9	119.0
Recoverable fuel & natural gas costs	27.1	29.9
Prepayments & other current assets	20.9	38.6
Total current assets	332.3	411.5
Utility Plant		
Original cost	6,633.9	6,545.4
Less: accumulated depreciation & amortization	2,609.0	2,562.5
Net utility plant	4,024.9	3,982.9
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	0.2	0.2
Other investments	22.5	21.3
Nonutility plant - net	165.2	164.8
Goodwill	205.0	205.0
Regulatory assets	222.2	206.2
Other assets	48.2	49.0
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,020.5	\$ 5,040.9

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Unaudited – In millions)

	March 31, December 31,	
	2017	2016
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 140.3	\$ 205.4
Payables to other Vectren companies	22.7	25.4
Accrued liabilities	166.5	140.1
Short-term borrowings	101.4	194.4
Current maturities of long-term debt	49.1	49.1
Total current liabilities	480.0	614.4
Long-Term Debt - Net of Current Maturities	1,331.2	1,331.0
Deferred Credits & Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	881.9	854.5
Regulatory liabilities	462.0	453.7
Deferred credits & other liabilities	164.5	163.3
Total deferred credits & other liabilities	1,508.4	1,471.5
Commitments & Contingencies (Notes 7 - 10)		
Common Shareholder's Equity		
Common stock (no par value)	872.7	831.2
Retained earnings	828.2	792.8
Total common shareholder's equity	1,700.9	1,624.0
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$ 5,020.5	\$ 5,040.9

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited – In millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
OPERATING REVENUES		
Gas utility	\$292.8	\$281.2
Electric utility	132.1	142.1
Other	0.1	0.1
Total operating revenues	425.0	423.4
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of gas sold	112.9	111.6
Cost of fuel & purchased power	41.2	44.2
Other operating	85.6	89.4
Depreciation & amortization	57.4	53.6
Taxes other than income taxes	14.4	17.1
Total operating expenses	311.5	315.9
OPERATING INCOME	113.5	107.5
Other income - net	7.0	5.6
Interest expense	17.6	17.5
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	102.9	95.6
Income taxes	37.0	34.5
NET INCOME	\$65.9	\$61.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (Unaudited – In millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$65.9	\$61.1
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation & amortization	57.4	53.6
Deferred income taxes & investment tax credits	25.1	22.7
Expense portion of pension & postretirement benefit cost	0.9	1.0
Provision for uncollectible accounts	2.0	2.7
Other non-cash items - net	(0.1)	1.8
Changes in working capital accounts:		
Accounts receivable & accrued unbilled revenues	41.0	27.3
Inventories	13.1	12.6
Recoverable/refundable fuel & natural gas costs	2.8	(16.8)
Prepayments & other current assets	16.6	18.0
Accounts payable, including to Vectren companies & affiliated companies	(56.7)	(43.5)
Accrued liabilities	26.4	26.9
Cash to fund pension plans	—	(15.0)
Changes in noncurrent assets	(5.5)	(7.8)
Changes in noncurrent liabilities	(1.9)	2.1
Net cash provided by operating activities	187.0	146.7
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from additional capital contribution	41.5	26.5
Requirements for dividends to parent	(30.5)	(29.0)
Net change in short-term borrowings	(93.0)	(14.5)
Net cash used in financing activities	(82.0)	(17.0)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Requirements for:		
Capital expenditures, excluding AFUDC equity	(108.5)	(88.4)
Changes in restricted cash	0.9	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(107.6)	(88.4)
Net change in cash & cash equivalents	(2.6)	41.3
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period	9.4	6.2
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	\$6.8	\$47.5

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

1. Organization and Nature of Operations

Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (the Company, Utility Holdings or VUHI), an Indiana corporation, was formed on March 31, 2000, to serve as the intermediate holding company for Vectren Corporation's (Vectren or the Company's parent) three operating public utilities: Indiana Gas Company, Inc. (Indiana Gas or Vectren Energy Delivery of Indiana - North), Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO or Vectren Energy Delivery of Indiana - South), and Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. (VEDO). Herein, 'the Company' may also refer to Indiana Gas Company, Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Inc. and/or Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. The Company also has other assets that provide information technology and other services to the three utilities. Vectren, an Indiana corporation, is an energy holding company headquartered in Evansville, Indiana and was organized on June 10, 1999. Both Vectren and the Company are holding companies as defined by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Energy Act).

Indiana Gas provides energy delivery services to approximately 597,000 natural gas customers located in central and southern Indiana. SIGECO provides energy delivery services to approximately 145,000 electric customers and approximately 112,000 gas customers located near Evansville in southwestern Indiana. SIGECO also owns and operates electric generation assets to serve its electric customers and optimizes those assets in the wholesale power market. Indiana Gas and SIGECO generally do business as Vectren Energy Delivery of Indiana. VEDO provides energy delivery services to approximately 320,000 natural gas customers located near Dayton in west-central Ohio.

2. Basis of Presentation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report have been prepared by the Company, without audit, as provided in the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and include a review of subsequent events through the date the financial statements were issued. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been omitted as provided in such rules and regulations. The information in this report reflects all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to fairly state the interim periods presented, inclusive of adjustments that are normal and recurring in nature. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 9, 2017, on Form 10-K. Because of the seasonal nature of the Company's utility operations, the results shown on a quarterly basis are not necessarily indicative of annual results.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Subsidiary Guarantor and Consolidating Information

The Company's three operating utility companies, SIGECO, Indiana Gas, and VEDO, are guarantors of the Company's \$350 million in short-term credit facilities, of which \$101 million was outstanding at March 31, 2017, and the

Company's \$996 million in unsecured senior notes outstanding at March 31, 2017. The guarantees are full and unconditional and joint and several, and the Company has no subsidiaries other than the subsidiary guarantors. However, it does have operations other than those of the subsidiary guarantors. Pursuant to Item 3-10 of Regulation S-X, disclosure of the results of operations and balance sheets of the subsidiary guarantors, which are wholly owned, separate from the parent company's operations is required. Following are condensed consolidating financial statements including information on the combined operations of the subsidiary guarantors separate from the other operations of the parent company. Pursuant to a tax sharing agreement, consolidating tax effects, which are calculated on a separate return basis, are reflected at the parent level.

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2017 (in millions):

ASSETS	Subsidiary Guarantors	Parent Company	Eliminations & Reclassifications	Consolidated
Current Assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 6.5	\$ 0.3	\$ —	\$ 6.8
Accounts receivable - less reserves	95.5	0.2	—	95.7
Intercompany receivables	30.9	110.0	(140.9)	—
Accrued unbilled revenues	75.9	—	—	75.9
Inventories	105.9	—	—	105.9
Recoverable fuel & natural gas costs	27.1	—	—	27.1
Prepayments & other current assets	17.5	6.2	(2.8)	20.9
Total current assets	359.3	116.7	(143.7)	332.3
Utility Plant				
Original cost	6,633.5	0.4	—	6,633.9
Less: accumulated depreciation & amortization	2,609.0	—	—	2,609.0
Net utility plant	4,024.5	0.4	—	4,024.9
Investments in consolidated subsidiaries	—	1,621.9	(1,621.9)	—
Notes receivable from consolidated subsidiaries	—	945.4	(945.4)	—
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	0.2	—	—	0.2
Other investments	22.1	0.4	—	22.5
Nonutility plant - net	1.7	163.5	—	165.2
Goodwill - net	205.0	—	—	205.0
Regulatory assets	206.2	16.0	—	222.2
Other assets	53.1	4.0	(8.9)	48.2
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,872.1	\$ 2,868.3	\$ (2,719.9)	\$ 5,020.5
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				
	Subsidiary Guarantors	Parent Company	Eliminations & Reclassifications	Consolidated
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 134.8	\$ 5.5	\$ —	\$ 140.3
Intercompany payables	18.9	—	(18.9)	—
Payables to other Vectren companies	22.7	—	—	22.7
Accrued liabilities	149.1	20.2	(2.8)	166.5
Short-term borrowings	—	101.4	—	101.4
Intercompany short-term borrowings	91.1	30.9	(122.0)	—
Current maturities of long-term debt	49.1	—	—	49.1
Total current liabilities	465.7	158.0	(143.7)	480.0
Long-Term Debt				
Long-term debt	335.4	995.8	—	1,331.2
Long-term debt due to VUHI	945.4	—	(945.4)	—
Total long-term debt - net	1,280.8	995.8	(945.4)	1,331.2
Deferred Credits & Other Liabilities				
Deferred income taxes	878.7	3.2	—	881.9
Regulatory liabilities	460.8	1.2	—	462.0
Deferred credits & other liabilities	164.2	9.2	(8.9)	164.5
Total deferred credits & other liabilities	1,503.7	13.6	(8.9)	1,508.4
Common Shareholder's Equity				

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Common stock (no par value)	845.9	872.7	(845.9) 872.7
Retained earnings	776.0	828.2	(776.0) 828.2
Total common shareholder's equity	1,621.9	1,700.9	(1,621.9) 1,700.9
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$ 4,872.1	\$ 2,868.3	\$ (2,719.9) \$ 5,020.5

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Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2016 (in millions):

ASSETS	Subsidiary Guarantors	Parent Company	Eliminations & Reclassifications	Consolidated
Current Assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 7.6	\$ 1.8	\$ —	\$ 9.4
Accounts receivable - less reserves	102.4	0.2	—	102.6
Intercompany receivables	17.5	157.1	(174.6)	—
Accrued unbilled revenues	112.0	—	—	112.0
Inventories	119.0	—	—	119.0
Recoverable fuel & natural gas costs	29.9	—	—	29.9
Prepayments & other current assets	36.5	4.4	(2.3)	38.6
Total current assets	424.9	163.5	(176.9)	411.5
Utility Plant				
Original cost	6,545.4	—	—	6,545.4
Less: accumulated depreciation & amortization	2,562.5	—	—	2,562.5
Net utility plant	3,982.9	—	—	3,982.9
Investments in consolidated subsidiaries	—	1,577.2	(1,577.2)	—
Notes receivable from consolidated subsidiaries	—	945.4	(945.4)	—
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	0.2	—	—	0.2
Other investments	20.9	0.4	—	21.3
Nonutility plant - net	1.7	163.1	—	164.8
Goodwill - net	205.0	—	—	205.0
Regulatory assets	190.0	16.2	—	206.2
Other assets	53.9	3.7	(8.6)	49.0
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,879.5	\$ 2,869.5	\$ (2,708.1)	\$ 5,040.9
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				
	Subsidiary Guarantors	Parent Company	Eliminations & Reclassifications	Consolidated
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 194.6	\$ 10.8	\$ —	\$ 205.4
Intercompany payables	14.8	—	(14.8)	—
Payables to other Vectren companies	25.4	—	—	25.4
Accrued liabilities	126.0	16.4	(2.3)	140.1
Short-term borrowings	—	194.4	—	194.4
Intercompany short-term borrowings	142.3	17.5	(159.8)	—
Current maturities of long-term debt	49.1	—	—	49.1
Total current liabilities	552.2	239.1	(176.9)	614.4
Long-Term Debt				
Long-term debt - net of current maturities & debt subject to tender	335.2	995.8	—	1,331.0
Long-term debt due to VUHI	945.4	—	(945.4)	—
Total long-term debt - net	1,280.6	995.8	(945.4)	1,331.0
Deferred Credits & Other Liabilities				
Deferred income taxes	855.4	(0.9)	—	854.5
Regulatory liabilities	452.4	1.3	—	453.7
Deferred credits & other liabilities	161.7	10.2	(8.6)	163.3
Total deferred credits & other liabilities	1,469.5	10.6	(8.6)	1,471.5

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Common Shareholder's Equity

Common stock (no par value)	844.4	831.2	(844.4)	831.2
Retained earnings	732.8	792.8	(732.8)	792.8
Total common shareholder's equity	1,577.2	1,624.0	(1,577.2)	1,624.0
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$ 4,879.5	\$2,869.5	\$ (2,708.1)	\$ 5,040.9

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Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 (in millions):

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Parent Company	Eliminations & Reclassifications	Consolidated
OPERATING REVENUES				
Gas utility	\$ 292.8	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 292.8
Electric utility	132.1	—	—	132.1
Other	—	11.4	(11.3)	0.1
Total operating revenues	424.9	11.4	(11.3)	425.0
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Cost of gas sold	112.9	—	—	112.9
Cost of fuel & purchased power	41.2	—	—	41.2
Other operating	96.7	—	(11.1)	85.6
Depreciation & amortization	51.1	6.3	—	57.4
Taxes other than income taxes	13.9	0.5	—	14.4
Total operating expenses	315.8	6.8	(11.1)	311.5
OPERATING INCOME	109.1	4.6	(0.2)	113.5
Other income - net	6.7	12.2	(11.9)	7.0
Interest expense	16.9	12.8	(12.1)	17.6
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	98.9	4.0	—	102.9
Income taxes	37.4	(0.4)	—	37.0
Equity in earnings of consolidated companies, net of tax	—	61.5	(61.5)	—
NET INCOME	\$ 61.5	\$ 65.9	\$ (61.5)	\$ 65.9

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 (in millions):

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Parent Company	Eliminations & Reclassifications	Consolidated
OPERATING REVENUES				
Gas utility	\$ 281.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 281.2
Electric utility	142.1	—	—	142.1
Other	—	10.6	(10.5)	0.1
Total operating revenues	423.3	10.6	(10.5)	423.4
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Cost of gas sold	111.6	—	—	111.6
Cost of fuel & purchased power	44.2	—	—	44.2
Other operating	99.4	—	(10.0)	89.4
Depreciation & amortization	47.6	6.0	—	53.6
Taxes other than income taxes	16.6	0.5	—	17.1
Total operating expenses	319.4	6.5	(10.0)	315.9
OPERATING INCOME	103.9	4.1	(0.5)	107.5
Other income - net	4.6	12.3	(11.3)	5.6
Interest expense	16.9	12.4	(11.8)	17.5
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	91.6	4.0	—	95.6
Income taxes	34.6	(0.1)	—	34.5
Equity in earnings of consolidated companies, net of tax	—	57.0	(57.0)	—

NET INCOME	\$ 57.0	\$ 61.1	\$ (57.0)	\$ 61.1
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Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2017 (in millions):				
	Subsidiary Guarantors	Parent Company	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 176.0	\$ 11.0	\$ —	\$ 187.0
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from:				
Additional capital contribution from parent	1.5	41.5	(1.5)	41.5
Requirements for:				
Dividends to parent	(18.3)	(30.5)	18.3	(30.5)
Net change in intercompany short-term borrowings	(51.2)	13.4	37.8	—
Net change in short-term borrowings	—	(93.0)	—	(93.0)
Net cash used in financing activities	(68.0)	(68.6)	54.6	(82.0)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from:				
Consolidated subsidiary distributions	—	18.3	(18.3)	—
Requirements for:				
Capital expenditures, excluding AFUDC equity	(96.6)	(11.9)	—	(108.5)
Consolidated subsidiary investments	—	(1.5)	1.5	—
Changes in restricted cash	0.9	—	—	0.9
Net change in short-term intercompany notes receivable	(13.4)	51.2	(37.8)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(109.1)	56.1	(54.6)	(107.6)
Net change in cash & cash equivalents	(1.1)	(1.5)	—	(2.6)
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period	7.6	1.8	—	9.4
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 6.5	\$ 0.3	\$ —	\$ 6.8

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2016 (in millions):				
	Subsidiary Guarantors	Parent Company	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 134.8	\$ 11.9	\$ —	\$ 146.7
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from:				
Long-term debt, net of issuance costs	109.4	—	(109.4)	—
Additional capital contribution from parent	26.5	26.5	(26.5)	26.5
Requirements for:				
Dividends to parent	(27.2)	(29.0)	27.2	(29.0)
Net change in intercompany short-term borrowings	(126.8)	26.7	100.1	—
Net change in short-term borrowings	—	(14.5)	—	(14.5)
Net cash used in financing activities	(18.1)	9.7	(8.6)	(17.0)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from:				
Consolidated subsidiary distributions	—	27.2	(27.2)	—
Requirements for:				
Capital expenditures, excluding AFUDC equity	(81.7)	(6.7)	—	(88.4)
Consolidated subsidiary investments	—	(26.5)	26.5	—
Net change in long-term intercompany notes receivable	—	(109.4)	109.4	—
Net change in short-term intercompany notes receivable	(26.7)	126.8	(100.1)	—

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Net cash used in investing activities	(108.4)	11.4	8.6	(88.4)
Net change in cash & cash equivalents	8.3	33.0	—	41.3
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period	5.5	0.7	—	6.2
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 13.8	\$ 33.7	\$ —	\$ 47.5

4. Excise and Utility Receipts Taxes

Excise taxes and a portion of utility receipts taxes are included in rates charged to customers. Accordingly, the Company records these taxes billed to customers, which totaled \$9.4 million in each of the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, as a component of operating revenues. Expenses associated with excise and utility receipts taxes are recorded as a component of Taxes other than income taxes.

5. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had accruals related to utility and nonutility plant purchases totaling approximately \$19.1 million and \$27.4 million, respectively.

6. Transactions with Other Vectren Companies and Affiliates

Vectren Infrastructure Services Corporation (VISCO)

VISCO, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company's parent, provides underground pipeline construction and repair services. VISCO's customers include the Company's utilities and fees incurred by the Company totaled \$25.8 million and \$19.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Amounts owed to VISCO at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are included in Payables to other Vectren companies in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Support Services & Purchases

The Company's parent provides corporate and general and administrative services to the Company and allocates certain costs to the Company, including costs for share-based compensation and for pension and other postretirement benefits that are not directly charged to subsidiaries. These costs are allocated using various allocators, including number of employees, number of customers and/or the level of payroll, revenue contribution and capital expenditures. Allocations are at cost. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company received corporate allocations totaling \$16.9 million and \$17.3 million, respectively.

The Company does not have share-based compensation plans and pension or other postretirement plans separate from the Company's parent and allocated costs include participation in the plans of the Company's parent. The allocation methodology for retirement costs is consistent with FASB guidance related to "multiemployer" benefit accounting.

7. Commitments & Contingencies

Commitments

The Company's regulated utilities have both firm and non-firm commitments, some of which are between five and twenty year agreements to purchase natural gas, electricity, and coal, as well as certain transportation and storage rights. Costs arising from these commitments, while significant, are pass-through costs, generally collected dollar-for-dollar from retail customers through regulator-approved cost recovery mechanisms.

Legal & Regulatory Proceedings

The Company is party to various legal proceedings, audits, and reviews by taxing authorities and other government agencies arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, there are no legal proceedings or other regulatory reviews or audits pending against the Company that are likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

8. Gas Rate & Regulatory Matters

Regulatory Treatment of Investments in Natural Gas Infrastructure Replacement

The Company monitors and maintains its natural gas distribution system to ensure natural gas is delivered in a safe and efficient manner. The Company's natural gas utilities are currently engaged in programs to replace bare steel and cast iron infrastructure and other activities in both Indiana and Ohio to mitigate risk, improve the system, and comply with applicable regulations, many of which are the result of federal pipeline safety requirements. Laws passed in both Indiana and Ohio provide utilities the

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opportunity to timely recover costs of federally mandated projects and other infrastructure improvement projects outside of a base rate proceeding.

Indiana Senate Bill 251 (Senate Bill 251) provides a framework to recover 80 percent of federally mandated costs through a periodic rate adjustment mechanism outside of a general rate case. Such costs include a return on the federally mandated capital investment, based on the overall rate of return most recently approved by the IURC, along with recovery of depreciation and other operating costs associated with these mandates. The remaining 20 percent of those costs is deferred for future recovery in the utility's next general rate case.

Indiana Senate Bill 560 (Senate Bill 560) supplements Senate Bill 251 described above, and provides for cost recovery outside of a base rate proceeding for projects that either improve electric and gas system reliability and safety or are economic development projects that provide rural areas with access to gas service. Provisions of the legislation require that, among other things, requests for recovery include a seven-year project plan. Once the plan is approved by the IURC, 80 percent of such costs are eligible for current recovery using a periodic rate adjustment mechanism. Recoverable costs include a return on the investment that reflects the current capital structure and associated costs, with the exception of the rate of return on equity, which remains fixed at the rate determined in the Company's last rate case. Recoverable costs also include recovery of depreciation and other operating expenses. The remaining 20 percent of project costs are deferred and recovered in the utility's next general rate case, which must be filed before the expiration of the seven-year plan. The adjustment mechanism is capped at an annual increase in retail revenues of no more than two percent.

Ohio House Bill 95 (House Bill 95) permits a natural gas utility to apply for recovery of much of its capital expenditure program. This legislation also allows for the deferral of costs, such as depreciation, property taxes, and debt-related post-in-service carrying costs until recovery is approved by the PUCO.

Indiana Recovery and Deferral Mechanisms

The Company's Indiana natural gas utilities received Orders in 2008 and 2007 associated with the most recent base rate cases. These Orders authorized the deferral of financial impacts associated with bare steel and cast iron replacement activities. The Orders provide for the deferral of depreciation and post-in-service carrying costs on qualifying projects totaling \$20 million annually at Indiana Gas and \$3 million annually at SIGECO. The debt-related post-in-service carrying costs are currently recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The recording of post-in-service carrying costs and depreciation deferral is limited by individual qualifying project to three years after being placed into service at SIGECO and four years after being placed into service at Indiana Gas. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has regulatory assets totaling \$22.3 million and \$21.9 million, respectively, associated with the deferral of depreciation and debt-related post-in-service carrying cost activities. Beginning in 2014, all bare steel and cast iron replacement activities are now part of the Company's seven-year capital investment plan discussed below.

Requests for Recovery under Indiana Regulatory Mechanisms

In August 2014, the IURC issued an Order approving the Company's seven-year capital infrastructure replacement and improvement plan (the Plan), beginning in 2014, and the proposed accounting authority and recovery. Compliance projects and other infrastructure improvement projects were approved pursuant to Senate Bill 251 and 560, respectively. As provided in the two laws, the Order approved semi-annual filings for rate recovery of 100 percent of the costs, inclusive of return, related to these capital investments and operating expenses, with 80 percent of the costs, including a return, recovered currently via an approved tracking mechanism and 20 percent of the costs deferred and recovered in the Company's next base rate proceeding. In addition, the Order established guidelines to annually update the seven-year capital investment plan. Finally, the Order approved the Company's proposal to recover eligible costs

assigned to the residential customer class via a fixed monthly charge per residential customer.

In March 2016, the IURC issued an Order re-approving approximately \$890 million of the Company's gas infrastructure modernization projects requested in the third update of the Plan, and approving the inclusion in rates of actual investments made through June 30, 2015. While most of the proposed capital spend has been approved as proposed, approximately \$80 million of projects were not approved for recovery through the mechanisms pursuant to these filings. Specifically, the Company proposed to add a new project to its Plan pursuant to Senate Bill 560 totaling approximately \$65 million. The project, which consists of a 20-mile transmission line and other related investments required to support industrial customer growth and ongoing

system reliability in the Lafayette, Indiana area, as well as allows the Company to further diversify its gas supply portfolio via access to shale gas in the Marcellus and Utica reserves, was excluded for recovery under the Plan. The IURC stated because the project was not in the original plan filed in 2013, it does not qualify for cost recovery under Senate Bill 560. In the Order, the IURC did pre-approve the project for rate base inclusion upon the filing of the next base rate case. The Company believes such plan updates should be expected to accommodate new projects that emerge during the term of the plan as ongoing risk assessments determine new projects are required. The Company filed an appeal of the March 2016 Order on April 29, 2016 to challenge the IURC's finding which limits the scope of the Plan updates. On April 27, 2017, the Indiana Court of Appeals denied the Company's appeal of the Order. The Company is evaluating its options related to the Plan update issue, but as noted herein the project at issue was previously approved by the IURC for recovery in the Company's next general base rate case. Further, the Company does not expect similar issues related to updating future plan filings as the project inclusion process is now better understood by all parties.

Subsequent to the March 2016 Order, the Company has received two additional Orders approving plan investments. On June 29, 2016, the IURC issued an Order approving the inclusion in rates of investments made from July 2015 to December 2015. On January 25, 2017 the IURC issued an Order (January 2017 Order) approving the inclusion in rates of investments made from January 2016 to June 2016. Through the January 2017 Order, approximately \$338 million of the approved capital investment plan has been incurred and included for recovery. The January 2017 Order also approved the Company's plan update, which is now \$950 million through 2020. The plan increase of \$60 million is due to additional investment related to pipeline safety and compliance requirements under Senate Bill 251.

At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has regulatory assets related to the Plan totaling \$54.9 million and \$51.1 million, respectively.

On April 3, 2017, the Company submitted its sixth semi-annual filing, seeking approval for recovery of an additional \$69.1 million of capital investments made through December 31, 2016. An evidentiary hearing has been scheduled for June 22, 2017, and the Company expects an order later in 2017.

Ohio Recovery and Deferral Mechanisms

The PUCO Order approving the Company's 2009 base rate case in the Ohio service territory authorized a distribution replacement rider (DRR). The DRR's primary purpose is recovery of investments in utility plant and related operating expenses associated with replacing bare steel and cast iron pipelines, as well as certain other infrastructure investments. This rider is updated annually for qualifying capital expenditures and allows for a return on those capital expenditures based on the rate of return approved in the 2009 base rate case. In addition, deferral of depreciation and the ability to accrue debt-related post-in-service carrying costs is also allowed until the related capital expenditures are included in the DRR. The Order also initially established a prospective bill impact evaluation on the annual deferrals. On February 19, 2014, the PUCO issued an Order approving a Stipulation entered into by the PUCO Staff and the Company which provided for the extension of the DRR for the recovery of costs incurred through 2017 and expanded the types of investment covered by the DRR to include recovery of certain other infrastructure investments. The Order limits the resulting DRR fixed charge per month for residential and small general service customers to specific graduated levels through 2017. The capital expenditure plan is subject to the graduated caps on the fixed DRR monthly charge applicable to residential and small general service customers approved in the Order. In the event the Company exceeds these caps, amounts in excess can be deferred for future recovery. The Order also approved the Company's commitment that the DRR can only be further extended as part of a base rate case. In total, the Company has made capital investments on projects that are now in-service under the DRR totaling \$269.7 million as of March 31, 2017, of which \$204.0 million has been approved for recovery under the DRR through December 31, 2015. On May 1, 2017, the Company submitted its annual request for an adjustment in the DRR rates to recover an

additional \$57.1 million of capital investments made through December 31, 2016. Regulatory assets associated with post-in-service carrying costs and depreciation deferrals were \$25.9 million and \$24.4 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

The PUCO has also issued Orders approving the Company's filings under Ohio House Bill 95. These Orders approve deferral of the Company's Ohio capital expenditure program for items not covered by the DRR as well as expenditures necessary to comply with PUCO rules, regulations, orders, and system expansion to some new customers. Ohio House Bill 95 Orders also established a prospective bill impact evaluation on the cumulative deferrals, limiting the total deferrals at a level which would equal \$1.50 per residential and small general service customer per month. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the

Company has regulatory assets totaling \$46.7 million and \$41.9 million, respectively, associated with the deferral of depreciation, post-in-service carrying costs, and property taxes. As of March 31, 2017, the Company's deferrals have not reached this bill impact cap. On May 1, 2017, the Company submitted its most recent annual report required under its House Bill 95 Order. This report covers the Company's capital expenditure program through calendar year 2017.

Given the extension of the DRR through 2017, as discussed above, and the continued ability to defer other capital expenses under House Bill 95, it is anticipated that the Company will file a general rate case for the inclusion in rate base of the above costs in early 2018.

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

In March 2016, PHMSA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on the safety of gas transmission and gathering lines. The proposed rule addresses many of the remaining requirements of the 2011 Pipeline Safety Act, with a particular focus on extending integrity management rules to address a much larger portion of the natural gas infrastructure and adds requirements to address broader threats to the integrity of a pipeline system. The Company is evaluating the impact these proposed rules will have on its integrity management programs and transmission and distribution systems. Progress on finalizing the rule continues to work through the administrative process. It is expected the rule will be finalized in 2018 and the Company believes the costs to comply with the new rules would be considered federally mandated and therefore should be recoverable.

In December 2016, PHMSA issued final rules related to integrity management for storage operations. Efforts are underway to implement the new requirements. Further, the Company reviewed the Underground Natural Gas Storage Safety Recommendations from a joint Department of Energy and PHMSA led task force. These rules could increase the potential for capital expenditures and increase operating and maintenance expenses. The Company believes the cost to comply with these new rules would be considered federally mandated and therefore should be recoverable using various regulatory recovery mechanisms.

Additionally, PHMSA finalized a rule on excess flow valves, which went into effect in April 2017. At the customer's request, excess flow valves will be installed at the customer's cost.

9. Electric Rate & Regulatory Matters

Regulatory Treatment of Investments in Electric Infrastructure

On February 23, 2017, the Company filed for authority to recover costs related to its electric system modernization plan, using the mechanism allowed under Senate Bill 560. The electric system modernization plan includes investments to upgrade portions of the Company's network of substations, transmission and distribution systems, to enhance reliability and allow the grid to accept advanced technology to improve the information and service provided to customers. The filing requests the recovery of associated capital expenditures estimated to be approximately \$500 million over the seven-year period beginning in 2017. A field hearing in this proceeding was held on May 2, 2017. Testimony from the public provided during this hearing will be considered by the IURC in this case. Filed testimony of intervening parties was required by May 4, 2017. An evidentiary hearing has been scheduled for June 26, 2017. Under the timeline provided by Senate Bill 560, the Company expects an order in September 2017.

Renewable Generation Resources

On February 22, 2017, the Company also filed for authority to recover costs related to the construction of three solar projects, using the mechanism allowed under Senate Bill 29, which allows for timely recovery of costs and expenses incurred during the construction and operation of clean energy projects. These investments, presented as part of the Company's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) submitted in December 2016, allow the Company to add approximately 4

MW of universal solar generation, rooftop solar generation, and 1 MW of battery storage resources to its portfolio. See more information on the IRP below in Environmental & Sustainability Matters. The cost of the projects is estimated to be approximately \$15 million. Filed testimony of intervening parties was required by May 11, 2017. An evidentiary hearing has been scheduled for June 15, 2017, and the Company expects an order by the end of 2017.

SIGECO Electric Environmental Compliance Filing

On January 28, 2015, the IURC issued an Order approving the Company's request for approval of capital investments in its coal-fired generation units to comply with new EPA mandates related to mercury and air toxic standards (MATS) effective in 2015 and to address an outstanding Notice of Violation (NOV) from the EPA pertaining to its A.B. Brown generating station sulfur trioxide emissions. The MATS rule sets emission limits for hazardous air pollutants for existing and new coal-fired power plants and identifies the following broad categories of hazardous air pollutants: mercury, non-mercury hazardous air pollutants (primarily arsenic, chromium, cobalt, and selenium), and acid gases (hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen chloride, and hydrogen fluoride). The rule imposes mercury emission limits for two sub-categories of coal and proposed surrogate limits for non-mercury and acid gas hazardous air pollutants.

