

VECTREN CORP  
Form 10-K  
February 21, 2018

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 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: 1-15467

VECTREN CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

INDIANA	35-2086905
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)
One Vectren Square	47708
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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Title of each class            Name of each exchange on which registered  
Common – Without Par New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  
Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

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

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of June 30, 2017, was \$4,842,190,088.

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

Common Stock - Without Par Value	83,040,212	January 31, 2018
Class	Number of Shares	Date

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Certain information in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year, is incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

## Definitions

Administration: President Trump's Administration  
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  
FASB: Financial Accounting Standards Board  
FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles  
GCA: Gas Cost Adjustment  
IURC: Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission  
IRC: Internal Revenue Code  
IDEM: Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
IRP: Integrated Resource Plan  
kV: Kilovolt  
MDth / MMDth: thousands / millions of dekatherms  
MISO: Midcontinent Independent System Operator  
MCF / BCF: thousands / billions of cubic feet  
MW: megawatts  
MWh / GWh: megawatt hours / thousands of megawatt hours (gigawatt hours)  
NERC: North American Electric Reliability Corporation  
OCC: Ohio Office of the Consumer Counselor  
OUCC: Indiana Office of the Utility Consumer Counselor  
PHMSA: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration  
PUCO: Public Utilities Commission of Ohio  
TCJA: Tax Cuts and Jobs Act  
Throughput: combined gas sales and gas transportation volumes  
XBRL: eXtensible Business Reporting Language

## Access to Information

Vectren Corporation makes available all SEC filings and recent annual reports free of charge through its website at [www.vectren.com](http://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:	Investor Relations Contact:
One Vectren Square	Phone Number: David E. Parker
Evansville, Indiana 47708	(812) 491-4000 Director, Investor Relations
	<a href="mailto:vvcir@vectren.com">vvcir@vectren.com</a>

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## PART I

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### Description of the Business

Vectren Corporation (the Company or Vectren), an Indiana corporation, is an energy holding company headquartered in Evansville, Indiana. The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (Utility Holdings or VUHI), serves as the intermediate holding company for three 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). Utility Holdings also has other assets that provide information technology and other services to the three utilities. Utility Holdings' consolidated operations are collectively referred to as the Utility Group. Both Vectren and Utility Holdings are holding companies as defined by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Vectren was incorporated under the laws of Indiana on June 10, 1999.

Indiana Gas provides energy delivery services to approximately 592,400 natural gas customers located in central and southern Indiana. SIGECO provides energy delivery services to approximately 145,200 electric customers and approximately 111,500 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 318,100 natural gas customers located near Dayton in west-central Ohio.

The Company, through Vectren Enterprises, Inc. (Enterprises), is involved in nonutility activities in two primary business areas: Infrastructure Services and Energy Services. Infrastructure Services provides underground pipeline construction and repair services. Energy Services provides energy performance contracting and sustainable infrastructure, such as renewables, distributed generation, and combined heat and power projects. Enterprises also has other legacy businesses that have investments in energy-related opportunities and services and other investments. All of the above is collectively referred to as the Nonutility Group. Enterprises supports the Company's regulated utilities by providing infrastructure services.

#### Narrative Description of the Business

The Company segregates its operations into three groups: the Utility Group, the Nonutility Group, and Corporate and Other. At December 31, 2017, the Company had \$6.2 billion in total assets, with \$5.5 billion attributed to the Utility Group, and \$0.7 billion attributed to the Nonutility Group. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2017, was \$216.0 million, or \$2.60 per share of common stock, with net income of \$175.8 million attributed to the Utility Group, \$41.1 million attributed to the Nonutility Group, and a net loss of \$0.9 million attributed to Corporate and Other. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2016, was \$211.6 million, or \$2.55 per share of common stock. For further information regarding the activities and assets of operating segments within these Groups, refer to Note 20 in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. Following is a more detailed description of the Utility Group and Nonutility Group.



## Utility Group

The Utility Group consists of the Company's 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 includes the operations of Indiana Gas, VEDO, and SIGECO's natural gas distribution business and provides natural gas distribution and transportation services to nearly two-thirds of Indiana and about 20 percent of Ohio, primarily in the west-central area. The Electric Utility Services segment includes the operations of SIGECO's electric transmission and distribution services, which provides electric transmission and distribution services to southwestern Indiana, and includes its power generating and wholesale power operations. In total, these regulated operations supply natural gas and electricity to over one million customers. Following is a more detailed description of the Utility Group's Gas Utility and Electric Utility operating segments.

### Gas Utility Services

In 2017, the Company supplied natural gas service to approximately 1,022,000 Indiana and Ohio customers, including 934,800 residential, 85,500 commercial, and 1,700 industrial and other contract customers. Gas utility customers served were approximately 1,014,000 in 2016 and 1,004,800 in 2015.

The Company's service area contains diversified manufacturing and agriculture-related enterprises. The principal industries served include automotive assembly, parts and accessories; feed, flour and grain processing; metal castings, plastic products; gypsum products; electrical equipment, metal specialties, glass and steel finishing; pharmaceutical and nutritional products; gasoline and oil products; ethanol; and coal mining. The largest Indiana communities served are Evansville, Bloomington, Terre Haute, suburban areas surrounding Indianapolis and Indiana counties near Louisville, Kentucky. The largest community served outside of Indiana is Dayton, Ohio.

### Revenues

The Company receives gas revenues by selling gas directly to customers at approved rates or by transporting gas through its pipelines at approved rates to customers that have purchased gas directly from other producers, brokers, or marketers. Total throughput was 219.3 MMDth for the year ended December 31, 2017. Gas sold and transported to residential and commercial customers was 97.1 MMDth representing 44 percent of throughput. Gas transported or sold to industrial and other contract customers was 122.2 MMDth representing 56 percent of throughput.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, gas utility revenues were \$812.7 million, of which residential customers accounted for 67 percent and commercial accounted for 22 percent. Industrial and other contract customers accounted for 11 percent of revenues. Rates for transporting gas generally provide for the same margins earned by selling gas under applicable sales tariffs.

### Availability of Natural Gas

The volumes of gas sold are seasonal and affected by variations in weather conditions. To meet seasonal demand, the Company's Indiana gas utilities have storage capacity at eight active underground gas storage fields and three propane plants. Periodically, purchased natural gas is injected into storage. The injected gas is then available to supplement contracted and manufactured volumes during periods of peak requirements. The volumes of gas per day that can be delivered during peak demand periods for each utility are located in "Item 2 Properties."

### Natural Gas Purchasing Activity in Indiana

The Indiana utilities enter into short-term and long-term contracts with third party suppliers to purchase natural gas. Certain contracts are firm commitments under five and ten-year arrangements. During 2017, the Company, through its utility subsidiaries, purchased all of its gas supply from third parties and 67 percent was from a single third party.



### Natural Gas Purchasing Activity in Ohio

On April 30, 2008, the PUCO issued an order which approved an exit from the merchant function in the Company's Ohio service territory. As a result, substantially all of the Company's Ohio customers purchase natural gas directly from retail gas marketers rather than from the Company. Exiting the merchant function has not had a material impact on earnings or financial condition.

### Total Natural Gas Purchased Volumes

In 2017, Utility Holdings purchased 66.1 MMDth volumes of gas at an average cost of \$4.02 per Dth inclusive of demand charges. The average cost of gas per Dth purchased for the previous four years was \$3.75 in 2016, \$3.96 in 2015, \$5.42 in 2014, and \$4.60 in 2013.

### Electric Utility Services

In 2017, the Company supplied electric service to approximately 145,200 Indiana customers, including approximately 126,400 residential, 18,600 commercial, and 200 industrial and other customers. Electric utility customers served were approximately 144,400 in 2016 and 143,600 in 2015.

The principal industries served include plastic products; automotive assembly and steel finishing; pharmaceutical and nutritional products; automotive glass; gasoline and oil products; ethanol; and coal mining.

### Revenues

For the year ended December 31, 2017, retail electricity sales totaled 4,757.6 GWh, resulting in revenues of approximately \$527.2 million. Residential customers accounted for 38 percent of 2017 revenues; commercial 29 percent; industrial 31 percent; and other 2 percent. In addition, in 2017 the Company sold 463.2 GWh through wholesale activities principally to the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO). Wholesale revenues, including transmission-related revenue, totaled \$42.4 million in 2017.

### System Load

Total load for each of the years 2013 through 2017 at the time of the system summer peak, and the related reserve margin, is presented below in MW.

Date of summer peak load	7/21/2017	6/22/2016	7/29/2015	8/27/2014	8/30/2013
Total load at peak	1,042	1,096	1,088	1,095	1,102
Generating capability	1,248	1,248	1,248	1,298	1,298
Purchase supply (effective capacity)	36	37	37	38	38
Interruptible contracts & direct load control	53	75	72	71	48
Total power supply capacity	1,337	1,360	1,357	1,407	1,384
Reserve margin at peak	28	% 24	% 25	% 22	% 25

The winter peak load for the 2016-2017 season of approximately 822 MW occurred on December 15, 2016. The prior year winter peak load for the 2015-2016 season was approximately 868 MW, occurring on January 13, 2016.

### Generating Capability

Installed generating capability as of December 31, 2017, was rated at 1,248 MW. Coal-fired generating units provide 1,000 MW of capacity, natural gas or oil-fired turbines used for peaking or emergency conditions provide 245 MW, and a landfill gas electric generation project provides 3 MW. Electric generation for 2017 was fueled by coal (97 percent), natural gas (2 percent), and landfill gas (less than 1 percent). Oil was used only for testing of gas/oil-fired peaking units. The Company generated approximately 4,578 GWh in 2017. Further information about the Company's owned generation is included in "Item 2 Properties."

Coal for coal-fired generating stations has been supplied from operators of nearby coal mines as there are substantial coal reserves in the southern Indiana area. Approximately 2.1 million tons were purchased for generating electricity during 2017. This compares to 1.9 million tons and 2.5 million tons purchased in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The utility's coal inventory was approximately 800 thousand tons at both December 31, 2017 and 2016.

### Coal Purchases

The average cost of coal per ton purchased and delivered for the last five years was \$53.88 in 2017, \$54.24 in 2016, \$55.22 in 2015, \$55.18 in 2014, and \$58.38 in 2013. Entering 2014, SIGECO had in place staggered term coal contracts with Vectren Fuels and one other supplier to provide supply for its generating units. During 2014, SIGECO entered into separate negotiations with Vectren Fuels and Sunrise Coal, LLC (Sunrise Coal), an Indiana-based wholly owned subsidiary of Hallador Energy Company, to modify its existing contracts as well as enter into new long-term contracts in order to secure its supply of coal with specifications that support its compliance with the Mercury and Air Toxins Rule. Subsequent to the sale of Vectren Fuels to Sunrise Coal in August 2014, all such contracts were assigned to Sunrise Coal and the Company purchases substantially all of its coal from Sunrise Coal.

### Firm Purchase Supply

As part of its power portfolio, SIGECO is a 1.5 percent shareholder in the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation (OVEC), and based on its participation in the Inter-Company Power Agreement (ICPA) between OVEC and its shareholder companies, many of whom are regulated electric utilities, SIGECO has the right to 1.5 percent of OVEC's generating capacity output, which is approximately 32 MWs. Per the ICPA, SIGECO is charged demand charges which are based on OVEC's operating expenses, including its financing costs. Those demand charges are available to pass through to customers under SIGECO's fuel adjustment clause. Under the ICPA, and while OVEC's plants are operating, SIGECO is severally responsible for its share of OVEC's debt obligations. Based on OVEC's current financing, SIGECO's 1.5 percent share of OVEC's debt obligation equates to approximately \$21 million. Recently, due to concerns regarding the potential default of one of OVEC's shareholders that holds a 4.9 percent interest under the ICPA, Moody's downgraded OVEC to Ba1 and Standard and Poor's revised its BBB- rating outlook from stable to negative. OVEC has represented it has both liquidity and financing capability that will allow it to continue to operate and provide power to its participating members, who include American Electric Power, Duke Energy, and PPL Corporation. In 2017, the Company purchased approximately 141 GWh from OVEC. If a default were to occur by a member, any reallocation of the existing debt requires consent of the remaining ICPA participants. If any such reallocation were to occur, SIGECO would expect to recover any related costs through the fuel adjustment clause, as it does currently for its 1.5 percent share.

In April 2008, the Company executed a capacity contract with Benton County Wind Farm, LLC to purchase as much as 30 MW from a wind farm located in Benton County, Indiana, with IURC approval. The contract expires in 2029. In 2017, the Company purchased approximately 78 GWh under this contract.

In December 2009, the Company executed a 20 year power purchase agreement with Fowler Ridge II Wind Farm, LLC to purchase as much as 50 MW of energy from a wind farm located in Benton and Tippecanoe Counties in Indiana, with the approval of the IURC. In 2017, the Company purchased 142 GWh under this contract. In total, wind resources provided 4 percent of total GWh sourced.

MISO Related Activity

The Company is a member of the MISO, a FERC approved regional transmission organization. The MISO serves the electric transmission needs of much of the Midcontinent region and maintains operational control over the Company's electric transmission facilities as well as other utilities in the region. The Company is an active participant in the MISO energy markets,

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where it bids its generation into the Day Ahead and Real Time markets and procures power for its retail customers at Locational Marginal Pricing (LMP) as determined by the MISO market. MISO-related purchase and sale transactions are recorded using settlement information provided by the MISO. These purchase and sale transactions are accounted for on a net hourly position. Net purchases in a single hour are recorded as purchased power in Cost of fuel & purchased power and net sales in a single hour are recorded in Electric utility revenues. During 2017, in hours when purchases from the MISO were in excess of generation sold to the MISO, the net purchases were 494 GWh. During 2017, in hours when sales to the MISO were in excess of purchases from the MISO, the net sales were 463 GWh.

#### Interconnections

The Company has interconnections with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Duke Energy Shared Services, Inc., Indianapolis Power & Light Company, Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., and Big Rivers Electric Corporation providing the ability to simultaneously interchange approximately 900 MW during peak load periods. The Company, as required as a member of the MISO, has turned over operational control of the interchange facilities and its own transmission assets to the MISO. The Company in conjunction with the MISO must operate the bulk electric transmission system in accordance with NERC Reliability Standards. As a result, interchange capability varies based on regional transmission system configuration, generation dispatch, seasonal facility ratings, and other factors. The Company is in compliance with reliability standards promulgated by the NERC. Additionally, the Company is audited against those standards from time to time with no material issues or findings to date.

#### Competition

See a discussion on competition within the utility industry in "Item 1A Risk Factors, Utility Operating Risks" which is incorporated by reference herein.

#### Regulatory, Environmental, and Sustainability Matters

See "Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition" regarding the Company's regulatory environment, environmental, and sustainability matters.

#### Nonutility Group

The Company is involved in nonutility activities in two primary business areas: Infrastructure Services and Energy Services.

#### Infrastructure Services

Infrastructure Services provides underground pipeline construction and repair services through wholly owned subsidiaries Miller Pipeline, LLC (Miller or Miller Pipeline) and Minnesota Limited, LLC (Minnesota Limited). Infrastructure Services provides services to many utilities, including the Company's utilities, as well as other industries. Infrastructure Services generated approximately \$996 million in revenues for 2017, compared to \$813 million in 2016 and \$843 million in 2015.

Backlog represents the amount of revenue the Company expects to realize from work to be performed in the future on uncompleted contracts, including new contractual agreements on which work has not begun. Infrastructure Services operates primarily under two types of contracts, blanket contracts and bid contracts. Using blanket contracts, customers are not contractually committed to specific volumes of services, however the Company expects to be chosen to perform work needed by a customer in a given time frame. These contracts are typically awarded on an annual or multi-year basis. For blanket work, backlog represents an estimate of the amount of revenue that the Company expects to realize from work to be performed in the next twelve months on existing contracts or contracts

the Company reasonably expects to be renewed or awarded based upon recent history or discussions with customers. Under bid contracts, customers are contractually committed to a specific service to be performed for a specific price, whether in total for a project or on a per unit basis. At December 31, 2017, Infrastructure Services had an estimated backlog of blanket contracts of \$480 million and a backlog of bid contracts of \$245 million, for a total backlog of \$725 million. The estimated backlog at December 31, 2016 was \$435 million for blanket contracts and \$290 million for bid contracts, for a total of \$725 million.

The backlog amounts above reflect estimates of revenues to be realized. Projects included in backlog can be subject to delays or cancellation as a result of regulatory requirements, adverse weather conditions, customer requirements, among other factors, which could cause actual revenue amounts to differ significantly from the estimates and revenues to be realized in periods other than originally expected.

See “Item 7 Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition” regarding additional narrative of Infrastructure Services business matters.

#### Energy Services

Performance-based energy contracting operations and sustainable infrastructure, such as renewables, distributed generation and combined heat and power projects, are performed through Energy Systems Group, LLC (ESG), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. ESG assists schools, hospitals, governmental facilities, and other private institutions with reducing energy and maintenance costs by upgrading their facilities with energy-efficient equipment. ESG is also involved in developing sustainable infrastructure projects. ESG operates throughout the United States. ESG generated revenues of approximately \$282 million in 2017, compared to \$260 million in 2016 and \$200 million in 2015. ESG’s backlog of fixed price construction projects at December 31, 2017 was \$180 million, compared to \$234 million at December 31, 2016.

See “Item 7 Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition” regarding additional narrative of Energy Services business matters.

#### Other Businesses

The Company has an investment in and loans to ProLiance Holdings, LLC (ProLiance). On June 18, 2013, ProLiance Holdings exited the natural gas marketing business through the disposition of certain of the net assets, along with the long-term pipeline and storage commitments, of its energy marketing business, ProLiance Energy, LLC to a subsidiary of Energy Transfer Partners, ETC Marketing, Ltd. The Company's remaining investment in ProLiance relates to an investment in LA Storage, LLC. Consistent with its ownership percentage, the Company is allocated 61 percent of ProLiance’s profits and losses; however, governance and voting rights remain at 50 percent for each member; and therefore, the Company accounts for its investment in ProLiance using the equity method of accounting. Additional information regarding the investment in ProLiance is included in Note 5 in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8.

The Other Businesses group also includes a variety of other legacy investments. Details of these investments are included in Note 6 in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8.

#### Personnel

As of December 31, 2017, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries had approximately 5,500 employees. Of those employees, 700 are subject to collective bargaining arrangements negotiated by Utility Holdings and 2,800 are subject to collective bargaining arrangements negotiated by Infrastructure Services.

