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VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS INC
 Form 10-K405
 March 29, 2002

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549
 Form 10-K

X ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001

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 -----	Registrant, State of Incorporation; Address and Telephone Number -----	IRS Employer Identification No. -----
1-16739	Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (An Indiana Corporation) 20 N. W. Fourth Street Evansville, Indiana 47708 (812) 491-4000	35-2104850

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

Registrant -----	Title of each class -----	Name of each exchange on which registered -----
Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc.	7 1/4% Senior Notes, due 10/15/2031	New York Stock Exchange

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

Registrant -----	Title of each class -----	Name of each exchange on which registered -----
Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc.	Common Stock - Without Par	None

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) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days: Yes X No ___

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

Common Stock-Without Par Value -----	10 -----	March 22, 2002 -----
Class	Number of Shares	Date

As of March 22, 2002, all shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock were held by Vectren Corporation.

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

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Form 10-K. X.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Certain information in Vectren Corporation's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2002, is incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

Information in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2002, regarding replacement of the Company's independent auditors, is incorporated by reference in Part I of this filing.

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Definitions

As discussed in this Form 10-K, the abbreviations Dth means dekatherms, MDth means thousands of dekatherms, MMDth means millions of dekatherms, MW means megawatts, MMBTU means millions of British thermal units, kWh means kilowatt hours, Mva means megavolt amperes, and throughput means combined gas sales and gas transportation volumes.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Description of the Business

Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (VUHI or the Company), an Indiana corporation, was formed on March 31, 2000 to serve as the intermediate holding company for Vectren Corporation's (Vectren) three operating public utilities, Indiana Gas Company, Inc. (Indiana Gas), formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of Indiana Energy, Inc. (Indiana Energy), Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO), formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of SIGCORP, Inc. (SIGCORP), and the Ohio operations (defined hereafter).

Indiana Gas provides natural gas distribution and transportation services to a diversified customer base in 311 communities in 49 of Indiana's 92 counties. SIGECO provides electric generation, transmission, and distribution services to Evansville, Indiana, and 74 other communities in 8 counties in southwestern Indiana and participates in the wholesale power market. SIGECO also provides natural gas distribution and transportation services to Evansville, Indiana, and 64 other communities in 10 counties in southwestern Indiana. The Ohio operations provide natural gas distribution and transportation services to Dayton, Ohio, and 87 other communities in 17 counties in west central Ohio.

Vectren, an Indiana corporation, is an energy and applied technology holding company headquartered in Evansville, Indiana. The Company was organized on June 10, 1999 solely for the purpose of effecting the merger of Indiana Energy and SIGCORP. On March 31, 2000, the merger of Indiana Energy with SIGCORP and into Vectren was consummated with a tax-free exchange of shares and has been accounted for as a pooling-of-interests in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 16 "Business Combinations" (APB 16). Therefore, the reorganization of Indiana Gas and SIGECO into subsidiaries of VUHI has been accounted for as a combination of entities under common control.

Both Vectren and VUHI are exempt from registration pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) and 3(c) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Acquisition of the Natural Gas Distribution Assets of The Dayton Power and Light Company

On October 31, 2000, the Company acquired the natural gas distribution assets of The Dayton Power and Light Company for approximately \$465.0 million. The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase transaction in accordance with APB 16, and accordingly, the results of operations of the acquired businesses are included since the date of acquisition.

The Company acquired the natural gas distribution assets as a tenancy in common through two separate wholly owned subsidiaries. Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. (VEDO) holds a 53% undivided ownership interest in the assets, and Indiana Gas holds a 47% undivided ownership interest. VEDO is the operator of the assets, and these operations are referred to as "the Ohio operations."

The purchase price was allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based on the fair value of those assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date. Because of the regulatory environment in which the Ohio operations operate, the book value of rate-regulated assets and liabilities is generally considered to be fair value. Goodwill, in the amount of \$198.0 million, has been recognized for the excess amount of the purchase price paid over the fair value of the net

assets acquired.

Recent Development

On March 26, 2002, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K announcing its decision to replace Arthur Andersen LLP as its independent auditors effective upon the completion of a transition period which is expected to extend through

the conclusion of their review of the financial results of the Company for the first quarter of 2002. This Form 8-K is included in this filing as Exhibit 99.7.

Narrative Description of the Business

The Company's operations are comprised of its Gas Utility Services and Electric Utility Services segments. The Gas Utility Services segment includes the operations of Indiana Gas, the Ohio operations, and SIGECO's natural gas distribution business and provides natural gas distribution and transportation services to nearly two-thirds of Indiana and west central Ohio. The Electric Utility Services segment includes SIGECO's power supply operations, power marketing operations, and electric transmission and distribution services, which operate and maintain six coal-fired electric power plants and five gas-fired peaking units with a total of 1,271 megawatts of generating capacity to provide electricity to primarily southwestern Indiana.

At December 31, 2001, the Company had \$2.4 billion in total assets, with \$1.6 billion (66%) attributed to gas utility services and \$0.8 billion (34%) attributed to electric utility services. Net income for the year ended 2001 was \$50.7 million. Excluding nonrecurring charges with an after-tax impact of \$15.1 million, net income before nonrecurring items for the year ended 2001 was \$65.8 million, with \$23.3 million attributed to gas utility services and \$42.5 million attributed to electric utility services. Nonrecurring items, after tax, in 2001 included \$7.7 million of merger and integration costs, \$9.3 million of restructuring costs, and \$1.9 million gain on the impact of SFAS 133, including cumulative effect of change in accounting principle. Excluding nonrecurring items, after tax, the results reflect a decrease of \$18.2 million compared to 2000. Nonrecurring items, after tax, in 2000 included \$31.6 million of merger and integration costs.

For further information refer to Note 16 regarding the segments' activities and assets, Note 3 regarding special charges, and Note 14 regarding the adoption of and current year impact of SFAS 133 in the Company's consolidated financial statements included under Part II Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Gas Utility Services

Overview

For the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company supplied natural gas service to 953,214 Indiana and Ohio customers, including 868,685 residential, 80,235 commercial, and 4,294 transportation customers. This represents customer base growth of nearly 1% compared to 2000.

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, aluminum products, appliance manufacturing, polycarbonate resin (Lexan) and plastic products, gypsum products, electrical equipment, metal specialties, glass, steel finishing, pharmaceutical and nutritional products,

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gasoline and oil products, and coal mining.

The largest Indiana communities served are Evansville, Muncie, Anderson, Lafayette, West Lafayette, Bloomington, Terre Haute, Marion, New Albany, Columbus, Jeffersonville, New Castle, and Richmond. The largest community served outside of Indiana is Dayton, Ohio.

Revenues

For the year ended December 31, 2001, natural gas revenues were approximately \$1,031.5 million of which residential customers accounted for 66%, commercial 24%, and transportation 10%, respectively.

The Company receives gas revenues by selling gas directly to residential, commercial, and industrial customers at approved rates or by transporting gas through its pipelines at approved rates to commercial and industrial customers that have purchased gas directly from other producers, brokers, or marketers. Total volume of gas provided to both sales and transportation customers (throughput) was 199,761 MDth for the year ended December 31, 2001. Transported gas represented 45% of total throughput. Rates for transporting gas provide for the same margins generally earned by selling gas under applicable sales tariffs.

The sale of gas is seasonal and strongly affected by variations in weather conditions. To mitigate seasonal demand, the Company owns and operates eight underground gas storage fields, six liquefied petroleum air-gas manufacturing plants and maintains contract storage. Natural gas purchased from suppliers is injected into storage during periods of light demand which are typically periods of lower prices. The injected gas is then available to supplement contracted volumes during periods of peak requirements. Approximately 705,000 Dth of gas per day can be withdrawn during peak demand periods.

Gas Purchases

In 2001, the Company purchased natural gas from multiple suppliers including ProLiance Energy, LLC (ProLiance). ProLiance is an unconsolidated, nonregulated, energy marketing affiliate of Vectren and Citizens Gas and Coke Utility. (See Note 4 in the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data regarding transactions with ProLiance). The Company purchased 114,503 MDth volumes of gas in 2001 at an average cost of \$5.63 per MDth, of which 87% was purchased from ProLiance. The cost of gas purchased for the last five years is as follows:

Year	Average Cost of Gas Purchased
----	-----
1997	\$3.56
1998	\$3.53
1999	\$3.58
2000	\$5.60
2001	\$5.63

Regulatory Matters

See Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition regarding the Company's regulated environment.

Environmental Matters

See Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and

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Financial Condition regarding manufactured gas plants.

Electric Utility Services

Overview

The Company supplied electric service to 133,294 Indiana customers (115,770 residential, 17,327 commercial, and 197 industrial) during 2001. In addition, the Company is obligated to provide for firm power commitments to several

municipalities and to maintain spinning reserve margin requirements under an agreement with the East Central Area Reliability Group.

The principal industries served include polycarbonate resin (Lexan) and plastic products, aluminum smelting and recycling, aluminum sheet products, automotive assembly, steel finishing, appliance manufacturing, pharmaceutical and nutritional products, automotive glass, gasoline and oil products, and coal mining.

Revenues

For the year ended December 31, 2001, electricity sales totaled 9,138,770 megawatt hours, resulting in revenues of approximately \$378.9 million. Residential customers accounted for 25% of 2001 revenues; commercial 20%; industrial 22%; wholesale 32%; and other 1%.

Generating Capacity

Installed generating capacity as of December 31, 2001 was rated at 1,271 megawatts (MW). Coal-fired generating units provide 1,056 MW of capacity and gas or oil-fired turbines used for peaking or emergency conditions provide 215 MW.

In addition to its generating capacity, the Company has 82 MW available under firm contracts and 95 MW available under interruptible contracts. New peaking capacity of 80 MW is under development and is planned to be available for the summer peaking season in 2002. This new generating capacity will be fueled by natural gas.

The Company has interconnections with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Cinergy Services, Inc., Indianapolis Power & Light Company, Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Big Rivers Electric Corporation, Wabash Valley Power Association, and the City of Jasper, Indiana, providing the ability to simultaneously interchange approximately 750 MW.

Total load for each of the years 1997 through 2001 at the time of the system summer peak, and the related reserve margin, is presented below in MW.

Date of Summer Peak Load	7-14-97	7-21-98	7-6-99	8-17-00	7-31-01
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Load at Peak	1,086	1,129	1,230	1,212	1,209
Generating Capability	1,236	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,271
Firm Purchase Supply	-	-	-	75	82
Interruptible Contracts	-	-	95	95	95
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Power Supply Capacity	1,236	1,256	1,351	1,426	1,448
Reserve Margin at Peak	14%	11%	10%	18%	20%

The winter peak load of the 2000-2001 season of approximately 925 MW occurred on

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December 19, 2000 and was 6% higher than the previous winter peak load of approximately 873 MW which occurred on January 25, 2000.

SIGECO maintains a 1.5% interest in the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation (OVEC). The OVEC is comprised of several electric utility companies, including SIGECO that supplies power requirements to the United States Department of Energy's (DOE) uranium enrichment plant near Portsmouth, Ohio. The participating companies are entitled to receive from OVEC, and are obligated to pay for, any available power in excess of the DOE contract demand. At the present time, the DOE contract demand is essentially zero. Because of this decreased demand, SIGECO's 1.5% interest in the OVEC makes available approximately 32 MW of capacity, in addition to its generating capacity, for use in other operations.