As of March 31, 2017, \$30 million has been spent on equipment to control mercury in both air and water emissions, and \$40 million to address the issues raised in the NOV. The Order approved the Company's request for deferred accounting treatment, as supported by provisions under Indiana Senate Bill 29 and Senate Bill 251. The accounting treatment includes the deferral of depreciation and property tax expense related to these investments, accrual of post-in-service carrying costs, and deferral of incremental operating expenses related to compliance with these standards. These costs will be included for recovery no later than the next rate case. The initial phase of the projects went into service in 2014, with the remaining investment going into service in 2016. As of March 31, 2017, the Company has approximately \$9.0 million deferred related to depreciation and operating expense, and \$3.3 million deferred related to post-in-service carrying costs. MATS compliance was required beginning April 16, 2015, and the Company continues to operate in full compliance with the MATS rule.

In June 2015, Joint Appellants' Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana, Inc., Sierra Club, Inc., and Valley Watch, Inc. (the appellants) challenged the IURC's January 2015 Order. On October 29, 2015, the Indiana Court of Appeals issued an opinion that affirmed the IURC's findings with regard to equipment required to comply with MATS and certain national pollutant discharge elimination system rules but remanded the case to the IURC to determine whether a certificate of public convenience and necessity (CPCN) should be issued for the equipment required by the NOV. On June 22, 2016, the IURC issued an Order granting the Company a CPCN for the NOV-required equipment. On July 21, 2016, the appellants initiated an appeal of the IURC's June 22, 2016 Order challenging the findings made by the IURC. On February 14, 2017, the Court affirmed the IURC's June 22, 2016 Order.

SIGECO Electric Demand Side Management (DSM) Program Filing

On August 31, 2011, the IURC issued an Order approving an initial three-year DSM plan in the Company's electric service territory that complied with the IURC's energy saving targets. Consistent with the Company's proposal, the Order approved, among other items, the following: 1) recovery of costs associated with implementing the DSM Plan; 2) the recovery of a performance incentive mechanism based on measured savings related to certain DSM programs; and 3) lost margin recovery associated with the implementation of DSM programs for large customers. On June 20, 2012, the IURC issued an Order approving a small customer lost margin recovery mechanism, inclusive of all previous deferrals. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized electric utility revenue of \$3.0 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, associated with this approved lost margin recovery mechanism.

On March 28, 2014, Indiana Senate Bill 340 was signed into law. The legislation allows for industrial customers to opt out of participating in energy efficiency programs and as a result of this legislation, most of the Company's eligible industrial customers have since opted out of participation in the applicable energy efficiency programs.

Indiana Senate Bill 412 (Senate Bill 412) requires electricity suppliers to submit energy efficiency plans to the IURC at least once every three years. Senate Bill 412 also requires the recovery of all program costs, including lost revenues and financial incentives associated with those plans and approved by the IURC. The Company made its first filing

pursuant to this bill in June 2015, which proposed energy efficiency programs for calendar years 2016 and 2017. On March 23, 2016, the IURC issued an Order approving the Company's 2016-2017 energy efficiency plan. The Order provides for cost recovery of program and administrative expenses and includes performance incentives for reaching energy savings goals. The Order also included a lost margin recovery mechanism that now limits that recovery related to new programs to the shorter of four years or the life of the installed energy efficiency measure. Prior electric energy efficiency orders did not limit lost margin recovery in this manner. This ruling follows other recent IURC decisions implementing the same lost margin recovery limitation with respect to other electric utilities in Indiana. The Company appealed this lost margin recovery restriction based on the Company's commitment to promote and drive participation in its energy efficiency programs.

On March 7, 2017, the Court of Appeals reversed the IURC finding on the Company's 2016-2017 energy efficiency plan that the four year cap on lost margin recovery was arbitrary and the IURC failed to properly interpret the governing statute requiring it to review the utility's originally submitted DSM proposal and either approve or reject it as a whole, including the proposed lost margin recovery. The case has been remanded back to the Commission for further proceedings to determine the reasonableness of the Company's entire energy efficiency plan.

On April 10, 2017, the Company submitted its request for approval of its Energy Efficiency Plan for calendar years 2018 through 2020. Consistent with prior filings, this filing included a request for continued cost recovery of program and administrative expenses, including performance incentives for reaching energy savings goals and continued recovery of lost margins over the life of the installed energy efficiency measure. Filed testimony of intervening parties is required by July 14, 2017. An evidentiary hearing has been scheduled for August 31, 2017, and the Company expects an order by the end of 2017.

FERC Return on Equity (ROE) Complaints

On November 12, 2013, certain parties representing a group of industrial customers filed a joint complaint with the FERC under Section 206 of the Federal Power Act against the MISO and various MISO transmission owners, including SIGECO (first complaint case). The joint parties sought to reduce the 12.38 percent ROE used in the MISO transmission owners' rates, including SIGECO's formula transmission rates, to 9.15 percent covering the refund period from November 12, 2013 through February 11, 2015 (first refund period). On September 28, 2016, the FERC issued a final order authorizing a 10.32 percent base ROE for the first refund period and prospectively through the date of the order in a second complaint case as detailed below.

A second customer complaint case was filed on February 11, 2015 covering the refund period from February 12, 2015 through May 11, 2016 (second refund period). An initial decision from the FERC administrative law judge on June 30, 2016, authorized a base ROE of 9.70 percent for the second refund period. The FERC is expected to rule on the proposed order in the second complaint case in 2017, which will authorize a base ROE for this period and prospectively from the date of the order.

Separately, on January 6, 2015, the FERC approved a MISO transmission owner joint request for an adder to the approved ROE. Under FERC regulations, transmission owners that are part of a Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) such as the MISO are authorized to earn an incentive of 50 basis points above the FERC approved ROE. The FERC deferred the implementation of this adder until the pending complaint is resolved. The adder will be applied retroactively from January 6, 2015 through May 11, 2016 and prospectively from the September 28, 2016 order in the first complaint case.

The Company has reflected these results in its financial statements. As of March 31, 2017, the Company had invested approximately \$157.7 million in qualifying projects. The net plant balance for these projects totaled \$136.0 million at March 31, 2017.

On April 14, 2017, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit vacated the FERC Opinion in a prior case that established a new methodology for calculating ROE. This methodology was utilized in the final order in the Company's first complaint case, and the initial decision in the Company's second complaint case. The Appeals Court stated that FERC did not prove the existing ROE was not just and reasonable and also failed to provide any reasoned basis for their selected ROE. The Company will continue to monitor this proceeding and evaluate any potential impacts on the Company's complaint cases but would not expect them to be material.

10. Environmental & Sustainability Matters

The Company initiated a corporate sustainability program in 2012 with the publication of the initial corporate sustainability report of the Company's parent. Since that time the Company continues to develop strategies that focus on those environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors that contribute to the long-term growth of a sustainable business model. As detailed further below and in the upcoming corporate sustainability report for 2016, the Company continues to set out its plans, among other things, to upgrade and diversify its generation portfolio. The sustainability policies and efforts, and in particular its policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, are directly overseen by Vectren's Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Committee, as well as vetted with Vectren's full Board of Directors. Further discussion of key goals, strategies, and governance practices can be found in the Company's latest sustainability report, which received core level certification from the Global Reporting Initiative.

The Company is subject to extensive environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations. These environmental regulations impose, among other things, restrictions, liabilities, and obligations in connection with the storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous substances and limit airborne emissions from electric generating facilities including particulate matter, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), and mercury, among others. Environmental legislation and regulation also requires that facilities, sites, and other properties associated with the Company's operations be operated, maintained, abandoned, and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. The Company's current costs to comply with these laws and regulations are significant to its results of operations and financial condition. Similar to the costs associated with federal mandates in the Pipeline Safety Law, Senate Bill 251 is also applicable to federal environmental mandates impacting SIGECO's electric operations.

Integrated Resource Planning Process

As required by the state of Indiana, the Company completed its 2016 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and submitted to the IURC on December 16, 2016. The state requires each electric utility to perform and submit an IRP that uses economic modeling to consider the costs and risks associated with available resource options to provide reliable electric service for the next twenty year period. During 2016, the Company held three public stakeholder meetings to gather input and feedback as well as communicate results of the IRP process as it progressed. In developing its IRP, the Company considered both the cost to continue operating its existing generation units in a manner that complies with current and anticipated future environmental requirements, as well as various resource alternatives, such as the use of energy efficiency programs and renewable resources as part of its overall generation portfolio. After submission, parties to the IRP provide comments on the plan. While the IURC does not approve or reject the IRP, comments received are taken into consideration, ultimately resulting in a report issued by the IURC, likely in the summer of 2017.

Currently, the Company operates approximately 1,000 MW of coal-fired generation, 245 MW of natural gas peaking units, and 3 MW via a landfill-gas-to-electricity facility. The Company also has 80 MW of wind power through two long-term power purchase agreements and 32 MW of coal generation through its ownership in OVEC. The Company's 2016 IRP preferred portfolio illustrates a future less reliant on coal. The twenty year plan reflects the retirement of a portion of the Company's current coal-fired fleet, transitions a significant portion of generation to natural gas and includes new renewable energy sources, specifically universal solar. The detailed plan would introduce approximately 54 MW of universal solar installed by 2019. The plan suggests the Company will exit its joint operations of Warrick Unit 4, a 300 MW unit shared with Alcoa, by 2020. The Company would complete upgrades to its existing coal-fired F.B. Culley Unit 3, a 270-megawatt unit, to comply with federal water regulations specific to the Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) around 2023 in order to keep the unit in operation. As discussed in more detail in the ELG section below, the EPA has administratively stayed the compliance deadlines in the ELG rule pending reconsideration. In 2024, the IRP points to the retirement of coal-fired A.B. Brown plant Units 1 & 2 along with F.B. Culley Unit 2, collectively representing 580 MW. This generation would be replaced by a newly constructed combined cycle natural gas plant, with the capability of producing approximately 890 MW by 2024. In addition, the Company intends to continue to offer energy efficiency programs annually. Similarly, as discussed in more detail below, the short-term uncertainties related to ELG implementation are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's long term preferred generation plan.

The Company's IRP considered a broad range of potential resources and variables and is focused on ensuring it offers a reliable, reasonably priced generation portfolio as well as a balanced energy mix. The Company plans to finalize this generation portfolio transition plan and submit a regulatory filing, including construction timelines and costs of new

generation resources, as well as necessary unit retrofits, to the IURC in late 2017 to begin the generation transition process. The Company will seek approval of its generation plan, including timely recovery of all federally mandated compliance costs, as well as the authority to defer the cost of new generation until the time of a rate case.

Coal Ash Waste Disposal, Ash Ponds and Water

Coal Combustion Residuals Rule

In December 2014, the EPA released its final Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) rule which regulates ash as non-hazardous material under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). On April 17, 2015, the final rule was published in the Federal Register. The final rule allows beneficial reuse of ash and the majority of the ash generated by the

Company's generating plants will continue to be reused. As it relates to the CCR rule, legislation was passed in December 2016 by Congress that would provide for enforcement of the federal program by states rather than through citizen suits. Additionally, the CCR rule is currently being challenged by multiple parties in judicial review proceedings.

Under the final CCR rule, the Company is required to complete a series of integrity assessments, including seismic modeling given the Company's facilities are located within two seismic zones, and groundwater monitoring studies to determine the remaining service life of the ponds and whether a pond must be retrofitted with liners or closed in place, with bottom ash handling conversions completed. In late 2015, using general utility industry data, the Company prepared cost estimates for the retirement of the ash ponds at the end of their useful lives, based on its interpretation of the closure alternatives contemplated in the final rule. The resulting estimates ranged from approximately \$35 million to \$80 million. These estimates contemplated final capping and monitoring costs of the ponds at both F.B. Culley and A.B. Brown generating stations. These rules are not applicable to the Company's Warrick generating unit, as this unit has historically been part of a larger generating station that predominantly serves an adjacent industrial facility.

Throughout 2016, the Company has continued to refine site specific estimates and now estimates the costs to be in the range of \$45 million to \$100 million. Significant factors impacting the resulting cost estimates include the closure time frame and the method of closure. Current estimates contemplate additional beneficial reuse of the ash, as well as implications of the Company's preferred IRP. Ongoing analysis, the continued refinement of assumptions, or the inability to beneficially reuse the ash may result in estimated costs in excess of the current range.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had recorded an approximate \$40 million asset retirement obligation (ARO). The recorded ARO reflects the present value of the approximate \$45 million in estimated costs in the range above. These assumptions and estimations are subject to change in the future and could materially impact the amount of the estimated ARO.

In order to maintain current operations of the ponds, the Company has spent approximately \$17 million on the reinforcement of the ash pond dams and other operational changes in 2016 to meet the more stringent 2,500 year seismic event structural and safety standard in the CCR rule.

Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs)

Under the Clean Water Act, the EPA sets technology-based guidelines for water discharges from new and existing electric generation facilities. On September 30, 2015, the EPA released final revisions to the existing steam electric ELGs setting stringent technology-based water discharge limits for the electric power industry. The EPA focused this rulemaking on wastewater generated primarily by pollution control equipment necessitated by the comprehensive air regulations, specifically setting strict water discharge limits for arsenic, mercury and selenium for scrubber waste waters. The ELGs will be implemented when existing water discharge permits for the plants are renewed, with compliance activities expected to commence where operations continue, within the 2018-2023 time frame. The ELGs work in tandem with the aforementioned CCR requirements, effectively prohibiting the use of less costly lined sediment basin options for disposal of coal combustion residuals, and virtually mandate conversions to dry bottom ash handling.

The current wastewater discharge permit for the A.B. Brown power plant had an expiration date of October 2016 and, for the F.B. Culley plant, a date of December 2016, and final renewals were issued by the state environmental agency in February 2017 and March 2017, respectively. As part of the permit renewals, the Company requested alternate compliance dates for ELGs. Compliance with the ELGs will not be required prior to November 2018, but no later than December 31, 2023. For plants identified in the Company's preferred IRP to be retired prior to December 31, 2023, the

Company has requested those plants would not require new treatment technology, which was approved by the state agency provided that the Company notifies the state within one year of issuance of the renewal of its intent to retire the unit. For the F.B. Culley plant, the Company has proposed a 2020 compliance date for dry bottom ash and 2023 compliance date for flue gas desulfurization wastewater, which was approved by the state and finalized in the permit renewal.

On April 13, 2017, as part of the Administration's regulatory reform initiative, which is focused on the number and nature of regulations, the EPA granted petitions to reconsider the ELG rule, and indicated it would stay the current implementation deadlines in the rule during the pendency of the reconsideration. With publication in the federal register, the EPA will be seeking public comment on the stay of the ELG implementation deadlines. The EPA has also indicated it intends to seek a stay of the

current judicial review litigation in federal district court. As the Company does not currently have short-term ELG implementation deadlines in its recently renewed wastewater discharge permits, the Company does not currently anticipate immediate impacts from the EPA's administrative stay of implementation deadlines due to the longer compliance time frames granted by the state, and will continue to work with the state agency to evaluate further implementation plans. The Company believes the stay of the ELG implementation deadlines do not impact its preferred generation plan as modeled in the IRP due to comparable ash handling restrictions required by the CCR rule which is not subject to an administrative stay, and other projected operational expenditures; however, on May 3, 2017, a coalition of environmental organizations filed a challenge to the stay of the ELG rule in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Cooling Water Intake Structures

Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act requires generating facilities use the "best technology available" (BTA) to minimize adverse environmental impacts on a body of water. More specifically, Section 316(b) is concerned with impingement and entrainment of aquatic species in once-through cooling water intake structures used at electric generating facilities. A final rule was issued by the EPA on May 19, 2014. The final rule does not mandate cooling water tower retrofits but requires a state level case-by-case assessment of BTA for each facility. The final rule lists seven presumptive technologies which would qualify as BTA. These technologies range from intake screen modifications to cooling water tower retrofits. Ecological and technology assessment studies must be completed prior to determining BTA for the Company's facilities. The Company is currently undertaking the required ecological studies and anticipates timely compliance in 2021-2022. To comply, the Company believes capital investments will likely be in the range of \$4 million to \$8 million.