#### Utility Holdings

In July 2017, the Company reached a three-year labor agreement with Local 1393 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and United Steelworkers of America Locals 12213 and 7441, ending December 1, 2020. This labor agreement relates to employees of Indiana Gas.

In April 2016, the Company reached a three-year labor agreement with Local 702 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, ending June 30, 2019. This labor agreement relates to employees of SIGECO.

In June 2015, the Company reached a three-year agreement with Local 175 of the Utility Workers Union of America, ending October 31, 2018. This labor agreement relates to employees of VEDO.

In May 2015, the Company reached a three-year agreement with Local 135 of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers Union, ending September 23, 2018. This labor agreement relates to employees of SIGECO.

#### Infrastructure Services

The Company, through its Infrastructure Services subsidiaries, negotiates various trade agreements through contractor associations. The two primary associations are the Distribution Contractors Association (DCA) and the Pipeline Contractors Association (PLCA). These trade agreements are with a variety of construction unions including Laborer's International Union of North America, International Union of Operating Engineers, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, and Teamsters. The trade agreements through the DCA have varying expiration dates in 2020, 2021 and 2022. The trade agreements through the PLCA expire at various times in 2020. In addition, these subsidiaries have various project agreements and small local agreements. These agreements expire upon completion of a specific project or on various dates throughout the year.

#### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company is actively engaged in long-term strategic planning through initiative assessment, development and execution. The strategic planning process consistently engages the Company's Board of Directors and is updated as the Company's strategic environment changes. The result of that process is regularly communicated to all stakeholders, including investors, through a robust Investor Relations program. Further, the Company has a strong compliance and risk management program that promotes a culture of compliance. The Company is, however, subject to a variety of risks including execution on its strategies. Investors should consider carefully the following factors that could cause the Company's operating results and financial condition to be materially adversely affected.

#### Corporate Risks

Vectren is a holding company, and its assets consist primarily of investments in its subsidiaries.

Dividends on the Company's common stock depend on the earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and cash flow of its subsidiaries, principally Utility Holdings and Enterprises, and the distribution or other payment of earnings from those entities to the Company. Should the earnings, financial condition, capital requirements, cash flow, or legal requirements applicable to them restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments to the Company, its ability to pay dividends on its common stock could be limited and its stock price could be adversely affected. The Company's results of operations, future growth, and earnings and dividend goals also will depend on the performance of its subsidiaries. Additionally, certain of the Company's lending arrangements contain restrictive covenants, including the maintenance of a total debt to total capitalization ratio.

A deterioration of current economic conditions may have adverse impacts.

Economic conditions may have some negative impact on both gas and electric industrial and commercial customers. This impact may include volatility and unpredictability in the demand for natural gas and electricity, tempered growth strategies, significant conservation measures, and perhaps plant closures, production cutbacks, or bankruptcies. Economic conditions may also cause reductions in residential and commercial customer counts and lower revenues. It is also possible that an uncertain economy could affect costs including pension costs, interest costs, and uncollectible accounts expense. Economic and commodity price declines may be accompanied by a decrease in demand for products and services offered by nonutility operations and therefore lower revenues for those products and services. The economic conditions may have some negative impact on spending for utility and pipeline construction projects, demand for natural gas, and electricity, and spending on performance contracting and sustainable



infrastructure expansion. It is also possible that unfavorable conditions could lead to the impairment of Company assets, including its investment in ProLiance Holdings.

Financial market volatility could have adverse impacts.

The capital and credit markets may experience volatility and disruption. If market disruption and volatility occurs, there can be no assurance the Company will not experience adverse effects, which may be material. These effects may include, but are not limited to, difficulties in accessing the short and long-term debt capital markets and the commercial paper market, increased

borrowing costs associated with short-term debt obligations, higher interest rates in future financings, and a smaller potential pool of investors and funding sources. Finally, there is no assurance the Company will have access to the equity capital markets to obtain financing when necessary or desirable.

Change to United States laws, regulations, and policy may not have desired effects.

Policy and/or legislative changes in the areas of, among others, energy, comprehensive tax reform, environmental regulation, and/or infrastructure expenditures (including preference toward domestically sourcing expenditures) could have material impacts on the financial performance or condition of the Company. In addition, the Company's implementation of policy changes may or may not be received favorably by the Company's stakeholders and/or government officials advocating policy change, both of which have reputational risk.

There have been substantial changes to the Internal Revenue Code, some of which may have impacts materially different than current estimates.

On December 22, 2017, the United States government enacted comprehensive tax legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("the TCJA"), which significantly reforms the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC"). The estimated impact of the TCJA in these statements is based on management's current knowledge and assumptions and recognized impacts could be different from current estimates based on actual results and further analysis of the new law.

A downgrade (or negative outlook) in or withdrawal of Vectren's credit ratings could negatively affect its ability to access capital and its cost.

The following table shows the current ratings assigned to the Company and its rated subsidiaries by Moody's and Standard & Poor's:

	Current Rating	
	Standard	
	Moody's & Poor's	
Vectren Corporation's corporate credit rating		not rated A-
Utility Holdings and Indiana Gas senior unsecured debt	A2	A-
Utility Holdings commercial paper program	P-1	A-2
SIGECO's senior secured debt	Aa3	A

The current outlook for both Moody's and Standard & Poor's is stable. Both rating agencies categorize the ratings of the above securities as investment grade. 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 & Poor's and Moody's lowest level investment grade rating is BBB- and Baa3, respectively.

If the rating agencies downgrade the Company's credit ratings, particularly below investment grade, or initiate negative outlooks thereon, or withdraw the Company's ratings or, in each case, the ratings of its subsidiaries, it may significantly limit the Company's access to the debt capital markets and the commercial paper market, and the Company's borrowing costs would likely increase. In addition, the Company would likely be required to pay a higher interest rate in future financings, and its potential pool of investors and funding sources would likely decrease. Finally, there is no assurance that the Company will have access to the equity capital markets to obtain financing when necessary or desirable.



The Company will need to raise capital through additional debt financing or by issuing additional equity securities.

The Company will need to raise additional capital in the future. Executing upon the Company's generation transition plan, as more fully discussed herein, will increase the need for the Company to raise additional capital. The Company may raise additional funds through public equity or debt offerings or other financings. The issuance of equity securities, including securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, common stock, will dilute the value of the Company's common stock. New debt financing the Company enters into may involve covenants that restrict the Company's operations more than current outstanding debt and credit facilities. These restrictive covenants could include limitations on additional borrowings, specific restrictions on the use of the Company's assets, as well as prohibitions or limitations on the Company's ability to create liens, pay dividends, receive distributions from subsidiaries, redeem stock, or make investments. These factors could hinder the Company's access to capital markets and therefore limit or delay the Company's ability to carry out capital expenditures.

### Utility Operating Risks

Vectren's gas and electric utility sales are concentrated in the Midwest.

The operations of the Company's regulated utilities are concentrated in central and southern Indiana and west-central Ohio and are therefore impacted by changes in the Midwest economy in general and changes in particular industries concentrated in the Midwest. These industries include automotive assembly, parts and accessories; feed, flour and grain processing; metal castings, plastic products; gypsum products; electrical equipment, metal specialties, glass and steel finishing; pharmaceutical and nutritional products; gasoline and oil products; ethanol; and coal mining. Changing market conditions, including changing regulation, changes in market prices of oil or other commodities, or changes in government regulation and assistance, may cause certain industrial customers to reduce or cease production and thereby decrease consumption of natural gas and/or electricity.

Vectren's regulated utilities operate in an increasingly competitive industry, which may affect its future earnings.

The utility industry has been undergoing structural change for several years, resulting in increasing competitive pressure faced by electric and gas utility companies. Increased competition, including those from cogeneration, private generation, solar, and other renewables opportunities for customers, may create greater risks to the stability of the Company's earnings generally and may in the future reduce its earnings from retail electric and gas sales. In this regard, the deployment and commercialization of technologies, such as private renewable energy sources, cogeneration facilities, and energy storage, have the potential to change the nature of the utility industry and reduce demand for the Company's electric and gas products and services. If the Company is not able to appropriately adapt to structural changes in the utility industry as a result of the development of these technologies, this may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, several states, including Ohio, have passed legislation that allows customers to choose their electricity supplier in a competitive market. Indiana has not enacted such legislation. Ohio regulation also provides for choice of commodity providers for all gas customers. The Company has implemented this choice for its gas customers in Ohio. The state of Indiana has not adopted any regulation requiring gas choice in the Company's Indiana service territories; however, the Company operates under approved tariffs permitting certain industrial and commercial large volume customers to choose their commodity supplier. The Company cannot provide any assurance that increased competition or other changes in legislation, regulation or policies will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

A significant portion of Vectren's electric utility sales are space heating and cooling. Accordingly, its operating results may fluctuate with variability of weather.

The Company's electric utility sales are sensitive to variations in weather conditions. In this regard, many customers rely on electricity to heat and cool their homes and businesses and, as a result, the Company's results of operations may be adversely affected by warmer-than-normal heating season weather or colder-than-normal cooling season weather. Accordingly, demand for electricity used for heating purposes is generally at its highest during the peak heating season of October through March and is directly affected by the severity of the winter weather. The Company forecasts utility sales on the basis of normal weather. Since the Company does not have a weather-normalization mechanism for its electric operations, significant variations

from normal weather could have a material impact on its earnings. However, the impact of weather on the gas operations in the Company's Indiana territories has been significantly mitigated through the implementation of a normal temperature adjustment mechanism. Additionally, the implementation of a straight fixed variable rate design mitigates most weather variations related to Ohio residential and commercial gas sales.

Vectren's utilities are exposed to increasing regulation, including pipeline safety, environmental, and cybersecurity regulation.

The Company's utilities are subject to regulation by federal, state, and local regulatory authorities and are exposed to public policy decisions that may negatively impact the Company's earnings. In particular, the Company is subject to regulation by the FERC, the NERC, the EPA, the IURC, the PUCO, the DOT, including PHMSA, the Department of Energy (DOE), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). These authorities regulate many aspects of its generation, transmission and distribution operations, including construction and maintenance of facilities, operations, and safety. In addition, the IURC, the PUCO, and the FERC approve its utility-related debt and equity issuances, regulate the rates the Company's utilities can charge customers, the rate of return the Company's utilities are authorized to earn, and their ability to timely recover gas and fuel costs and investments in infrastructure. Further, there are consumer advocates and other parties that may intervene in regulatory proceedings and affect regulatory outcomes.

#### Trends Toward Stricter Standards

With the historical trend toward stricter standards, greater regulation, more extensive permit requirements, and an increase in the number and types of assets operated that are subject to regulation, the Company's investment in infrastructure and the associated operating costs have increased and may increase in the future.

#### Pipeline Safety Considerations

The Company monitors and maintains its natural gas distribution system to ensure that natural gas is delivered in a safe, efficient, and reliable manner. The Company's natural gas utilities are currently engaged in replacement programs in both Indiana and Ohio, the primary purpose of which is preventive maintenance and continual renewal and improvement. The Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Pipeline Safety Law) was signed into law on January 3, 2012 and on March 18, 2016 PHMSA published a notice of proposed rulemaking on the safety of gas transmission and gathering lines. The rule, expected to be finalized in 2019, 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. In December 2016, PHMSA issued interim final rules related to integrity management for storage operations. While some compliance costs remain uncertain, these rules result in further investment in pipeline inspections, and where necessary, additional investments in pipeline and storage infrastructure. As such, the rule results in increased levels of operating expenses and capital expenditures associated with the Company's natural gas distribution and transmission systems as evidenced by recent regulatory filings and resulting Commission Orders in Indiana and Ohio for Indiana Gas, SIGECO, and VEDO.

#### Environmental Considerations

The Company's utility operations and properties are subject to extensive environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, state, and local 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 (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>), mercury, and non-hazardous substances such as coal combustion residuals, among others. Environmental legislation/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, including but not limited to a risk of potentially significant remediation costs from

Company's coal ash ponds and related litigation. Once taken out of service, the Company's coal ash ponds must be closed in a manner acceptable to regulatory authorities. Ash pond remediation has been the subject of civil lawsuits for electric utilities. The Company's current costs to comply with these laws and regulations are significant to its results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, these compliance costs will substantially change the nature of the Company's generation fleet, as outlined in the Company's preferred integrated resource plan (IRP) and electric generation transition plan.

#### Climate Change Considerations

The Company and the State of Indiana are subject to the requirements of the Clean Power Plan (CPP) rule, which requires a 32 percent reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 levels. While implementation of the rule remains uncertain due to the U.S. Supreme Court stay that was granted in February 2016 to delay the regulation while being challenged in court and a more recent proposal from the EPA which, if finalized, would result in the repeal of the CPP, regulations as written in the final rule may substantially affect both the costs and operating characteristics of the Company's fossil fuel generating plans and natural gas distribution business. In addition to regulatory risk, the Company may be subject to climate change lawsuits which could result in substantial penalties or damages. Moreover, evolving investor sentiment related to the use of fossil fuels and initiatives to restrict continued production of fossil fuels may have substantial impacts on the Company's electric generation and natural gas distribution businesses.

#### Evolving Physical Security and Cybersecurity Standards and Considerations

The frequency, size and variety of physical security and cybersecurity threats against companies with critical infrastructure continues to grow, as do the evolving frameworks, standards and regulations intended to keep pace with and address these threats. There continues to be a marked increase in interest from both federal and state regulatory agencies related to physical security and cybersecurity in general, and specifically in critical infrastructure sectors, including the electric and natural gas sectors. The Company has dedicated internal and third party physical security and cybersecurity teams and maintains vigilance with regard to the communication and assessment of physical security and cybersecurity risks and the measures employed to protect information technology assets, critical infrastructure, the Company and its customers from these threats. Physical security and cybersecurity threats, however, constantly evolve in attempts to identify and capitalize on any weakness or unprotected areas. If these measures were to fail or if a breach were to occur, it could result in impairment or loss of critical functions, operating reliability, customer, or other confidential information. The ultimate effects, which are difficult to quantify with any certainty, are partially limited through insurance.

Increasing regulation and infrastructure replacement programs could affect Vectren's utility rates charged to customers, its costs, and its profitability.

Any additional expenses or capital incurred by the Company's utilities, as it relates to complying with increasing regulation and other infrastructure replacement activities are expected to be recovered from customers in its service territories through increased rates. Increased rates have an impact on the economic health of the communities served. New regulations could also negatively impact industries in the Company's service territories.

The Company's utilities' ability to obtain rate increases and to maintain current authorized rates of return depends in part on continued interpretation of laws within the current regulatory framework. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to obtain rate increases, or rate supplements, or earn currently authorized rates of return. Indiana and Ohio have passed laws allowing utilities to recover a significant amount of the costs of complying with federal mandates or other infrastructure replacement expenditures, and in Ohio, other capital investments outside of a base rate proceeding. However, these activities may have a short-term adverse impact on the Company's cash flow and financial condition.

In addition, failure to comply with new or existing laws and regulations may result in fines, penalties, or injunctive measures and may not be recoverable from customers and could result in a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Vectren's regulated energy delivery operations are subject to various risks.

A variety of hazards and operations risks, such as leaks, accidental explosions, and mechanical problems, are inherent in the Company's gas and electric distribution and transmission activities. If such events occur, they could cause



substantial financial losses and result in injury to or loss of human life, significant damage to property, environmental pollution, and impairment of operations. The location of pipelines, storage facilities, and the electric grid near populated areas, including residential areas, commercial business centers, and industrial sites, could increase the level of damages resulting from these risks. These activities may subject the Company to litigation or administrative proceedings from time to time. Such litigation or proceedings could result in substantial monetary judgments, fines, or penalties or be resolved on unfavorable terms. In accordance with customary industry practices, the Company maintains insurance against a significant portion, but not all, of these risks and

losses. To the extent the occurrence of any of these events is not fully covered by insurance, it could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Vectren's regulated power supply operations are subject to various risks.

The Company's electric generating facilities are subject to operational risks that could result in unscheduled plant outages, unanticipated operation and maintenance expenses, and increased purchase power costs. Such operational risks can arise from circumstances such as facility shutdowns due to equipment failure or operator error; interruption of fuel supply or increased prices of fuel as contracts expire; disruptions in the delivery of electricity; inability to comply with regulatory or permit requirements; labor disputes; and natural disasters. Further, the Company's coal supply is purchased largely from a single, unrelated party and, although the coal supply is under long-term contract, the loss of this supplier could impact operations.

Executing the Company's electric generation transition plan is subject to various risks.

The Company's electric generation transition plan, discussed further herein, introduces the need for regulatory authority in order to provide timely recovery of new capital investments, as well as costs of retiring the current generation fleet, including decommissioning costs, costs of removal, and any remaining unrecovered costs of retired assets. Given the significance of the plan, there is inherent risk associated with the construction of new generation, including the ability to procure resources needed to build at a reasonable cost, scarcity of resources and labor, ability to appropriately estimate costs of new generation, and the effects of potential construction delays and cost overruns. As long as the plan is prudently implemented, such risks, if they materialize, would be expected to be favorably addressed through the regulatory process. Additionally, operating risks associated with the transition plan may arise such as workforce retention, development and training, and the ability to meet capacity requirements.

The Company participates in the MISO.

The Company is a member of the MISO, which serves the electric transmission needs of much of the Midcontinent region and maintains operational control over the Company's electric transmission facilities, as well as other utilities in the region. As a result of such control, the Company's continued ability to import power, when necessary, and export power to the wholesale market has been, and may continue to be, impacted.

The need to expend capital for improvements to the regional electric transmission system, both to the Company's facilities as well as to those facilities of adjacent utilities, over the next several years could be significant. The Company timely recovers its investment in certain new electric transmission projects that benefit the MISO infrastructure at a FERC approved rate of return.

Also, the MISO allocates operating costs and the cost of multi-value projects throughout the region to its participating utilities such as the Company's regulated electric utility, and such costs are significant. Adjustments to these operating costs, including adjustments that result from participants entering or leaving the MISO, could cause increases or decreases to customer bills. The Company timely recovers its portion of MISO operating expenses as tracked costs.

Volatility in the wholesale price of natural gas, coal, and electricity could reduce earnings and working capital.