Fuel Costs

Electric generation for 2001 was fueled by coal (99.6%) and natural gas (0.4%). Oil was used only for testing of gas/oil-fired peaking units.

There are substantial coal reserves in the southern Indiana area, and coal for coal-fired generating stations has been supplied from operators of nearby Indiana strip mines including those owned by Vectren Fuels, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Vectren. Approximately 3.2 million tons of coal was purchased for generating electricity during 2001. Of this amount, Vectren Fuels, Inc. supplied 2.6 million tons, of which 1.9 million tons was produced in its coal mines. The average cost of all coal consumed in generating electrical energy for the years 1997 through 2001 was as follows:

Year	Average Cost Per Ton	Average Cost Per MMBTU	Average Cost Per Kwh (In Mills)
1997	20.75	0.91	9.80
1998	21.34	0.94	9.97
1999	21.88	0.96	10.13
2000	22.49	0.98	10.39
2001	22.48	1.00	10.53

Other Operating Matters

The Company participates with 7 other utilities and 31 other affiliated groups located in 8 states comprising the east central area of the United States, in the East Central Area Reliability group, the purpose of which is to strengthen the area's electric power supply reliability. In addition, see Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition regarding the Company's participation in the Midwest Independent System Operator group and regarding the change in operations at the Warrick Generating Station.

Regulatory Matters

See Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition regarding the Company's regulated environment.

Environmental Matters

See Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition for discussion of the Company's Clean Air Act Compliance Plan and the USEPA's lawsuit against SIGECO for alleged violations of the Clean Air Act.

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Competition

See Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition regarding competition within the public utility industry for the Company's regulated Indiana and Ohio operations.

Personnel

As of December 31, 2001, the Company and its subsidiaries had 1,649 employees.

In August 2001, the Company signed a new four-year labor agreement, ending in September 2005 with Local 135 of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers. The new agreement provides for annual wage increases of 3.25%, a new 401(k) savings plan and improvements in the areas of health insurance and pension.

Concurrent with the Company's purchase of the Ohio operations, VEDO and Local Union 175, Utility Workers Union of America approved a labor agreement effective November 2000, continuing through October 2005. The agreement provides a 3.25% wage increase each year, and the other terms and conditions are substantially the same as the agreement reached between the Utility Workers Union and Dayton Power and Light Company in August of 2000.

In July 2000, SIGECO signed a new four-year labor agreement with Local 702 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, ending June 2004. The new agreement provides a 3% wage increase for each year in addition to improvements in health care coverage, retirement benefits and incentive pay.

The labor agreement between Indiana Gas, Local Union 1393 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Local Unions 7441 and 12213, United Steelworkers of America, went into effect in November 1998 for a five year term expiring on December 2003. The agreement contains a 4% wage increase in 1998 and 3% wage increases each year thereafter during the term of the agreement, in addition to increased performance incentives, a new sick pay provision and a simplified pension benefit formula.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Gas Utility Services

Specific to its Indiana operations, Indiana Gas owns and operates five gas storage fields located in Indiana covering 71,484 acres of land with an estimated ready delivery from storage capability of 8.0 MMDth of gas with daily delivery capabilities of 134,160 Dth. For its Indiana operations, Indiana Gas also maintains 186,578 Dth of gas in contract storage with a daily deliverability of 3,563 Dth and three liquefied petroleum (propane) air-gas manufacturing plants in Indiana with a total daily capacity of 31,000 Dth of gas. Indiana Gas' gas delivery system includes 11,336 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 ultimate customers in Indiana.

SIGECO owns and operates three underground gas storage fields with an estimated ready delivery from storage capability of 6.2 MMDth of gas with daily delivery capabilities of 129,000 Dth. SIGECO's gas delivery system includes 2,921 miles of distribution and transmission mains all of which are located in Indiana.

The Ohio operations operate three liquefied petroleum (propane) air-gas manufacturing plants located in Ohio with a total daily capacity of 52,187 Dth,

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and approximately 13.9 MMDth of firm storage service from various pipelines with daily deliverability of 354,788 Dth of gas. The Ohio operations' gas delivery system includes 5,132 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, 2001 was rated at 1,271 MW. SIGECO's coal-fired generating facilities are: the Brown Station with 500 MW of capacity, located in Posey County approximately eight miles east of Mt. Vernon, Indiana; the Culley Station with 406 MW of capacity, and Warrick Unit 4 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: the 80 MW Brown Gas Turbine located at the Brown Station; two Broadway Gas Turbines located in Evansville, Indiana, with a combined capacity of 115 MW; and two Northeast Gas Turbines located northeast of Evansville in Vanderburgh County, Indiana with a combined capacity of 20 MW. The Brown and Broadway Unit 2 turbines are also equipped to burn oil. Total capacity of SIGECO's five gas turbines is 215 MW, and they are generally used only for reserve, peaking or emergency purposes due to the higher per unit cost of generation.

SIGECO's transmission system consists of 828 circuit miles of 138,000 and 69,000 volt lines. The transmission system also includes 27 substations with an installed capacity of 4,014.2 megavolt amperes (Mva). The electric distribution system includes 3,205 pole miles of lower voltage overhead lines and 255 trench miles of conduit containing 1,465 miles of underground distribution cable. The distribution system also includes 96 distribution substations with an installed capacity of 1,918.2 Mva and 50,133 distribution transformers with an installed capacity of 2,284.1 Mva.

The only utility property SIGECO owns outside of Indiana is approximately eight miles of 138,000 volt electric transmission line which is located in Kentucky and which interconnects with Louisville Gas and Electric Company's transmission system at Cloverport, 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, as supplemented by various supplemental indentures.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, with the exception of the matters described in Notes 5 and 12 of its consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data regarding transactions with ProLiance and the Clean Air Act, there are no legal proceedings pending against the Company that could be material to its financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted during the fourth quarter to a vote of security holders.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Common Stock

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Market Price

All of the outstanding shares of VUHI's common stock are owned by Vectren. VUHI's common stock is not traded.

There are no outstanding options or warrants to purchase VUHI's common equity or securities convertible into VUHI's common equity. Additionally, VUHI has no plans to publicly offer any of its common equity.

Dividends Paid to Parent

During 2001, VUHI paid dividends to its parent company of \$16.5 million, \$14.3 million, \$15.9 million, and \$18.2 million in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters, respectively.

During 2000, VUHI paid dividends to its parent company of \$14.2 million, \$11.7 million, \$15.7 million and \$13.4 million in the first, second, third and fourth quarters, respectively.

On January 23, 2002, the board of directors declared a dividend \$17.9 million, payable to Vectren on March 1, 2002.

Dividends on shares of common stock are payable at the discretion of the board of directors out of legally available funds. Future payments of dividends, and the amounts of these dividends, will depend on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, and other factors.

Debt Security

The Company's 7 1/4% Senior Notes dues October 15, 2031, trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AVU." The high and low sales prices for the Company's publicly traded debt security since issuance in October 2001 as reported on the New York Stock Exchange composite transactions reporting systems were \$25.50 and \$25.00, respectively.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected consolidated financial information. The information should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto presented under Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Form 10-K. The financial information as of December 31, 1999-2001 and for each of the four years in the period ended December 31, 2001 are derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements. The financial information as of December 31, 1997, and 1998 and for the year ended December 31, 1997 is derived from the Company's internal unaudited consolidated financial statements. This information has been restated to reflect the reorganization of entities under common control pursuant to which Indiana Gas and SIGECO became a subsidiary of VUHI.

As of and for the Year Ended December 31 (in millions)

	1997 (4)	1998	1999	2000 (2,3)	2001 (1)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating Data:					
Operating revenues	\$ 886.2	\$ 785.1	\$ 807.1	\$ 1,155.2	\$ 1,410.4
Operating income	92.5	104.0	109.0	94.5	112.7
Income before cumulative effect					

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of change in accounting principle	57.9	69.3	75.4	52.4	46.8
Net income	57.9	69.3	75.4	52.4	50.7
 Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	1,563.4	1,568.7	1,623.9	2,454.3	2,391.4
Redeemable preferred stock	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.1	0.5
Long-term debt-net of current maturities & debt subject to tender	403.7	351.7	450.1	572.6	900.9
Common shareholder's equity	553.2	566.1	583.2	571.8	713.0

- (1) Merger and integration related costs incurred for the year ended December 31, 2001 totaled \$2.8 million. These costs relate primarily to transaction costs, severance and other merger and acquisition integration activities.

As a result of merger integration activities, management retired certain information systems in 2001. Accordingly, the useful lives of these assets were shortened to reflect this decision. These information system assets are owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Vectren, and the fees are allocated by the subsidiary for the use of these systems by the Company. As a result of the shortened useful lives, additional fees were incurred by the Company during 2001, resulting in an increase in other operating expenses of \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2001.

In total, merger and integration related costs incurred for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$12.4 million (\$7.7 million after tax).

The Company incurred restructuring charges of \$15.0 million, (\$9.3 million after tax) relating to employee severance, related benefits and other employee related costs, lease termination fees related to duplicate facilities, and consulting and other fees.

- (2) Merger and integration related costs incurred for the year ended December 31, 2000 totaled \$32.7 million. These costs relate primarily to transaction costs, severance and other merger and acquisition integration activities.

As a result of merger integration activities, management identified certain information systems to be retired in 2001. Accordingly, the useful lives of these assets were shortened to reflect this decision. These information system assets are owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Vectren, and the fees are allocated by the subsidiary for the use of these systems by the Company. As a result of the shortened useful lives, additional fees were incurred by the Company during 2000, resulting in an increase in other operating expenses of \$11.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2000.

In total, merger and integration related costs incurred for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$44.1 million (\$31.6 million after tax).

- (3) Reflects two months of results of the Ohio operations.
- (4) During 1997, the board of directors of Indiana Gas authorized management to undertake the actions necessary and appropriate to restructure Indiana Gas' operations and recognize a resulting restructuring charge of \$39.5 million (\$24.5 million after tax) which included estimated costs related to involuntary workforce reductions.

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

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The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto:

Overview

Description of the Business

Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (VUHI or the Company), an Indiana corporation, was formed on March 31, 2000 to serve as the intermediate holding company for Vectren Corporation's (Vectren) three operating public utilities, Indiana Gas Company, Inc. (Indiana Gas), formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of Indiana Energy, Inc. (Indiana Energy), Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO), formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of SIGCORP, Inc. (SIGCORP), and the Ohio operations (defined hereafter).

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Both Vectren and VUHI are exempt from registration pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) and 3(c) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

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The Company acquired the natural gas distribution assets as a tenancy in common through two separate wholly owned subsidiaries. Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. (VEDO) holds a 53% undivided ownership interest in the assets, and Indiana Gas holds a 47% undivided ownership interest. VEDO is the operator of the assets, and these operations are referred to as "the Ohio operations."

The purchase price was allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based on the fair value of those assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date. Because of the regulatory environment in which the Ohio operations operate, the book value of rate-regulated assets and liabilities is generally considered to be fair value. Goodwill, in the amount of \$198.0 million, has been recognized for the excess amount of the purchase price paid over the fair value of the net

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assets acquired.