Air Quality

Ozone NAAQS

On November 26, 2014, the EPA proposed to tighten the current National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone from the current standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb) to a level within the range of 65 to 70 ppb. On October 1, 2015, the EPA finalized a new NAAQS for ozone at the high end of the range, or 70 ppb. On September 16, 2016, Indiana submitted its initial determination to the EPA recommending that counties in southwest Indiana, specifically Vanderburgh, Posey and Warrick, be declared in attainment of the new more stringent ozone standard based upon air monitoring data from 2014-2016. The EPA was expected to make final determinations as to whether a region is in attainment for the new NAAQS in 2017; however, in a March filing challenging the new standard, the EPA filed a request to stay the litigation pending a potential review of the ozone standard by the agency. While the future of the current ozone standard is not certain, it is possible counties in southwest Indiana could be declared in non-attainment with the current ozone standard, and thus could have an effect on future economic development activities in the Company's service territory. The Company does not anticipate any significant compliance cost impacts from the determination given its previous investment in SCR technology for NOx control on its units. In September 2016, the EPA finalized a supplement to the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) that requires further NOx reductions during the ozone season (May - September). The Company is positioned to comply with these NOx reduction requirements through its current investment in SCR technology.

One Hour SO2 NAAQS

On February 16, 2016, the EPA notified states of the commencement of a 120 day consultation period between the state and the EPA with respect to the EPA's recommendations for new non-attainment designations for the 2010 One Hour SO2 NAAQS. Identified on the list was Posey County, Indiana, where the Company's A.B. Brown Generating Station is located. While the Company is in compliance with all applicable SO2 limits in its permits, the Company reached an agreement with the state of Indiana on voluntary measures that the Company was able to implement

without significant incremental costs to ensure that Posey County remains in attainment with the 2010 One Hour SO₂ NAAQS. The Company's coal-fired generating fleet is 100 percent scrubbed for SO₂ and 90 percent controlled for NO_x.

Climate Change

On August 3, 2015, the EPA released its final CPP rule which requires a 32 percent reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 levels. This results in a final emission rate goal for Indiana of 1,242 lb CO₂/MWh to be achieved by 2030. The new rule gives states the option of seeking a two-year extension from the initial deadline of September 2016 to submit a final state implementation plan (SIP). In March 2017, the EPA withdrew a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) as a compliance option. Under the CPP, states have the flexibility to include energy efficiency and other measures should they choose to implement a SIP as provided in the final rule. While states are given an interim goal (1,451 lb CO₂/MWh for Indiana), the final rule gives states the flexibility to shape their own emissions reduction over the 2022-2029 time period. The final rule was published in the Federal Register on October 23, 2015, and that action was immediately followed by litigation initiated by Indiana and 23 other states as a coalition challenging the rule. In January 2016, the reviewing court denied the states' and other parties requests to stay the implementation of the CPP pending completion of judicial review. On January 26, 2016, 29 states and state agencies, including the 24 state coalition referenced above, filed a request for immediate stay of implementation of the rule with the U.S. Supreme Court. On February 9, 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the stay request to delay the implementation of the regulation while being challenged in court. Extensive oral argument was held in September 2016. The stay will remain in place while the lower court concludes its review. Among other things, the stay delays the requirement to submit a final SIP by the original September 2016 deadline and could extend implementation to 2024. In March 2017, as part of the ongoing regulatory reform efforts of the Administration, the EPA has filed a motion with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit to suspend litigation pending the EPA's reconsideration of the CPP rule, which was granted on April 28, 2017.

At the time of release of the CPP, Indiana was the 5th largest carbon emitter in the nation in tons of CO₂ produced from electric generation. The Company's share of total tons of CO₂ generated by Indiana's electric utilities has historically been less than 6 percent. Since 2005 through 2015, the Company has achieved a reduction in emissions of CO₂ of 31 percent (on a tonnage basis) through the retirement of F.B. Culley Unit 1, expiration of municipal wholesale power contracts, electric conservation, the addition of renewable generation, and the installation of more efficient dense pack turbine technology. Since emissions are further impacted by coal burn reductions and energy efficiency programs, the Company's emissions of CO₂ can vary year to year. With respect to renewable generation, in 2008 and 2009, the Company executed long-term purchase power commitments for a total of 80 MW of wind energy. The Company currently has approximately 4 percent of its electricity being provided by energy sources other than coal and natural gas, due to the long-term wind contracts and a landfill gas investment. With respect to the CO₂ emission rate, since 2005 through 2015, the Company has lowered its CO₂ emission rate (as measured in lbs CO₂/MWh) from 1,967 lbs CO₂/MWh to 1,922 lbs CO₂/MWh, for a reduction of 3 percent. The Company's CO₂ emission rate of 1,922 lbs CO₂/MWh is basically the same as Indiana's average CO₂ emission rate of 1,923 lbs CO₂/MWh. The Company plans to consider these reductions in CO₂ emissions and renewable generation in future discussions with the state to develop a possible state implementation plan.

Impact of Legislative Actions & Other Initiatives is Unknown

At this time, compliance costs and other effects associated with reductions in GHG emissions or obtaining renewable energy sources remain uncertain. The Company has gathered preliminary estimates of the costs to control GHG emissions. A preliminary investigation demonstrated costs to comply would be significant, first with regard to operating expenses and later for capital expenditures as technology becomes available to control GHG emissions. However, these compliance cost estimates were based on highly uncertain assumptions, including allowance prices if a cap and trade approach were employed, and energy efficiency targets. The Company is undertaking a detailed review of the requirements of the CPP and a review of potential compliance options. The Company will also continue to remain engaged with the Indiana legislators and regulators to assess the final rule and to develop a plan that is the

least cost to its customers.

In addition to the federal programs, the United States and 194 other countries agreed by consensus to limit GHG emissions beginning after 2020 in the 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Agreement. The United States has proposed a 26-28 percent GHG emission reduction from 2005 levels by 2025. The Administration has not indicated yet whether it intends to remain in the Agreement or withdraw its participation. As previously noted, since 2005 through 2015, the Company has achieved reduced emissions of CO₂ by 31 percent (on a tonnage basis). While the litigation and reconsideration of the CPP rules remains uncertain, the Company will continue to monitor regulatory activity regarding GHG emission standards that may affect its electric generating units.

Manufactured Gas Plants

In the past, the Company operated facilities to manufacture natural gas. Given the availability of natural gas transported by pipelines, these facilities have not been operated for many years. Under current environmental laws and regulations, those that owned or operated these facilities may now be required to take remedial action if certain contaminants are found above the regulatory thresholds.

In the Indiana Gas service territory, the existence, location, and certain general characteristics of 26 gas manufacturing and storage sites have been identified for which the Company may have some remedial responsibility. A remedial investigation/ feasibility study (RI/FS) was completed at one of the sites under an agreed upon order between Indiana Gas and the IDEM, and a Record of Decision was issued by the IDEM in January 2000. The remaining sites have been submitted to the IDEM's Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP). The Company has identified its involvement in five manufactured gas plant sites in SIGECO's service territory, all of which are currently enrolled in the IDEM's VRP. The Company is currently conducting some level of remedial activities, including groundwater monitoring at certain sites.

The Company has accrued the estimated costs for further investigation, remediation, groundwater monitoring, and related costs for the sites. While the total costs that may be incurred in connection with addressing these sites cannot be determined at this time, the Company has recorded cumulative costs that it has incurred or reasonably expects to incur totaling approximately \$44.2 million (\$23.9 million at Indiana Gas and \$20.3 million at SIGECO). The estimated accrued costs are limited to the Company's share of the remediation efforts and are therefore net of exposures of other potentially responsible parties (PRP).

With respect to insurance coverage, Indiana Gas has received approximately \$20.8 million from all known insurance carriers under insurance policies in effect when these plants were in operation. Likewise, SIGECO has settlement agreements with all known insurance carriers and has received approximately \$15.4 million of the expected \$15.8 million in insurance recoveries.

The costs the Company expects to incur are estimated by management using assumptions based on actual costs incurred, the timing of expected future payments, and inflation factors, among others. While the Company's utilities have recorded all costs which they presently expect to incur in connection with activities at these sites, it is possible that future events may require remedial activities which are not presently foreseen and those costs may not be subject to PRP or insurance recovery. As of both March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, approximately \$2.9 million of accrued, but not yet spent, costs are included in Other Liabilities related to the Indiana Gas and SIGECO sites.

11. Fair Value Measurements

The carrying values and estimated fair values using primarily Level 2 assumptions of the Company's other financial instruments follow:

(In millions)	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Amount	Est. Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Est. Fair Value
Long-term debt	\$1,380.3	\$1,487.7	\$1,380.1	\$1,495.3
Short-term borrowings	101.4	101.4	194.4	194.4
Cash & cash equivalents	6.8	6.8	9.4	9.4
Restricted Cash	—	—	0.9	0.9

For the balance sheet dates presented in these financial statements, the Company had no material assets or liabilities recorded at fair value outstanding, and no material assets or liabilities valued using Level 3 inputs.

Certain methods and assumptions must be used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments. The fair value of the Company's long-term debt was estimated based on the quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or on the current rates offered to the Company for instruments with similar characteristics. Because of the maturity dates and variable interest rates of short-term borrowings and cash & cash equivalents, those carrying amounts approximate fair value. Because of the inherent difficulty of estimating interest rate and other market risks, the methods used to estimate fair value may not always be

indicative of actual realizable value, and different methodologies could produce different fair value estimates at the reporting date.

Under current regulatory treatment, call premiums on reacquisition of utility-related long-term debt are generally recovered in customer rates over the life of the refunding issue. Accordingly, any reacquisition of this debt would not be expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations.

12. Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Principles

Revenue Recognition Guidance

In May 2014, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for GAAP. The amendments in this guidance state that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This new guidance requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized. The guidance can be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented (full retrospective method) or retrospectively with a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings for initial application of the guidance at the date of initial adoption (modified retrospective method). While the Company continues to assess the standard and initial conclusions could change based on completion of that assessment, the Company preliminarily plans to adopt the guidance under the modified retrospective method.

In July 2015, the FASB approved a one year deferral that became effective through an ASU in August and changed the effective date to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods, with early adoption permitted, but not before the original effective date of December 15, 2016.

The Company is currently assessing the impacts this guidance may have on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Operations, and disclosures including the ability to recognize revenue for certain contracts, and its accounting for contributions in aid of construction (CIAC). While management will continue to analyze the impact of this new standard and the related ASUs that clarify guidance in the standard, at this time, management does not believe adoption of the standard will have a significant impact on the Company's pattern of revenue recognition. The Company plans to adopt the guidance effective January 1, 2018.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leasing arrangements. This ASU requires the recognition of lease assets and liabilities for those leases currently classified as operating leases while also refining the definition of a lease. In addition, lessees will be required to disclose key information about the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leasing arrangements. This ASU is effective for the interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2019, although it can be early adopted, with a modified retrospective approach for leases that commenced prior to the date of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the standard to determine the impact it will have on the financial statements.

Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance which is intended to simplify several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods therein. The Company does not have share-based compensation plans separate from the Company's parent; the Company is however allocated costs associated with the plans of the Company's parent. Pursuant to these plans, share based awards are settled via cash payments and are

therefore not impacted by this standard. The Company's adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Presentation of Net Periodic Pension and Postretirement Benefit Costs

In March 2017, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to improve the presentation of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and relevant interim periods. Early adoption is permitted. This ASU requires that the service cost component is reported in the same line items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other components

of net benefit cost are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside of income from operations. The Company does not have pension and postretirement plans separate from the Company's parent. However, the Company's parent allocates the periodic cost of its retirement plans to the Company's subsidiaries. The Company is currently evaluating the standard to determine the impact it will have on the financial statements, however, does not anticipate its adoption to have a significant impact on the financial statements. The Company plans to adopt the guidance effective January 1, 2018.

Other Recently Issued Standards

Management believes other recently issued standards, which are not yet effective, will not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows upon adoption.

13. Segment Reporting

The Company's operations consist of regulated operations and other operations that provide information technology and other support services to those regulated operations. The Company segregates its regulated operations between a Gas Utility Services operating segment and an Electric Utility Services operating segment. The Gas Utility Services segment provides natural gas distribution and transportation services to nearly two-thirds of Indiana and to west-central Ohio. The Electric Utility Services segment provides electric distribution services primarily to southwestern Indiana, and includes the Company's power generating and wholesale power operations. Regulated operations supply natural gas and/or electricity to over one million customers. In total, the Company is comprised of three operating segments: Gas Utility Services, Electric Utility Services, and Other Operations. Net income is the measure of profitability used by management for all operations.

Information related to the Company's business segments is summarized below:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues		
Gas Utility Services	\$292.8	\$281.2
Electric Utility Services	132.1	142.1
Other Operations	11.4	10.6
Eliminations	(11.3)	(10.5)
Total Revenues	\$425.0	\$423.4
Profitability Measure - Net Income (Loss)		
Gas Utility Services	\$47.9	\$40.4
Electric Utility Services	13.7	16.6
Other Operations	4.3	4.1
Total Net Income	\$65.9	\$61.1

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Description of the Business

Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (the Company, Utility Holdings, or VUHI), an Indiana corporation, was formed on March 31, 2000 to serve as the intermediate holding company for Vectren Corporation's (Vectren or the Company's parent) three operating public utilities: Indiana Gas Company, Inc. (Indiana Gas or Vectren Energy Delivery of Indiana - North), Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO or Vectren Energy Delivery of Indiana - South), and Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. (VEDO). Herein, 'the Company' may also refer to Indiana Gas Company, Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Inc. and/or Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. The Company also has other assets that provide information technology and other services to the three utilities. Vectren, an Indiana corporation, is an energy holding company headquartered in Evansville, Indiana and was organized on June 10, 1999. Both Vectren and the Company are holding companies as defined by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Energy Act).

Indiana Gas provides energy delivery services to approximately 597,000 natural gas customers located in central and southern Indiana. SIGECO provides energy delivery services to approximately 145,000 electric customers and approximately 112,000 gas customers located near Evansville in southwestern Indiana. SIGECO also owns and operates electric generation assets to serve its electric customers and optimizes those assets in the wholesale power market. Indiana Gas and SIGECO generally do business as Vectren Energy Delivery of Indiana. VEDO provides energy delivery services to approximately 320,000 natural gas customers located near Dayton in west-central Ohio. The Company segregates its regulatory utility operations between a Gas Utility Services operating segment and an Electric Utility Services operating segment.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as well as the Company's 2016 annual report filed on Form 10-K.

Executive Summary of Consolidated Results of Operations

In the first quarter of 2017, the Company's earnings were \$65.9 million, compared to \$61.1 million in 2016. The improved 2017 results in the quarter were primarily driven by returns earned on the Indiana and Ohio gas infrastructure investment programs and increased large gas customer margin. These increases were partially offset by the impact of warmer weather on residential and commercial electric customer usage and a reduction in electric large customer usage as a large customer completed its transition to a co-generation facility.

Results of Operations

Margin

Throughout this discussion, the terms Gas utility margin and Electric utility margin are used. Gas utility margin is calculated as Gas utility revenues less the Cost of gas sold. Electric utility margin is calculated as Electric utility revenues less Cost of fuel & purchased power. The Company believes Gas utility and Electric utility margins are better indicators of relative contribution than revenues since gas prices and fuel and purchased power costs can be volatile and are generally collected on a dollar-for-dollar basis from customers.