The Company's regulated operations have limited exposure to commodity price risk for transactions involving purchases and sales of natural gas, coal, and purchased power for the benefit of retail customers due to current state regulations, which, subject to compliance with those regulations, allow for recovery of the cost of such purchases through natural gas and fuel cost adjustment mechanisms. However, significant volatility in the price of natural gas, coal, or purchased power may cause existing customers to conserve or motivate them to switch to alternate sources of

energy as well as cause new home developers, builders, and new customers to select alternative sources of energy. Decreases in volumes sold could reduce earnings. The decrease would be more significant in the absence of constructive regulatory orders, such as those authorizing revenue decoupling, lost margin recovery, and other innovative rate designs. A decline in new customers could impede growth in future earnings. In addition, during periods when commodity prices are higher than historical levels, working capital costs could increase due to higher carrying costs of inventories and cost recovery mechanisms, and customers may have trouble paying

higher bills leading to increased bad debt expenses. Additionally, significant oil price fluctuations and impact on the ability to continue shale gas drilling may impact the price of natural gas and purchased power.

Increased conservation efforts and technology advances, which result in improved energy efficiency or the development of alternative energy sources, may result in reduced demand for the Company's energy products and services.

The trend toward increased conservation and technological advances, including installation of improved insulation and the development of more efficient furnaces and air conditioners and other heating and cooling devices as well as lighting, may reduce the demand for energy products. Prices for natural gas are subject to fluctuations in response to changes in supply and other market conditions. During periods of high energy commodity costs, the Company's prices generally increase, which may lead to customer conservation. Federal and state regulation may require mandatory conservation measures, which would reduce the demand for energy products. Certain federal or state regulation may also impose restrictions on building construction and design in efforts to increase conservation which may reduce demand for natural gas and electricity. In addition, the Company's customers, especially large commercial and industrial customers, may choose to employ various technological advances to develop alternative energy sources, such as the construction and development of wind power, solar technology, or electric cogeneration facilities. Increased conservation efforts and the utilization of technological advances to increase energy efficiency or to develop alternate energy sources could lead to a reduction in demand for the Company's energy products and services, which could have an adverse effect on its revenues and overall results of operations. Similar to many states, Indiana has permitted small customers to engage in net metering for several years. In 2017, the Indiana Legislature passed a bill that provided for the phase out of subsidies being provided to those customers. The Company has experienced some growth in these applications, but the overall level of net metering on its system remains relatively low.

#### Nonutility Operating Risks

The performance of Vectren's nonutility businesses is subject to certain risks.

Execution of the Company's nonutility business strategies and the success of efforts to invest in and develop new opportunities in the nonutility business area are subject to a number of risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, the effects of weather; changing market conditions, including changes in market prices for various forms of energy; failure of installed performance contracting products to operate as planned; failure to properly estimate the cost to construct projects; loss of key management and knowledge-based employees, including the inability to attract and retain qualified employees; the inability to effectively maintain regulatory compliance programs; potential legislation or regulations that may limit CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions; operating accidents that may require environmental remediation; creditworthiness of customers and joint venture partners; changes in federal, state or local legal and regulatory requirements, such as changes in tax laws or rates; and environmental or cybersecurity regulations.

The Company's nonutility businesses support its regulated utilities pursuant to service contracts by providing infrastructure services. In most instances, the Company's ability to maintain these service contracts depends upon regulatory discretion, and there can be no assurance it will be able to obtain future service contracts, or that existing arrangements will not be revisited.

Nonutility infrastructure services operations could be adversely affected by a number of factors.

Infrastructure Services results are dependent on a number of factors. The industry is competitive and contracts are subject to a bidding process. Should Infrastructure Services be unsuccessful in bidding contracts, results of operations could be impacted. Infrastructure Services enters into a variety of contracts, some of which are fixed price. Through

competitive bidding, the volume of contracted work could vary significantly from year to year. Further, to the extent there are unanticipated cost increases in completion of the contracted work, the profit margin realized on any single project could be reduced. Additionally, Infrastructure Services contributes to several multiemployer pension plans under collective bargaining agreements with unions representing employees covered by those agreements. A significant increase to the funding requirements could adversely impact financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Changes in legislation and regulations impacting the sectors in which the customers served by Infrastructure Services operate could impact operating results. Other risks include, but are not limited to: failure to properly construct pipeline infrastructure; cancellation of projects by customers and/or reductions in the scope of the projects; changes in the timing of projects; the inability to obtain materials and equipment required to perform

services from suppliers and manufacturers; and changes in the market prices of oil and natural gas that would affect the demand for infrastructure construction and/or the project margin realized on projects.

Nonutility energy services operations could be adversely affected by a number of factors.

Energy Services results are dependent on a number of factors. The industry is competitive and many of the contracts are subject to a bidding process. Should Energy Services be unsuccessful in bidding contracts for certain federal Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts, results of operations could be impacted. Through competitive bidding, the volume of contracted work could vary significantly from year to year. Further, to the extent there are unanticipated cost increases in completion of the contracted work, the profit margin realized on any single project could be reduced. Changes in legislation, regulations and government policies impacting the customers served by Energy Services, could impact operating results. Other risks include, but are not limited to: continuation of the federal Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC) and Utility Energy Services Contract (UESC) programs; the inability of customers to finance projects; risks associated with projects owned or operated; failure to appropriately design, construct, or operate projects; and cancellation of projects by customers and/or reductions in the scope of the projects.

#### Other Corporate Operating Risks

Vectren is exposed to physical and financial risks related to the uncertainty of climate change.

A changing climate creates uncertainty and could result in broad changes, both physical and financial in nature, to the Company's service territories. These impacts could include, but are not limited to, population shifts; changes in the level of annual rainfall; changes in the overall average temperature; and changes to the frequency and severity of weather events such as thunderstorms, wind, tornadoes, and ice storms that can damage infrastructure. Such changes could impact the Company in a number of ways including the number and type of customers in the Company's service territories; an increase to the cost of providing service; an increase in the amount of service interruptions; impacts to the Company's workforce; and an increase in the likelihood of capital expenditures to replace damaged infrastructure.

To the extent climate change impacts a region's economic health, it may also impact the Company's revenues, costs, and capital structure and thus the need for changes to rates charged to regulated customers. Rate changes themselves can impact the economic health of the communities served and may in turn adversely affect the Company's operating results.

Customers' energy needs vary with weather conditions. To the extent weather conditions are affected by climate change, customers' energy use could increase or decrease. Increased energy use due to weather changes may require additional generating resources, transmission, and other infrastructure to serve increased load. Decreased energy use may require the Company to retire current infrastructure that is no longer needed.

In Note 18 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, the Company discusses the upcoming 2018 sustainability report, which discusses in greater detail the Company's climate change and carbon strategy.

Vectren's nonutility operations have performance and warranty obligations, some of which are guaranteed by Vectren.

In the normal course of business, certain subsidiaries of the Company issue performance bonds and other forms of assurance that commit them to timely install infrastructure, operate facilities, pay vendors or subcontractors, and support warranty obligations. Vectren Corporation, as the parent company, will from time to time guarantee its subsidiaries' commitments. These guarantees do not represent incremental consolidated obligations; rather, they represent parental guarantees of subsidiary obligations in order to allow those subsidiaries the flexibility to conduct

business without posting other forms of collateral. The Company has not been called upon to satisfy any obligations pursuant to these parental guarantees.

Vectren's nonutility operations face a customer concentration risk.

From time to time, revenues and total outstanding receivables from various customers of Infrastructure Services may individually account for more than 5 percent of the Company's consolidated operating revenues and receivables, respectively. While the Company believes that the loss of any one customer would not have a material impact on its financial position or results of

operations, the loss of a customer of this significance or a significant decline in related customer revenues could have an adverse effect on the results of operations and cash flows of Infrastructure Services.

From time to time, Vectren is subject to material litigation and regulatory proceedings.

From time to time, the Company may be subject to material litigation and regulatory proceedings, including matters involving compliance with federal and state laws, regulations or other matters. There can be no assurance that the outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects, corporate reputation, results of operations, or financial condition.

The investment performance of pension plan holdings and other factors impacting pension plan costs could impact Vectren's liquidity and results of operations.

The costs associated with the Company sponsored retirement plans, including certain multiemployer plans at Infrastructure Services, are dependent on a number of factors, such as the rates of return on plan assets; discount rates; the level of interest rates used to measure funding levels; changes in actuarial assumptions including assumed mortality; future government regulations; changes in plan design, and Company contributions. In addition, the Company could be required to provide for significant funding of these defined benefit pension plans. Such cash funding obligations could have a material impact on liquidity by reducing cash flows for other purposes and could negatively affect results of operations.

Catastrophic events, such as terrorist attacks, acts of civil unrest, and acts of God, may adversely affect Vectren's facilities and operations, corporate reputation, financial condition and results from operations.

Catastrophic events such as fires, earthquakes, explosions, floods, ice storms, tornadoes, terrorist acts, cyber attacks or similar occurrences could adversely affect the Company's facilities, operations, corporate reputation, financial condition and results of operations. Either a direct act against Company-owned generating facilities or transmission and distribution infrastructure or an act against the infrastructure of neighboring utilities or interstate pipelines that are used by the Company to transport power and natural gas could result in the Company being unable to deliver natural gas or electricity for a prolonged period. Additionally, an act against the Company's nonutility businesses could result in the Company being unable to provide utility infrastructure services, performance-based energy contracting services, or sustainable infrastructure services. In the event of a severe disruption resulting from such events, the Company has contingency plans and employs crisis management to respond and recover operations. Despite these measures, if such an occurrence were to occur, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Cyber attacks or similar occurrences may adversely affect Vectren's facilities, operations, corporate reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company relies on information technology networks, telecommunications, and systems to, among other things, 1) operate its generating facilities; 2) engage in asset management and customer service activities; 3) process, transmit and store sensitive electronic information including intellectual property, proprietary business information and that of the Company's suppliers and business partners, personally identifiable information of customers and employees, and data with respect to invoicing and the collection of payments, accounting, procurement, and supply chain activities, and 4) process financial information and results of operations for internal reporting purposes and to comply with financial reporting, legal, and tax requirements. Despite the Company's security measures, any information technology system may be vulnerable to attacks by hackers or breached due to malfeasance, employee error, sabotage, or other disruptions. Security breaches, extended outage or general disruption of this information technology infrastructure could lead to system disruptions, business interruption, generating facility shutdowns or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. In particular, any data loss or information security lapses resulting in the compromise of



personal information or the improper use or disclosure of sensitive or classified information could result in claims, remediation costs, regulatory sanctions against the Company, loss of current and future contracts, and serious harm to the Company's reputation. While the Company has implemented policies, procedures, protective technologies, and controls to prevent and detect these activities, not all disruptions and misconduct may be prevented. In the event of a severe infrastructure system disruption or generating facility shutdown resulting from such events, the Company has contingency plans and employs crisis management to respond and recover operations. Despite these measures, if such an attack or security breach were to

occur, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. The ultimate effects, which are difficult to quantify with any certainty, are partially limited through insurance.

Workforce risks could affect Vectren's financial results.

The Company is subject to various workforce risks, including but not limited to, the risk that it will be unable to 1) attract and retain qualified and diverse personnel; 2) effectively transfer the knowledge and expertise of an aging workforce to new personnel as those workers retire; 3) react to a pandemic illness; 4) manage the migration to more defined contribution employee benefit packages; and 5) that it will be unable to reach collective bargaining arrangements with the unions that represent certain of its workers, which could result in work stoppages.

Vectren's ability to effectively manage its third party contractors, agents, and business partners could have a significant impact on the Company's business and reputation.

The Company relies on third party contractors and other agents and business partners to perform some of the services provided to its customers, as well as assist with the monitoring of physical security and cybersecurity functions. Any misconduct by these third parties, or the Company's inability to properly manage them, could adversely impact the provision of services to customers and the quality of services provided. Misconduct could include fraud or other improper activities, such as falsifying records and violations of laws. Other examples could include the failure to comply with the Company's policies and procedures or with government procurement regulations, regulations regarding the use and safeguarding of classified or other protected information, legislation regarding the pricing of labor and other costs in government contracts, laws and regulations relating to environmental, health or safety matters, lobbying or similar activities, and any other applicable laws or regulations. Any data loss or information security lapses resulting in the compromise of personal information or the improper use or disclosure of sensitive or classified information could result in claims, remediation costs, regulatory sanctions against the Company, loss of current and future contracts, and serious harm to its reputation. Although the Company has implemented policies, procedures, and controls to prevent and detect these activities, these precautions may not prevent all misconduct, and as a result, the Company could face unknown risks or losses. The Company's failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations or misconduct by any of its contractors, agents, or business partners could damage its reputation and subject it to fines and penalties, restitution or other damages, loss of current and future customer contracts and suspension or debarment from contracting with federal, state or local government agencies, any of which would adversely affect the business and future results.

Vectren may not have adequate insurance coverage for all potential liabilities.

Natural risks, as well as other hazards associated with the Company's operations, can cause significant personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property, plant and equipment, contamination of, or damage to, the environment and suspension of operations. The Company maintains an amount of insurance protection management believes is appropriate, but there can be no assurance that the amount of insurance will be sufficient or effective under all circumstances and against all hazards or liabilities to which the Company may be subject. A claim for which the Company is not adequately insured could materially harm the Company's financial condition. Further, due to the cyclical nature of the insurance markets, management cannot provide assurance that insurance coverage will continue to be available on terms similar to those presently in place.

Emerging technologies may create disruption to utility services.

New and emerging technology may enable new approaches or choices for capacity and energy services that pressure or even disrupt how utilities provide services. Commercial technologies that successfully advance "electrifying" aspects of the economy such as transportation or space heating could negatively impact the demand for the Company's utility

natural gas delivery and nonutility infrastructure services business. The Company may be unable to quickly adapt to rapid change resulting from artificial intelligence, blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT) and other advanced technologies that may result in a reduction in demand for utility services or disruptive changes for how customers select their energy sources. The Company's inclusion of fossil fuels in its portfolio may be viewed by some customers and capital markets as reason to select other energy options which new technology may enable.

## ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

## ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

### Gas Utility Services

Indiana Gas owns and operates five active gas storage fields located in Indiana covering 61,124 acres of land with an estimated ready delivery from storage capability of 6.79 BCF of gas with maximum peak day delivery capabilities of 164,000 MCF per day. Indiana Gas also owns and operates three liquified petroleum (propane) air-gas manufacturing plants located in Indiana with the ability to store 1.5 million gallons of propane and manufacture for delivery of 33,000 MCF of manufactured gas per day. In addition to its company-owned storage and propane capabilities, Indiana Gas has 15.1 BCF of interstate natural gas pipeline storage service with a maximum peak day delivery capability of 230,000 MMBTU per day. Indiana Gas' gas delivery system includes approximately 13,200 miles of distribution and transmission mains, all of which are in Indiana except for pipeline facilities extending from points in northern Kentucky to points in southern Indiana so that gas may be transported to Indiana and sold or transported by Indiana Gas to customers in Indiana.

SIGECO owns and operates three active underground gas storage fields located in Indiana covering 6,100 acres of land with an estimated ready delivery from storage capability of 7.03 BCF of gas with maximum peak day delivery capabilities of 109,000 MCF per day. In addition to its company owned storage delivery capabilities, SIGECO has 0.4 BCF of interstate natural gas pipeline storage service with a maximum peak day delivery capability of 17,000 MMBTU per day. SIGECO's gas delivery system includes 3,300 miles of distribution and transmission mains, all of which are located in Indiana.

VEDO has 7.6 BCF of interstate natural gas pipeline storage service with a maximum peak day delivery capability of 200,000 MMBTU per day. The Company has released its Ohio storage service to those retail gas marketers supplying VEDO with natural gas, and those suppliers are responsible for the demand charges. VEDO's gas delivery system includes 5,600 miles of distribution and transmission mains, all of which are located in Ohio.

### Electric Utility Services

SIGECO's installed generating capacity as of December 31, 2017, was rated at 1,248 MW. SIGECO's coal-fired generating facilities are the A.B. Brown Generating Station (AB Brown) with two units totaling 490 MW of combined capacity, located in Posey County approximately eight miles east of Mt. Vernon, Indiana; the F.B. Culley Generating Station (Culley) with two units totaling 360 MW of combined capacity; and Warrick Unit 4 (Warrick) with 150 MW of capacity. Both the Culley and Warrick Stations are located in Warrick County near Yankeetown, Indiana. SIGECO's gas-fired turbine peaking units are: two 80 MW gas turbines (Brown Unit 3 and Brown Unit 4) located at AB Brown; one Broadway Avenue Gas Turbine located in Evansville, Indiana with a capacity of 65 MW; and two Northeast Gas Turbines located northeast of Evansville in Vanderburgh County, Indiana with a combined capacity of 20 MW. The Brown Unit 3 and Broadway Avenue Unit 2 turbines are also equipped to burn oil. Total capacity of SIGECO's five gas turbines is 245 MW, and these units are generally used only for reserve, peaking, or emergency purposes. SIGECO also has a landfill gas electric generation project in Pike County, Indiana with a total generation capability of 3 MW.

SIGECO's transmission system consists of 1,028 circuit miles of 345kV, 138kV and 69kV lines. The transmission system also includes 34 substations with an installed capacity of 4,900 megavolt amperes (Mva). The electric distribution system includes 4,543 circuit miles of lower voltage overhead lines and 462 trench miles of conduit

containing 2,405 circuit miles of underground distribution cable. The distribution system also includes 85 distribution substations with an installed capacity of 2,100 Mva and 54,919 distribution transformers with an installed capacity of 2,440 Mva.

SIGECO owns utility property outside of Indiana approximating 24 miles of 138kV and 345kV electric transmission lines, which are included in the 1,028 circuit miles discussed above. These assets are located in Kentucky and interconnect with Louisville Gas and Electric Company's transmission system at Cloverport, Kentucky and with Big Rivers Electric Cooperative at Sebree, Kentucky.

#### Property Serving as Collateral

SIGECO's properties are subject to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture dated as of April 1, 1932, between SIGECO and Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, and Deutsche Bank, as successor Trustee, as supplemented by various supplemental indentures.

#### ITEM 3. 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 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 consolidated financial statements are included in "Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

#### ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

## PART II

## ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMPANY'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

## Market Data, Dividends Paid, and Holders of Record

The Company's common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "VVC." For each quarter in 2017 and 2016, the high and low sales prices for the Company's common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange and dividends paid are presented below.

	Cash	Common Stock Price Range	
	Dividend	High	Low
2017			
First Quarter	\$0.420	\$59.03	\$51.50
Second Quarter	\$0.420	\$62.79	\$58.03
Third Quarter	\$0.420	\$68.30	\$57.48
Fourth Quarter	\$0.450	\$69.86	\$64.00
2016			
First Quarter	\$0.400	\$51.00	\$39.43
Second Quarter	\$0.400	\$52.68	\$46.96
Third Quarter	\$0.400	\$53.33	\$47.87
Fourth Quarter	\$0.420	\$53.05	\$46.52

On November 2, 2017 the board of directors declared a dividend of \$0.45 per share, payable on December 1, 2017, to common shareholders of record on November 15, 2017.