Results of Operations

The Company's operations are comprised of its Gas Utility Services and Electric Utility Services segments. The Gas Utility Services segment includes the operations of Indiana Gas, the Ohio operations, and SIGECO's natural gas distribution business and provides natural gas distribution and transportation services to nearly two-thirds of Indiana and west central Ohio. The Electric Utility Services segment includes SIGECO's power supply operations, power marketing operations, and electric transmission and distribution services, which operate and maintain six coal-fired electric power plants and five gas-fired peaking units with a total of 1,271 megawatts of generating capacity to provide electricity to primarily southwestern Indiana. The results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999 are as follows:

In millions	2001	2000	1999
	-----	-----	-----
Net income, as reported	\$ 50.7	\$ 52.4	\$ 75.4
Merger and integration costs-net of tax	7.7	31.6	-
Restructuring costs-net of tax	9.3	-	-
Impact of SFAS 133, including cumulative effect of change in accounting principle-net of tax	(1.9)	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Net income before nonrecurring items	\$ 65.8	\$ 84.0	\$ 75.4
	=====	=====	=====

For 2001 compared to the prior year, net income before the impact of nonrecurring items decreased \$18.2 million due to extraordinarily high gas costs early in the year that unfavorably impacted margins and operating costs, including uncollectible accounts expense, interest, and excise taxes. Also, heating weather was 9% warmer than the prior year and lower margins on wholesale power marketing sales.

For 2000 compared to 1999, net income before the impact of nonrecurring items increased \$8.6 million primarily due to cooler temperatures, and the inclusion of the Ohio operations for two months, offset by a disallowance of gas costs by the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC).

Special Charges

Merger and Integration Costs

Merger and integration costs incurred for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 were \$2.8 million and \$32.7 million, respectively. Vectren expects to realize net merger savings of nearly \$200.0 million over ten years from the elimination of duplicate corporate and administrative programs and greater efficiencies in operations, business processes and purchasing encompassed in operations. Merger and integration activities resulting from the 2000 merger were completed in 2001. Merger costs are reflected in the financial statements of the operating subsidiaries in which merger savings are expected to be realized.

Since March 31, 2000, \$35.5 million has been expensed associated with merger and integration activities. Accruals were established at March 31, 2000 totaling \$19.3 million. Of this amount, \$5.5 million related to employee and executive severance costs, \$11.7 million related to transaction costs and regulatory filing fees incurred prior to the closing of the merger, and the remaining \$2.1 million related to employee relocations that occurred prior to or coincident with the merger closing. The remaining \$16.2 million was expensed through December 31, 2001 (\$13.4 million in 2000 and \$2.8 million in 2001) for

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accounting fees resulting from merger related filing requirements, consulting fees related to integration activities such as organization structure, employee travel between company locations as part of integration activities, internal labor of employees assigned to integration teams, investor relations communications activities, and certain benefit costs.

During the merger planning process, approximately 135 positions were identified for elimination. As of December 31, 2001, all such identified positions have been vacated.

The integration activities experienced by the Company included such things as information system consolidation, process review and definition, organization design and consolidation, and knowledge sharing.

As a result of merger integration activities, management retired certain information systems in 2001. Accordingly, the useful lives of these assets were shortened to reflect this decision. These information system assets are owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Vectren, and the fees allocated by the subsidiary for the use of these systems by the Company's subsidiaries are reflected in other operating expenses. As a result of the shortened useful lives, additional fees were incurred by the Company, resulting in additional other operating expense of \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 and \$11.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2000.

In total, for the year ended December 31, 2001, merger and integration costs totaled \$12.4 million (\$7.7 million after tax) compared to \$44.1 million (\$31.6 million after tax) for the same period in 2000.

Restructuring Costs

As part of continued cost saving efforts, in June 2001, Vectren's management and board of directors approved a plan to restructure, primarily, its regulated operations. The restructuring plan involves the elimination of certain administrative and supervisory positions in its utility operations and corporate office. Charges of \$10.8 million were expensed in June 2001 as a direct result of the restructuring plan. Additional charges of \$4.2 million were incurred during the remainder of 2001 primarily related to consulting fees, employee relocation, and duplicate facilities costs. In total, the Company has incurred restructuring charges of \$15.0 million, (\$9.3 million after tax). These charges were comprised of \$7.6 million for severance, related benefits and other employee related costs, \$4.0 million for lease termination fees related to duplicate facilities, and \$3.4 million for consulting and other fees incurred through December 31, 2001. The restructuring program was completed during 2001, except for the departure of certain employees impacted by the restructuring.

The \$7.6 million expensed for employee severance and related costs are associated with approximately 100 employees. Employee separation benefits include severance, healthcare and outplacement services. As of December 31, 2001, approximately 80 employees have exited the business. The restructuring program was completed during 2001, except for the departure of the remaining employees impacted by the restructuring and the final settlement of the lease obligation.

Impact of SFAS 133

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 133). The cumulative impact of adoption of SFAS 133 on January 1, 2001 was a gain of approximately \$6.3 million (\$3.9 million after tax.) Unrealized losses totaling \$3.2 million (\$2.0 million after tax) arising from the change in market value since the date of adoption is reflected in purchased electric energy. The net impact of SFAS 133 for the year ended December 31, 2001 is a gain of \$3.1 million (\$1.9 million

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after tax). (See below for a complete discussion of the new accounting principle.)

New Accounting Principle

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 133, which requires that every derivative instrument be recorded on the balance sheet as an asset or liability measured at its market value and that changes in the derivative's market value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met.

SFAS 133, as amended, requires that as of the date of initial adoption, the difference between the market value of derivative instruments recorded on the balance sheet and the previous carrying amount of those derivatives be reported

in net income or other comprehensive income, as appropriate, as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in accordance with APB Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes."

Resulting from the adoption of SFAS 133, certain contracts in the Company's power marketing operations that are periodically settled net were required to be recorded at market value. Previously, the Company accounted for these contracts on settlement. The cumulative impact of the adoption of SFAS 133 resulting from marking these contracts to market on January 1, 2001 was an earnings gain of approximately \$6.3 million (\$3.9 million after tax) recorded as a cumulative effect of accounting change in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The majority of this gain results from the Company's power marketing operations. SFAS 133 did not impact other commodity contracts because they were normal purchases and sales specifically excluded from the provisions of SFAS 133.

Unrealized losses totaling \$3.2 million (\$2.0 million after tax) arising from the difference between the current market value and the market value on the date of adoption is included in purchased electric energy in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Utility Margin (Operating Revenues Less Cost of Gas & Cost of Fuel for Electric Generation & Purchased Electric Energy)

Gas Utility Margin

Gas Utility margin for the year ended December 31, 2001 of \$323.3 million increased \$57.0 million, compared to 2000. For the incremental ten months from January through October from the Ohio operations, margin before the impact of higher gas costs and warmer weather was estimated at \$82.5 million. Net of this amount, gas utility margin decreased by \$25.5 million. The primary factors contributing to this decrease were weather that was 9% warmer than the prior year and the unfavorable impact on margin resulting from extraordinarily high gas costs early in 2001, coupled with the effects of a weakening economy. The weather impact reduced margin by approximately \$18.0 million compared to the prior year period. The negative impact of higher gas costs on margin, along with general economic conditions, approximated \$9.4 million. These decreases were offset somewhat by customer growth of nearly 1% compared to 2000. Including the Ohio operations, the Company's total throughput was 199.8 MMDth in 2001, 181.2 MMDth in 2000, and 150.7 MMDth in 1999.

Gas Utility margin for the year ended December 31, 2000, of \$266.3 million increased \$33.1 million compared to 1999. The Ohio operations represent \$28.2 million of the increase. The remaining \$4.9 million, or 2%, increase attributable to Indiana Gas and SIGECO's gas operations reflect 8% (11.9 MMDth) greater throughput due to much colder temperatures during the fourth quarter of 2000 than in the fourth quarter of 1999 and a 2% growth in customers.

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Residential and commercial sales rose 7% and 10%, respectively, during 2000. Temperatures were 11% colder in 2000 compared to 1999 and approached normal for the year. These favorable impacts were partially offset by a \$3.8 million disallowance of recoverable gas costs by the IURC, charged against gas revenues in December 2000.

Cost of gas sold was \$708.2 million in 2001, \$552.5 million in 2000, and \$266.4 million in 1999. Of the increases, the Ohio operations contributed \$178.6 million in 2001 and \$83.2 million in 2000. Excluding the Ohio operations, cost of gas sold decreased \$22.9 million, or 4% in 2001 and increased \$202.9 million, or 76%, in 2000. The changes are primarily due to fluctuations in average per unit purchased gas costs and the volume of dekatherms sold. The total average cost per dekatherm of gas purchased by Indiana Gas and SIGECO was \$5.73 in 2001, \$5.72 in 2000, and \$3.58 in 1999. The price changes are due primarily to changing commodity costs in the marketplace.

Electric Utility Margin

Electric Utility margin for the year ended December 31, 2001 of \$212.8 million decreased \$11.5 million, or 5%, compared to 2000 primarily from decreased margin on sales to wholesale energy markets and firm wholesale customers, reflecting the weakened national economy, and a \$3.2 million reduction in margin recorded to reflect certain wholesale power marketing purchase and sale contracts at current market values as required by SFAS 133. The decreases were partially offset by a 3% increase in residential and commercial sales due to cooling weather 7% warmer than the prior year and a 3% increase in residential and commercial customer bases.

Electric Utility margin for the year ended December 31, 2000 of \$224.3 million increased \$9.8 million, or 5%, compared to 1999 primarily due to a \$4.4 million increase in margins resulting from wholesale energy market activity. The remaining increase results from increased sales caused by the impact of much colder fourth quarter temperatures on electric heating sales and a 5% growth in commercial customers during the year. Retail and firm wholesale electric sales for 2000 increased 2% and total electric sales increased 8%.

The cost of fuel and purchased power increased \$54.0 million, or 48%, in 2001 compared to 2000 and increased \$19.1 million, or 20%, in 2000 compared to 1999. The increases result primarily from more wholesale energy sales. Megawatt hours sold to the wholesale market increased 106% in 2001 compared to 2000 and increased 39% in 2000 compared to 1999. The 2001 increase was also affected by the reductions in margin recorded as a result of SFAS 133.

Operating Expenses (excluding Cost of Gas Sold, Fuel for Electric Generation & Purchased Electric Energy)

Other Operating

Excluding \$31.4 million in additional expenses related to the Ohio operations, utility other operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2001 decreased \$6.6 million or 3% compared to 2000. The 2001 decrease results, primarily, from reduced maintenance expenditures and merger synergies in the current year, offset by increased uncollectible accounts expense resulting from increased gas costs.

Excluding \$7.1 million in expenses related to the Ohio operations, utility other operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2000 increased \$15.3 million or 8% compared to 1999. The increase is primarily due to increased charges for use of corporate assets, including those assets which had useful lives shortened

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as a result of the merger.

Depreciation & Amortization

Utility depreciation and amortization increased \$14.5 million, or 18%, and \$2.9 million, or 4%, in 2001 and in 2000, respectively. The increases are due to the inclusion of the Ohio operations and depreciation of normal utility plant additions at Indiana Gas and SIGECO. For the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the increase in utility depreciation and amortization related to the Ohio operations was \$12.9 million, including amortization of goodwill of \$4.9 million, and \$2.6 million, respectively.

Income Tax

Federal and state income taxes related to utility operations decreased \$12.2 million and \$8.3 million in 2001 and in 2000, respectively. The 2001 decrease is due to lower pre-tax earnings. The effective tax rate decreased from 40% in 2000 to 33% in 2001. This decrease in the effective tax rate is due to the nondeductibility of certain merger and integration costs.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes

Utility taxes other than income taxes increased \$15.1 million and \$7.7 million in 2001 and in 2000, respectively. The years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 include \$15.3 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, of additional expense related to the Ohio operations, primarily state excise tax.