In addition, the Company separately reflects regulatory expense recovery mechanisms within Gas utility margin and Electric utility margin. These amounts represent dollar-for-dollar recovery of operating expenses. The Company utilizes these approved regulatory mechanisms to recover variations in operating expenses from the amounts reflected in base rates and are generally expenses that are subject to volatility. Following is a discussion and analysis of margin generated from regulated utility operations.

Gas Utility Margin (Gas utility revenues less Cost of gas sold)

Gas Utility margin and throughput by customer type follows:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Gas utility revenues	\$292.8	\$281.2
Cost of gas sold	112.9	111.6
Total gas utility margin	\$179.9	\$169.6
Margin attributed to:		
Residential & commercial customers	\$139.4	\$130.0
Industrial customers	21.1	19.0
Other	2.7	2.9
Regulatory expense recovery mechanisms	16.7	17.7
Total gas utility margin	\$179.9	\$169.6
Sold & transported volumes in MMDth attributed to:		
Residential & commercial customers	42.9	47.0
Industrial customers	34.9	35.9
Total sold & transported volumes	77.8	82.9

Gas utility margins were \$179.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, and compared to 2016, increased \$10.3 million in the quarter. Gas utility margins increased \$11.3 million in the quarter when excluding margin from regulatory expense recovery mechanisms, which decreased \$1.0 million. Gas margin was favorably impacted by increased returns on infrastructure investment programs in Indiana and Ohio of \$9.4 million in the first quarter of 2017 compared to 2016, and also reflects increases in large customer margin of \$1.3 million primarily due to a new customer that came online in the second half of 2016. With rate designs that substantially limit the impact of weather on small customer margin, the warmer than normal weather in the first quarter of 2017 did decrease sold and transported volumes, but had only a slight unfavorable impact on small customer margin compared to 2016. Heating degree days were 92 percent of normal in Ohio and 85 percent of normal in Indiana in the first quarter of 2017, compared to 97 percent of normal in Ohio and 92 percent of normal in Indiana in the same period in 2016.

Electric Utility Margin (Electric utility revenues less Cost of fuel & purchased power)

Electric Utility margin and volumes sold by customer type follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(In millions)	2017	2016
Electric utility revenues	\$ 132.1	\$ 142.1
Cost of fuel & purchased power	41.2	44.2
Total electric utility margin	\$ 90.9	\$ 97.9
Margin attributed to:		
Residential & commercial customers	\$ 57.6	\$ 60.0
Industrial customers	23.0	26.0
Other	0.9	1.3
Regulatory expense recovery mechanisms	2.4	4.0
Subtotal: retail	\$ 83.9	\$ 91.3
Wholesale power & transmission system margin	7.0	6.6
Total electric utility margin	\$ 90.9	\$ 97.9
Electric volumes sold in GWh attributed to:		
Residential & commercial customers	601.1	639.8
Industrial customers	491.4	654.2
Other customers	6.0	6.1
Total retail volumes sold	1,098.5	1,300.1

Retail

Electric retail utility margins were \$83.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, and compared to 2016, decreased by \$7.4 million in the quarter. Electric margin, which is not protected by weather normalizing mechanisms, reflects a \$2.1 million decrease in customer margin in the quarter related to weather as annualized heating degree days in the first quarter of 2017 were 85 percent of normal compared to 92 percent of normal in 2016. Additionally, results reflect a decrease in large customer usage of \$3.1 million. This decrease in margin is due to the completion by a large customer of its transition to a co-generation (cogen) facility resulting in lower usage of approximately 170 GWh when compared to the same period in the prior year. Margin from regulatory expense recovery mechanisms decreased \$1.6 million in the first quarter of 2017 compared to the first quarter of 2016.

As previously discussed, SABIC Innovative Plastics (SABIC), a large industrial utility customer of the Company, announced on December 3, 2013, its plan to build a cogen facility in order to generate power to meet a significant portion of its ongoing power needs. Electric service was provided to SABIC by the Company under a long-term contract that expired on May 2, 2016. At that date, SABIC became a tariff customer. The cogen facility was operational as of January 1, 2017 and is expected to provide approximately 85 MW of capacity. The Company will continue to provide all of SABIC's power requirements above the approximate 85 MW capacity of the cogen, as well as backup power under approved tariff rates.

Margin from Wholesale Electric Activities

The Company earns a return on electric transmission projects constructed by the Company in its service territory that meet the criteria of MISO's regional transmission expansion plans and also markets and sells its generating and transmission capacity to optimize the return on its owned assets. Substantially all off-system sales are generated in the MISO Day Ahead and Real Time markets when sales into the MISO in a given hour are greater than amounts purchased for native load. Further detail of MISO off-system margin and transmission system margin follows:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
MISO Transmission system margin	\$5.8	\$5.6
MISO Off-system margin	1.2	1.0
Total wholesale margin	\$7.0	\$6.6

Transmission system margin associated with qualifying projects, including the reconciliation of recovery mechanisms and other transmission system operations, totaled \$5.8 million and \$5.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company had invested \$157.7 million in qualifying projects. The net plant balance for these projects totaled \$136 million at March 31, 2017. These projects include an interstate 345 kV transmission line that connects the Company's A.B. Brown Generating Station to a generating station in Indiana owned by Duke Energy to the north and to a generating station in Kentucky owned by Big Rivers Electric Corporation to the south; a substation; and another transmission line. These projects earn a FERC approved equity rate of return on the net plant balance and recover operating expenses. In September 2016, the FERC issued a final order authorizing the transmission owners to receive a 10.32 percent base ROE plus, a separately approved 50 basis point adder compared to the previously authorized 12.38 percent. The Company has reflected these outcomes in its financial statements. The 345 kV project is the largest of these qualifying projects, with a cost of \$106.8 million that earned the FERC approved equity rate of return, including while under construction.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, margin from off-system sales were \$1.2 million compared to \$1.0 million in 2016. The base rate changes implemented in May 2011 require that wholesale margin from off-system sales earned above or below \$7.5 million per year is shared equally with customers. Results for the periods presented reflect lower market pricing due primarily to low natural gas prices.

Other Operating

During the first quarter of 2017, other operating expenses were \$85.6 million, and decreased \$3.8 million compared to the first quarter of 2016. Excluding costs recovered directly in margin, other operating expenses decreased \$0.9 million quarter over quarter when compared to 2016. The reduction in the quarter was primarily impacted by changes in performance-based compensation driven by movements in the stock price of the Company's parent.

Depreciation & Amortization

In the first quarter of 2017, depreciation and amortization expense was \$57.4 million, compared to \$53.6 million in 2016. The increase reflects increased plant placed in service, which is largely driven by increased gas utility plant as a result of the Indiana and Ohio infrastructure programs.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes

Taxes other than income taxes were \$14.4 million for the first quarter of 2017, a decrease of \$2.7 million, compared to 2016. The reduction in taxes other than income taxes in the first quarter of 2017 compared to 2016 was primarily related to lower property taxes.

Other Income - Net

Other income-net reflects income of \$7.0 million for the first quarter of 2017, an increase of \$1.4 million, compared to 2016. The increases are primarily due to increased allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) driven by

increased capital expenditures related to gas utility infrastructure replacement investments.

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Gas Rate & Regulatory Matters

Regulatory Treatment of Investments in Natural Gas Infrastructure Replacement

The Company monitors and maintains its natural gas distribution system to ensure natural gas is delivered in a safe and efficient manner. The Company's natural gas utilities are currently engaged in programs to replace bare steel and cast iron infrastructure and other activities in both Indiana and Ohio to mitigate risk, improve the system, and comply with applicable regulations, many of which are the result of federal pipeline safety requirements. Laws passed in both Indiana and Ohio provide utilities the opportunity to timely recover costs of federally mandated projects and other infrastructure improvement projects outside of a base rate proceeding.

Indiana Senate Bill 251 (Senate Bill 251) provides a framework to recover 80 percent of federally mandated costs through a periodic rate adjustment mechanism outside of a general rate case. Such costs include a return on the federally mandated capital investment, based on the overall rate of return most recently approved by the IURC, along with recovery of depreciation and other operating costs associated with these mandates. The remaining 20 percent of those costs is deferred for future recovery in the utility's next general rate case.

Indiana Senate Bill 560 (Senate Bill 560) supplements Senate Bill 251 described above, and provides for cost recovery outside of a base rate proceeding for projects that either improve electric and gas system reliability and safety or are economic development projects that provide rural areas with access to gas service. Provisions of the legislation require that, among other things, requests for recovery include a seven-year project plan. Once the plan is approved by the IURC, 80 percent of such costs are eligible for current recovery using a periodic rate adjustment mechanism. Recoverable costs include a return on the investment that reflects the current capital structure and associated costs, with the exception of the rate of return on equity, which remains fixed at the rate determined in the Company's last rate case. Recoverable costs also include recovery of depreciation and other operating expenses. The remaining 20 percent of project costs are deferred and recovered in the utility's next general rate case, which must be filed before the expiration of the seven-year plan. The adjustment mechanism is capped at an annual increase in retail revenues of no more than two percent.

Ohio House Bill 95 (House Bill 95) permits a natural gas utility to apply for recovery of much of its capital expenditure program. This legislation also allows for the deferral of costs, such as depreciation, property taxes, and debt-related post-in-service carrying costs until recovery is approved by the PUCO.

Indiana Recovery and Deferral Mechanisms

The Company's Indiana natural gas utilities received Orders in 2008 and 2007 associated with the most recent base rate cases. These Orders authorized the deferral of financial impacts associated with bare steel and cast iron replacement activities. The Orders provide for the deferral of depreciation and post-in-service carrying costs on qualifying projects totaling \$20 million annually at Indiana Gas and \$3 million annually at SIGECO. The debt-related post-in-service carrying costs are currently recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The recording of post-in-service carrying costs and depreciation deferral is limited by individual qualifying project to three years after being placed into service at SIGECO and four years after being placed into service at Indiana Gas. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has regulatory assets totaling \$22.3 million and \$21.9 million, respectively, associated with the deferral of depreciation and debt-related post-in-service carrying cost activities. Beginning in 2014, all bare steel and cast iron replacement activities are now part of the Company's seven-year capital investment plan discussed below.

Requests for Recovery under Indiana Regulatory Mechanisms

In August 2014, the IURC issued an Order approving the Company's seven-year capital infrastructure replacement and improvement plan (the Plan), beginning in 2014, and the proposed accounting authority and recovery. Compliance projects and other infrastructure improvement projects were approved pursuant to Senate Bill 251 and 560, respectively. As provided in the two laws, the Order approved semi-annual filings for rate recovery of 100 percent of the costs, inclusive of return, related to these capital investments and operating expenses, with 80 percent of the costs, including a return, recovered currently via an approved tracking mechanism and 20 percent of the costs deferred and recovered in the Company's next base rate proceeding. In addition, the Order established guidelines to annually update the seven-year capital investment plan. Finally, the Order

approved the Company's proposal to recover eligible costs assigned to the residential customer class via a fixed monthly charge per residential customer.

In March 2016, the IURC issued an Order re-approving approximately \$890 million of the Company's gas infrastructure modernization projects requested in the third update of the Plan, and approving the inclusion in rates of actual investments made through June 30, 2015. While most of the proposed capital spend has been approved as proposed, approximately \$80 million of projects were not approved for recovery through the mechanisms pursuant to these filings. Specifically, the Company proposed to add a new project to its Plan pursuant to Senate Bill 560 totaling approximately \$65 million. The project, which consists of a 20-mile transmission line and other related investments required to support industrial customer growth and ongoing system reliability in the Lafayette, Indiana area, as well as allows the Company to further diversify its gas supply portfolio via access to shale gas in the Marcellus and Utica reserves, was excluded for recovery under the Plan. The IURC stated because the project was not in the original plan filed in 2013, it does not qualify for cost recovery under Senate Bill 560. In the Order, the IURC did pre-approve the project for rate base inclusion upon the filing of the next base rate case. The Company believes such plan updates should be expected to accommodate new projects that emerge during the term of the plan as ongoing risk assessments determine new projects are required. The Company filed an appeal of the March 2016 Order on April 29, 2016 to challenge the IURC's finding which limits the scope of the Plan updates. On April 27, 2017, the Indiana Court of Appeals denied the Company's appeal of the Order. The Company is evaluating its options related to the Plan update issue, but as noted herein the project at issue was previously approved by the IURC for recovery in the Company's next general base rate case. Further, the Company does not expect similar issues related to updating future plan filings as the project inclusion process is now better understood by all parties.

Subsequent to the March 2016 Order, the Company has received two additional Orders approving plan investments. On June 29, 2016, the IURC issued an Order approving the inclusion in rates of investments made from July 2015 to December 2015. On January 25, 2017 the IURC issued an Order (January 2017 Order) approving the inclusion in rates of investments made from January 2016 to June 2016. Through the January 2017 Order, approximately \$338 million of the approved capital investment plan has been incurred and included for recovery. The January 2017 Order also approved the Company's plan update, which is now \$950 million through 2020. The plan increase of \$60 million is due to additional investment related to pipeline safety and compliance requirements under Senate Bill 251.

At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has regulatory assets related to the Plan totaling \$54.9 million and \$51.1 million, respectively.

On April 3, 2017, the Company submitted its sixth semi-annual filing, seeking approval for recovery of an additional \$69.1 million of capital investments made through December 31, 2016. An evidentiary hearing has been scheduled for June 22, 2017, and the Company expects an order later in 2017.

Ohio Recovery and Deferral Mechanisms

The PUCO Order approving the Company's 2009 base rate case in the Ohio service territory authorized a distribution replacement rider (DRR). The DRR's primary purpose is recovery of investments in utility plant and related operating expenses associated with replacing bare steel and cast iron pipelines, as well as certain other infrastructure investments. This rider is updated annually for qualifying capital expenditures and allows for a return on those capital expenditures based on the rate of return approved in the 2009 base rate case. In addition, deferral of depreciation and the ability to accrue debt-related post-in-service carrying costs is also allowed until the related capital expenditures are included in the DRR. The Order also initially established a prospective bill impact evaluation on the annual deferrals. On February 19, 2014, the PUCO issued an Order approving a Stipulation entered into by the PUCO Staff and the Company which provided for the extension of the DRR for the recovery of costs incurred through 2017 and expanded the types of investment covered by the DRR to include recovery of certain other infrastructure investments. The Order limits the resulting DRR fixed charge per month for residential and small general service customers to specific graduated levels through 2017. The capital expenditure plan is subject to the graduated caps on the fixed DRR monthly charge applicable to residential and small general service customers approved in the Order. In the event the Company exceeds these caps, amounts in excess can be deferred for future recovery. The Order also approved the Company's commitment that the DRR can only be further extended as part of a base rate case. In total, the Company has made capital investments on projects that are now in-service under the DRR totaling \$269.7 million as of March 31, 2017, of which \$204.0 million has been approved for recovery under the DRR through December 31, 2015. On May 1, 2017, the Company submitted its annual request for an adjustment in the DRR rates to recover an additional \$57.1 million of capital investments made through December 31, 2016. Regulatory assets associated with post-in-service carrying costs and depreciation deferrals were \$25.9 million and \$24.4 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

The PUCO has also issued Orders approving the Company's filings under Ohio House Bill 95. These Orders approve deferral of the Company's Ohio capital expenditure program for items not covered by the DRR as well as expenditures necessary to comply with PUCO rules, regulations, orders, and system expansion to some new customers. Ohio House Bill 95 Orders also established a prospective bill impact evaluation on the cumulative deferrals, limiting the total deferrals at a level which would equal \$1.50 per residential and small general service customer per month. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has regulatory assets totaling \$46.7 million and \$41.9 million, respectively, associated with the deferral of depreciation, post-in-service carrying costs, and property taxes. As of March 31, 2017, the Company's deferrals have not reached this bill impact cap. On May 1, 2017, the Company submitted its most recent annual report required under its House Bill 95 Order. This report covers the Company's capital expenditure program through calendar year 2017.