As of January 31, 2018, there were 7,759 registered shareholders of the Company's common stock.

## Quarterly Share Purchases

Periodically, the Company purchases shares from the open market to satisfy share requirements associated with the Company's share-based compensation plans; however, no such open market purchases were made during the quarter ended December 31, 2017.

## Dividend Policy

Common stock dividends are payable at the discretion of the Board of Directors, out of legally available funds. The Company's policy is to target a 60 to 65 percent consolidated payout ratio; however, this percentage has varied and could continue to vary due to short-term earnings volatility. The Company has increased its dividend for 58 consecutive years. While the Company is under no contractual obligation to do so, it intends to continue to pay dividends and to increase the dividend annually. Nevertheless, should the Company's financial condition, operating results, capital requirements, or other relevant factors change, future dividend payments, and the amounts of these dividends, will be reassessed.





## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data is derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with those financial statements and notes thereto contained in this Form 10-K.

(In millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
<b>Operating Data:</b>					
Operating revenues	\$2,657.3	\$2,448.3	\$2,434.7	\$2,611.7	\$2,491.2
Operating income	\$318.4	\$381.5	\$361.8	\$314.5	\$333.6
Net income	\$216.0	\$211.6	\$197.3	\$166.9	\$136.6
Weighted average common shares outstanding	83.0	82.8	82.7	82.5	82.3
Fully diluted common shares outstanding	83.0	82.8	82.7	82.5	82.4
<b>Basic earnings per share</b>					
on common stock	\$2.60	\$2.55	\$2.39	\$2.02	\$1.66
<b>Diluted earnings per share</b>					
on common stock	\$2.60	\$2.55	\$2.39	\$2.02	\$1.66
Dividends per share on common stock	\$1.710	\$1.620	\$1.540	\$1.460	\$1.425
<b>Balance Sheet Data:</b>					
Total assets	\$6,239.3	\$5,800.7	\$5,400.0	\$5,137.8	\$5,079.5
Long-term debt, net	\$1,738.7	\$1,589.9	\$1,712.9	\$1,339.1	\$1,767.9
Common shareholders' equity	\$1,849.3	\$1,768.1	\$1,683.8	\$1,606.6	\$1,554.3

As further discussed in Note 8 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 herein, net income in 2017 include a \$45.3 million net tax benefit associated with the impact of the federal corporate income tax rate reduction on the revaluation of the Company's non rate-regulated deferred income tax balance as of December 31, 2017. Also, reflected in net income is a non-recurring charge of \$45.3 million, after tax, or \$69.7 million in operating income for the non-recurring multi-year contribution to the Vectren Foundation in 2017.

Results include the loss on disposition and operating results of Coal Mining in 2014 and the loss on disposition and operating results attributable to the Company's investment in ProLiance in 2013. Coal Mining results for the year ended December 31, 2014, inclusive of the loss on sale, were a loss of \$21.1 million. ProLiance results for the year ended December 31 2013, inclusive of the loss on sale, were a loss of \$26.8 million.

## ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

### Executive Summary of Consolidated Results of Operations

In this discussion and analysis, the Company analyzes contributions to consolidated earnings and earnings per share from its Utility Group and Nonutility Group separately. Because each group operates independently and offers different energy related products and services, the analysis separately addresses the opportunities and risks that arise from each group's distinct competencies and business strategies.

The Utility Group generates revenue primarily from the delivery of natural gas and electric service to its customers. The primary source of cash flow for the Utility Group results from the collection of customer bills and payment for goods and services procured for the delivery of gas and electric services. The Company segregates its regulated utility operations between a Gas Utility Services operating segment and an Electric Utility Services operating segment. The activities of, and revenues and cash flows generated by, the Nonutility Group are closely linked to the utility industry, and the results of those operations are generally impacted by factors similar to those impacting the overall utility industry. In addition, there are other operations, referred to herein as Corporate and Other, that include unallocated corporate expenses such as advertising and certain charitable contributions, among other activities.

The Company has a disclosure committee consisting of senior management as well as financial management. The committee is actively involved in the preparation and review of the Company's SEC filings.

Results for the year ended December 31, 2017 were earnings of \$216.0 million, or \$2.60 per share, compared to earnings of \$211.6 million, or \$2.55 per share for the year ended December 31, 2016 and \$197.3 million, or \$2.39 per share for the year ended December 31, 2015.

### Use of Non-GAAP Performance Measures and Per Share Measures

#### Results Excluding Non-recurring Activity

This discussion and analysis contains non-GAAP financial measures that exclude the results related to the revaluation of deferred income taxes as of December 31, 2017 as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA") that was signed into law on December 22, 2017, and a 2017 expense related to a non-recurring multi-year contribution to the Vectren Foundation, a 501(c)(3) charitable organization, affiliated with but separate from Vectren Corporation.

Management uses net income and earnings per share (EPS), excluding non-recurring activity, to evaluate its results. Management believes analyzing underlying and ongoing business trends is aided by the removal of this non-recurring activity and the rationale for using such non-GAAP measures is that the Company would not expect these items to be indicative of ongoing operations. Management believes this presentation provides the best representation of the overall results and certain components of the financial statements for ongoing operations.

A material limitation associated with the use of these measures is that measures excluding non-recurring activity does not include all activity recognized in accordance with GAAP. Management compensates for this limitation by prominently displaying a reconciliation of these non-GAAP performance measures to their closest GAAP performance measures. This display also provides financial statement users the option of analyzing results as management does or by analyzing GAAP results.

#### Contribution to Vectren's basic EPS

Per share earnings contributions of the Utility Group, Nonutility Group and Corporate and Other are presented and are non-GAAP measures. Such per share amounts are based on the earnings contribution of each group included in the

Company's consolidated results divided by the Company's basic average shares outstanding during the period. The earnings per share of the groups do not represent a direct legal interest in the assets and liabilities allocated to the groups; instead they represent a direct equity interest in the Company's assets and liabilities as a whole. These non-GAAP measures are used by management to evaluate the performance of individual businesses. In addition, other items giving rise to period over period variances, such as weather, may be presented on an after tax and per share basis. These amounts are calculated at a statutory tax rate divided by the Company's basic average shares outstanding during the period. Accordingly, management believes these measures are

useful to investors in understanding each business' contribution to consolidated earnings per share and in analyzing consolidated period to period changes and the potential for earnings per share contributions in future periods. Per share amounts of the Utility Group and the Nonutility Group are reconciled to the GAAP financial measure of basic EPS by combining the two. Any resulting differences are attributable to results from Corporate and Other operations. The non-GAAP financial measures disclosed by the Company should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP, and the financial results calculated in accordance with GAAP.

The following table reconciles net income, basic EPS and certain components of the financial statements from the GAAP measure to the non-GAAP measure for non-recurring activity in 2017.

(In millions, except EPS)	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017			
	GAAP Measure	Deferred Tax Revaluation (Gain) / Loss	Other Operating Charge	Non-GAAP Measure
<b>Consolidated</b>				
Net Income	\$216.0	\$ (45.3 )	\$ 45.3	\$ 216.0
Basic EPS	\$2.60	\$ (0.55 )	\$ 0.55	\$ 2.60
<b>Utility Group</b>				
Net Income	\$175.8	\$ (23.2 )	\$ 23.2	\$ 175.8
Basic EPS	\$2.12	\$ (0.28 )	\$ 0.28	\$ 2.12
<b>Utility Group Segments</b>				
Gas Utility - Net Income	\$115.5	\$ (27.3 )	\$ —	\$ 88.2
Electric Utility - Net Income	\$75.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 75.2
Other Utility Ops - Net Income	\$(14.9 )	\$ 4.1	\$ 23.2	\$ 12.4
<b>Nonutility Group</b>				
Net Income	\$41.1	\$ (22.3 )	\$ 22.1	\$ 40.9
Basic EPS	\$0.49	\$ (0.27 )	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.49
<b>Corp &amp; Other</b>				
Net Income	\$(0.9 )	\$ 0.2	\$ —	\$(0.7 )
Basic EPS	\$(0.01 )	\$ —	\$ —	\$(0.01 )
<b>Other Operating Expense</b>				
Consolidated	\$1,115.9	\$ —	\$ (69.7 )	\$ 1,046.2
Utility Group	\$370.4	\$ —	\$ (35.7 )	\$ 334.7
<b>Income Tax Expense</b>				
Consolidated	\$46.4	\$ 45.3	\$ 24.4	\$ 116.1
Utility Group	\$60.7	\$ 23.2	\$ 12.5	\$ 96.4
Nonutility Group	\$(13.5 )	\$ 22.3	\$ 11.9	\$ 20.7
Corp & Other	\$(0.8 )	\$ (0.2 )	\$ —	\$(1.0 )

#### Non-recurring Activity

Impact of Tax Reform on Income Tax Expense

As discussed in Note 8 in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, on December 22, 2017, comprehensive federal tax reform was enacted, referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA").

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As a result of the TCJA, results reflect a net tax benefit of \$45.3 million for the period ending December 31, 2017. This benefit is associated with the impact of the federal corporate income tax rate reduction on the Company's non rate-regulated deferred tax balances resulting in a \$23.2 million benefit for the Utility Group, \$22.3 million benefit for the Nonutility businesses, and \$0.2 million expense for Corp & Other. The portion of the benefit attributable to Utility Group operations relates to assets of the Gas Utility Services segment which are not included for regulatory rate making purposes, such as goodwill associated with past acquisitions, that is not reflected in customer rates

Non-recurring Other Operating

Reflected in the consolidated financial statements within Other Operating expense is a non-recurring multi-year contribution to the Vectren Foundation, a 501(c)(3) charitable organization, totaling \$69.7 million. The Utility Group contributed \$35.7 million to the Vectren Foundation which is reflected in Other Operating expense. The Utility Group contribution is reflected in the results of the Other Utility Operations segment. The Nonutility Group contributed \$34.0 million to the Vectren Foundation and that is also reflected in Other Operating expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

### Consolidated Results

Net income and earnings per share, in total and by group, for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 follow:

(In millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December		
	2017	2016	2015
Net income	\$216.0	\$211.6	\$197.3
Attributed to:			
Utility Group	\$175.8	\$173.6	\$160.9
Nonutility Group	41.1	36.9	36.3
Corporate & Other	(0.9 )	1.1	0.1
Basic EPS	\$2.60	\$2.55	\$2.39
Attributed to:			
Utility Group	\$2.12	\$2.10	\$1.95
Nonutility Group	0.49	0.44	0.44
Corporate & Other	(0.01 )	0.01	—

### Utility Group

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Utility Group earnings were \$175.8 million, compared to \$173.6 million in 2016 and \$160.9 million in 2015. Utility Group results in 2017 compared to 2016 reflect increased earnings from the returns on continued investment in the gas infrastructure investment programs in both Indiana and Ohio. Results also reflect the expected decrease in usage of a large electric customer that completed its transition to a co-generation facility and lower electric margins as both heating and cooling degree days in 2017 were lower than in 2016. Results in 2016 compared to 2015 reflect increased earnings from the returns on the gas infrastructure replacement programs in Indiana and Ohio gas infrastructure investment programs and increases in large customer usage.

### Gas utility services

The gas utility services segment earned \$115.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$76.1 million in 2016 and \$64.4 million in 2015. Excluding the tax benefit from the revaluation of deferred income taxes

related to acquisition goodwill not included in customer rates for the Ohio operations of \$27.3 million, gas utility segment earnings were \$88.2 million in 2017. The improved results in the periods presented reflect increased returns on the Indiana and Ohio infrastructure replacement programs and large customer margins. In 2016, these increases were somewhat offset by lower late fee revenue resulting from lower natural gas prices.

#### Electric utility services

The electric utility services segment earned \$75.2 million during 2017, compared to \$84.7 million in 2016 and \$82.6 million in 2015. Results in 2017 reflect the expected decrease in large customer margin as a customer completed its transition to a co-generation facility, resulting in lower usage of approximately 610 GWh in 2017 compared to 2016. Electric results, which are not protected by weather normalizing mechanisms, reflect a \$3.3 million decrease related to weather in 2017 compared to 2016. Results in 2016 compared to 2015 reflect a favorable impact of weather on retail electric margin, which management estimates the after tax impact to be approximately \$1.8 million.

#### Other utility operations

In 2017, the loss from other utility operations was \$14.9 million, compared to earnings of \$12.8 million in 2016 and \$13.9 million in 2015. Excluding the \$27.3 million after-tax impact of the expense associated with the multi-year contribution to the Vectren Foundation as funded by VUHI and the related revaluation of deferred taxes, earnings in 2017 were \$12.4 million. The higher earnings in 2015 were driven primarily by a lower effective income tax rate from increased research and development tax credits for certain qualifying information technology assets.

#### Nonutility Group

Results for the Nonutility Group were earnings of \$41.1 million in 2017, \$36.9 million in 2016, and \$36.3 million in 2015. Results in 2017 improved due to strong performance at Infrastructure Services, reflecting the large Ohio pipeline project completed in 2017, as well as other transmission pipeline projects, as compared to 2016. Results in 2016 compared to 2015 reflect an increase in earnings from Infrastructure Services in the distribution services area as gas utilities across the country make significant investments in gas infrastructure systems. Results in 2017 reflect the tax benefit from the revaluation of deferred taxes on the Nonutility businesses, as well as a non-recurring charge for the multi-year contribution to the Vectren Foundation as funded by the Nonutility business.

#### Dividends

Dividends declared for the year ended December 31, 2017 were \$1.71 per share, compared to \$1.62 per share in 2016 and \$1.54 per share in 2015. In December 2017, the Company's board of directors increased its quarterly dividend to \$0.45 per share from \$0.42 per share. The increase marks the 58<sup>th</sup> consecutive year Vectren and predecessor companies have increased annual dividends paid.

#### Detailed Discussion of Results of Operations

Following is a more detailed discussion of the results of operations of the Company's Utility and Nonutility operations. The detailed results of operations for these groups are presented and analyzed before the reclassification and elimination of certain intersegment transactions necessary to consolidate those results into the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income.



## Results of Operations of the Utility Group

The Utility Group is composed of Utility Holdings' operations, which consists of the Company's regulated utility operations and other operations that provide information technology and other support services to those regulated operations. Regulated operations consist of a natural gas distribution business and an electric transmission and distribution business. The natural gas distribution business provides natural gas distribution and transportation services to nearly two-thirds of Indiana and about 20 percent of Ohio, primarily in the west-central area. The electric transmission and distribution business provides electric distribution services primarily to southwestern Indiana, and its power generating and wholesale power operations. In total, these regulated operations supply natural gas and/or electricity to over one million customers. Utility Group operating results before certain intersegment eliminations follow:

(In millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December		
	31, 2017	2016	2015
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>			
Gas utility	\$812.7	\$771.7	\$792.6
Electric utility	569.6	605.8	601.6
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total operating revenues	1,382.6	1,377.8	1,394.5
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Cost of gas sold	271.5	266.7	305.4
Cost of fuel & purchased power	171.8	183.6	187.5
Other operating	370.4	333.6	339.1
Depreciation & amortization	234.5	219.1	208.8
Taxes other than income taxes	55.9	58.3	57.1
Total operating expenses	1,104.1	1,061.3	1,097.9
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	278.5	316.5	296.6
Other income - net	30.6	26.3	18.7
Interest expense	72.6	69.7	66.3
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES</b>	236.5	273.1	249.0
Income taxes	60.7	99.5	88.1
<b>NET INCOME</b>	\$175.8	\$173.6	\$160.9
<b>CONTRIBUTION TO VECTREN BASIC EPS</b>	\$2.12	\$2.10	\$1.95

## The Regulatory Environment

Gas and electric operations are regulated by the IURC, with regard to retail rates and charges, terms of service, accounting matters, financing, and certain other operational matters specific to its Indiana customers (the operations of SIGECO and Indiana Gas). The retail gas operations of VEDO are subject to regulation by the PUCO.

## Rate Design Strategies

Sales of natural gas and electricity to residential and commercial customers are largely seasonal and are impacted by weather. Trends in the average consumption among natural gas residential and commercial customers have tended to decline as more efficient appliances and furnaces are installed, and as the Company's utilities have implemented conservation programs. In the Company's two Indiana natural gas service territories, normal temperature adjustment (NTA) and decoupling mechanisms largely mitigate the effect that would otherwise be caused by variations in volumes sold to these customers due to weather and changing consumption patterns. The Ohio natural gas service territory has a straight fixed variable rate design for its residential customers. This rate design, which was fully implemented in February 2010, mitigates approximately 90 percent of the Ohio service territory's weather risk and risk of decreasing consumption specific to its small customer classes.

In all natural gas service territories, the commissions have authorized bare steel and cast iron replacement programs. In Indiana, state laws were passed in 2012 and 2013 that expand the ability of utilities to recover, outside of a base rate proceeding, certain costs of federally mandated projects and other significant gas distribution and transmission infrastructure replacement investments. Legislation was passed in 2011 in Ohio that supports the investment in other capital projects, allowing

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the utility to defer the impacts of these investments until its next base rate case. The Company has received approval to implement these mechanisms in both states.

In 2017, SIGECO's electric service territory started recovering certain costs of significant electric distribution and transmission infrastructure replacement investments. The electric service territory also currently recovers certain transmission investments outside of base rates. The electric service territory has neither an NTA nor a decoupling mechanism; however, rate designs provide for a lost margin recovery mechanism that works in tandem with conservation initiatives.

#### Tracked Operating Expenses

Gas costs and fuel costs incurred to serve Indiana customers are two of the Company's most significant operating expenses. Rates charged to natural gas customers in Indiana contain a gas cost adjustment clause (GCA). The GCA clause allows the Company to timely charge for changes in the cost of purchased gas, inclusive of unaccounted for gas expense based on actual experience and subject to caps that are based on historical experience. Electric rates contain a fuel adjustment clause (FAC) that allows for timely adjustment in charges for electric energy to reflect changes in the cost of fuel. The net energy cost of purchased power, subject to an approved variable benchmark based on The New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) natural gas prices, is also timely recovered through the FAC.

GCA and FAC procedures involve periodic filings and IURC hearings to establish price adjustments for a designated future period. The procedures also provide for inclusion in later periods of any variances between actual recoveries representing the estimated costs and actual costs incurred. Since April 2010, the Company has not been the supplier of natural gas in its Ohio territory.

The IURC has also applied the statute authorizing GCA and FAC procedures to reduce rates when necessary to limit net operating income to a level authorized in its last general rate order through the application of an earnings test. In the periods presented, the Company has not been impacted by the earnings test.