Interest Expense

Utility interest expense increased \$24.0 million and \$9.3 million, respectively, during the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000. The increases are due primarily to interest related to the financing of the acquisition of the Ohio operations and increased working capital requirements resulting from higher natural gas prices.

Competition

The utility industry has been undergoing dramatic structural change for several years, resulting in increasing competitive pressures faced by electric and gas utility companies. Increased competition may create greater risks to the stability of utility earnings generally and may in the future reduce earnings from retail electric and gas sales. Currently, several states, including Ohio,

have passed legislation allowing electricity customers to choose their electricity supplier in a competitive electricity market and several other states are considering such legislation. At the present time, Indiana has not adopted such legislation. Ohio regulation provides for choice of commodity for all gas customers. The Company plans to implement this choice for its gas customers in Ohio in 2002. Indiana has not adopted any regulation requiring gas choice; however, the Company has approved tariffs permitting large volume customers choice among commodity suppliers.

Other Operating Matters

Midwest Independent System Operator

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved the Midwest Independent System Operator (MISO) as the nation's first regional transmission organization. The Carmel, Indiana-based MISO began some operations in December 2001 with control of 73,000 miles of transmission lines carrying up to 81,000 megawatts of power. More than 20 states are included in the MISO from the Midwest and Plains states, to Texas, Arkansas, and part of the Southeast. In December 2001, the IURC approved the Company's request for authority to transfer operational

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control over its electric transmission facilities to the MISO.

The FERC has made regional transmission organizations a top priority since the California power crisis last winter. Regional transmission organizations place public utility transmission facilities in a region under common control to boost competition and to provide more reliable power at lower rates. Issues pertaining to certain of MISO's tariff charges for its services remain to be determined by the FERC. Given the outstanding tariff issues, as well as the potential for additional growth in participation in MISO, the Company is unable to determine the impact MISO participation may have on its operations.

Operation of Warrick Station

In March 2001, Alcoa Power Generating, Inc., a subsidiary of ALCOA, INC. (ALCOA) began operating the Warrick Generating Station. Prior to March 2001 and since 1956, the Company operated the Warrick Generating Station as an agent for ALCOA. Three generating units at the station are owned by ALCOA, and the Company owns a fourth unit equally with ALCOA. The operating change has no impact on the Company's entitlement to the generating capacity.

Under the new arrangement, the Company reimburses ALCOA for operating costs pertaining to the Company's share of the fourth unit and pays ALCOA a fee for agency services. The reimbursed operating costs and the related agency fee are expected to be comparable to the costs the Company would have incurred to operate and administer its generating facilities under the previous operating arrangement. Therefore, this change is not expected to negatively impact the Company's financial results. Additionally, SIGECO has retained ALCOA as a wholesale power and transmission services customer.

Environmental Matters

The Company is subject to federal, state, and local regulations with respect to environmental matters, principally air, solid waste, and water quality. Pursuant to environmental regulations, the Company is required to obtain operating permits for the electric generating plants that it owns or operates and construction permits for any new plants it might propose to build. Regulations concerning air quality establish standards with respect to both ambient air quality and emissions from electric generating facilities, including particulate matter, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Regulations concerning water quality establish standards relating to intake and discharge of water from electric generating facilities, including water used for cooling purposes in electric generating facilities. Because of the scope and complexity of these regulations, the Company is unable to predict the ultimate effect of such regulations on its future operations, nor is it possible to predict what other regulations may be adopted in the future. The Company intends to comply with all applicable governmental regulations, but will contest any regulation it deems to be unreasonable or impossible.

Clean Air Act

NO_x SIP Call Matter

The Clean Air Act (the Act) requires each state to adopt a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to attain and maintain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for a number of pollutants, including ozone. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) finds a state's SIP inadequate to achieve the NAAQS, the USEPA can call upon the state to revise its SIP (a SIP Call).

In October 1998, the USEPA issued a final rule "Finding of Significant Contribution and Rulemaking for Certain States in the Ozone Transport Assessment Group Region for Purposes of Reducing Regional Transport of Ozone," (63 Fed.

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Reg. 57355). This ruling found that the SIP's of certain states, including Indiana, were substantially inadequate since they allowed for NOx emissions in amounts that contributed to non-attainment with the ozone NAAQS in downwind states. The USEPA required each state to revise its SIP to provide for further NOx emission reductions. The NOx emissions budget, as stipulated in the USEPA's final ruling, requires a 31% reduction in total NOx emissions from Indiana.

In June 2001, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board adopted final rules to achieve the NOx emission reductions required by the NOx SIP Call. Indiana's SIP requires the Company to lower its system-wide NOx emissions to .14 lbs./mmbtu by May 31, 2004 (the compliance date). This is a 65% reduction from emission levels existing in 1998 and 1999.

The Company has initiated steps toward compliance with the revised regulations. These steps include installing Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems at Culley Generating Station Unit 3 (Culley), Warrick Generating Station Unit 4 (Warrick), and A.B. Brown Generating Station Unit 2 (A.B. Brown). SCR systems reduce flue gas NOx emissions to atmospheric nitrogen and water using ammonia in chemical reaction. This technology is known to be the most effective method of reducing NOx emissions where high removal efficiencies are required.

The IURC issued an order that (1) approves the Company's proposed project to achieve environmental compliance by investing in clean coal technology, (2) approves the Company's cost estimate for the construction, subject to periodic review of the actual costs incurred, and (3) approves a mechanism whereby, prior to an electric base rate case, the Company may recover a return on its capital costs for the project, at its overall cost of capital, including a return on equity.

Based on the level of system-wide emissions reductions required and the control technology utilized to achieve the reductions, the current estimated construction cost ranges from \$175.0 million to \$195.0 million and is expected to be expended during the 2001-2004 period. Through December 31, 2001, approximately \$22.5 million has been expended. After the equipment is installed and operational, related additional annual operation and maintenance expenses are estimated to be between \$8.0 million and \$10.0 million.

The Company expects the Culley, Warrick and A.B. Brown SCR systems to be operational by the compliance date. Installation of SCR technology at these stations is expected to reduce the Company's overall NOx emissions to levels compliant with Indiana's NOx emissions budget allotted by the USEPA; therefore, the Company has recorded no accrual for potential penalties that may result from noncompliance.

Culley Generating Station Litigation

In the late 1990's, the USEPA initiated an investigation under Section 114 of the Act of SIGECO's coal-fired electric generating units in commercial operation by 1977 to determine compliance with environmental permitting requirements related to repairs, maintenance, modifications, and operations changes. The focus of the investigation was to determine whether new source review permitting requirements were triggered by such plant modifications, and whether best available control technology was, or should have been, used. Numerous electric utilities were, and are currently, being investigated by the USEPA under an industry-wide review for compliance. In July 1999, SIGECO received a letter from the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance of the USEPA discussing the industry-wide investigation, vaguely referring to an investigation of SIGECO and inviting SIGECO to participate in a discussion of the issues. No specifics were noted; furthermore, the letter stated that the communication was not intended to serve as a notice of violation. Subsequent meetings were conducted in September and October 1999 with the USEPA and targeted utilities, including SIGECO, regarding potential remedies to the USEPA's general allegations.

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On November 3, 1999, the USEPA filed a lawsuit against seven utilities, including SIGECO. The USEPA alleges that, beginning in 1992, SIGECO violated the Act by: (1) making modifications to its Culley Generating Station in Yankeetown, Indiana, without obtaining required permits; (2) making major modifications to the Culley Generating Station without installing the best available emission control technology; and (3) failing to notify the USEPA of the modifications. In addition, the lawsuit alleges that the modifications to the Culley Generating Station required SIGECO to begin complying with federal new source performance standards at its Culley Unit 3.

SIGECO believes it performed only maintenance, repair, and replacement activities at the Culley Generating Station, as allowed under the Act. Because proper maintenance does not require permits, application of the best available emission control technology, notice to the USEPA, or compliance with new source review standards, SIGECO believes that the lawsuit is without merit and intends to vigorously defend itself.

The lawsuit seeks fines against SIGECO in the amount of \$27,500 per day per violation. The lawsuit does not specify the number of days or violations the USEPA believes occurred. The lawsuit also seeks a court order requiring SIGECO to install the best available control technology at the Culley Generating Station. If the USEPA were successful in obtaining an order, SIGECO estimates that it would incur capital costs of approximately \$40.0 million to \$50.0 million to comply with the order. As a result of the NOx SIP call issue, the majority of the \$40.0 million to \$50.0 million for best available emissions technology at Culley Generating Station is included in the \$175.0 million to \$195.0 million cost range previously discussed.

The USEPA has also issued an administrative notice of violation to SIGECO making the same allegations, but alleging that violations began in 1977.

While it is possible that SIGECO could be subjected to criminal penalties if the Culley Generating Station continues to operate without complying with the permitting requirements of new source review and the allegations are determined by a court to be valid, SIGECO believes such penalties are unlikely as the USEPA and the electric utility industry have a bonafide dispute over the proper interpretation of the Act. Accordingly, the Company has recorded no accrual, and the plant continues to operate while the matter is being decided.

Information Request

On January 23, 2001, SIGECO received an information request from the USEPA under Section 114 of the Act for historical operational information on the Warrick and A.B. Brown generating stations. SIGECO has provided all information requested, and no further action has occurred.

Manufactured Gas Plants

In the past, Indiana Gas and others operated facilities for the manufacture of gas. Given the availability of natural gas transported by pipelines, these facilities have not been operated for many years. Under currently applicable environmental laws and regulations, Indiana Gas and others may now be required to take remedial action if certain byproducts are found above the regulatory thresholds at these sites.

Indiana Gas has identified the existence, location, and certain general characteristics of 26 gas manufacturing and storage sites for which it may have some remedial responsibility. Indiana Gas has completed a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) at one of the sites under an agreed order between Indiana Gas and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management

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(IDEM), and a Record of Decision was issued by the IDEM in January 2000. Although Indiana Gas has not begun an RI/FS at additional sites, Indiana Gas has submitted several of the sites to the IDEM's Voluntary Remediation Program and is currently conducting some level of remedial activities including groundwater monitoring at certain sites where deemed appropriate and will continue remedial activities at the sites as appropriate and necessary.

In conjunction with data compiled by expert consultants, Indiana Gas 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, Indiana Gas has accrued costs that it reasonably expects to incur totaling approximately \$20.4 million.

The estimated accrued costs are limited to Indiana Gas' proportionate share of the remediation efforts. Indiana Gas has arrangements in place for 19 of the 26 sites with other potentially responsible parties (PRP), which serve to limit Indiana Gas' share of response costs at these 19 sites to between 20% and 50%.

With respect to insurance coverage, Indiana Gas has received and recorded settlements from all known insurance carriers in an aggregate amount approximating its \$20.4 million accrual.

Environmental matters related to manufactured gas plants have had no material impact on earnings since costs recorded to date approximate PRP and insurance settlement recoveries. While Indiana Gas has recorded all costs which it presently expects to incur in connection with activities at these sites, it is possible that future events may require some level of additional remedial activities which are not presently foreseen.