Given the extension of the DRR through 2017, as discussed above, and the continued ability to defer other capital expenses under House Bill 95, it is anticipated that the Company will file a general rate case for the inclusion in rate base of the above costs in early 2018.

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

In March 2016, PHMSA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on the safety of gas transmission and gathering lines. The proposed rule addresses many of the remaining requirements of the 2011 Pipeline Safety Act, with a particular focus on extending integrity management rules to address a much larger portion of the natural gas infrastructure and adds requirements to address broader threats to the integrity of a pipeline system. The Company is evaluating the impact these proposed rules will have on its integrity management programs and transmission and distribution systems. Progress on finalizing the rule continues to work through the administrative process. It is expected the rule will be finalized in 2018 and the Company believes the costs to comply with the new rules would be considered federally mandated and therefore should be recoverable.

In December 2016, PHMSA issued final rules related to integrity management for storage operations. Efforts are underway to implement the new requirements. Further, the Company reviewed the Underground Natural Gas Storage Safety Recommendations from a joint Department of Energy and PHMSA led task force. These rules could increase the potential for capital expenditures and increase operating and maintenance expenses. The Company believes the cost to comply with these new rules would be considered federally mandated and therefore should be recoverable using various regulatory recovery mechanisms.

Additionally, PHMSA finalized a rule on excess flow valves, which went into effect in April 2017. At the customer's request, excess flow valves will be installed at the customer's cost.

Electric Rate & Regulatory Matters

Regulatory Treatment of Investments in Electric Infrastructure

On February 23, 2017, the Company filed for authority to recover costs related to its electric system modernization plan, using the mechanism allowed under Senate Bill 560. The electric system modernization plan includes investments to upgrade portions of the Company's network of substations, transmission and distribution systems, to enhance reliability and allow the grid to accept advanced technology to improve the information and service provided to customers. The filing requests the recovery of associated capital expenditures estimated to be approximately \$500 million over the seven-year period beginning in 2017. A field hearing in this proceeding was held on May 2, 2017. Testimony from the public provided during this hearing will be considered by the IURC in this case. Filed testimony of intervening parties was required by May 4, 2017. An evidentiary hearing has been scheduled for June 26, 2017. Under the timeline provided by Senate Bill 560, the Company expects an order in September 2017.

Renewable Generation Resources

On February 22, 2017, the Company also filed for authority to recover costs related to the construction of three solar projects, using the mechanism allowed under Senate Bill 29, which allows for timely recovery of costs and expenses incurred during the construction and operation of clean energy projects. These investments, presented as part of the Company's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) submitted in December 2016, allow the Company to add approximately 4 MW of universal solar generation, rooftop solar generation, and 1 MW of battery storage resources to its portfolio. See more information on the IRP below in Environmental & Sustainability Matters. The cost of the projects is estimated to be approximately \$15 million. Filed testimony of intervening parties was required by May 11, 2017. An evidentiary hearing has been scheduled for June 15, 2017, and the Company expects an order by the end of 2017.

SIGECO Electric Environmental Compliance Filing

On January 28, 2015, the IURC issued an Order approving the Company's request for approval of capital investments in its coal-fired generation units to comply with new EPA mandates related to mercury and air toxic standards (MATS) effective in 2015 and to address an outstanding Notice of Violation (NOV) from the EPA pertaining to its A.B. Brown generating station sulfur trioxide emissions. The MATS rule sets emission limits for hazardous air pollutants for existing and new coal-fired power plants and identifies the following broad categories of hazardous air pollutants: mercury, non-mercury hazardous air pollutants (primarily arsenic, chromium, cobalt, and selenium), and acid gases (hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen chloride, and hydrogen fluoride). The rule imposes mercury emission limits for two sub-categories of coal and proposed surrogate limits for non-mercury and acid gas hazardous air pollutants.

As of March 31, 2017, \$30 million has been spent on equipment to control mercury in both air and water emissions, and \$40 million to address the issues raised in the NOV. The Order approved the Company's request for deferred accounting treatment, as supported by provisions under Indiana Senate Bill 29 and Senate Bill 251. The accounting treatment includes the deferral of depreciation and property tax expense related to these investments, accrual of post-in-service carrying costs, and deferral of incremental operating expenses related to compliance with these standards. These costs will be included for recovery no later than the next rate case. The initial phase of the projects went into service in 2014, with the remaining investment going into service in 2016. As of March 31, 2017, the Company has approximately \$9.0 million deferred related to depreciation and operating expense, and \$3.3 million deferred related to post-in-service carrying costs. MATS compliance was required beginning April 16, 2015, and the Company continues to operate in full compliance with the MATS rule.

In June 2015, Joint Appellants' Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana, Inc., Sierra Club, Inc., and Valley Watch, Inc. (the appellants) challenged the IURC's January 2015 Order. On October 29, 2015, the Indiana Court of Appeals issued an opinion that affirmed the IURC's findings with regard to equipment required to comply with MATS and certain national pollutant discharge elimination system rules but remanded the case to the IURC to determine whether a certificate of public convenience and necessity (CPCN) should be issued for the equipment required by the NOV. On June 22, 2016, the IURC issued an Order granting the Company a CPCN for the NOV-required equipment. On July 21, 2016, the appellants initiated an appeal of the IURC's June 22, 2016 Order challenging the findings made by the IURC. On February 14, 2017, the Court affirmed the IURC's June 22, 2016 Order.

SIGECO Electric Demand Side Management (DSM) Program Filing

On August 31, 2011, the IURC issued an Order approving an initial three-year DSM plan in the Company's electric service territory that complied with the IURC's energy saving targets. Consistent with the Company's proposal, the Order approved, among other items, the following: 1) recovery of costs associated with implementing the DSM Plan; 2) the recovery of a performance incentive mechanism based on measured savings related to certain DSM programs; and 3) lost margin recovery associated with the implementation of DSM programs for large customers. On June 20, 2012, the IURC issued an Order approving a small customer lost margin recovery mechanism, inclusive of all previous deferrals. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized electric utility revenue of \$3.0 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, associated with this approved lost margin recovery mechanism.

On March 28, 2014, Indiana Senate Bill 340 was signed into law. The legislation allows for industrial customers to opt out of participating in energy efficiency programs and as a result of this legislation, most of the Company's eligible industrial customers have since opted out of participation in the applicable energy efficiency programs.

Indiana Senate Bill 412 (Senate Bill 412) requires electricity suppliers to submit energy efficiency plans to the IURC at least once every three years. Senate Bill 412 also requires the recovery of all program costs, including lost revenues and financial incentives associated with those plans and approved by the IURC. The Company made its first filing pursuant to this bill in June 2015, which proposed energy efficiency programs for calendar years 2016 and 2017. On March 23, 2016, the IURC issued an Order approving the Company's 2016-2017 energy efficiency plan. The Order provides for cost recovery of program and administrative expenses and includes performance incentives for reaching energy savings goals. The Order also included a lost margin recovery mechanism that now limits that recovery related to new programs to the shorter of four years or the life of the installed energy efficiency measure. Prior electric energy efficiency orders did not limit lost margin recovery in this manner. This ruling follows other recent IURC decisions implementing the same lost margin recovery limitation with respect to other electric utilities in Indiana. The Company appealed this lost margin recovery restriction based on the Company's commitment to promote and drive participation in its energy efficiency programs.

On March 7, 2017, the Court of Appeals reversed the IURC finding on the Company's 2016-2017 energy efficiency plan that the four year cap on lost margin recovery was arbitrary and the IURC failed to properly interpret the governing statute requiring it to review the utility's originally submitted DSM proposal and either approve or reject it as a whole, including the proposed lost margin recovery. The case has been remanded back to the Commission for further proceedings to determine the reasonableness of the Company's entire energy efficiency plan.

On April 10, 2017, the Company submitted its request for approval of its Energy Efficiency Plan for calendar years 2018 through 2020. Consistent with prior filings, this filing included a request for continued cost recovery of program and administrative expenses, including performance incentives for reaching energy savings goals and continued recovery of lost margins over the life of the installed energy efficiency measure. Filed testimony of intervening parties is required by July 14, 2017. An evidentiary hearing has been scheduled for August 31, 2017, and the Company expects an order by the end of 2017.

FERC Return on Equity (ROE) Complaints

On November 12, 2013, certain parties representing a group of industrial customers filed a joint complaint with the FERC under Section 206 of the Federal Power Act against the MISO and various MISO transmission owners, including SIGECO (first complaint case). The joint parties sought to reduce the 12.38 percent ROE used in the MISO transmission owners' rates, including SIGECO's formula transmission rates, to 9.15 percent covering the refund period from November 12, 2013 through February 11, 2015 (first refund period). On September 28, 2016, the FERC issued a

final order authorizing a 10.32 percent base ROE for the first refund period and prospectively through the date of the order in a second complaint case as detailed below.

A second customer complaint case was filed on February 11, 2015 covering the refund period from February 12, 2015 through May 11, 2016 (second refund period). An initial decision from the FERC administrative law judge on June 30, 2016, authorized a base ROE of 9.70 percent for the second refund period. The FERC is expected to rule on the proposed order in the second complaint case in 2017, which will authorize a base ROE for this period and prospectively from the date of the order.

Separately, on January 6, 2015, the FERC approved a MISO transmission owner joint request for an adder to the approved ROE. Under FERC regulations, transmission owners that are part of a Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) such as the MISO are authorized to earn an incentive of 50 basis points above the FERC approved ROE. The FERC deferred the implementation of this adder until the pending complaint is resolved. The adder will be applied retroactively from January 6, 2015 through May 11, 2016 and prospectively from the September 28, 2016 order in the first complaint case.

The Company has reflected these results in its financial statements. As of March 31, 2017, the Company had invested approximately \$157.7 million in qualifying projects. The net plant balance for these projects totaled \$136.0 million at March 31, 2017.

On April 14, 2017, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit vacated the FERC Opinion in a prior case that established a new methodology for calculating ROE. This methodology was utilized in the final order in the Company's first complaint case, and the initial decision in the Company's second complaint case. The Appeals Court stated that FERC did not prove the existing ROE was not just and reasonable and also failed to provide any reasoned basis for their selected ROE. The Company will continue to monitor this proceeding and evaluate any potential impacts on the Company's complaint cases but would not expect them to be material.

Environmental & Sustainability Matters

The Company initiated a corporate sustainability program in 2012 with the publication of the initial corporate sustainability report of the Company's parent. Since that time the Company continues to develop strategies that focus on those environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors that contribute to the long-term growth of a sustainable business model. As detailed further below and in the upcoming corporate sustainability report for 2016, the Company continues to set out its plans, among other things, to upgrade and diversify its generation portfolio. The sustainability policies and efforts, and in particular its policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, are directly overseen by Vectren's Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Committee, as well as vetted with Vectren's full Board of Directors. Further discussion of key goals, strategies, and governance practices can be found in the Company's latest sustainability report at www.vectren.com/sustainability, which received core level certification from the Global Reporting Initiative.

The Company is subject to extensive environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations. These environmental regulations impose, among other things, restrictions, liabilities, and obligations in connection with the storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous substances and limit airborne emissions from electric generating facilities including particulate matter, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), and mercury, among others. Environmental legislation and regulation also requires that facilities, sites, and other properties associated with the Company's operations be operated, maintained, abandoned, and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. The Company's current costs to comply with these laws and regulations are significant to its results of operations and financial condition. Similar to the costs associated with federal mandates in the Pipeline Safety Law, Senate Bill 251 is also applicable to federal environmental mandates impacting SIGECO's electric operations.

Integrated Resource Planning Process

As required by the state of Indiana, the Company completed its 2016 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and submitted to the IURC on December 16, 2016. The state requires each electric utility to perform and submit an IRP that uses economic modeling to consider the costs and risks associated with available resource options to provide reliable electric service for the next twenty year period. During 2016, the Company held three public stakeholder meetings to

gather input and feedback as well as communicate results of the IRP process as it progressed. In developing its IRP, the Company considered both the cost to continue operating its existing generation units in a manner that complies with current and anticipated future environmental requirements, as well as various resource alternatives, such as the use of energy efficiency programs and renewable resources as part of its overall generation portfolio. After submission, parties to the IRP provide comments on the plan. While the IURC does not approve or reject the IRP, comments received are taken into consideration, ultimately resulting in a report issued by the IURC, likely in the summer of 2017.

Currently, the Company operates approximately 1,000 MW of coal-fired generation, 245 MW of natural gas peaking units, and 3 MW via a landfill-gas-to-electricity facility. The Company also has 80 MW of wind power through two long-term power purchase

agreements and 32 MW of coal generation through its ownership in OVEC. The Company's 2016 IRP preferred portfolio illustrates a future less reliant on coal. The twenty year plan reflects the retirement of a portion of the Company's current coal-fired fleet, transitions a significant portion of generation to natural gas and includes new renewable energy sources, specifically universal solar. The detailed plan would introduce approximately 54 MW of universal solar installed by 2019. The plan suggests the Company will exit its joint operations of Warrick Unit 4, a 300 MW unit shared with Alcoa, by 2020. The Company would complete upgrades to its existing coal-fired F.B. Culley Unit 3, a 270-megawatt unit, to comply with federal water regulations specific to the Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) around 2023 in order to keep the unit in operation. As discussed in more detail in the ELG section below, the EPA has administratively stayed the compliance deadlines in the ELG rule pending reconsideration. In 2024, the IRP points to the retirement of coal-fired A.B. Brown plant Units 1 & 2 along with F.B. Culley Unit 2, collectively representing 580 MW. This generation would be replaced by a newly constructed combined cycle natural gas plant, with the capability of producing approximately 890 MW by 2024. In addition, the Company intends to continue to offer energy efficiency programs annually. Similarly, as discussed in more detail below, the short-term uncertainties related to ELG implementation are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's long term preferred generation plan.

The Company's IRP considered a broad range of potential resources and variables and is focused on ensuring it offers a reliable, reasonably priced generation portfolio as well as a balanced energy mix. The Company plans to finalize this generation portfolio transition plan and submit a regulatory filing, including construction timelines and costs of new generation resources, as well as necessary unit retrofits, to the IURC in late 2017 to begin the generation transition process. The Company will seek approval of its generation plan, including timely recovery of all federally mandated compliance costs, as well as the authority to defer the cost of new generation until the time of a rate case.

Coal Ash Waste Disposal, Ash Ponds and Water

Coal Combustion Residuals Rule

In December 2014, the EPA released its final Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) rule which regulates ash as non-hazardous material under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). On April 17, 2015, the final rule was published in the Federal Register. The final rule allows beneficial reuse of ash and the majority of the ash generated by the Company's generating plants will continue to be reused. As it relates to the CCR rule, legislation was passed in December 2016 by Congress that would provide for enforcement of the federal program by states rather than through citizen suits. Additionally, the CCR rule is currently being challenged by multiple parties in judicial review proceedings.

Under the final CCR rule, the Company is required to complete a series of integrity assessments, including seismic modeling given the Company's facilities are located within two seismic zones, and groundwater monitoring studies to determine the remaining service life of the ponds and whether a pond must be retrofitted with liners or closed in place, with bottom ash handling conversions completed. In late 2015, using general utility industry data, the Company prepared cost estimates for the retirement of the ash ponds at the end of their useful lives, based on its interpretation of the closure alternatives contemplated in the final rule. The resulting estimates ranged from approximately \$35 million to \$80 million. These estimates contemplated final capping and monitoring costs of the ponds at both F.B. Culley and A.B. Brown generating stations. These rules are not applicable to the Company's Warrick generating unit, as this unit has historically been part of a larger generating station that predominantly serves an adjacent industrial facility.