In Indiana, gas pipeline integrity management operating costs, costs to fund energy efficiency programs, MISO costs, and the gas cost component of uncollectible accounts expense based on historical experience are recovered by mechanisms outside of typical base rate recovery. In addition, certain operating costs, including depreciation associated with federally mandated investments, gas and electric distribution and transmission infrastructure replacement investments, and regional electric transmission assets not in base rates are also recovered by mechanisms outside of typical base rate recovery.

In Ohio, expenses such as uncollectible accounts expense, costs associated with exiting the merchant function, and costs associated with the infrastructure replacement program and other gas distribution capital expenditures are subject to recovery outside of base rates.

Revenues and margins in both states are also impacted by the collection of state mandated taxes, which primarily fluctuate with gas and fuel costs.

#### Base Rate Orders

SIGECO's electric territory received an order in April 2011, with rates effective May 2011, and its gas territory received an order and implemented rates in August 2007. Indiana Gas received an order and implemented rates in February 2008, and VEDO received an order in January 2009, with implementation in February 2009. The orders authorize a return on equity ranging from 10.15 percent to 10.40 percent. The authorized returns reflect the impact of rate design strategies that have been authorized by these state commissions.

See the Rate and Regulatory Matters section of this discussion and analysis for more specific information on significant proceedings involving the Company's utilities over the last three years.

## Utility Group 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 these 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 other 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 margin and throughput by customer type follows:

	Year Ended December		
	31,		
(In millions)	2017	2016	2015
Gas utility revenues	\$812.7	\$771.7	\$792.6
Cost of gas sold	271.5	266.7	305.4
Total gas utility margin	\$541.2	\$505.0	\$487.2
Margin attributed to:			
Residential & commercial customers	\$412.3	\$385.9	\$360.8
Industrial customers	73.9	67.1	61.4
Other	8.4	7.4	9.3
Regulatory expense recovery mechanisms	46.6	44.6	55.7
Total gas utility margin	\$541.2	\$505.0	\$487.2
Sold & transported volumes in MMDth attributed to:			
Residential & commercial customers	97.1	97.2	104.9
Industrial customers	122.2	127.0	125.3
Total sold & transported volumes	219.3	224.2	230.2

Gas utility margins were \$541.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, and compared to 2016, increased \$36.2 million. Gas margin was favorably impacted by increased returns on infrastructure replacement programs in Indiana and Ohio of \$25.4 million, increases in large customer margin of \$4.9 million, and increases associated with small customer count growth of \$3.0 million. 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 decreased sold and transported volumes, but only had a slight unfavorable impact on small customer margin compared to 2016. Heating degree days were 90 percent of normal in Ohio and 80 percent of normal in Indiana, compared to 93 percent of normal in Ohio and 84 percent of normal in Indiana in 2016.

Gas utility margins were \$505.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, and compared to 2015, increased \$17.8 million, or \$28.2 million excluding regulatory expense recovery mechanisms. Gas margin was favorably impacted by increased returns on increased infrastructure replacement programs of \$25.9, increases in large customer margin of \$3.0 million, and increases associated with small customer count growth of \$2.7 million. With rate designs that substantially limit the impact of weather on margin, heating degree days that were 93 percent of normal in Ohio

and 84 percent of normal in Indiana during 2016, compared to 95 percent of normal in Ohio and 88 percent of normal in Indiana during 2015, had only a slight unfavorable impact on small customer margin. However, warmer weather did decrease sold and transported volumes which contributed \$11.1 million lower regulatory expense recovery margin and a corresponding decrease in operating expenses. Results in 2016 also reflect lower miscellaneous margin largely driven by a decrease in late fee revenue as a result of lower gas prices.

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

Electric utility margin and volumes sold by customer type follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December		
	2017	2016	2015
Electric utility revenues	\$569.6	\$605.8	\$601.6
Cost of fuel & purchased power	171.8	183.6	187.5
Total electric utility margin	\$397.8	\$422.2	\$414.1
Margin attributed to:			
Residential & commercial customers	\$254.9	\$261.2	\$258.6
Industrial customers	96.9	112.1	109.7
Other	5.6	5.8	4.5
Regulatory expense recovery mechanisms	9.6	13.7	9.6
Subtotal: retail	\$367.0	\$392.8	\$382.4
Wholesale power & transmission system margin	30.8	29.4	31.7
Total electric utility margin	\$397.8	\$422.2	\$414.1
Electric volumes sold in GWh attributed to:			
Residential & commercial customers	2,638.8	2,729.0	2,714.4
Industrial customers	2,096.5	2,722.3	2,721.5
Other customers	22.3	22.9	22.2
Total retail volumes	4,757.6	5,474.2	5,458.1
Wholesale	463.2	136.1	337.8
Total volumes sold	5,220.8	5,610.3	5,795.9

#### Retail

Electric retail utility margins were \$367.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 and, compared to 2016, decreased by \$25.8 million. Results reflect a decrease in large customer margin of \$15.2 million, primarily due to the completion of a large customer transitioning to a cogeneration facility resulting in lower usage of approximately 610 GWh in 2017. Electric margin, which is not protected by weather normalizing mechanisms, reflects a \$5.4 million decrease in customer margin related to weather as heating degree days were 80 percent of normal compared to 84 percent of normal in 2016 and cooling degree days were 111 percent of normal compared to 125 percent of normal in 2016. Margin from regulatory expense recovery mechanism decreased \$4.1 million in 2017.

Electric retail utility margins were \$392.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and, compared to 2015, increased by \$10.4 million. Electric margin reflects a \$3.0 million increase from weather in small customer margin as cooling degree days were 125 percent of normal in 2016 compared to 111 percent of normal in 2015. As energy conservation initiatives continue, the Company's lost revenue recovery mechanism related to electric conservation programs contributed increased margin of \$2.4 million compared to the prior year, however was offset by a decrease in small customer usage of \$1.2 million. Results also reflect an increase in large customer usage of \$2.2 million largely driven by timing of customer plant maintenance resulting in lower customer throughput in 2015. Margin from regulatory expense recovery mechanisms increased \$4.1 million as operating expenses associated with the electric conservation programs increased.

#### 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 the 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)	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
MISO Transmission system margin	\$25.5	\$25.1	\$25.5
MISO Off-system margin	5.3	4.3	6.2
Total wholesale margin	\$30.8	\$29.4	\$31.7

Transmission system margin associated with qualifying projects, including the reconciliation of recovery mechanisms, and other transmission system operations, totaled \$25.5 million during 2017, compared to \$25.1 million in 2016 and \$25.5 million in 2015. The Company has invested \$157.7 million in qualifying projects. The net plant balance for these projects totaled \$133.5 million at December 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 an original cost of \$106.8 million that earned the FERC approved equity rate of return.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, margin from off-system sales was \$5.3 million, compared to \$4.3 million in 2016 and \$6.2 million in 2015. The base rate changes implemented in May 2011 require wholesale margin from off-system sales earned above or below \$7.5 million per year is to be shared equally with customers. Results, net of sharing for the periods presented, were favorable in 2017 compared to 2016, reflecting higher market prices due primarily to higher natural gas prices.

#### Utility Group Operating Expenses

##### Other Operating

For the year ended December 31, 2017, Other operating expenses were \$370.4 million, and compared to 2016, increased \$36.8 million primarily related to the commitment to fund the Vectren Foundation for a multi-year period in an amount totaling \$35.7 million. Excluding pass through costs, which decreased \$3.1 million, and the \$35.7 million funding for the Vectren Foundation, operating expenses increased \$4.2 million primarily from higher performance-based compensation expense driven by an increase in the Company's stock price.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, Other operating expenses were \$333.6 million, and compared to 2015, decreased \$5.5 million. Excluding pass through costs, which accounted for \$4.5 million of the decrease in operating expenses in 2016, other operating expenses decreased \$1.0 million compared to 2015.

##### Depreciation & Amortization

For the year ended December 31, 2017, Depreciation and amortization expense was \$234.5 million, compared to \$219.1 million in 2016 and \$208.8 million in 2015. Results in the periods presented reflect increased utility plant investments placed into service primarily related to gas infrastructure programs in Indiana and Ohio.

##### Taxes Other Than Income Taxes

Taxes other than income taxes decreased \$2.4 million in 2017 compared to 2016 and increased \$1.2 million in 2016 compared to 2015. The decrease in 2017 was primarily related to property taxes. Fluctuations in the periods presented are also driven by fluctuations in revenues and related revenue taxes.



Other Income-Net

Other income-net reflects income of \$30.6 million in 2017, compared to \$26.3 million in 2016 and \$18.7 million in 2015. Results are primarily driven by increased allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) of approximately \$5.1 million in 2017 compared to 2016, and \$4.2 million in 2016 compared to 2015. The increased AFUDC in the periods presented is driven by increased capital expenditures related to gas utility infrastructure replacement investments.

### Income Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2017, Utility Group federal and state income taxes were \$60.7 million, compared to \$99.5 million in 2016 and \$88.1 million in 2015. The decrease in tax expense in 2017 compared to 2016 is due primarily to the tax benefit from the revaluation of deferred income taxes related non-rate regulated balances in an amount totaling \$23.2 as a result of the TJCA enacted on December 22, 2017, and lower income before taxes as a result of the multi-year funding of the Vectren Foundation. The increase in income taxes in 2016 compared to 2015 is primarily due to increased income in 2016 and research and development tax credits recognized in 2015.

### Gas Rate and 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, through a base rate case or other proceeding, 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, 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 for future recovery 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 December 31,

2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has regulatory assets totaling \$22.7 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 future 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 is now complete, 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. On April 27, 2017, the Indiana Court of Appeals affirmed the IURC Order. 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 additional Orders approving plan investments. On January 24, 2018, the IURC issued an order (January 2018 order) approving the inclusion in rates of investments made from January 2017 to June 2017. Through the January 2018 Order, approximately \$482 million of the approved capital investment has been incurred and included for recovery. The January 2018 Order also approved the Company's plan update, which now totals \$995 million through 2020. The plan increase, totaling \$105 million since inception, is for additional investments related to pipeline safety and compliance requirements under Senate Bill 251.

In December 2016, PHMSA issued interim 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. On August 3, 2017, the Company filed for authority to recover the associated costs using the mechanism allowed under Senate Bill 251. The request includes approximately \$15 million of operating expenses and \$17 million of capital investments over a four-year period beginning in 2018. The Company received the IURC Order approving the request for recovery on December 28, 2017. The Company does not have company-owned storage operations in Ohio.

At December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has regulatory assets related to the Plan totaling \$78.0 million and \$51.1 million, respectively.

#### 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 \$321.1 million as of December 31, 2017, of which \$261.1 million has been approved for recovery under the DRR through December 31, 2016. Regulatory assets associated with post-in-service carrying costs and depreciation deferrals were \$31.2 million and \$24.4 million at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. In August 2017, the Company received approval to adjust the DRR rates, effective December 31, 2017, for recovery of costs incurred through December 31, 2016.

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 December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has regulatory assets totaling \$66.1 million and \$41.9 million, respectively, associated with the deferral of depreciation, post-in-service carrying costs, and property taxes. As of December 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.

#### Vectren Ohio Gas Rate Case

On February 21, 2018, the Company submitted a pre-filing notice with the PUCO indicating it plans to request an increase in its base rate charges for VEDO's distribution business in its 17 county service area in west-central Ohio. The filing is necessary to recover the costs of capital investments made over the past ten years, much of which has been deferred as part of the Company's capital expenditure program under Ohio House Bill 95. Also in the filing, the Company seeks approval for the continuation of the DRR mechanism. The Company will file the case-in-chief at the end of March 2018, and expects an order by early 2019.

#### Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

In March 2016, PHMSA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) 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 continues to evaluate 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. The rule is expected to be finalized in 2019 and the Company believes the costs to comply with the new rules would be considered federally mandated and therefore should be recoverable under Senate Bill 251 in Indiana and eligible for deferral under House Bill 95 in Ohio.

#### Electric Rate and Regulatory Matters

##### Electric Requests for Recovery under Senate Bill 560

The provisions of Senate Bill 560, as described in the Gas Rate & Regulatory Matters footnote for gas projects, are the same for qualifying electric projects. 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 requested the recovery of associated capital expenditures estimated to be approximately \$500 million over the seven-year period beginning in 2017.

On September 20, 2017, the IURC issued an Order approving the settlement agreement reached between the Company, the OUCC and a coalition of industrial customers on May 18, 2017. The settlement agreement reduced the plan spend to \$446 million, with defined annual caps on recoverable capital investments. The majority of the reduction relating to the removal of advanced metering infrastructure (AMI or digital meters) from the plan. However, deferral of the costs for AMI was agreed

upon in the settlement whereby the company can move forward with deployment in the near-term. In removing it from the plan, the request for cost recovery for the AMI project will not occur until the next base rate review proceeding, which would be expected to be filed by the end of 2023. The settlement agreement also addresses how the eligible costs would be recoverable in rates, with a cap on the residential and small general service fixed monthly charge per customer in each semi-annual filing. The remaining costs to residential and small general service customers would be recovered via a volumetric energy charge. The settlement agreement also addresses that semi-annual filings are to be made August 1, based on capital investments and expenses through the period ended April 30, and February 1, based on capital investments and expenses through October 31. The parties agreed in the settlement that the Company would make its first semi-annual filing on August 1, 2017, with additional time allotted subsequent to the plan case order for intervening parties to review the filing and to address any changes to the settlement agreement.

On August 1, 2017, the Company filed with the IURC its initial request for approval of the revenue requirement associated with a capital investment of \$7.1 million through April 30, 2017. On December 20, 2017, the IURC issued an Order approving the initial rates necessary to begin cash recovery of 80 percent of the revenue requirement, inclusive of return, with the remaining 20 percent deferred for recovery in the utility's next general rate case. On February 1, 2018, the Company submitted its second semi-annual filing, seeking approval of the recovery in rates of investments made of approximately \$31 million through October 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has regulatory assets related to the Electric TDSIC plan totaling \$4.3 million.

#### Renewable Generation Resources

On August 30, 2017, the IURC issued an Order approving the Company's request 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 approved cost of the projects cannot exceed the approximate \$16 million estimate submitted by the Company, without seeking further Commission approval.

#### 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 December 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 December 31, 2017, the Company has approximately \$12.8 million deferred related to depreciation and operating expenses, and \$4.7 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

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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 Indiana Court of Appeals affirmed the IURC's June 22, 2016 Order.

On February 20, 2018, the Company filed a request to commence recovery, under Senate Bill 251, of its already approved investments associated with the MATS and NOV Compliance Projects, including recovery of the authorized deferred balance. As proposed, recovery would reflect 80 percent of the authorized costs, including a return, recovery of depreciation and incremental operating expenses, and recovery of the prior deferred balance over a proposed period of 15 years. The remaining 20 percent will be deferred until the Company's next base rate proceeding. No procedural schedule has been set, but the Company would expect an order in the first quarter of 2019.

#### SIGECO Electric Demand Side Management (DSM) Program Filing

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 provided for cost recovery of program and administrative expenses and included performance incentives for reaching energy savings goals. The Order also included a lost margin recovery mechanism that would have limited 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 followed other 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 Indiana 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 was remanded to the IURC for further proceedings. On June 13, 2017, the Company filed additional testimony supporting the plan. In response to the proposals to cap lost margin recovery, the Company filed supplemental testimony that supported lost margin recovery based on the average measure life of the plan, estimated at nine years, on 90 percent of the direct energy savings attributed to the programs. Testimony of intervening parties was filed on July 26, 2017, opposing the Company's proposed lost margin recovery. An evidentiary hearing was held in September 2017. On December 20, 2017, the Commission issued an order approving the DSM Plan for 2016-2017 including the recovery of lost margins consistent with the Company's proposal. On January 22, 2018, certain intervening parties initiated an appeal to the Indiana Court of Appeals. An appeal schedule has not been set, and while no assurance as to the ultimate outcome can be provided, based upon the record of the proceedings, as well as the findings in the Commission's order, the Company expects to prevail in this appeal.

On April 10, 2017, the Company submitted its request for approval to the IURC 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 consistent with the modified proposal in the 2016-2017 plan. Filed testimony of intervening parties was received on July 26, 2017, opposing the Company's proposed lost margin recovery. An evidentiary hearing was held in September 2017. On December 28, 2017, the Commission issued an order approving the 2018 through 2020 Plan, inclusive of recovery of lost margins consistent with the Order issued on December 20, 2017. On January 26, 2018, certain intervening parties initiated an appeal to the Indiana Court of Appeals. An appeal schedule has not been set, and while no assurance as to the ultimate

outcome can be provided, based upon the record of the proceedings, as well as the findings in the Commission's order, the Company expects to prevail in this appeal.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, the Company recognized electric utility revenue of \$11.6 million, \$11.1 million, and \$10.1 million, respectively, associated with lost margin recovery approved by the Commission.

#### 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 base 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 was expected to rule on the proposed order in the second complaint case in 2017, which would authorize a base ROE for this period and prospectively from the date of the order. The timing of such action is uncertain.

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 adder is 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 December 31, 2017, the Company had invested approximately \$157.7 million in qualifying projects. The net plant balance for these projects totaled \$133.5 million at December 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, failed to provide any reasoned basis for their selected ROE, and remanded to the FERC for further justification of its ROE calculation. 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.

#### Electric Generation Transition Plan

As required by Indiana regulation, the Company filed its 2016 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) with 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 provided comments on the plan. While the IURC does not approve or reject the IRP, the process involves the issuance of a staff report that provides comments on the IRP. The final report was issued on November 2, 2017. The Company has taken the comments provided in the report into consideration in its generation resource plans.

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 . Consistent with the recommendations

presented in the Company's Integrated Resource Plan and as a direct result of significant environmental investments required to comply with current regulations, the Company plans to retire a significant portion of its generating fleet by the end of 2023. On February 20, 2018, the Company filed a petition seeking authorization from the Commission to construct a new 800-900 MW natural gas combined cycle generating facility to replace this capacity at an approximate cost of \$900 million, which includes the cost of a new natural gas pipeline to serve the plant. The Company is requesting a CPCN authorizing construction timelines and costs of new generation resources, as well as necessary unit retrofits, to implement the generation transition process. In that filing, the Company seeks approval of its generation plan, including the authority to defer the cost of new generation, including the ability to accrue AFUDC and defer depreciation until the facility is placed in base rates.