Rate and Regulatory Matters

Gas and electric operations with regard to retail rates and charges, terms of service, accounting matters, issuance of securities, and certain other operational matters specific to its Indiana customers are regulated by the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC). The retail gas operations of the Ohio operations are subject to regulation by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO). Changes in prices for fuel for electric generation and purchased power are determined primarily by energy markets. Wholesale energy sales are subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

Gas Costs Proceedings

Adjustments to rates and charges related to the cost of gas charged to Indiana customers are made through gas cost adjustment (GCA) procedures established by Indiana law and administered by the IURC. Similar adjustments to the cost of gas charged to Ohio customers are made through gas cost recovery (GCR) procedures established by Ohio law and administered by the PUCO. GCA and GCR procedures involve scheduled quarterly filings and IURC and PUCO hearings to establish the amount of price adjustments for a designated future quarter. The procedures also provide for inclusion in later quarters any variances between estimated and actual costs of gas sold in a given quarter. This reconciliation process with regard to changes in the cost of gas sold closely matches revenues to expenses.

The IURC has also applied the statute authorizing GCA 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. Recovery of gas costs is not allowed to the extent that net operating income for the longer of (1) a 60-month period, including the twelve-month period provided in the gas

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cost adjustment filing, or (2) the date of the last order establishing base rates and charges exceeds the total net operating income authorized by the IURC. For the recent past, the earnings test has not affected the Company's ability to recover gas costs, and the Company does not anticipate the earnings test will restrict the recovery of gas costs in the near future.

Rate structures for gas delivery operations do not include weather normalization-type clauses that authorize the utility to recover gross margin on sales established in its last general rate case, regardless of actual weather patterns.

Commodity prices for natural gas purchases were significantly higher during the 2000 - 2001 heating season, primarily due to colder temperatures, increased demand and tighter supplies. Subject to compliance with applicable state laws, the Company's utility subsidiaries are allowed full recovery of such changes in purchased gas costs from their retail customers through these commission-approved gas cost adjustment mechanisms, and margin on gas sales should not be impacted. However, in 2001, the Company's utility subsidiaries experienced higher working capital requirements, increased expenses including unrecoverable interest costs, uncollectible accounts expense, and unaccounted for gas and some level of price sensitive reduction in volumes sold.

In March 2001, Indiana Gas and SIGECO reached agreement with the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC) and the Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana, Inc. (CAC) regarding the matters raised by an IURC Order that disallowed \$3.8 million of Indiana Gas' gas procurement costs for the 2000 - 2001 heating season which was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2000. As part of the agreement, the companies agreed to contribute an additional \$1.7 million to assist qualified low income gas customers, and Indiana Gas agreed to credit \$3.3 million of the \$3.8 million disallowed amount to its customers' April 2001 utility bills in exchange for both the OUCC and the CAC dropping their appeals of the IURC Order. In April 2001, the IURC issued an order approving the settlement. Substantially all of the financial assistance for low income gas customers has been distributed in 2001.

ProLiance Energy, LLC

Vectren has an ownership interest in ProLiance Energy, LLC (ProLiance), a nonregulated, energy marketing affiliate. ProLiance began providing natural gas and related services to Indiana Gas, Citizens Gas and Coke Utility (Citizens Gas) and others in April 1996. ProLiance also provides services to the Ohio operations.

The sale of gas and provision of other services to Indiana Gas by ProLiance is subject to regulatory review through the quarterly gas cost adjustment (GCA) process administered by the IURC. On September 12, 1997, the IURC issued a decision finding the gas supply and portfolio administration agreements between ProLiance and Indiana Gas and ProLiance and Citizens Gas to be consistent with the public interest and that ProLiance is not subject to regulation by the IURC as a public utility. The IURC's decision reflected the significant gas cost savings to customers obtained through ProLiance's services and suggested that all material provisions of the agreements between ProLiance and the utilities are reasonable. Nevertheless, with respect to the pricing of gas commodity purchased from ProLiance, the price paid by ProLiance to the utilities for the prospect of using pipeline entitlements if and when they are not required to serve the utilities' firm customers, and the pricing of fees paid by the utilities to ProLiance for portfolio administration services, the IURC concluded that additional review in the GCA process would be appropriate and directed that these matters be considered further in the pending, consolidated GCA proceeding

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involving Indiana Gas and Citizens Gas.

The IURC has recently commenced processing the GCA proceeding regarding the three pricing issues. The IURC has indicated that it will also consider the prospective relationship of ProLiance with the utilities in this proceeding. Discovery is ongoing, and an evidentiary hearing is scheduled for May 2002. Indiana Gas continues to record gas costs in accordance with the terms of the ProLiance contract.

In August 1998, Indiana Gas, Citizens Gas and ProLiance each received a Civil Investigative Demand (CID) from the United States Department of Justice requesting information relating to Indiana Gas' and Citizens Gas' relationships with and the activities of ProLiance. The Department of Justice issued the CID to gather information regarding ProLiance's formation and operations, and to determine if trade or commerce had been restrained. In October 2001, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice informed the Company that it closed the investigation without further action.

Fuel & Purchased Power Costs

Adjustments to rates and charges related to the cost of fuel and the net energy cost of purchased power charged to Indiana customers are made through fuel cost adjustment procedures established by Indiana law and administered by the IURC. Fuel cost adjustment procedures involve scheduled quarterly filings and IURC hearings to establish the amount of price adjustments for future quarters. The procedures also provide for inclusion in a later quarter of any variances between estimated and actual costs of fuel and purchased power in a given quarter. The order provides that any over-or-under-recovery caused by variances between estimated and actual cost in a given quarter will be included in the second succeeding quarter's adjustment factor. This continuous reconciliation of estimated incremental fuel costs billed with actual incremental fuel costs incurred closely matches revenues to expenses.

An earnings test similar to the test restricting gas cost recovery is the principal restriction to recovery of fuel cost increases. This earnings test has not affected the Company's ability to recover fuel costs, and the Company does not anticipate the earnings test will restrict the recovery of fuel costs in the near future.

As a result of an appeal of a generic order issued by the IURC in August 1999 regarding guidelines for the recovery of purchased power costs, SIGECO entered into a settlement agreement with the OUCC that provides certain terms with respect to the recoverability of such costs. The settlement, originally approved by the IURC in August 2000, has been extended by agreement through March 2002 and additional settlement discussions are expected in 2002. Under the settlement, SIGECO can recover the entire cost of purchased power up to an established benchmark, and during forced outages, SIGECO will bear a limited share of its purchased power costs regardless of the market costs at that time. Based on this agreement, SIGECO believes it has limited its exposure to unrecoverable purchased power costs.

Significant Accounting Policies

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, significant accounting policies include the following:

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles

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generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Utility Plant & Depreciation

Utility plant is stated at historical cost, including an allowance for the cost of funds used during construction (AFUDC). Depreciation of utility property is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated service lives of the depreciable assets. AFUDC represents the cost of borrowed and equity funds used for construction purposes and is charged to construction work in progress during the construction period and is included in other - net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Maintenance and repairs, including the cost of removal of minor items of property and planned major maintenance projects, are charged to expense as incurred. When property that represents a retirement unit is replaced or removed, the cost of such property is credited to utility plant, and such cost, together with the cost of removal less salvage, is charged to accumulated depreciation.

Impairment Review of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of" as facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. Specifically, the evaluation for impairment involves the comparison of an asset's carrying value to the estimated future cash flows the asset is expected to generate over its remaining life. If this evaluation were to conclude that the carrying value of the asset is impaired, an impairment charge would be recorded as a charge to operations based on the difference between the asset's carrying amount and its fair value. The same policy is currently utilized for goodwill.

Regulation

Retail public utility operations affecting Indiana customers are subject to regulation by the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC), and retail public utility operations affecting Ohio customers are subject to regulation by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO). The Company's wholesale energy transactions are subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

SFAS 71

The Company's accounting policies give recognition to the rate-making and accounting practices of these agencies and to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, including the provisions of SFAS No. 71 "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation" (SFAS 71). Regulatory assets represent probable future revenues associated with certain incurred costs, which will be recovered from customers through the rate-making process. Regulatory liabilities represent probable future reductions in revenues associated with amounts that are to be credited to customers through the rate-making process.

The Company continually assesses the recoverability of costs recognized as regulatory assets and the ability to continue to account for its activities in accordance with SFAS 71, based on the criteria set forth in SFAS 71. Based on current regulation, the Company believes such accounting is appropriate. If all or part of the Company's operations cease to meet the criteria of SFAS 71, a write-off of related regulatory assets and liabilities could be required. In

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addition, the Company would be required to determine any impairment to the carrying costs of deregulated plant and inventory assets.

Refundable or Recoverable Gas Costs, Fuel for Electric Production & Purchased Power

All metered gas rates contain a gas cost adjustment clause that allows the Company to charge for changes in the cost of purchased gas. Metered electric rates typically contain a fuel adjustment clause that allows for adjustment in charges for electric energy to reflect changes in the cost of fuel and the net energy cost of purchased power. Metered electric rates also allow recovery, through a quarterly rate adjustment mechanism, for the margin on electric sales lost due to the implementation of demand side management programs.

The Company records any under-or-over-recovery resulting from gas and fuel adjustment clauses each month in revenues. A corresponding asset or liability is recorded until the under-or-over-recovery is billed or refunded to utility customers. The cost of gas sold is charged to operating expense as delivered to customers, and the cost of fuel for electric generation is charged to operating expense when consumed.

Revenues

Revenues are recorded as products and services are delivered to customers. To more closely match revenues and expenses, the Company records revenues for all gas and electricity delivered to customers but not billed at the end of the accounting period.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Guidance on Future Operations

SFAS 141 & 142

The FASB issued two new statements of financial accounting standards in July 2001: SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" (SFAS 141), and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS 142). These interrelated standards change the accounting for business combinations and goodwill in two significant ways:

SFAS 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. Use of the pooling-of-interests method is prohibited. This change does not affect the pooling-of-interest transaction forming Vectren.

SFAS 142 changes the accounting for goodwill from an amortization approach to an impairment-only approach. Thus, amortization of goodwill that is not included as an allowable cost for rate-making purposes will cease upon adoption of the statement. This includes goodwill recorded in past business combinations, such as the Company's acquisition of the Ohio operations. Goodwill is to be tested for impairment at a reporting unit level at least annually.

SFAS 142 also requires the initial impairment review of all goodwill and other intangible assets within six months of the adoption date, which is January 1, 2002 for the Company. The impairment review consists of a comparison of the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss would be recognized. Results of the initial impairment review are to be treated as a change in accounting principle in accordance with APB Opinion No. 20 "Accounting Changes." An impairment loss recognized as a result of an impairment test occurring after the initial impairment review is to be reported as a part of operations.

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SFAS 142 also changes certain aspects of accounting for intangible assets; however, the Company does not have any significant intangible assets.

The adoption of SFAS 141 will not materially impact operations. As required by SFAS 142, amortization of goodwill relating to the acquisition of the Ohio operations, which approximates \$5.0 million per year, will cease on January 1, 2002. Initial impairment reviews to be performed within six months of adoption of SFAS 142 are not expected to have a significant impact on operations.

SFAS 143

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (SFAS 143). SFAS 143 requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the entity capitalizes a cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, an entity either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss upon settlement. SFAS 143 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with earlier application encouraged. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that SFAS 143 will have on its operations.

SFAS 144

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS 144). SFAS 144 develops one accounting model for all impaired long-lived assets and long-lived assets to be disposed of. SFAS 144 replaces the existing authoritative guidance in FASB Statement No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" and certain aspects of APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting Results of Operations-Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business."