Throughout 2016, the Company has continued to refine site specific estimates and now estimates the costs to be in the range of \$45 million to \$100 million. Significant factors impacting the resulting cost estimates include the closure time frame and the method of closure. Current estimates contemplate additional beneficial reuse of the ash, as well as

implications of the Company's preferred IRP. Ongoing analysis, the continued refinement of assumptions, or the inability to beneficially reuse the ash may result in estimated costs in excess of the current range.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had recorded an approximate \$40 million asset retirement obligation (ARO). The recorded ARO reflects the present value of the approximate \$45 million in estimated costs in the range above. These assumptions and estimations are subject to change in the future and could materially impact the amount of the estimated ARO.

In order to maintain current operations of the ponds, the Company has spent approximately \$17 million on the reinforcement of the ash pond dams and other operational changes in 2016 to meet the more stringent 2,500 year seismic event structural and safety standard in the CCR rule.

Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs)

Under the Clean Water Act, the EPA sets technology-based guidelines for water discharges from new and existing electric generation facilities. On September 30, 2015, the EPA released final revisions to the existing steam electric ELGs setting stringent technology-based water discharge limits for the electric power industry. The EPA focused this rulemaking on wastewater generated primarily by pollution control equipment necessitated by the comprehensive air regulations, specifically setting strict water discharge limits for arsenic, mercury and selenium for scrubber waste waters. The ELGs will be implemented when existing water discharge permits for the plants are renewed, with compliance activities expected to commence where operations continue, within the 2018-2023 time frame. The ELGs work in tandem with the aforementioned CCR requirements, effectively prohibiting the use of less costly lined sediment basin options for disposal of coal combustion residuals, and virtually mandate conversions to dry bottom ash handling.

The current wastewater discharge permit for the A.B. Brown power plant had an expiration date of October 2016 and, for the F.B. Culley plant, a date of December 2016, and final renewals were issued by the state environmental agency in February 2017 and March 2017, respectively. As part of the permit renewals, the Company requested alternate compliance dates for ELGs. Compliance with the ELGs will not be required prior to November 2018, but no later than December 31, 2023. For plants identified in the Company's preferred IRP to be retired prior to December 31, 2023, the Company has requested those plants would not require new treatment technology, which was approved by the state agency provided that the Company notifies the state within one year of issuance of the renewal of its intent to retire the unit. For the F.B. Culley plant, the Company has proposed a 2020 compliance date for dry bottom ash and 2023 compliance date for flue gas desulfurization wastewater, which was approved by the state and finalized in the permit renewal.

On April 13, 2017, as part of the Administration's regulatory reform initiative, which is focused on the number and nature of regulations, the EPA granted petitions to reconsider the ELG rule, and indicated it would stay the current implementation deadlines in the rule during the pendency of the reconsideration. With publication in the federal register, the EPA will be seeking public comment on the stay of the ELG implementation deadlines. The EPA has also indicated it intends to seek a stay of the current judicial review litigation in federal district court. As the Company does not currently have short-term ELG implementation deadlines in its recently renewed wastewater discharge permits, the Company does not currently anticipate immediate impacts from the EPA's administrative stay of implementation deadlines due to the longer compliance time frames granted by the state, and will continue to work with the state agency to evaluate further implementation plans. The Company believes the stay of the ELG implementation deadlines do not impact its preferred generation plan as modeled in the IRP due to comparable ash handling restrictions required by the CCR rule which is not subject to an administrative stay, and other projected operational expenditures; however, on May 3, 2017, a coalition of environmental organizations filed a challenge to the stay of the ELG rule in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Cooling Water Intake Structures

Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act requires generating facilities use the "best technology available" (BTA) to minimize adverse environmental impacts on a body of water. More specifically, Section 316(b) is concerned with impingement and entrainment of aquatic species in once-through cooling water intake structures used at electric generating facilities. A final rule was issued by the EPA on May 19, 2014. The final rule does not mandate cooling water tower retrofits but requires a state level case-by-case assessment of BTA for each facility. The final rule lists

seven presumptive technologies which would qualify as BTA. These technologies range from intake screen modifications to cooling water tower retrofits. Ecological and technology assessment studies must be completed prior to determining BTA for the Company's facilities. The Company is currently undertaking the required ecological studies and anticipates timely compliance in 2021-2022. To comply, the Company believes capital investments will likely be in the range of \$4 million to \$8 million.

Air Quality

Ozone NAAQS

On November 26, 2014, the EPA proposed to tighten the current National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone from the current standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb) to a level within the range of 65 to 70 ppb. On October 1, 2015, the EPA finalized a new NAAQS for ozone at the high end of the range, or 70 ppb. On September 16, 2016, Indiana submitted its initial determination to the EPA recommending that counties in southwest Indiana, specifically Vanderburgh, Posey and Warrick, be declared in attainment of the new more stringent ozone standard based upon air monitoring data from 2014-2016. The EPA was expected to make final determinations as to whether a region is in attainment for the new NAAQS in 2017; however, in a March filing challenging the new standard, the EPA filed a request to stay the litigation pending a potential review of the ozone standard by the agency. While the future of the current ozone standard is not certain, it is possible counties in southwest Indiana could be declared in non-attainment with the current ozone standard, and thus could have an effect on future economic development activities in the Company's service territory. The Company does not anticipate any significant compliance cost impacts from the determination given its previous investment in SCR technology for NO_x control on its units. In September 2016, the EPA finalized a supplement to the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) that requires further NO_x reductions during the ozone season (May - September). The Company is positioned to comply with these NO_x reduction requirements through its current investment in SCR technology.

One Hour SO₂ NAAQS

On February 16, 2016, the EPA notified states of the commencement of a 120 day consultation period between the state and the EPA with respect to the EPA's recommendations for new non-attainment designations for the 2010 One Hour SO₂ NAAQS. Identified on the list was Posey County, Indiana, where the Company's A.B. Brown Generating Station is located. While the Company is in compliance with all applicable SO₂ limits in its permits, the Company reached an agreement with the state of Indiana on voluntary measures that the Company was able to implement without significant incremental costs to ensure that Posey County remains in attainment with the 2010 One Hour SO₂ NAAQS. The Company's coal-fired generating fleet is 100 percent scrubbed for SO₂ and 90 percent controlled for NO_x.

Climate Change

The Company, along with the Company's parent, remains committed to responsible environmental stewardship and conservation efforts. The preferred IRP, as submitted to the IURC in December 2016, is a balanced approach toward environmental stewardship and conservation goals, supplying service at a reasonable cost, and operating in compliance with water, air and solid waste regulations. The preferred IRP would result in a 60 percent reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 to 2024 and assumed the CPP, as described below, was in place beginning in 2024. While the ultimate fate of the CPP regulation is unknown given the legal challenges it faces and recent statements from the Administration, the Company has prepared the IRP as a long-term plan that performs well in both high and low regulatory environments.

Ultimately if a national climate change policy is implemented, the Company believes it should have the following elements:

- An inclusive scope that involves all sectors of the economy and sources of greenhouse gases, and recognizes early actions and investments made to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions;
- Provisions for enhanced use of renewable energy sources as a supplement to baseload generation including effective energy conservation, demand side management, and generation efficiency measures;

• Inclusion of incentives for research and development and investment in advanced clean coal technology; and
• A strategy supporting alternative energy technologies and biofuels and continued increase in the domestic supply of natural gas and oil to reduce dependence on foreign oil.

Based on data made available through the Electronic Greenhouse Gas Reporting Tool (e-GRRT) maintained by the EPA, the Company's direct CO₂ emissions from its fossil fuel electric generation that report under the Acid Rain Program were less than one half of one percent of all emissions in the United States from similar sources. Emissions from other Company operations, including those from its natural gas distribution operations and the greenhouse gas emissions the Company is required to report on behalf of its end use customers, are similarly available through the EPA's e-GRRT database and reporting tool.

Current Initiatives to Increase Conservation & Reduce Emissions

The Company is committed to a policy that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and conserves energy usage. Evidence of this commitment includes:

Since 2005 and through 2015, the Company has achieved a reduction in emissions of CO₂ of 31 percent (on a tonnage basis) through the retirement of F.B. Culley Unit 1, expiration of municipal contracts, electric conservation, the addition of renewable generation, and the installation of more efficient dense pack turbine technology.

Focusing the mission statement and purpose of the Company's parent on corporate sustainability and the need to help customers conserve and manage energy costs. The annual sustainability report received Core level certification by the Global Reporting Initiative and demonstrates commitment to sustainability and transparency in operations. The latest sustainability report can be found at www.vectren.com/sustainability;

Implementing home and business energy efficiency initiatives in the Company's Indiana and Ohio gas utility service territories such as offering rebates on high efficiency furnaces, programmable thermostats, and insulation and duct sealing;

Implementing home and business energy efficiency initiatives in the electric service territory such as rebate programs on central air conditioning units, LED lighting, home weatherization and energy audits;

Building a renewable energy portfolio to complement base load generation in advance of mandated renewable energy portfolio standards;

Evaluating potential carbon requirements with regard to new generation, other fuel supply sources, and future environmental compliance plans;

Further reducing the Company's carbon footprint by building a more sustainable vehicle fleet with lower overall fuel consumption; and

Reducing methane emissions through becoming a founding partner in the EPA Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program. The Company's primary method for reducing methane emissions is through continued replacement of bare steel and cast iron gas distribution pipeline assets.

On August 3, 2015, the EPA released its final CPP rule which requires a 32 percent reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 levels. This results in a final emission rate goal for Indiana of 1,242 lb CO₂/MWh to be achieved by 2030. The new rule gives states the option of seeking a two-year extension from the initial deadline of September 2016 to submit a final state implementation plan (SIP). In March 2017, the EPA withdrew a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) as a compliance option. Under the CPP, states have the flexibility to include energy efficiency and other measures should they choose to implement a SIP as provided in the final rule. While states are given an interim goal (1,451 lb CO₂/MWh for Indiana), the final rule gives states the flexibility to shape their own emissions reduction over the 2022-2029 time period. The final rule was published in the Federal Register on October 23, 2015, and that action was immediately followed by litigation initiated by Indiana and 23 other states as a coalition challenging the rule. In January 2016, the reviewing court denied the states' and other parties requests to stay the implementation of the CPP pending completion of judicial review. On January 26, 2016, 29 states and state agencies, including the 24 state coalition referenced above, filed a request for immediate stay of implementation of the rule with the U.S. Supreme Court. On February 9, 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the stay request to delay the implementation of the regulation while being challenged in court. Extensive oral argument was held in September 2016. The stay will remain in place while the lower court concludes its review. Among other things, the stay delays the requirement to submit a final SIP by the original September 2016 deadline and could extend implementation to 2024. In March 2017, as part of the ongoing regulatory reform efforts of the Administration, the EPA has filed a motion with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit to suspend litigation pending the EPA's reconsideration of the CPP rule, which was granted on April 28, 2017.

At the time of release of the CPP, Indiana was the 5th largest carbon emitter in the nation in tons of CO₂ produced from electric generation. The Company's share of total tons of CO₂ generated by Indiana's electric utilities has historically been less than 6 percent. Since 2005 through 2015, the Company has achieved a reduction in emissions of CO₂ of 31 percent (on a tonnage basis) through the retirement of F.B. Culley Unit 1, expiration of municipal wholesale power contracts, electric conservation, the addition of renewable generation, and the installation of more efficient dense pack turbine technology. Since emissions are further impacted by coal burn reductions and energy efficiency programs, the Company's emissions of CO₂ can vary year to year. With respect to renewable generation, in 2008 and 2009, the Company executed long-term purchase power commitments

for a total of 80 MW of wind energy. The Company currently has approximately 4 percent of its electricity being provided by energy sources other than coal and natural gas, due to the long-term wind contracts and a landfill gas investment. With respect to the CO₂ emission rate, since 2005 through 2015, the Company has lowered its CO₂ emission rate (as measured in lbs CO₂/MWh) from 1,967 lbs CO₂/MWh to 1,922 lbs CO₂/MWh, for a reduction of 3 percent. The Company's CO₂ emission rate of 1,922 lbs CO₂/MWh is basically the same as Indiana's average CO₂ emission rate of 1,923 lbs CO₂/MWh. The Company plans to consider these reductions in CO₂ emissions and renewable generation in future discussions with the state to develop a possible state implementation plan.

Impact of Legislative Actions & Other Initiatives is Unknown

At this time, compliance costs and other effects associated with reductions in GHG emissions or obtaining renewable energy sources remain uncertain. The Company has gathered preliminary estimates of the costs to control GHG emissions. A preliminary investigation demonstrated costs to comply would be significant, first with regard to operating expenses and later for capital expenditures as technology becomes available to control GHG emissions. However, these compliance cost estimates were based on highly uncertain assumptions, including allowance prices if a cap and trade approach were employed, and energy efficiency targets. The Company is undertaking a detailed review of the requirements of the CPP and a review of potential compliance options. The Company will also continue to remain engaged with the Indiana legislators and regulators to assess the final rule and to develop a plan that is the least cost to its customers.

In addition to the federal programs, the United States and 194 other countries agreed by consensus to limit GHG emissions beginning after 2020 in the 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Agreement. The United States has proposed a 26-28 percent GHG emission reduction from 2005 levels by 2025. The Administration has not indicated yet whether it intends to remain in the Agreement or withdraw its participation. As previously noted, since 2005 through 2015, the Company has achieved reduced emissions of CO₂ by 31 percent (on a tonnage basis). While the litigation and reconsideration of the CPP rules remains uncertain, the Company will continue to monitor regulatory activity regarding GHG emission standards that may affect its electric generating units.

Manufactured Gas Plants

In the past, the Company operated facilities to manufacture natural gas. Given the availability of natural gas transported by pipelines, these facilities have not been operated for many years. Under current environmental laws and regulations, those that owned or operated these facilities may now be required to take remedial action if certain contaminants are found above the regulatory thresholds.

In the Indiana Gas service territory, the existence, location, and certain general characteristics of 26 gas manufacturing and storage sites have been identified for which the Company may have some remedial responsibility. A remedial investigation/ feasibility study (RI/FS) was completed at one of the sites under an agreed upon order between Indiana Gas and the IDEM, and a Record of Decision was issued by the IDEM in January 2000. The remaining sites have been submitted to the IDEM's Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP). The Company has identified its involvement in five manufactured gas plant sites in SIGECO's service territory, all of which are currently enrolled in the IDEM's VRP. The Company is currently conducting some level of remedial activities, including groundwater monitoring at certain sites.

The Company has accrued the estimated costs for further investigation, remediation, groundwater monitoring, and related costs for the sites. While the total costs that may be incurred in connection with addressing these sites cannot be determined at this time, the Company has recorded cumulative costs that it has incurred or reasonably expects to incur totaling approximately \$44.2 million (\$23.9 million at Indiana Gas and \$20.3 million at SIGECO). The

estimated accrued costs are limited to the Company's share of the remediation efforts and are therefore net of exposures of other potentially responsible parties (PRP).

With respect to insurance coverage, Indiana Gas has received approximately \$20.8 million from all known insurance carriers under insurance policies in effect when these plants were in operation. Likewise, SIGECO has settlement agreements with all known insurance carriers and has received approximately \$15.4 million of the expected \$15.8 million in insurance recoveries.