As a part of this same proceeding, the Company seeks recovery under Senate Bill 251 of costs to be incurred for environmental investments to be made at its F.B. Culley generating plant to comply with Effluent Limitation Guidelines and Coal Combustion Residuals rules. The F.B. Culley investments, estimated to be approximately \$90 million, will begin in 2019 and will allow the F.B. Culley Unit 3 generating facility to comply with environmental requirements and continue to provide generating capacity to the Company's electric customers. Under Senate Bill 251, the Company is seeking recovery of 80 percent of the approved costs, including a return, using a tracking mechanism, with the remaining 20 percent of the costs deferred for recovery in the Company's next base rate proceeding. The Company expects an order from the Commission in this proceeding by the first half of 2019.

On February 20, 2018, the Company announced it is finalizing details to install an additional 50 MW of universal solar energy, consistent with its IRP. The Company will seek authority from the IURC pursuant to Senate Bill 29 to recover the costs associated with the project.

In addition, the Company intends to continue to offer energy efficiency programs annually. Similarly, as discussed in more detail below, the extension of preliminary compliance deadlines related to ELG implementation are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's long term preferred generation plan.

On September 21, 2017, the Company and Alcoa agreed to continue the joint ownership and operation of Warrick Unit 4 through 2023. This aligns with the Company's long-term electric generation strategy, and the expected exit at the end of 2023 is consistent with the IRP which reflects having completed all planned unit retirements and bringing new resources online by that date.

#### Environmental and Sustainability Matters

The Company initiated a corporate sustainability program in 2012 with the publication of the initial corporate sustainability report. Since that time, the Company continues to develop strategies that focus on environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors that contribute to the long-term growth of a sustainable business model. 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 the Company's Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Committee, as well as vetted with the Company's Board of Directors. Further discussion of key goals, strategies, and governance practices can be found in the Company's current sustainability report, at [www.vectren.com/sustainability](http://www.vectren.com/sustainability), which received core level certification from the Global Reporting Initiative.

In furtherance of the Company's commitment to a sustainable business model, and as detailed further below, the Company is transitioning its electric generation portfolio from nearly total reliance on baseload coal to a fully diversified and balanced portfolio of fuels that will provide long term electric supply needs in a safe and reliable manner while dramatically lowering emissions of carbon and the carbon intensity of its electric generating fleet. If authorized by the Commission, by 2024 the Company plans to construct a new natural gas combined cycle plant to replace four coal-fired units totaling over 700 MWs which, when combined with its planned 54 MWs of new

renewable generation, will achieve a 60 percent reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 levels and reduce carbon intensity to 980 lbs CO<sub>2</sub> / MMBTU and position the Company to comply with future carbon emission reduction requirements. In addition to diversification of its fuel portfolio, the Company's also seeking authorization to significantly upgrade wastewater treatment for its remaining coal-fired unit and exploring opportunities to continue to recycle ash from its coal ash ponds. This generation diversification strategy aligns with the Company's ongoing

investments in new electric infrastructure through the approved \$450 million grid modernization program, and is set forth in more detail in the Company's upcoming 2018 corporate sustainability report.

Further, as part of its commitment to a culture of compliance excellence and continuous improvement, the Company continues to enhance its Safety Management System (SMS) which was implemented several years ago. The risk analysis and process review provides valuable input into the assessment process used to drive the ongoing infrastructure improvement plans being executed by the Company's gas and electric utilities.

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 (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>), 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.

#### Coal Ash Waste Disposal, Ash Ponds and Water

##### Coal Combustion Residuals Rule

In April 2015, the EPA finalized its Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) rule which regulates ash as non-hazardous material under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). 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, the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act, was passed in December 2016 by Congress that would provide for enforcement of the federal program by states under approved state programs rather than citizen suits. Additionally, aspects of the CCR rule are currently being challenged by multiple parties in judicial review proceedings. In August, the EPA issued guidance to states to clarify their ability to implement the Federal CCR rule through state permit programs as allowed in the WIIN Act legislation. Alternative compliance mechanisms for groundwater, corrective action and other areas of the rule could be granted under the regulatory oversight of a state enforced program. On September 14, 2017, the EPA announced its intent to reconsider portions of the Federal CCR rule in line with the guidance issued to states. While the state program development and EPA reconsideration move forward, the existing CCR compliance obligations remain in effect.

Under the existing 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 and 2017, the Company has continued to refine site specific estimates and now estimates the costs to be in the range of \$45 million to \$135 million. Significant factors impacting the resulting cost estimates include the closure time frame and the method of closure. Current estimates contemplate complete removal under the assumption of beneficial reuse of the ash at A.B. Brown, 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, either from a technological or economical perspective, could result in estimated costs in excess of the current range.

As of December 31, 2017, 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 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. In September, 2015, the EPA finalized 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.

At the time of ELG finalization, the 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 Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) in February 2017 and March 2017, respectively. As part of the permit renewals, the Company requested alternate compliance dates for ELGs, which were approved by IDEM. 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 IDEM provided the Company notifies IDEM within one year of issuance of the renewal of its intent to retire the unit. For the F.B. Culley 3 plant, the Company requested a 2020 compliance date for dry bottom ash and 2023 compliance date for flue gas desulfurization wastewater, which was approved by IDEM and finalized in the permit renewal. Discussion of these environmental investments at the F.B. Culley 3 plant are included in the generation transition plan in Footnote 17 in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8.

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. The EPA has also sought a stay of the current judicial review litigation in federal district court. The court has yet to grant the indefinite stay sought by EPA, and instead placed the parties on a periodic status update schedule. On September 13, 2017, EPA finalized a rule postponing certain interim compliance dates by two years, but did not postpone the final compliance deadline of December 31, 2023. As the Company does not currently have short-term ELG implementation deadlines in its recently renewed wastewater discharge permits, the Company does not anticipate immediate impacts from the EPA's two-year extension of preliminary implementation deadlines due to the longer compliance time frames granted by IDEM, and will continue to work with IDEM to evaluate further implementation plans. Moreover, the Company believes the two year extension of the ELG preliminary implementation deadlines and reconsideration process does not impact its preferred generation plan as modeled in the IRP because the final compliance deadline of December 31, 2023 is still in place and enhanced wastewater treatment for scrubber discharge water will still be required by a reconsidered ELG rule even if the EPA revises stringency levels.

#### 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 that IDEM conduct a 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 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. In November 2017, EPA finalized its designations of Vanderburgh, Posey, and Warrick counties as being in attainment with the current 70 ppb standard.

### One Hour SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS

On February 16, 2016, the EPA notified states of the commencement of a 120 day consultation period between IDEM and the EPA with respect to the EPA's recommendations for new non-attainment designations for the 2010 One Hour SO<sub>2</sub> 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 SO<sub>2</sub> limits in its permits, the Company reached an agreement with IDEM on voluntary measures the Company was able to implement without significant incremental costs to ensure Posey County remains in attainment with the 2010 One Hour SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS. The Company's coal-fired generating fleet is 100 percent scrubbed for SO<sub>2</sub> and 90 percent controlled for NO<sub>x</sub>.

## Climate Change and Carbon Strategy

Vectren remains committed to responsible environmental stewardship and conservation efforts. Vectren's generation transition plan, as set forth in its generation and compliance filing, 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, while dramatically reducing the Company's carbon emission from its electric generating fleet. The Company's generation transition plan will result in a 60 percent reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 to 2024 even in the absence of a mandatory greenhouse gas reduction requirement. While the status of the Clean Power Plan (CPP) regulation is uncertain given the legal challenges it faces and pending proposal to repeal the CPP which, if finalized, would likely result in more litigation, the Company's generation transition plan positions it to comply with the CPP, its replacement rule, or future carbon legislation. Moreover, the Company's actions in reducing its carbon emissions 60 percent from 2005 levels by 2024 is consistent with the international community's goal of preventing global temperatures from rising more than two degrees Celsius by the year 2100.

While regulatory uncertainties predominate with respect to the status of the CPP, the Company continues to believe that Congress should set a broad national climate change policy with 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.

### Current Initiatives to Increase Conservation & Reduce Emissions

Even in the absence of a federal mandatory requirement to reduce greenhouse gases, 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 2017, the Company has achieved a reduction in emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> of 30 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. The three year average emission reduction for the period 2015 to 2017 is 35 percent from 2005 levels.

Focusing the Company's mission statement and purpose on corporate sustainability and the need to help customers conserve and manage energy costs. Vectren's annual sustainability report continues to receive Core level certification by the Global Reporting Initiative and demonstrates the Company's commitment to sustainability and transparency in operations. The Company's current sustainability report can be found at [www.vectren.com/sustainability](http://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;

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;

Working with the Company's gas supply administrator in Indiana to maximize the amount of natural gas delivered to our customers that has been sourced from members of The Environmental Partnership, an organization that includes many of the major oil and gas producers in the U.S and who have committed to continuously improving the industry's environmental performance;

Developing renewable energy and energy efficiency performance contracting projects through its Energy Services segment; and

Helping energy producers install pipes that allow for more natural gas power generation and reduced gas flaring as well as serving distribution integrity management programs that reduce methane leaks, through its Infrastructure Services segment.

#### Clean Power Plan

On August 3, 2015, the EPA released its final Clean Power Plan rule (CPP) which required a 32 percent reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 levels. This would result in a final emission rate goal for Indiana of 1,242 lb CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh to be achieved by 2030 and implemented through a state implementation plan. 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. Oral argument was held in September 2016. The stay will remain in place while the lower court concludes its review. In March 2017, as part of the ongoing regulatory reform efforts of the Administration, the EPA 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. Moreover, as indicated above, in October, 2017, EPA published its proposal to repeal the CPP. Comments to the repeal proposal are due in April 2018. EPA's repeal proposal was quickly followed by an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking intended to solicit public comments on issues related to formulating a CPP replacement rule, which are similarly due in April 2018. Repeal without replacement of the CPP could create potential litigation risk arising from the absence of direct federal regulation in this area that courts have previously determined preempt common law nuisance claims.

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. However, Vectren's generation transition plan, as set forth in its electric generation and compliance filing, will achieve 60 percent reductions in 2005 GHG emission levels by 2025, positioning the Company to comply with future regulatory or legislative actions with respect to mandatory GHG reductions.

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 indicated it intends to withdraw the United States' participation, however the Agreement provides that parties cannot petition to withdraw until November 2019. Since 2005 through 2017, the Company has achieved reduced emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> by an average of 35 percent (on a tonnage basis), and will increase that total to 60 percent at the conclusion of its generation transition plan, well above the 32 percent reduction that would be required under the CPP. While the litigation and the EPA's 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 \$15.7 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 December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, approximately \$2.5 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, of accrued, but not yet spent, costs are included in Other Liabilities related to the Indiana Gas and SIGECO sites.





## Results of Operations of the Nonutility Group

The Nonutility Group operates in two primary business areas: Infrastructure Services and Energy Services. Infrastructure Services provides underground pipeline construction and repair services. Energy Services provides energy performance contracting and sustainable infrastructure, such as renewables, distributed generation, and combined heat and power projects. Enterprises has other legacy businesses that have investments in energy-related opportunities and services, among other investments. All of the above is collectively referred to as the Nonutility Group.

The Nonutility Group results were earnings of \$41.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to earnings of \$36.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, and earnings of \$36.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. 2017 results reflect the tax benefit from the revaluation of deferred taxes on the Nonutility businesses, as well as the multi-year contribution to the Vectren Foundation as funded by the Nonutility business.

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
NET INCOME	\$41.1	\$36.9	\$36.3
CONTRIBUTION TO VECTREN BASIC EPS	\$0.49	\$0.44	\$0.44
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTED TO:			
Infrastructure Services	\$32.3	\$25.0	\$29.7
Energy Services	10.7	12.5	7.3
Other Businesses	(1.9 )	(0.6 )	(0.7 )

## Infrastructure Services

Infrastructure Services provides underground pipeline construction and repair services through wholly owned subsidiaries Miller Pipeline, LLC (Miller or Miller Pipeline) and Minnesota Limited, LLC (Minnesota Limited). Inclusive of holding company costs, earnings from Infrastructure Services operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 were \$32.3 million compared to \$25.0 million in 2016, and \$29.7 million in 2015. Total Infrastructure Services revenues in 2017 were \$996 million compared to \$813 million in 2016 and \$843 million in 2015. At December 31, 2017, Infrastructure Services had an estimated backlog of blanket contracts of \$480 million and bid contracts of \$245 million, for a total backlog of \$725 million. This compares to an estimated backlog of \$725 million at December 31, 2016 and \$665 million at December 31, 2015.

The distribution portion of the Infrastructure Services' operation performed well in 2017, as gas utilities across the country continued to make significant investments in gas infrastructure systems. This growth trend is expected to continue as utilities continue to execute infrastructure programs.

Results for the transmission portion of the business have improved significantly in 2017, driven by the large transmission pipeline project in Ohio as well as other pipeline projects completed throughout the year. Though the timing and recurrence of these large projects is less predictable, they demonstrate expertise in this area and provide strong revenues. Infrastructure Services is positioned well to do this work, but the focus remains on the recurring integrity, station, and maintenance work, opportunities for large transmission pipeline construction projects will continue to be pursued. The fundamental business model related to the long cycle of integrity, station, and maintenance work in the transmission sector remains unchanged. Demand remains high due to aging infrastructure and evolving safety and reliability regulations.

Backlog represents the amount of gross revenue the Company expects to realize from work to be performed in the future on uncompleted contracts, including new contractual agreements on which work has not begun. Infrastructure Services operates primarily under two types of contracts, blanket contracts and bid contracts. Using blanket contracts, customers are not contractually committed to specific volumes of services, however the Company expects to be chosen to perform work needed by a customer in a given time frame. These contracts are typically awarded on an annual or multi-year basis. For blanket work, backlog represents an estimate of the amount of gross revenue the Company expects to realize from work to be performed in

the next twelve months on existing contracts or contracts the Company reasonably expects to be renewed or awarded based upon recent history or discussions with customers. Under bid contracts, customers are contractually committed to a specific service to be performed for a specific price, whether in total for a project or on a per unit basis.

The backlog amounts above reflect estimates of revenues to be realized. Projects included in backlog can be subject to delays or cancellation as a result of regulatory requirements, adverse weather conditions, customer requirements, among other factors, which could cause actual revenue amounts to differ significantly from the estimates and/or revenues to be realized in periods other than originally expected.

In 2016, the estimated depreciable lives for certain pieces of equipment at Minnesota Limited, LLC were reevaluated and extended due to a change in service life of the equipment. As a result of this evaluation, the Company extended the estimated useful life of certain pieces of equipment effective January 1, 2016. The effect of this change in estimate was a reduction of annual depreciation expense of approximately \$9.6 million but did not have a material impact on net income as these costs are fully reflected in bids as costs to recover.

#### Energy Services

Energy Services provides energy performance contracting and sustainable infrastructure, such as renewables, distributed generation, and combined heat and power projects through its wholly owned subsidiary Energy Systems Group, LLC (ESG). Inclusive of holding company costs, Energy Services' operations were earnings of \$10.7 million in 2017, \$12.5 million in 2016 and \$7.3 million in 2015. Energy Services' achieved revenues of \$282 million in 2017, which exceeded record revenues of \$260 million in 2016, and revenue of \$200 million in 2015. The lower results in 2017 are primarily driven by earnings in 2016 of \$5.5 million from tax code section 179D (Section 179D) tax deductions which allowed for federal tax deductions related to achieved energy efficiency savings. Section 179D provisions expired on December 31, 2016. On February 9, 2018, a one year extension of Section 179D was approved, making available deductions for 2017. Though not included in 2018 consolidated earnings guidance given the single year extension of the provision, a current estimate for such impact is approximately \$4 to \$6 million. Though not assured, efforts continue to secure this benefit in the future.

At December 31, 2017, the backlog of fixed price signed contracts is \$180 million, compared to \$234 million on December 31, 2016, and \$226 million on December 31, 2015. The list of projects at December 31, 2017 where ESG has been selected and there is a high degree of confidence that the stated work will be performed, or sales funnel, remains high at approximately \$430 million. The Company's long-term view of the performance contracting and sustainable infrastructure opportunities remains strong with an expected continued national focus on energy conservation and security, renewable energy, and sustainability as power prices across the country rise and customer focus on new, efficient, clean sources of energy grows.

Inclusive in the acquisition of FBU from Chevron on April 1, 2014, were several Indefinite Delivery / Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts with federal government agencies including energy savings performance contracting (ESPC) contracts with the U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. On a periodic basis, the contracts are extended and/or subject to a recompetitiveness process. The recompetitiveness process for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contract was completed and awarded to ESG in May 2015. The U.S. Department of Energy IDIQ contract has been extended through the end of 2019. The U.S. Department of Energy ESPC contract was awarded in the first quarter of 2017.

#### Other Businesses

ProLiance

The Company has an investment in ProLiance Holdings, LLC (ProLiance or ProLiance Holdings). On June 18, 2013, ProLiance Holdings exited the natural gas marketing business through the disposition of certain of the net assets, along with the long-term pipeline and storage commitments, of its energy marketing business, ProLiance Energy, LLC (ProLiance Energy) to a subsidiary of Energy Transfer Partners, ETC Marketing, Ltd (ETC). ProLiance Energy's customers included, among others, the Company's Indiana utilities as well as Citizens' utilities. The Company's remaining investment in ProLiance relates primarily to an investment in LA Storage, LLC (LA Storage). Consistent with its ownership percentage, the Company is allocated 61 percent of ProLiance's profits and losses; however, governance and voting rights remain at 50 percent for each member; and therefore, the Company accounts for its investment in ProLiance using the equity method of accounting.

At December 31, 2017, ProLiance had approximately \$38.2 million of capitalization on its balance sheet, comprised of \$31.0 million in member's equity and \$7.2 million in a note payable. The capitalization primarily supports its investment in LA Storage. The Company's investment in ProLiance at December 31, 2017 totals \$23.2 million and is comprised of \$18.9 million of equity and a \$4.4 million note receivable.

#### LA Storage

ProLiance Transportation and Storage, LLC (PT&S), a subsidiary of ProLiance, and Sempra Energy International, a subsidiary of Sempra Energy, through a joint venture, have a 100 percent interest in a development project for salt-cavern natural gas storage facilities known as LA Storage. PT&S is the minority member with a 25 percent interest, which it accounts for using the equity method. The project, which includes a pipeline system, is expected to include 12-19 Bcf of storage capacity, and has the potential for further expansion. This pipeline system is currently connected with several interstate pipelines, including the Cameron Interstate Pipeline operated by Sempra Pipelines & Storage, and can connect area liquefied natural gas regasification terminals to an interstate natural gas transmission system and storage facilities.