This new accounting model retains the framework of SFAS 121 and requires that those impaired long-lived assets and long-lived assets to be disposed of be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value (less cost to sell for assets to be disposed of), whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. Therefore, discontinued operations will no longer be measured at net realizable value or include amounts for operating losses that have not yet occurred.

SFAS 144 also broadens the reporting of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity with operations that can be distinguished from the rest of the entity and that will be eliminated from the ongoing operations of the entity in a disposal transaction.

SFAS 144 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, with earlier application encouraged. The Company is evaluating the impact SFAS 144 will have on its operations.

Financial Condition

The Company's equity capitalization objective is 40-55% of total capitalization. This objective may have varied, and will vary, depending on particular business opportunities and seasonal factors that affect the Company's operation. The Company's equity component was 44% and 49% of total capitalization, including current maturities of long-term debt and long-term debt subject to tender, at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Short-term cash working capital is required primarily to finance customer

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accounts receivable, unbilled utility revenues resulting from cycle billing, gas in underground storage, prepaid gas delivery services, capital expenditures, and investments until permanently financed. Short-term borrowings tend to be greatest during the summer when accounts receivable and unbilled utility revenues related to electricity are highest and gas storage facilities are being refilled. However, working capital requirements have been significantly higher throughout 2001 due to the extraordinarily high natural gas costs early in 2001 and the acquisition of the Ohio operations, initially funded with short-term borrowings.

The Company expects the majority of its capital expenditures and debt security redemptions to be provided by internally generated funds; however, additional financing may be required due to the possible early redemption of debt at Indiana Gas and significant capital expenditures for NOx compliance equipment at SIGECO.

VUHI's and Indiana Gas' credit ratings on outstanding senior unsecured debt at December 31, 2001 are A-/A2. SIGECO's credit ratings on outstanding secured debt at December 31, 2001 are A-/A1. VUHI's commercial paper has a credit rating of A-2/P-1.

Cash Flow From Operations

The Company's primary source of liquidity to fund working capital requirements has been cash generated from operations, which totaled approximately \$119.5 million, \$16.5 million, and \$152.7 million, for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

Cash flow from operations increased during the year ended December 31, 2001 compared to 2000 by \$103.0 million due primarily to favorable changes in working capital accounts due to a return to lower gas prices.

Cash flow from operations decreased during 2000 as compared to 1999 by approximately \$136.2 million. The decrease is primarily attributable to merger and integration costs, increased recoverable fuel and natural gas costs and increased working capital requirements resulting from higher natural gas costs.

Financing Activities

Sources & Uses of Liquidity

At December 31, 2001, the Company has approximately \$360.0 million of short-term borrowing capacity, of which approximately \$85.8 million is available. Included in regulated capacity is VUHI's credit facility, which was renewed in June 2001 and extended through June 2002. As part of the renewal, the facility's capacity decreased from \$435.0 million to \$350.0 million. Indiana Gas' \$155.0 million commercial paper program expired in 2001 and was not required and, therefore, not renewed.

During the five-year period 2002-2006, maturities and sinking fund requirements on long-term debt subject to mandatory redemption (in millions) are \$1.3 in 2002, \$17.3 in 2003, \$16.3 in 2004, \$1.3 in 2005, and \$1.3 in 2006. Also during the five-year period 2002-2006, exercisable put provisions on long-term debt (in millions) are \$11.5 in 2002, \$0 in 2003, \$3.5 in 2004, \$10.0 in 2005 and \$53.7 in 2006.

At December 31, 2001, \$273.3 million of commercial paper was supported by the VUHI facility whereby VUHI must maintain a rating of better than BB+/Bal.

Financing Cash Flow. Cash flow required for financing activities of \$31.6

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million for the year ended December 31, 2001 includes \$42.1 million of reductions in net borrowings and \$64.9 million in common stock dividends, offset by additional capital contributions of \$164.4 million. During 2001, \$344.0 million of net proceeds from long-term debt issuances was utilized to pay down short-term borrowings and to fund the construction of NOx compliance equipment.

Cash flow from financing activities of \$566.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 includes \$623.1 million of additional net borrowings offset by \$55.0 million in common stock dividends. This is an increase of \$596.2 million over prior year due primarily to funding the acquisition of the Ohio operations and increased working capital requirements.

Financing the Ohio Operations Purchase. On October 31, 2000, the acquisition of the Ohio operations was completed for a purchase price of approximately \$465.0 million. Commercial paper and \$150.0 million in floating rate notes were issued

to fund the purchase. The floating rate notes' interest rate was equal to the three-month US dollar LIBOR rate plus 0.75%. Concurrent with the completion of this financing, an interest rate swap was executed which in effect resulted in a fixed rate of 6.64%. During 2001, the Company has refinanced these interim borrowing arrangements with permanent financing in the form of new equity and long-term debt.

In January 2001, Vectren filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to a public offering of 5.5 million shares of new common stock. In February 2001, the registration became effective, and an agreement was reached to sell approximately 6.3 million shares (the original 5.5 million shares, plus an over-allotment option of 0.8 million shares) to a group of underwriters. The net proceeds from the sale of common stock totaled \$129.4 million. These proceeds were contributed to VUHI as an additional capital contribution.

In September 2001, VUHI filed a shelf registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to a public offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes, guaranteed jointly and severally by SIGECO, Indiana Gas, and VEDO. In October 2001, VUHI issued senior unsecured notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$100.0 million and an interest rate of 7.25%, and in December 2001, issued the remaining aggregate principal amount of \$250.0 million at an interest rate of 6.625% (the December Notes). The December Notes were priced at 99.302% to yield 6.69% to maturity. The net proceeds from the sale of the senior notes and settlement of hedging arrangements totaled \$344.0 million.

Other Financing Transactions. In December 2001, Vectren contributed additional capital of \$35.0 million. The proceeds were used to repay short-term borrowings.

In September 2001, the Company notified holders of SIGECO's 4.80%, 4.75%, and 6.50% preferred stock of its intention to redeem the shares. The 4.80% preferred stock was redeemed at \$110.00 per share, plus \$1.35 per share in accrued and unpaid dividends. Prior to the redemption, there were 85,519 shares outstanding. The 4.75% preferred stock was redeemed at \$101.00 per share, plus \$0.97 per share in accrued and unpaid dividends. Prior to the redemption, there were 3,000 shares outstanding. The 6.50% preferred stock was redeemed at \$104.23 per share, plus \$0.73 per share in accrued and unpaid dividends. Prior to the redemption, there were 75,000 shares outstanding. The total redemption price was \$17.7 million.

The Company has \$31.5 million of adjustable rate pollution control series first mortgage bonds and \$22.2 million of adjustable rate pollution control series

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unsecured senior notes which could, at the election of the bondholder, be tendered to the Company when interest rates are reset. Prior to the latest reset on March 1, 2001, the interest rates were reset annually, and the bonds were presented as current liabilities. Effective March 1, 2001, the bonds were reset for a five-year period and have been classified as long-term debt.

In December 2000, \$20.0 million of 15-Year Insured Quarterly (IQ) Notes at an interest rate of 7.15% and \$50.0 million of 30-Year IQ Notes at an interest rate of 7.45% were issued. Indiana Gas has the option to redeem the 15-Year IQ Notes, in whole or in part, from time to time on or after December 15, 2004 and the option to redeem the 30-Year IQ Notes in whole or in part, from time to time on or after December 15, 2005. The IQ notes have no sinking fund requirements. The net proceeds totaling \$67.9 million were used to repay outstanding commercial paper utilized for general corporate purposes.

Capital Expenditures & Other Investment Activities

Cash required for investing activities of \$146.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 includes \$145.8 million of requirements for capital expenditures. Investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 were \$581.1 million and \$122.2 million, respectively. The \$458.9 million increase occurring in 2000 is principally the result of the \$463.3 million acquisition of the Ohio operations.

Planned Capital Expenditures & Investments

New construction, normal system maintenance and improvements, and information technology investments needed to provide service to a growing customer base will continue to require substantial expenditures. Additionally, during the

three-year period 2002-2004, construction costs for NOx emissions control equipment are estimated to total between \$150.0 million and \$170.0 million and additional generation is planned. Planned capital expenditures for the five year period 2002 - 2006 (in millions) are estimated as follows: \$165.7 in 2002, \$234.3 in 2003, \$134.4 in 2004, \$119.4 in 2005, and \$150.8 in 2006. These amounts include expenditures for NOx compliance of approximately (in millions) \$35.9 in 2002, \$101.3 in 2003 and \$15.1 in 2004.

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, including, but not limited to Vectren's realization of net merger savings, 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," and similar 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 included, among others, the following:

[X] Factors affecting utility operations such as unusual weather

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conditions; catastrophic weather-related damage; unusual maintenance or repairs; unanticipated changes to fossil fuel costs; unanticipated changes to gas supply 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.

- |X| Increased competition in the energy environment including effects of industry restructuring and unbundling.
- |X| Regulatory factors such as unanticipated changes in rate-setting policies or procedures, recovery of investments and costs made under traditional regulation, and the frequency and timing of rate increases.
- |X| Financial or regulatory 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 natural gas transmission, gathering and processing, and similar entities with regulatory oversight.
- |X| Economic conditions including the effects of an economic downturn, inflation rates, and monetary fluctuations.
- |X| Changing market conditions and a variety of other factors associated with physical energy and financial trading activities including, but not limited to, price, basis, credit, liquidity, volatility, capacity, interest rate, and warranty risks.
- |X| Availability or cost of capital, resulting from changes in the Company, including its security ratings, changes in interest rates, and/or changes in market perceptions of the utility industry and other energy-related industries.
- |X| Employee workforce factors including changes in key executives, collective bargaining agreements with union employees, or work stoppages.
- |X| Legal and regulatory delays and other obstacles associated with mergers, acquisitions, and investments in joint ventures.
- |X| Costs and other effects of legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations, claims, and other matters, including, but not limited to, those described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition.
- |X| Changes in federal, state or local legislature requirements, such as changes in tax laws or rates, environmental laws and regulations.

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. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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The Company is exposed to market 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.

Commodity Price Risk. The Company's regulated operations have limited exposure to commodity price risk for purchases and sales of natural gas and electric energy for its retail customers due to current Indiana and Ohio regulations, which subject to compliance with applicable state regulations, allow for recovery of such purchases through natural gas and fuel cost adjustment mechanisms.

The Company does engage in limited, wholesale power marketing activities that may expose the Company to commodity price risk associated with fluctuating electric power prices. These power marketing activities manage the utilization of its available electric generating capacity. Power marketing operations enter into forward contracts that commit the Company to purchase and sell electric power in the future.

Commodity price risk results from forward sales contracts that commit the Company to deliver commodities on specified future dates. Power marketing uses planned unutilized generation capability and forward purchase contracts to protect certain sales transactions from unanticipated fluctuations in the price of electric power, and periodically, will use derivative financial instruments to protect its interests from unplanned outages and shifts in demand.

Open positions in terms of price, volume and specified delivery points may occur to a limited extent and are managed using methods described above and frequent management reporting.

Market risk is measured by management as the potential impact on pre-tax earnings resulting from a 10% adverse change in the forward price of commodity prices on market sensitive financial instruments (all contracts not expected to be settled by physical receipt or delivery). For the year ended December 31, 2001, a 10% adverse change in the forward prices of electricity and natural gas on market sensitive financial instruments would have decreased pre-tax earnings by approximately \$2.0 million.