The costs the Company expects to incur are estimated by management using assumptions based on actual costs incurred, the timing of expected future payments, and inflation factors, among others. While the Company's utilities have recorded all costs

which they presently expect to incur in connection with activities at these sites, it is possible that future events may require remedial activities which are not presently foreseen and those costs may not be subject to PRP or insurance recovery. As of both March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, approximately \$2.9 million of accrued, but not yet spent, costs are included in Other Liabilities related to the Indiana Gas and SIGECO sites.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

Revenue Recognition Guidance

In May 2014, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for GAAP. The amendments in this guidance state that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This new guidance requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized. The guidance can be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented (full retrospective method) or retrospectively with a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings for initial application of the guidance at the date of initial adoption (modified retrospective method). While the Company continues to assess the standard and initial conclusions could change based on completion of that assessment, the Company preliminarily plans to adopt the guidance under the modified retrospective method.

In July 2015, the FASB approved a one year deferral that became effective through an ASU in August and changed the effective date to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods, with early adoption permitted, but not before the original effective date of December 15, 2016.

The Company is currently assessing the impacts this guidance may have on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Operations, and disclosures including the ability to recognize revenue for certain contracts, and its accounting for contributions in aid of construction (CIAC). While management will continue to analyze the impact of this new standard and the related ASUs that clarify guidance in the standard, at this time, management does not believe adoption of the standard will have a significant impact on the Company's pattern of revenue recognition. The Company plans to adopt the guidance effective January 1, 2018.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leasing arrangements. This ASU requires the recognition of lease assets and liabilities for those leases currently classified as operating leases while also refining the definition of a lease. In addition, lessees will be required to disclose key information about the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leasing arrangements. This ASU is effective for the interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2019, although it can be early adopted, with a modified retrospective approach for leases that commenced prior to the date of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the standard to determine the impact it will have on the financial statements.

Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance which is intended to simplify several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods therein. The Company does not have share-based compensation plans separate from the Company's parent; the Company is however allocated costs associated with the plans of the Company's parent. Pursuant to these plans, share based awards are settled via cash payments and are therefore not impacted by this standard. The Company's adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on

the financial statements.

Presentation of Net Periodic Pension and Postretirement Benefit Costs

In March 2017, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to improve the presentation of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and relevant interim periods. Early adoption is permitted. This ASU requires that the service cost component is reported in the same line items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside of income from operations. The Company does not have pension and postretirement plans separate from the

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Company's parent. However, the Company's parent allocates the periodic cost of its retirement plans to the Company's subsidiaries. The Company is currently evaluating the standard to determine the impact it will have on the financial statements, however, does not anticipate its adoption to have a significant impact on the financial statements. The Company plans to adopt the guidance effective January 1, 2018.

Other Recently Issued Standards

Management believes other recently issued standards, which are not yet effective, will not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows upon adoption.

Financial Condition

The Company funds the short-term and long-term financing needs of its utility subsidiary operations. The Company's parent does not guarantee the Company's debt. Outstanding long-term and short-term borrowing arrangements are jointly and severally guaranteed by SIGECO, Indiana Gas, and VEDO. The guarantees are full and unconditional and joint and several, and the Company has no subsidiaries other than the subsidiary guarantors. Information about the subsidiary guarantors as a group is included in Note 3 to the condensed consolidated financial statements. Long-term debt and short-term obligations outstanding at March 31, 2017 approximated \$996 million and \$101 million, respectively. Additionally, prior to the Company's formation, Indiana Gas and SIGECO funded their operations separately, and therefore, have long-term debt outstanding funded solely by their operations. SIGECO will also occasionally issue new tax exempt debt to fund qualifying pollution control capital expenditures. Total Indiana Gas and SIGECO long-term debt, including current maturities, outstanding at March 31, 2017 was approximately \$384 million.

The Company's operations have historically been the primary source for Vectren's common stock dividends.

The credit ratings of the senior unsecured debt of the Company, SIGECO and Indiana Gas, at March 31, 2017, were A-/A2, as rated by Standard and Poor's Ratings Services (Standard and Poor's) and Moody's Investor Services (Moody's), respectively. The credit ratings on SIGECO's secured debt were A/Aa3. The Company's commercial paper had a credit rating of A-2/P-1. The current outlook of both Moody's and Standard and Poor's is stable. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold securities. The rating is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time, and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. Standard and Poor's and Moody's lowest level investment grade rating is BBB- and Baa3, respectively.

The Company's consolidated equity capitalization objective is 50-60 percent of long-term capitalization. This objective may have varied, and will vary, depending on particular business opportunities, capital spending requirements, execution of long-term financing plans, and seasonal factors that affect the Company's operations. The Company's equity to long-term capitalization ratio was 55 percent and 54 percent as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Long-term capitalization includes long-term debt, including current maturities, as well as common shareholder's equity.

Both long-term and short-term borrowing arrangements contain customary default provisions; restrictions on liens, sale-leaseback transactions, mergers or consolidations, and sales of assets; and restrictions on leverage, among other restrictions. Multiple debt agreements contain a covenant that the ratio of consolidated total debt to consolidated total capitalization will not exceed 65 percent. As of March 31, 2017, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants.

Available Liquidity

The Company's A-/A2 investment grade credit ratings have allowed it to access the capital markets as needed, and as evidenced by past financing transactions, the Company believes it will have the ability to continue to do so. The Company anticipates funding future capital expenditures and dividends principally through internally generated funds, supplemented with incremental external debt financing. However, the resources required for capital investment remain uncertain for a variety of factors including, but not limited to, expanded environmental regulations on power generation and regulatory initiatives involving gas pipeline infrastructure replacement. These regulations may result in the need to raise additional capital in the coming years.

The Company routinely seeks approval at the IURC and the PUCO for long-term financing authority at the individual utility level. This authority allows for the flexibility for each utility to issue debt and equity securities to third parties or to issue debt and equity

securities to the Company and thus receive some of the proceeds from various Company issuances to third parties on the same terms as those obtained by the Company. The majority of the long-term debt needs of the utilities is expected to be met through these debt issuances, some or all of which are then reloaned to the individual utilities. On June 15, 2016 an Order for long-term financing authority of \$70 million of long-term debt and \$75 million of equity financing was received from the PUCO for VEDO and expires in June 2017. On February 22, 2017, orders for long-term financing authority of \$160 million and \$200 million of long-term debt, and \$120 million and \$180 million of equity financing, were received from the IURC for SIGECO and Indiana Gas, respectively. These orders expire in March 2019.

Consolidated Short-Term Borrowing Arrangements

At March 31, 2017, the Company had \$350 million of short-term borrowing capacity. As reduced by borrowings currently outstanding, approximately \$249 million was available. This short-term credit facility is available through October 31, 2019 and is used to supplement working capital needs and also to fund capital investments and debt redemptions.

The Company has historically funded its short-term borrowing needs through the commercial paper market but maintains the ability to use the short-term borrowing facility when necessary. Following is certain information regarding these short-term borrowing arrangements.

(In millions)	2017	2016
As of March 31		
Balance Outstanding	\$101.4	\$—
Weighted Average Interest Rate	1.14%	N/A
Quarterly Average - March 31		
Balance Outstanding	\$152.6	\$3.0
Weighted Average Interest Rate	0.96%	0.56%
Maximum Month End Balance Outstanding	\$186.0	\$10.8

Bonus Depreciation

On December 18, 2015, the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes (PATH) Act was signed into law. The PATH Act allows for 50 percent bonus depreciation for property placed in service in 2015 - 2017; 40 percent in 2018; and 30 percent in 2019. Including the impact of alternative minimum tax credits that will be utilized in future periods, the extension of 50 percent bonus depreciation is expected to result in an approximate \$55 million positive impact to cash flows for the 2017 tax year.

Potential Uses of Liquidity

Pension Funding Obligations

Currently, the Company's parent does not anticipate making contributions to its qualified pension plans in 2017.

Planned Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures are estimated at approximately \$480 million for the remainder of 2017.

Contractual Obligations

The Company's contractual obligations primarily consist of debt issued by the Company and its subsidiaries as well as certain plant and nonutility plant purchase commitments. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, there were no

significant changes to the Company's contractual obligations from those identified in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, other than those which occur in the normal and ordinary course of business and those mentioned below.

The Company's regulated utilities have both firm and non-firm commitments, some of which are between five and twenty year agreements to purchase natural gas, electricity, and coal, as well as certain transportation and storage rights. Costs arising from these commitments, while significant, are pass-through costs, generally collected dollar-for-dollar from retail customers through regulator-approved cost recovery mechanisms.

Comparison of Historical Sources & Uses of Liquidity

Operating Cash Flow

The Company's primary source of liquidity to fund working capital requirements has been cash generated from operations, which totaled \$187.0 million and \$146.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The increase in operating cash flow in the first quarter of 2017 compared to 2016 is driven primarily by increased cash flow from certain weather related working capital changes. Additionally, there were no contributions made to qualified pension plans in the first quarter of 2017, compared to a \$15 million contribution in the first quarter of 2016.

Financing Cash Flow

Net cash flow required for financing activities was \$82.0 million and \$17.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The decrease in cash flows required for financing activities is due primarily to a greater payoff of short term borrowings in the first quarter of 2017 compared to the first quarter of 2016. This decrease is partially offset by additional capital received from the nonutility operations of the Company's parent. Financing activity in both periods reflects the payment of dividends.

Investing Cash Flow

Cash flow required for investing activities was \$107.6 million and \$88.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The primary use of cash in both periods reflects expenditures for utility capital expenditures.

Forward-Looking Information

A "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements is provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (Reform Act of 1995). The Reform Act of 1995 was adopted to encourage such forward-looking statements without the threat of litigation, provided those statements are identified as forward-looking and are accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those projected in the statement. Certain matters described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition are forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on management's beliefs, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management. When used in this filing, the words "believe", "anticipate", "endeavor", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", "likely", and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In addition to any assumptions and other factors referred to specifically in connection with such forward-looking statements, factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statements include, among others, the following:

Factors affecting utility operations such as unfavorable or unusual weather conditions; catastrophic weather-related damage; unusual maintenance or repairs; unanticipated changes to coal and natural gas costs; unanticipated changes to gas transportation and storage costs, or availability due to higher demand, shortages, transportation problems or other developments; environmental or pipeline incidents; transmission or distribution incidents; unanticipated changes to electric energy supply costs, or availability due to demand, shortages, transmission problems or other developments; or electric transmission or gas pipeline system constraints.

✦ New legislation, litigation and government regulation or other actions, such as changes in or additions to tax laws or rates, pipeline safety regulation and environmental laws, including laws governing air emissions, carbon, waste water discharges and the handling and disposal of coal combustion residuals that could impact the continued operation, and/or cost recovery of generation plants and related assets. These compliance costs could substantially change the

nature of the Company's generation fleet.

Catastrophic events such as fires, earthquakes, explosions, floods, ice storms, tornadoes, terrorist acts, physical attacks, cyber attacks, or other similar occurrences could adversely affect the Company's facilities, operations, financial condition, results of operations, and reputation.

Increased competition in the energy industry, including the effects of industry restructuring, unbundling, and other sources of energy.

Regulatory factors such as uncertainty surrounding the composition of state regulatory commissions, adverse regulatory changes, unanticipated changes in rate-setting policies or procedures, recovery of investments and costs made under

regulation, interpretation of regulatory-related legislation by the IURC and/or PUCO and appellate courts that review decisions issued by the agencies, and the frequency and timing of rate increases.

Financial, regulatory or accounting principles or policies imposed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board; the Securities and Exchange Commission; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; state public utility commissions; state entities which regulate electric and natural gas transmission and distribution, natural gas gathering and processing, electric power supply; and similar entities with regulatory oversight.

Economic conditions including the effects of inflation, commodity prices, and monetary fluctuations.

Economic conditions surrounding the current economic uncertainty, including increased potential for lower levels of economic activity; uncertainty regarding energy prices and the capital and commodity markets; volatile changes in the demand for natural gas, electricity; economic impacts of changes in business strategy on both gas and electric large customers; lower residential and commercial customer counts; variance from normal population growth and changes in customer mix; and higher operating expenses.

Volatile natural gas and coal commodity prices and the potential impact on customer consumption, uncollectible accounts expense, unaccounted for gas and interest expense.

Volatile oil prices and the potential impact on customer consumption and price of other fuel commodities.

Direct or indirect effects on the Company's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations resulting from changes in credit ratings, changes in interest rates, and/or changes in market perceptions of the utility industry and other energy-related industries.

- Employee or contractor workforce factors including changes in key executives, collective bargaining agreements with union employees, aging workforce issues, work stoppages, or pandemic illness.

Risks associated with material business transactions such as acquisitions and divestitures, including, without limitation, legal and regulatory delays; the related time and costs of implementing such transactions; integrating operations as part of these transactions; and possible failures to achieve expected gains, revenue growth and/or expense savings from such transactions.

Costs, fines, penalties and other effects of legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations, claims, including, but not limited to, such matters involving compliance with federal and state laws and interpretations of these laws.

The performance of projects undertaken by Vectren's nonutility businesses, specifically Vectren's infrastructure services businesses.

The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of changes in actual results, changes in assumptions, or other factors affecting such statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to various business risks associated with commodity prices, interest rates, and counter-party credit. These financial exposures are monitored and managed by the Company as an integral part of its overall risk management program. The Company's risk management program includes, among other things, the occasional use of derivatives. The Company will, from time to time, execute derivative contracts in the normal course of operations while buying and selling commodities and when managing interest rate risk.

The Company's parent has a risk management committee that consists of senior management as well as financial and operational management. The committee is actively involved in identifying risks as well as reviewing and authorizing risk mitigation strategies.

These risks are not significantly different from the information set forth in Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk included in the Company's 2016 Form 10-K and is therefore not presented herein.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, there have been no changes to the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of March 31, 2017, the Company conducted an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the effectiveness and the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of March 31, 2017, to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is:

- 1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and
- 2) accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is party to various legal proceedings and audits and reviews by taxing authorities and other government agencies arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, there are no legal proceedings or other regulatory reviews or audits pending against the Company that are likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. See the notes to the consolidated financial statements regarding commitments and contingencies, environmental matters, and rate and regulatory matters. The condensed consolidated financial statements are included in Part 1 Item 1.

During the third quarter of 2014, the Company was notified of claims by a group of current and former SIGECO employees ("claimants") who participated in the Pension Plan for Salaried Employees of SIGECO ("SIGECO Salaried Plan"). That plan was merged into the Vectren Corporation Combined Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan ("Vectren Combined Plan") effective July 1, 2000. The claims related to the claimants' election for benefits to be calculated under the Vectren Combined Plan's cash-balance formula rather than the SIGECO Salaried Plan formula. On March 12, 2015, certain claimants filed a Class Action Complaint against the Vectren Combined Plan (Plan) and the Company. The Company denied the allegations set forth in the Complaint and moved to dismiss the case. In April 2016, the court dismissed part of the complaint but allowed the remaining claims to proceed. On February 6, 2017, the parties reached a settlement in principle to resolve the matter. The terms of the settlement in principle are not expected to have a material impact on the Plan or the Company.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investors should consider carefully factors that may impact the Company's operating results and financial condition, causing them to be materially adversely affected. The Company's risk factors have not materially changed from the information set forth in Item 1A Risk Factors included in the Company's 2016 Form 10-K and are therefore not presented herein.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not Applicable

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not Applicable

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ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits and Certifications

31.1	Certification Pursuant To Section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002- Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Certification Pursuant To Section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002- Chief Financial Officer
32	Certification Pursuant To Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002
101	Interactive Data File.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC.
Registrant

May 15, 2017 /s/M. Susan Hardwick
M. Susan Hardwick
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Signing on behalf of the registrant and as Principal Accounting & Financial Officer)