Approximately 12 Bcf of the storage, which comprises three of the four FERC certified caverns, is fully tested but additional work is required to further develop the caverns. The timing and extent of development of these caverns is dependent on market conditions, including pricing, need for storage capacity, and development of the liquefied natural gas market, among other factors. To date, development activity has been modest due to current low demand for storage facilities. The development of the storage market and related pricing are critical assumptions in the analysis of the recoverability of the investment's carrying value.

#### Other Businesses

Other Businesses results were a loss of \$1.9 million in 2017, compared to a loss of \$0.6 million in 2016 and a loss of \$0.7 million in 2015. The greater loss in 2017 is a result of the revaluation of deferred tax assets as a result of the TCJA.

#### Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

##### Revenue Recognition

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 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). The Company plans to adopt the guidance under the modified retrospective method. The cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings will be immaterial.

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 has finalized the assessment process of all revenue streams for the standard's impact on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Operations, and disclosures and has identified all material revenue streams. The Company has determined that all material revenue streams fall under the scope of the standard.

The standard will result in no significant changes to the Company's pattern of revenue recognition. The Company has adopted 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 and will adopt the guidance effective January 1, 2019.

#### Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance intended to simplify several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences. This ASU was effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods therein. Most of the Company's share-based awards are settled via cash payments and were 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. This ASU requires the Company to report the service cost component 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. Capitalization of net benefit cost is limited to only the service cost component of benefit costs, when applicable.

The ASU requires retrospective presentation of the service and non-service costs components in the income statement and prospective application regarding the capitalization of only the service cost component of net benefit costs. The Company has finalized its assessment of the standard and the adoption will have an immaterial impact on the financial statements. The Company has adopted 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.

#### Critical Accounting Policies

Management is required to make judgments, assumptions, and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and the related disclosures that conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The footnotes to the consolidated financial statements describe the significant accounting policies and methods used in their preparation. Certain estimates are subjective and use variables that require judgment. These include the estimates to perform goodwill and other asset impairments tests and to determine pension and postretirement benefit obligations. The Company makes other estimates related to the effects of regulation that are critical to the Company's financial results but that are less likely to be impacted by near term changes. Other estimates that significantly affect the Company's results, but are not necessarily critical to operations, include depreciating utility and nonutility plant, valuing asset retirement obligations, and estimating uncollectible accounts, unbilled revenues, and deferred income taxes, among others. Actual results could differ from these estimates.



#### Impairment Review of Investments and Long-Lived Assets

Property, plant and equipment along with other long-lived assets are reviewed as facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. In the Company's regulated businesses, this impairment review primarily involves consideration of the likelihood of abandonment and a potentially related disallowance as well as the actions of regulators in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. For the Company's non-regulated businesses, this impairment review involves the

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comparison of an asset's (or group of assets') carrying value to the estimated future cash flows the asset (or asset group) is expected to generate over a remaining life. If this evaluation were to conclude that the carrying value is impaired, an impairment charge would be recorded based on the difference between the carrying amount and its fair value (less costs to sell for assets to be disposed of by sale).

The Company has both debt and equity investments in unconsolidated entities. When events occur that may cause an investment to be impaired, the Company performs both a qualitative and quantitative review of that investment and when necessary performs an impairment analysis. An impairment analysis of notes receivable usually involves the comparison of the investment's estimated free cash flows to the stated terms of the note, or in certain cases for notes that are collateral dependent, a comparison of the collateral's fair value to the carrying amount of the note. An impairment analysis of equity investments involves comparison of the investment's estimated fair value to its carrying amount and an assessment of whether any decline in fair value is "other than temporary." Fair value is estimated using market comparisons, appraisals, and/or discounted cash flow analysis.

Calculating free cash flows and fair value using the above methods is subjective and requires judgment concerning growth assumptions, longevity of cash flows, and discount rates (for fair value calculations), among others.

#### Goodwill & Intangible Assets

The Company performs an annual impairment analysis of its goodwill, most of which resides in the Gas Utility Services operating segment, at the beginning of each year, and more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that an impairment loss may have been incurred. Impairment tests are performed at the reporting unit level. The Company has determined its Gas Utility Services operating segment to be the level at which impairment is tested as its reporting units are similar. Nonutility Group impairment testing for its Infrastructure Services and Energy Services segments are also performed at the operating segment level. An impairment test requires fair value to be estimated. The Company used a discounted cash flow model and other market based information to estimate the fair value of its Gas Utility Services, Infrastructure Services, and Energy Services operating segments, and those estimated fair values are compared to their carrying amount, including goodwill. The estimated fair value has been substantially in excess of the carrying amount in each of the last three years and therefore resulted in no impairment.

Estimating fair value using a discounted cash flow model is subjective and requires judgment in applying a discount rate, growth assumptions, company expense allocations, and longevity of cash flows. A 100 basis point increase in the discount rate utilized to calculate the Gas Utility Services, Infrastructure Services, and Energy Services segment fair value also would have resulted in no impairment charge.

The Company also annually tests non-amortizing intangible assets for impairment and amortizing intangible assets are tested on an event and circumstance basis. During the last three years, these tests yielded no impairment charges.

#### Pension & Other Postretirement Obligations

The Company estimates the expected return on plan assets, discount rate, rate of compensation increase, and future health care costs, among other inputs, and obtains actuarial estimates to assess the future potential liability and funding requirements of the Company's pension and postretirement plans. Detailed information about the assumptions the Company used to develop 2017 periodic benefit cost are included in Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. To estimate the 2017 obligation and 2018 costs, the Company used the following weighted average assumptions: a discount rate of approximately 3.61 percent; an expected return on plan assets of 7.00 percent; a rate of compensation increase of 3.50 percent; and an inflation assumption of 2.50 percent. The discount rate was based on benchmark interest rates and expected rate of return on plan assets was determined using a building block approach.

Future changes in health care costs, work force demographics, interest rates, asset values or plan changes could significantly affect the estimated cost of these future benefits. Management currently estimates the pension and postretirement cost to be approximately \$6.7 million in 2018.

Management estimates that a 50 basis point increase in the discount rate used to estimate retirement costs generally decreases periodic benefit cost by approximately \$1.6 million.

### Regulation

At each reporting date, the Company reviews current regulatory trends in the markets in which it operates. This review involves judgment and is critical in assessing the recoverability of regulatory assets as well as the ability to continue to account for its activities based on the criteria set forth in FASB guidance related to accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation. Based on the Company's current review, it believes its regulatory assets are probable of recovery. If all or part of the Company's operations cease to meet the criteria, a write-off of related regulatory assets and liabilities could be required. In addition, the Company would be required to determine any impairment to the carrying value of its utility plant and other regulated assets and liabilities. In the unlikely event of a change in the current regulatory environment, such write-offs and impairment charges could be significant.

### Financial Condition

Within the Company's consolidated group, Utility Holdings primarily funds the short-term and long-term financing needs of the Utility Group operations, and Vectren Capital Corporation (Vectren Capital) funds short-term and long-term financing needs of the Nonutility Group and corporate operations. Vectren Corporation guarantees Vectren Capital's debt, but does not guarantee Utility Holdings' debt. Vectren Capital's long-term debt, including current maturities outstanding at December 31, 2017 approximated \$260 million. Vectren Capital's short-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2017 approximated \$70 million. Utility Holdings' outstanding long-term and short-term borrowing arrangements are jointly and severally guaranteed by its wholly owned subsidiaries and regulated utilities SIGECO, Indiana Gas, and VEDO. Utility Holdings' long-term debt, including current maturities, and short-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2017 approximated \$1,195 million and \$180 million, respectively. Additionally, prior to Utility Holdings' 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 December 31, 2017, was approximately \$385 million.

The Company's common stock dividends are primarily funded by utility operations. Nonutility operations have demonstrated profitability and the ability to generate cash flows. These cash flows are primarily reinvested in other nonutility investments, but are also used to fund a portion of the Company's dividends, and from time to time may be reinvested in utility operations or used for corporate expenses.

Vectren Corporation's corporate credit rating is A-, as rated by S&P Global Ratings (S&P Global). Moody's Investors Services (Moody's) does not provide a rating for Vectren Corporation. The credit ratings of the senior unsecured debt of Utility Holdings, SIGECO, and Indiana Gas, at December 31, 2017, were A-/A2 as rated by S&P Global and Moody's, respectively. The credit ratings on SIGECO's secured debt are A/Aa3. Utility Holdings' commercial paper has a credit rating of A-2/P-1. The current outlook of both S&P Global and Moody'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. S&P Global and Moody's lowest level investment grade rating is BBB- and Baa3, respectively.

The Company's consolidated equity capitalization objective is 45-55 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 50 percent and 51 percent as of December 31, 2017 and 2016,

respectively. Long-term capitalization includes long-term debt, including current maturities, as well as common shareholders' 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 December 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 and equity financing. Access to both the short-term and long-term capital markets is expected to be a significant source of funding for capital requirements as the resources required for capital investment remain uncertain for a variety of factors including, but not limited to, uncertainty in environmental and safety policies and regulations, growth of the regulated business, and growth of Infrastructure Services and Energy Services. To the extent that events beyond the Company's control create uncertainty in capital markets, cost of capital and ability to access capital markets may be affected.

Utility Holdings 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 Utility Holdings and thus receive some of the proceeds from various Utility Holdings issuances to third parties on the same terms as those obtained by Utility Holdings. The majority of the long-term debt needs of the utilities is expected to be met through these debt issuances by Utility Holdings, some or all of which are then reloaned to the individual utilities. On June 21, 2017 an Order for long-term financing authority of \$70 million of long-term debt and \$65 million of equity financing was received from the PUCO for VEDO and expires in June 2018. 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

On July 14, 2017, Utility Holdings closed on renegotiated credit agreements with existing lenders. These credit agreements mature on July 14, 2022 and replaced bank credit agreements that had an original maturity date of October 31, 2019. Utility Holdings' new credit facility totals \$400 million with a \$10 million swing line sublimit and a \$20 million letter of credit sublimit. The Utility Holdings credit agreement is jointly and severally guaranteed by its wholly owned subsidiaries Indiana Gas, SIGECO, and VEDO and is a backup facility for Utility Holdings' commercial paper program. Vectren Capital's new credit facility totals \$200 million with a \$40 million swing line sublimit and a \$80 million letter of credit sublimit. The Vectren Capital credit agreement funds the short-term borrowing needs of the Company's corporate and nonutility operations and is guaranteed by Vectren Corporation.

The total \$600 million of short-term borrowing capacity between the two lines remains unchanged; however, the Utility Holdings credit agreement commitment was increased by \$50 million as compared to the prior credit agreement, and the Vectren Capital credit agreement commitment was decreased by \$50 million as compared to the prior credit agreement.

As reduced by borrowings currently outstanding, approximately \$220 million was available for the Utility Group operations and \$130 million was available for the wholly owned Nonutility Group and corporate operations at December 31, 2017.

The Company has historically funded the short-term borrowing needs of Utility Group's operations through the commercial paper market but maintains the ability to use the Utility Holdings' short-term borrowing facility when necessary. Throughout the years presented, Utility Holdings has successfully placed commercial paper as needed. Following is certain information regarding these short-term borrowing arrangements:



(In millions)	Utility Group Borrowings			Nonutility Group Borrowings		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
As of Year End						
Balance Outstanding	\$179.5	\$194.4	\$14.5	\$70.0	\$—	\$—
Weighted Average Interest Rate	1.92 %	1.05 %	0.55 %	2.68 %	N/A	N/A
Annual Average						
Balance Outstanding	\$172.4	\$59.8	\$53.8	\$12.2	\$0.2	\$24.8
Weighted Average Interest Rate	1.30 %	0.71 %	0.38 %	2.44 %	1.60 %	1.33 %
Maximum Month End Balance Outstanding	\$238.7	\$194.4	\$121.5	\$70.0	\$6.3	\$69.1

#### New Share Issues

The Company may periodically issue new common shares to satisfy the dividend reinvestment plan, and other employee benefit plan requirements. New issuances provided additional liquidity of \$6.3 million in both 2017 and 2016 and \$6.2 million in 2015.

#### Impact of Tax Reform on Liquidity

The Company has realized cash flow benefits from tax legislation, such as the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes (Path Act) enacted in 2015, that allowed for immediate expensing of 50% of capital expenditures through 2017 for tax purposes. Such accelerated expense recognition reduced tax payments due to the government. The TCJA enacted on December 22, 2017, which eliminates the accelerated expensing provisions for regulated utilities and reduces the corporate tax rate to 21 percent, will reduce liquidity by 1) reducing the Utility Group's ability to accelerate expense for capital expenditures for tax purposes and 2) reducing cash collected from customers due to the lower tax rate. The Company expects that the reduced federal corporate income tax rate will result in reduced taxes owed by the Nonutility Group, increasing liquidity.

#### Potential Uses of Liquidity

#### Pension Funding Obligations

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, the Company did not contribute to its qualified pension plans. As of the most recent valuation report date for the Company's qualified pension plans, assets were 116 percent of the target liability for ERISA purposes and 92 percent for accounting purposes. The Company expects to make contributions totaling \$3.5 million to its qualified pension plans in 2018.

#### Performance Guarantees & Product Warranties

In the normal course of business, wholly owned subsidiaries, such as Energy Systems Group, LLC (ESG), a subsidiary of the Energy Services operating segment, issue payment and performance bonds and other forms of assurance that commit them to timely install infrastructure, operate facilities, pay vendors and subcontractors, and support warranty obligations.

Specific to ESG's role as a general contractor in the performance contracting industry, at December 31, 2017, there are 66 open surety bonds supporting future performance. The average face amount of these obligations is \$9.8 million, and the largest obligation has a face amount of \$75.9 million. The maximum exposure from these obligations is limited to the level of uncompleted work and further limited by bonds issued to ESG by various contractors. At December 31, 2017, approximately 29 percent of work was yet to be completed on projects with open surety bonds. A significant portion of these open surety bonds will be released within one year. In instances where ESG operates facilities, project guarantees extend over a longer period. In addition to its performance obligations, ESG



also warrants the functionality of certain installed infrastructure generally for one year and the associated energy savings over a specified number of years.

Based on a history of meeting performance obligations and installed products operating effectively, no liability or cost has been recognized for the periods presented as the Company assesses the likelihood of loss as remote. Since inception, ESG has paid a de minimis amount on energy savings guarantees.

## Corporate Guarantees & Other Support

The Company issues parent level guarantees to certain vendors and customers of its wholly owned subsidiaries. These guarantees do not represent incremental consolidated obligations; but rather, represent guarantees of subsidiary obligations in order to allow those subsidiaries the flexibility to conduct business without posting other forms of collateral. At December 31, 2017, parent level guarantees support a maximum of \$373 million of ESG's performance contracting commitments, warranty obligations, project guarantees, and energy savings guarantees. Given the infrequent occurrence of any performance shortfalls historically on any of these commitments, no reserve for a potential liability has been deemed warranted.

Further, an energy facility operated by ESG and managed by Keenan Ft. Detrick Energy, LLC (Keenan), is governed by an operations agreement. Under this agreement, all payment obligations to Keenan are also guaranteed by the Company. The Company guarantee of the Keenan operations agreement does not state a maximum guarantee. Due to the nature of work performed under this contract, the Company cannot estimate a maximum potential amount of future payments but assesses the likelihood of loss as remote based on, primarily, the nature of the project.

The Company has not been called on to perform under these guarantees historically. While there can be no assurance that performance under these provisions will not be required in the future, the Company believes that the likelihood of a material amount being incurred under these provisions is remote given the nature of the projects, the manner in which the savings estimates are developed, and the fact that the value of the guarantees decrease over time as actual savings are achieved by the customer.

The Company from time to time, and primarily through Vectren Capital, issues letters of credit that support consolidated operations. At December 31, 2017, letters of credit outstanding total \$36.3 million.

## Planned Capital Expenditures & Investments

During 2017 capital expenditures and other investments approximated \$603 million, of which approximately \$550 million related to Utility Group expenditures. This compares to 2016 where consolidated capital expenditures and investments were approximately \$542 million with \$500 million attributed to the Utility Group and 2015 where consolidated capital expenditures and investments were approximately \$477 million with \$398 million attributed to the Utility Group. Planned Utility Group capital expenditures, including contractual purchase commitments, for the five-year period 2018 - 2022 are expected to total approximately \$590 million in 2018, \$595 million in 2019, \$560 million in 2020, \$735 million in 2021, and \$920 million in 2022. Expenditures are expected to be higher beginning in 2021 due to the construction of the combined cycle generating facility. This plan contains the best estimate of the resources required for known regulatory compliance and the generation transition plan; however, many environmental and pipeline safety standards are subject to change in the near term. Such changes could materially impact planned capital expenditures.

Planned Nonutility Group capital expenditures, including contractual purchase commitments, for the five-year period 2018 - 2022 are expected to total between \$75 million and \$125 million annually.

## Contractual Obligations

The following is a summary of contractual obligations at December 31, 2017:

(In millions)	Total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter
Long-term debt <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1,838.7	\$100.0	\$60.0	\$100.0	\$55.0	\$79.6	\$1,444.1
Short-term debt	249.5	249.5	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term debt interest commitments	1,198.1	83.1	76.3	71.0	69.1	66.6	832.0
Plant, nonutility plant, and other purchase commitments	51.0	25.0	7.1	5.5	5.4	4.0	4.0
Operating leases	40.0	14.2	10.2	4.9	2.7	2.3	5.7
Total <sup>(2)</sup>	\$3,377.3	\$471.8	\$153.6	\$181.4	\$132.2	\$152.5	\$2,285.8

(1) The debt due in 2018 is comprised of debt issued by Utility Holdings.

The Company has other long-term liabilities that total approximately \$285 million. This amount is comprised of the following: pension obligations \$49 million; postretirement obligations \$36 million; deferred compensation and (2) share-based compensation obligations \$79 million; asset retirement obligations \$107 million; and other obligations including unrecognized tax benefits, and environmental remediation obligations, totaling \$14 million. Based on the nature of these items, their expected settlement dates cannot be estimated.

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, coal, and electricity, 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 &amp; Uses of Liquidity

## Operating Cash Flow

The Company's primary source of liquidity to fund capital requirements has been cash generated from operations, which totaled \$498.8 million in 2017, compared to \$524.1 million in 2016 and \$505.2 million in 2015.

The \$25.3 million decrease in operating cash flow in 2017 compared to 2016 is driven primarily by timing of cash flow related to Nonutility Group large projects, partially offset by increased cash flow provided by the Utility Group. The \$18.9 million increase in operating cash flow in 2016 compared to 2015 is driven primarily by increased earnings and by changes in certain working capital accounts that reflect weather impacts, specifically the decreases in accounts receivable, recoverable/refundable fuel and natural gas costs.