Interest Rate Risk. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk associated with its adjustable rate borrowing arrangements. Its risk management program seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects that market volatility may have on operations.

Under normal circumstances, the Company tries to limit the amount of adjustable rate borrowing arrangements exposed to short-term interest rate volatility to a maximum of 25% of total debt. However, there are times when this targeted level of interest rate exposure may be exceeded. To manage this exposure, the Company

may periodically use derivative financial instruments to reduce earnings fluctuations caused by interest rate volatility. At December 31, 2001, such obligations represented 25% of the Company's total debt portfolio.

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 including bank notes, lines of credit, commercial paper, and certain adjustable rate long-term debt instruments. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the combined borrowings under these facilities totaled \$296.7 million and \$682.8 million, respectively. Based upon average borrowing rates under these facilities during the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, an

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increase of 100 basis points (1%) in the rates would have increased interest expense by \$5.3 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

Other Risks. By using forward purchase contracts and derivative financial instruments to manage risk, the Company exposes itself to counter-party credit risk and market risk. The Company manages this exposure to counter-party credit risk by entering into contracts with financially sound companies that can be expected to fully perform under the terms of the contract. The Company attempts to manage exposure to market risk associated with commodity contracts and interest rates by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. As of December 31, 2001, the Company has a net receivable from Enron Corp. of approximately \$1.0 million, which has been fully reserved.

The Company's customer receivables from gas and electric sales and gas transportation services are primarily derived from a diversified base of residential, commercial, and industrial customers located in Indiana and west central Ohio. 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.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (VUHI) is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the related financial data contained in this report. The financial statements are 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 the data in this report, including required estimates and judgments, are the responsibility of management. Management maintains a system of internal control and utilizes an internal auditing program to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with company policies and procedures and the safeguard of assets.

The board of directors of VUHI's parent company, Vectren Corporation, pursues its responsibility for these financial statements through its audit committee, which meets periodically with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors, to assure that each is carrying out its responsibilities. Both the internal auditors and the independent auditors meet with the audit committee of Vectren's board of directors, with and without management representatives present, to discuss the scope and results of their audits, their comments on the adequacy of internal accounting control and the quality of financial reporting.

/s/ Niel C. Ellerbrook
Niel C. Ellerbrook
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
January 24, 2002.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (an Indiana corporation) and subsidiary companies as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of income, common shareholder's equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements and the schedule referred to below are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and the schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. and subsidiary companies as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

As discussed in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2001, the Company changed its method of accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activities.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedule listed under Part IV Item 14(a)(2) is presented for the purpose of complying with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and is not part of the basic financial statements. The schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly states in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

/s/ Arthur Andersen LLP
Arthur Andersen LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana,
January 24, 2002.

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

At December 31,

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	2001	2000
ASSETS		
Utility Plant		
Original cost	\$ 2,903.2	\$ 2,788.8
Less: Accumulated depreciation & amortization	1,308.2	1,233.0
Net utility plant	1,595.0	1,555.8
Current Assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	7.2	2.2
Accounts receivable-less reserves of \$5.6 & \$5.6, respectively	125.3	173.3
Receivables from other Vectren companies	26.6	34.3
Accrued unbilled revenues	78.3	143.4
Inventories	55.3	93.3
Recoverable fuel & natural gas costs	76.5	96.1
Prepayments & other current assets	127.4	73.1
Total current assets	496.6	615.7
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	4.0	1.0
Other investments	12.2	8.7
Non-utility property-net	6.3	5.6
Goodwill-net	193.1	198.0
Regulatory assets	61.4	56.3
Other assets	22.8	13.2
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,391.4	\$ 2,454.3

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

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

	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Capitalization		
Common shareholder's equity		
Common stock (no par value)	\$ 385.7	\$ 221.3
Retained earnings	329.0	350.5
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(1.7)	-
Total common shareholder's equity	713.0	571.8

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Cumulative Preferred Stock of Subsidiary		
Redeemable	0.5	8.1
Nonredeemable	-	8.9
	-----	-----
Total preferred stock	0.5	17.0
	-----	-----
Short-term borrowings- refinanced	-	129.4
Long-term debt- net of current maturities and debt subject to tender	900.9	572.6
	-----	-----
Total capitalization	1,614.4	1,290.8
	-----	-----
Commitments & Contingencies (Notes 4-5, 11-13)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	79.0	91.9
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	36.5	147.4
Payables to other Vectren companies	11.5	25.4
Accrued liabilities	97.5	95.6
Short-term borrowings- net of amounts refinanced	274.2	374.0
Short-term borrowings to other Vectren companies	-	6.9
Notes payable, 6.64%	-	150.0
Long-term debt subject to tender	11.5	-
Current maturities of long-term debt	1.3	-
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	511.5	891.2
	-----	-----
Deferred Credits & Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	171.8	184.6
Deferred credits & other liabilities	93.7	87.7
	-----	-----
Total deferred credits & other liabilities	265.5	272.3
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$ 2,391.4	\$ 2,454.3
	=====	=====

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

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	-----	-----	-----
OPERATING REVENUES			
Gas revenues	\$ 1,031.5	\$ 818.8	\$ 499.6
Electric revenues	378.9	336.4	307.5
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating revenues	1,410.4	1,155.2	807.1
	-----	-----	-----
COST OF OPERATING REVENUES			
Cost of gas sold	708.2	552.5	266.4
Fuel for electric generation	74.4	75.7	72.2

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Purchased electric energy	91.7	36.4	20.8
	-----	-----	-----
Total cost of operating revenues	874.3	664.6	359.4
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL OPERATING MARGIN	536.1	490.6	447.7
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Other operating	234.7	209.9	187.5
Merger & integration costs	2.8	32.7	-
Restructuring costs	15.0	-	-
Depreciation & amortization	96.9	82.4	79.5
Income taxes	22.7	34.9	43.2
Taxes other than income taxes	51.3	36.2	28.5
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	423.4	396.1	338.7
	-----	-----	-----
OPERATING INCOME	112.7	94.5	109.0
Other - net	5.0	5.0	4.3
Interest expense	70.1	46.1	36.8
Preferred dividend requirement of subsidiary	0.8	1.0	1.1
	-----	-----	-----
INCOME BEFORE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	46.8	52.4	75.4
	-----	-----	-----
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle principle - net of tax	3.9	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME	\$ 50.7	\$ 52.4	\$ 75.4
	=====	=====	=====

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

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 50.7	\$ 52.4	\$ 75.4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash from operating activities:			
Depreciation & amortization	96.9	82.4	79.5
Deferred income taxes & investment tax credits	(6.3)	5.2	2.0
Net unrealized gain on derivative instruments, including cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(3.1)	-	-
Other non-cash charges- net	18.4	7.6	16.7
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, including to Vectren companies & accrued unbilled revenue	105.7	(221.1)	(13.6)

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Inventories	38.0	15.9	10.9
Recoverable fuel & natural gas costs	19.6	(82.3)	0.3
Prepayments & other current assets	(49.0)	(36.8)	(13.1)
Regulatory assets	(1.5)	(1.2)	3.0
Accounts payable, including to Vectren companies & affiliated companies	(130.7)	193.7	12.9
Accrued liabilities	(8.4)	2.1	(8.1)
Other noncurrent assets & liabilities	(10.8)	(1.4)	(13.2)
	-----	-----	-----
Total adjustments	68.8	(35.9)	77.3
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash flows from operating activities	119.5	16.5	152.7
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM (REQUIRED FOR) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Long-term debt- net of issuance costs	344.0	67.9	108.5
Additional capital contribution	164.4	-	-
Short-term notes payable	-	150.0	-
Other proceeds	-	1.6	4.7
Requirements for:			
Retirement of short-term notes payable	(150.0)	-	-
Dividends on common stock	(64.9)	(55.0)	(58.3)
Retirement of preferred stock of subsidiary	(17.7)	(2.0)	-
Retirement of long-term debt	(7.3)	(0.7)	(56.6)
Dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.1)
Net change in short-term borrowings	(236.1)	405.2	(27.4)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash flows from (required for) financing activities	31.6	566.0	(30.2)
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS (REQUIRED FOR) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(145.8)	(110.7)	(123.6)
Unconsolidated affiliate investments	(3.0)	-	-
Acquisition of the Ohio operations	-	(463.3)	-
Other investing proceeds (payments)	2.7	(7.1)	1.4
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash flows (required for) investing activities	(146.1)	(581.1)	(122.2)
	-----	-----	-----
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents	5.0	1.4	0.3
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period	2.2	0.8	0.5
	-----	-----	-----
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 7.2	\$ 2.2	\$ 0.8
	=====	=====	=====

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

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
(In millions)

Accumulated

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	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 1998	\$ 221.3	\$ 344.8	\$ -	\$ 566.1
Net income & comprehensive income		75.4		75.4
Common stock dividends		(58.3)		(58.3)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 1999	221.3	361.9	-	583.2
Net income & comprehensive income		52.4		52.4
Common stock dividends		(55.0)		(55.0)
Contributions to parent		(9.1)		(9.1)
Other		0.3		0.3
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2000	221.3	350.5	-	571.8
Comprehensive income:				
Net income		50.7		50.7
Minimum pension liability adjustment & other-net of tax			(1.7)	(1.7)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income				49.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Common stock:				
Additional capital contribution	164.4			164.4
Dividends		(64.9)		(64.9)
Contributions to parent		(6.1)		(6.1)
Loss on extinguishment of preferred stock		(1.2)		(1.2)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2001	\$ 385.7	\$ 329.0	\$ (1.7)	\$ 713.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Nature of Operations

Overview

Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (VUHI or the Company), an Indiana corporation, was formed on March 31, 2000 to serve as the intermediate holding company for Vectren Corporation's (Vectren) three operating public utilities, Indiana Gas Company, Inc. (Indiana Gas), formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of Indiana Energy, Inc. (Indiana Energy), Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO), formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of SIGCORP, Inc. (SIGCORP), and the Ohio operations (defined hereafter).

Indiana Gas provides natural gas distribution and transportation services to a

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diversified customer base in 311 communities in 49 of Indiana's 92 counties. SIGECO provides electric generation, transmission, and distribution services to Evansville, Indiana, and 74 other communities in 8 counties in southwestern Indiana and participates in the wholesale power market. SIGECO also provides natural gas distribution and transportation services to Evansville, Indiana, and 64 other communities in 10 counties in southwestern Indiana. The Ohio operations provide natural gas distribution and transportation services to Dayton, Ohio, and 87 other communities in 17 counties in west central Ohio.

Vectren, an Indiana corporation, is an energy and applied technology holding company headquartered in Evansville, Indiana. The Company was organized on June 10, 1999 solely for the purpose of effecting the merger of Indiana Energy and SIGCORP. On March 31, 2000, the merger of Indiana Energy with SIGCORP and into Vectren was consummated with a tax-free exchange of shares and has been accounted for as a pooling-of-interests in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 16 "Business Combinations" (APB 16). Therefore, the reorganization of Indiana Gas and SIGECO into subsidiaries of VUHI has been accounted for as a combination of entities under common control.

VUHI is exempt from registration pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) and 3(c) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Acquisition of the Natural Gas Distribution Assets of The Dayton Power and Light Company

On October 31, 2000, the Company acquired the natural gas distribution assets of The Dayton Power and Light Company for approximately \$465.0 million. The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase transaction in accordance with APB 16, and accordingly, the results of operations of the acquired businesses are included in the accompanying financial statements since the date of acquisition.