## Financing Cash Flow

Net cash flow from financing activities was \$43.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 and net cash flow required for financing activities was \$21.0 million and \$47.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015, respectively. In the current year, the Company raised \$198.5 million in the private placement capital market to fund Utility Group capital expenditures and retired \$75 million on Nonutility Group debt as planned. Unutilized Nonutility Group short-term borrowing capacity was the primary source that funded the retirement. In 2016, the Company had an increase of short-term borrowings which was partially offset by the retirement of \$73 million in long-term debt. In 2015, the Company issued \$385.5 million in long-term debt, which was partially offset by the retirement of \$170 million in long-term debt, and an increased amount of short-term borrowings paid. The Company's operating cash flow funded over 67 percent of capital expenditures and dividends in 2017, over 77 percent in 2016, and 83 percent in 2015. Certain recently completed financing transactions are more fully described below.



## Investing Cash Flow

Cash flow required for investing activities was \$593.8 million in 2017, \$509.2 million in 2016, and \$469.6 million in 2015. The primary use of cash in all periods presented reflect utility and nonutility capital expenditures. Capital expenditures increased in 2017 as compared to 2016 by \$60.6 million, and also increased in 2016 as compared to 2015 by \$65.1 million. The increase in capital expenditures is attributable to greater expenditures for gas infrastructure improvement projects and environmental compliance.

### Utility Holdings Long-Term Debt Issuance

On July 14, 2017, Utility Holdings entered into a private placement Note Purchase Agreement pursuant to which institutional investors agreed to purchase the following tranches of notes: (i) \$100 million of 3.26 percent Guaranteed Senior Notes, Series A, due August 28, 2032 and (ii) \$100 million of 3.93 percent Guaranteed Senior Notes, Series B, due November 29, 2047. The notes are jointly and severally guaranteed by Indiana Gas, SIGECO, and VEDO, wholly owned subsidiaries of Utility Holdings.

The Series A note proceeds were received on August 28, 2017 and the Series B proceeds were received on November 29, 2017.

### SIGECO Variable Rate Tax-Exempt Bonds

On September 14, 2017, the Company, through SIGECO, executed a Bond Purchase and Covenants Agreement (Purchase and Covenants Agreement) providing SIGECO the ability to remarket and/or refinance approximately \$152 million of tax-exempt bonds at a variable rate based on one month LIBOR through May 1, 2023 (except for one bond that matures on January 1, 2022).

Bonds remarketed through the Bond Purchase and Covenants Agreement included three issuances that were mandatorily tendered to the Company on September 14, 2017. These were

- 2013 Series C Notes with a principal of \$4.6 million and a final maturity date of January 1, 2022;
- 2013 Series D Notes with a principal of \$22.5 million and a final maturity date of March 1, 2024; and
- 2013 Series E Notes with a principal of \$22.0 million and final maturity date of May 1, 2037.

Through the Purchase and Covenants Agreement, on September 22, 2017, SIGECO also extended the mandatory tender date of its variable rate 2014 Series B Notes with a principal of \$41.3 million and final maturity date of July 1, 2025. (The original tender date was September 24, 2019).

The Purchase and Covenants Agreement provides the option, subject to satisfaction of customary conditions precedent, for the lenders to purchase from SIGECO and for SIGECO to convert to a variable rate other currently outstanding fixed rate, tax-exempt bonds that are callable at SIGECO's option in March 2018 (2013 Series A Notes totaling \$22.2 million due March 1, 2038) and May 2018 (2013 Series B Notes totaling \$39.6 million due by May 1, 2043).

The Company, through SIGECO, executed forward starting interest rate swaps during 2017 providing that on January 1, 2020, the Company will begin hedging the variability in interest rates on the 2013 Series A, B, and E Notes, as described in Note 10, through final maturity dates. The swaps contain customary terms and conditions and generally provide offset for changes in the one month LIBOR rate. Other interest rate variability that may arise through the Purchase and Covenants Agreement, such as variability caused by changes in tax law or SIGECO's credit rating, among others, may result in an actual interest rate above or below the anticipated fixed rate. Regulatory orders require SIGECO to include the impact of its interest rate risk management activities, such as gains and losses arising from these swaps, in its cost of capital utilized in rate cases and other periodic filings.

Vectren Capital Unsecured Note Retirements

On December 15, 2017 and March 11, 2016, Vectren Capital senior unsecured notes matured totaling \$75 million and \$60 million, respectively. Interest rates on the matured bonds were 3.48 percent and 6.92 percent, respectively. The repayment of debt was funded from the Company's cash on hand and Nonutility short-term borrowing arrangements.

#### SIGECO Bond Retirement

On June 1, 2016, a \$13 million SIGECO bond matured. The First Mortgage Bond, which was a portion of an original \$25 million public issuance sold on June 1, 1986, carried a fixed interest rate of 8.875 percent. The repayment of debt was funded from the Company's commercial paper program.

#### Mandatory Tenders

At December 31, 2017, certain series of SIGECO bonds, aggregating \$124.0 million are subject to mandatory tenders prior to the bonds' final maturities. \$38.2 million will be tendered in 2020 and \$85.8 million will be tendered in 2023.

#### Call Options

At December 31, 2017, certain series of SIGECO bonds, aggregating \$84.1 million may be called at SIGECO's option. \$61.8 million is callable in 2018, as previously noted, and \$22.3 million is callable in 2019.

#### 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 or proposed legislation, litigation and government regulation or other actions, such as changes in, rescission of or additions to tax laws or rates, pipeline safety regulation and environmental laws and regulations, 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 plant costs and related assets.

Compliance with respect to these regulations could substantially change the operation and nature of the Company's utility operations.

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.

Approval and timely recovery of new capital investments related to the electric generation transition plan, discussed further herein, including timely approval to build and own generation, ability to meet capacity requirements, ability to procure resources needed to build new generation at a reasonable cost, ability to appropriately estimate costs of new generation, the effects of construction delays and cost overruns, ability to fully recover the investments made in retiring portions of the current generation fleet, scarcity of resources and labor, and workforce retention, development and training.

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, 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, and other nonutility products and services; 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; higher operating expenses; and reductions in the value of investments.

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.

The performance of projects undertaken by the Company's nonutility businesses and the success of efforts to realize value from, invest in and develop new opportunities, including but not limited to, the Company's Infrastructure Services, Energy Services, and remaining ProLiance Holdings assets.

Factors affecting Infrastructure Services, including the level of success in bidding contracts; fluctuations in volume and mix of contracted work; mix of projects received under blanket contracts; unanticipated cost increases in completion of the contracted work; funding requirements associated with multiemployer pension and benefit plans; changes in legislation and regulations impacting the industries in which the customers served operate; the effects of weather; failure to properly estimate the cost to construct projects; the ability to attract and retain qualified employees in a fast growing market where skills are critical; cancellation and/or reductions in the scope of projects by customers; credit worthiness of customers; ability to obtain materials and equipment required to perform services; and changing market conditions, including changes in the market prices of oil and natural gas that would affect the demand for infrastructure construction.

Factors affecting Energy Services, including unanticipated cost increases in completion of the contracted work; changes in legislation and regulations impacting the industries in which the customers served operate; changes in economic influences impacting customers served; failure to properly estimate the cost to construct projects; risks associated with projects owned or operated; failure to appropriately design, construct, or operate projects; the ability to attract and retain qualified employees; cancellation and/or reductions in the scope of projects by customers; changes in the timing of being awarded projects; credit worthiness of customers; lower energy prices negatively impacting the economics of performance contracting business; and changing market conditions.

- 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 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 7A. 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

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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 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.

#### Commodity Price Risk

#### Regulated Operations

The Company's regulated operations have limited exposure to commodity price risk for transactions involving purchases and sales of natural gas, coal and purchased power for the benefit of retail customers due to current state regulations, which subject to compliance with those regulations, allow for recovery of the cost of such purchases through natural gas and fuel cost adjustment mechanisms. Constructive regulatory orders, such as those authorizing lost margin recovery, other innovative rate designs, and recovery of unaccounted for gas and other gas related expenses, also mitigate the effect gas costs may have on the Company's financial condition. Although the Company's regulated operations are exposed to limited commodity price risk, natural gas and coal prices have other effects on working capital requirements, interest costs, and some level of price-sensitivity in volumes sold or delivered. Indiana Gas and SIGECO hedge up to 50 percent of annual natural gas purchases for each Company utilizing a variety of terms with forward purchase arrangements up to 5 years and physical fixed-price purchases up to 10 years in duration. Indiana Gas also utilizes financial products, including call options. Such option contracts are generally short-term in nature and are insignificant in terms of value and volume at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

#### Wholesale Power Marketing

The Company's wholesale power marketing activities undertake strategies to optimize electric generating capacity beyond that needed for native load. In recent years, the primary strategy involves the sale of generation into the MISO Day Ahead and Real-time markets. The Company accounts for any energy contracts that are derivatives at fair value with the offset marked to market through earnings. No derivative positions were outstanding on December 31, 2017 and 2016.

For retail sales of electricity, the Company receives the majority of its NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> allowances at zero cost through an allocation process. Based on arrangements with regulators, wholesale operations can purchase allowances from retail operations at current market values, the value of which is distributed back to retail customers through a MISO cost recovery tracking mechanism. Wholesale operations are therefore at risk for the cost of allowances, which may be volatile. The Company manages this risk by purchasing allowances from retail operations as needed and occasionally from other third parties in advance of usage.

#### Other Operations

Other commodity-related operations are exposed to commodity price risk associated with gasoline/diesel through third party suppliers. Occasionally, the Company will hedge a portion of such requirements using financial instruments and using physically settled forward purchase contracts. However, during the years presented, such utilization has not been significant.

#### Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk associated with its borrowing arrangements. Its risk management program seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects that market volatility may have on interest expense. As of December 31, 2017, debt subject to interest rate volatility was approximately 16 percent. To further manage this exposure, the Company may also use derivative financial instruments and currently has outstanding hedging instruments that mitigate interest rate volatility beginning in 2020.

Market risk is estimated as the potential impact resulting from fluctuations in interest rates on adjustable rate borrowing arrangements exposed to short-term interest rate volatility. During 2017 and 2016, the weighted average combined borrowings

under these arrangements approximated \$241 million and \$101 million, respectively. At December 31, 2017, combined borrowings under these arrangements were \$340 million. As of December 31, 2016 combined borrowings under these arrangements were \$236 million. Based upon average borrowing rates under these facilities during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, an increase of 100 basis points (one percentage point) in the rates would have increased interest expense by approximately \$2.4 million in 2017 and \$1.0 million in 2016.

#### Other Risks

By using financial instruments and physically settled fixed price forward contracts to manage risk, the Company creates exposure to counter-party credit risk and market risk. The Company manages exposure to counter-party credit risk by entering into contracts with companies that can be reasonably expected to fully perform under the terms of the contract. Counter-party credit risk is monitored regularly and positions are adjusted appropriately to manage risk. Further, tools such as netting arrangements and requests for collateral are also used to manage credit risk. Market risk is the adverse effect on the value of a financial instrument that results from a change in commodity prices or interest rates. The Company attempts to manage exposure to market risk associated with commodity contracts and interest rates by establishing parameters and monitoring those parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken.

The Company's customer receivables associated with utility operations are primarily derived from residential, commercial, and industrial customers located in Indiana and west central Ohio. However, some exposure from nonutility operations extends throughout the United States. The Company manages credit risk associated with its receivables by continually reviewing creditworthiness and requests cash deposits or refunds cash deposits based on that review. Credit risk associated with certain investments is also managed by a review of creditworthiness and receipt of collateral. In addition, credit risk for the Company's utilities is mitigated by regulatory orders that allow recovery of all uncollectible accounts expense in Ohio and the gas cost portion of uncollectible accounts expense in Indiana based on historical experience.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Vectren Corporation's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Those control procedures underlie the preparation of the consolidated balance sheets, statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows, and common shareholders' equity, and related footnotes contained herein.

These consolidated financial statements were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and follow accounting policies and principles applicable to regulated public utilities. The integrity and objectivity of these consolidated financial statements, including required estimates and judgments, is the responsibility of management.

These consolidated financial statements are also subject to an evaluation of internal control over financial reporting conducted under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on that evaluation, conducted under the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, the Company concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017. Management certified this in its Sarbanes Oxley Section 302 certifications, which are filed as exhibits to this 2017 Form 10-K.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Vectren Corporation:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Vectren Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, common shareholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 21, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
February 21, 2018

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2002.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Vectren Corporation:

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Vectren Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, of the Company and our report dated February 21, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

February 21, 2018





VECTREN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(In millions)

	At December 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	\$16.6	\$68.6
Accounts receivable - less reserves of \$5.1 & \$6.0, respectively	262.9	225.3
Accrued unbilled revenues	207.1	172.4
Inventories	126.6	129.9
Recoverable fuel & natural gas costs	19.2	29.9
Prepayments & other current assets	47.0	52.7
Total current assets	679.4	678.8
Utility Plant		
Original cost	7,015.4	6,545.4
Less: accumulated depreciation & amortization	2,738.7	2,562.5
Net utility plant	4,276.7	3,982.9
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	19.7	20.4
Other utility & corporate investments	43.7	34.1
Other nonutility investments	9.6	16.1
Nonutility plant - net	464.1	423.9
Goodwill	293.5	293.5
Regulatory assets	416.8	308.8
Other assets	35.8	42.2
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$6,239.3</b>	<b>\$5,800.7</b>

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

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VECTREN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(In millions)

	At December 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$366.2	\$302.2
Accrued liabilities	222.3	207.7
Short-term borrowings	249.5	194.4
Current maturities of long-term debt	100.0	124.1
Total current liabilities	938.0	828.4
Long-term Debt - Net of Current Maturities	1,738.7	1,589.9
Deferred Credits & Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	491.3	905.7
Regulatory liabilities	937.2	453.7
Deferred credits & other liabilities	284.8	254.9
Total deferred credits & other liabilities	1,713.3	1,614.3
Commitments & Contingencies (Notes 7, 17-20)		
Common Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock (no par value) - issued & outstanding 83.0 & 82.9 shares, respectively	736.9	729.8
Retained earnings	1,113.7	1,039.6
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(1.3 )	(1.3 )
Total common shareholders' equity	1,849.3	1,768.1
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$6,239.3</b>	<b>\$5,800.7</b>

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

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VECTREN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(In millions, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>			
Gas utility	\$812.7	\$771.7	\$792.6
Electric utility	569.6	605.8	601.6
Nonutility	1,275.0	1,070.8	1,040.5
Total operating revenues	2,657.3	2,448.3	2,434.7
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Cost of gas sold	271.5	266.7	305.4
Cost of fuel & purchased power	171.8	183.6	187.5
Cost of nonutility revenues	444.2	363.4	355.0
Other operating	1,115.9	932.2	909.2
Depreciation & amortization	276.2	260.0	256.3
Taxes other than income taxes	59.3	60.9	59.5
Total operating expenses	2,338.9	2,066.8	2,072.9
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	318.4	381.5	361.8
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>			
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates	(1.1 )	(0.2 )	(0.6 )
Other income – net	32.8	28.7	20.3
Total other income	31.7	28.5	19.7
Interest expense	87.7	85.5	84.5
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES</b>	262.4	324.5	297.0
Income taxes	46.4	112.9	99.7
<b>NET INCOME</b>	\$216.0	\$211.6	\$197.3
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE AND DILUTED COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING</b>	83.0	82.8	82.7
<b>BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK</b>	\$2.60	\$2.55	\$2.39

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

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VECTREN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
 (In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
NET INCOME	\$216.0	\$211.6	\$197.3
Pension & other benefits			
Amounts arising during the year	(5.6 )	(10.1 )	1.2
Reclassifications to periodic cost	5.4	4.7	6.9
Deferrals to regulatory assets	0.2	5.3	(8.0 )
Pension & other benefits costs, net of tax	—	(0.1 )	0.1
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX	—	(0.1 )	0.1
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$216.0	\$211.5	\$197.4



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

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VECTREN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net income	\$216.0	\$211.6	\$197.3
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash from operating activities:			
Depreciation & amortization	276.2	260.0	256.3
Deferred income taxes & investment tax credits	19.0	100.1	80.4
Provision for uncollectible accounts	5.9	6.9	8.1
Expense portion of pension & postretirement benefit cost	5.4	3.6	6.8
Other non-cash items - net	12.9	7.8	7.3
Changes in working capital accounts:			
Accounts receivable & accrued unbilled revenues	(80.9 )	(39.6 )	(15.4 )
Inventories	3.3	3.9	(15.2 )
Recoverable/refundable fuel & natural gas costs	10.7	(37.8 )	15.2
Prepayments & other current assets	5.7	22.9	20.3
Accounts payable, including to affiliated companies	65.9	40.7	(0.5 )
Accrued liabilities	15.6	22.7	(0.9 )
Employer contributions to pension & postretirement plans	(4.6 )	(19.6 )	(26.5 )
Changes in noncurrent assets	(40.6 )	(44.0 )	(21.9 )
Changes in noncurrent liabilities	(11.7 )	(15.1 )	(6.1 )
Net cash from operating activities	498.8	524.1	505.2
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from:			
Long-term debt, net of issuance costs	198.5	—	385.5
Dividend reinvestment plan & other common stock issuances	6.3	6.3	6.2
Requirements for:			
Dividends on common stock	(141.9 )	(134.2 )	(127.3 )
Retirement of long-term debt	(75.0 )	(73.0 )	(170.0 )
Other financing activities	—	—	0.2
Net change in short-term borrowings	55.1	179.9	(141.9 )
Net cash from financing activities	43.0	(21.0 )	(47.3 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from sale of assets and other collections	11.3	33.0	27.5
Requirements for:			
Capital expenditures, excluding AFUDC equity	(602.6 )	(542.0 )	(476.9 )
Other costs	(3.4 )	(5.2 )	(14.3 )
Changes in restricted cash	0.9	5.0	(5.9 )
Net cash from investing activities	(593.8 )	(509.2 )	(469.6 )
Net change in cash & cash equivalents	(52.0 )	(6.1 )	(11.7 )
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period	68.6	74.7	86.4
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	\$16.6	\$68.6	\$74.7

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

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VECTREN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 (In millions, except per share amounts)

	Common Stock		Accumulated Other		
	Shares	Amount	Retained Earnings	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	82.6	\$ 715.7	\$ 892.2	\$ (1.3 )	\$ 1,606.6
Net income					