The Company acquired the natural gas distribution assets as a tenancy in common through two separate wholly owned subsidiaries. Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. (VEDO) holds a 53% undivided ownership interest in the assets, and Indiana Gas holds a 47% undivided ownership interest. VEDO is the operator of the assets, and these operations are referred to as "the Ohio operations."

The purchase price was allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based on the fair value of those assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date. Because of the regulatory environment in which the Ohio operations operate, the book value of rate-regulated assets and liabilities is generally considered to be fair value. Goodwill, in the amount of \$198.0 million, has been recognized for the excess amount of the purchase price paid over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Prior to the Company's adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.142 "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" on January 1, 2002, this goodwill was amortized on a straight-line basis over 40 years. (See Note 17 for further information on the adoption of this standard.)

Had the acquisition of the Ohio operations occurred on January 1, 1999, pro forma operating revenues and net income for the year ended December 31, 2000 would have been \$1,339.5 million and \$51.0 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 1999, pro forma operating revenues and net income would have

been \$1,026.0 million and \$72.1 million, respectively. This pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results that actually would have occurred if the transaction had been consummated at the beginning of the periods presented and is not intended to be a projection of future results. These pro forma results are unaudited.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements for periods prior to March 31, 2000 reflect the Company on a historical basis as restated for the effects of the combination of entities under common control whereby Indiana Gas and SIGECO became subsidiaries of VUHI. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of VUHI and its wholly owned subsidiaries, after elimination of intercompany transactions. However, the Company's results of operations are presented prior to certain reclassifications necessary to conform to the financial statement presentation of Vectren.

For the three months ended March 31, 2000, operating revenues and net income contributed by the predecessor companies were \$171.6 million and \$8.8 million, respectively, by Indiana Gas and \$102.2 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, by SIGECO. For the year ended December 31, 1999, operating revenues and net income contributed were \$431.4 million and \$29.7 million, respectively, by Indiana Gas and \$375.7 million and \$45.7 million, respectively by SIGECO.

B. Use of Estimates

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

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase are considered cash equivalents. Cash paid during the periods reported for interest, income taxes and acquired assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
In millions	2001	2000	1999
Cash paid during the year for			
Interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 62.9	\$ 45.2	\$ 32.1
Income taxes	46.7	44.8	42.4
	-----	-----	-----
Details of acquisition (Note 1)			
Book value of assets acquired	\$ -	\$ 278.1	\$ -
Liabilities assumed	-	7.9	-
	-----	-----	-----
Net assets acquired	\$ -	\$ 270.2	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====

D. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	At December 31,	
In millions	2001	2000
Gas in storage - at LIFO cost	\$ 24.3	\$ 19.0
Materials & supplies	17.0	15.3
Fuel (coal and oil) for electric generation	9.5	4.1
Emission allowances	1.4	3.9
Gas in storage - at average cost	0.8	49.4
Other	2.3	1.6
	-----	-----

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Total inventories	\$ 55.3	\$ 93.3
	=====	=====

Based on the average cost of gas purchased during December, the cost of replacing the current portion of gas in storage carried at LIFO cost exceeded LIFO cost at December 31, 2001 and 2000 by approximately \$17.9 million and \$64.3 million, respectively. All other inventories are carried at average cost.

E. Utility Plant and Depreciation

Utility plant is stated at historical cost, including an allowance for the cost of funds used during construction (AFUDC). Depreciation of utility plant is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated service lives of the depreciable assets. The original cost of utility plant, together with depreciation rates expressed as a percentage of original cost, is as follows:

In millions	At and For the Year Ended December 31,			
	2001		2000	
	Original Cost	Depreciation Rates as a Percent of Original Cost	Original Cost	Depreciation Rates as a Percent of Original Cost
Gas utility plant	\$1,523.0	3.6%	\$1,543.9	3.6%
Electric utility plant	1,148.9	3.3%	1,136.8	3.3%
Common utility plant	41.3	2.6%	47.3	3.3%
Construction work in progress	190.0	-	60.8	-
	-----		-----	
Total original cost	\$2,903.2		\$2,788.8	
	=====	=====	=====	=====

AFUDC represents the cost of borrowed and equity funds used for construction purposes and is charged to construction work in progress during the construction period and is included in other - net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The total AFUDC capitalized into utility plant and the portion of which was computed on borrowed and equity funds for all periods reported is as follows:

In millions	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
AFUDC - borrowed funds	\$ 2.1	\$ 2.3	\$ 3.1
AFUDC - equity funds	2.5	2.6	0.7

Total AFUDC capitalized	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.9	\$ 3.8
	=====	=====	=====

Maintenance and repairs, including the cost of removal of minor items of property and planned major maintenance projects, are charged to expense as incurred. When property that represents a retirement unit is replaced or removed, the cost of such property is credited to utility plant, and such cost, together with the cost of removal less salvage, is charged to accumulated depreciation.

F. Impairment Review of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of" as facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. Specifically, the evaluation for impairment involves the comparison of an asset's carrying value to the estimated future cash flows the asset is expected to generate over its remaining life. If this evaluation were to conclude that the carrying value of the asset is impaired, an impairment charge would be recorded as a charge to operations based on the difference between the asset's carrying amount and its fair value. (See Note 17 for further information on the adoption of SFAS 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.") The same policy is currently utilized for goodwill.

G. Regulation

Retail public utility operations affecting Indiana customers are subject to regulation by the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC), and retail public utility operations affecting Ohio customers are subject to regulation by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO). The Company's wholesale energy transactions are subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

SFAS 71

The Company's accounting policies give recognition to the rate-making and accounting practices of these agencies and to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, including the provisions of SFAS No. 71 "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation" (SFAS 71). Regulatory assets represent probable future revenues associated with certain incurred costs, which will be recovered from customers through the rate-making process. Regulatory liabilities represent probable future reductions in revenues associated with amounts that are to be credited to customers through the rate-making process.

The Company continually assesses the recoverability of costs recognized as regulatory assets and the ability to continue to account for its activities in accordance with SFAS 71, based on the criteria set forth in SFAS 71. Based on current regulation, the Company believes such accounting is appropriate. If all or part of the Company's operations cease to meet the criteria of SFAS 71, 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 costs of deregulated plant and inventory assets. Regulatory assets consist of the following:

In millions	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
Demand side management programs	\$ 26.2	\$ 26.2
Unamortized debt discount & expenses	21.5	16.7
Other	13.7	13.4
	-----	-----
Total regulatory assets	\$ 61.4	\$ 56.3
	=====	=====

As of December 31, 2001, \$38.8 million of regulatory assets is reflected in rates charged to customers. The remaining \$22.6 million, which is not yet included in rates, represents electric demand side management (DSM) costs incurred after 1993. The Company is currently recovering \$3.6 million of DSM

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costs in rates. Based upon this prior regulatory authority, management believes that future recovery of DSM costs not currently included in rates is probable. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the weighted average recovery period of regulatory assets included in rates is 23.1 years and 23.3 years, respectively.

Refundable or Recoverable Gas Costs, Fuel for Electric Production & Purchased Power

All metered gas rates contain a gas cost adjustment clause that allows the Company to charge for changes in the cost of purchased gas. Metered electric rates typically contain a fuel adjustment clause that allows for adjustment in charges for electric energy to reflect changes in the cost of fuel and the net energy cost of purchased power. Metered electric rates also allow recovery, through a quarterly rate adjustment mechanism, for the margin on electric sales lost due to the implementation of demand side management programs.

The Company records any under-or-over-recovery resulting from gas and fuel adjustment clauses each month in revenues. A corresponding asset or liability is recorded until the under-or-over-recovery is billed or refunded to utility customers. The cost of gas sold is charged to operating expense as delivered to customers, and the cost of fuel for electric generation is charged to operating expense when consumed.

H. Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is a measure of all changes in equity that result from the transactions or other economic events during the period from non-shareholder transactions. This information is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Common Shareholders' Equity. The principal transaction resulting in other comprehensive income relates to a minimum pension liability adjustment which is a loss of \$3.8 million (\$2.4 million after tax).

I. Revenues

Revenues are recorded as products and services are delivered to customers. To more closely match revenues and expenses, the Company records revenues for all gas and electricity delivered to customers but not billed at the end of the accounting period.

J. Excise Taxes

Excise taxes are included in rates charged to customers. Accordingly, the Company records excise tax received as a component of operating revenues. Excise taxes paid are recorded as a component of taxes other than income taxes.

K. Earning Per Share

Earnings per share are not presented as VUHI's common stock is wholly owned by Vectren.

L. Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior years' financial statements to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications have no impact on net income previously reported.

3. Special Charges

Merger and Integration Costs

Merger and integration costs incurred for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 were \$2.8 million and \$32.7 million, respectively. Merger and integration activities, resulting from the 2000 merger were completed in 2001. Merger costs are reflected in the financial statements of the operating subsidiaries in which merger savings are expected to be realized.

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Since March 31, 2000, \$35.5 million has been expensed associated with merger and integration activities. Accruals were established at March 31, 2000 totaling \$19.3 million. Of this amount, \$5.5 million related to employee and executive severance costs, \$11.7 million related to transaction costs and regulatory filing fees incurred prior to the closing of the merger, and the remaining \$2.1 million related to employee relocations that occurred prior to or coincident with the merger closing. At December 31, 2001, the remaining accrual related to employee severance was not significant. The remaining \$16.2 million was expensed (\$13.4 million in 2000 and \$2.8 million in 2001) for accounting fees resulting from merger related filing requirements, consulting fees related to integration activities such as organization structure, employee travel between company locations, internal labor of employees assigned to integration teams, investor relations communication activities, and certain benefit costs.

During the merger planning process, approximately 135 positions were identified for elimination. As of December 31, 2001, all such identified positions have been vacated.

The integration activities experienced by the Company included such things as information system consolidation, process review and definition, organization design and consolidation, and knowledge sharing.

As a result of merger integration activities, management retired certain information systems in 2001. Accordingly, the useful lives of these assets were

shortened to reflect this decision. These information system assets are owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Vectren, and the fees allocated by the subsidiary for the use of these systems by the Company's subsidiaries are reflected in other operating expenses. As a result of the shortened useful lives, additional fees were incurred by the Company, resulting in additional other operating expense of \$9.6 million (\$6.0 million after tax) for the year ended December 31, 2001 and \$11.4 million (\$7.1 million after tax) for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Restructuring and Related Charges

As part of continued cost saving efforts, in June 2001, Vectren's management and the board of directors approved a plan to restructure, primarily, its regulated operations. The restructuring plan involves the elimination of certain administrative and supervisory positions in its utility operations and corporate office. Charges of \$10.8 million were expensed in June 2001 as a direct result of the restructuring plan. Additional charges of \$4.2 million were incurred during the remainder of 2001 primarily for consulting fees, employee relocation, and duplicate facilities costs. In total, the Company has incurred restructuring charges of \$15.0 million. These charges were comprised of \$7.6 million for employee severance, related benefits and other employee related costs, \$4.0 million for lease termination fees related to duplicate facilities and other facility costs, and \$3.4 million for consulting and other fees incurred through December 31, 2001. Components of restructuring expense incurred through December 31, 2001 are as follows:

In millions	Accrual for Expected	Incurred Expenses		Total Expense
	Cash Payments	Paid in Cash	Non-Cash	
Severance & related costs	\$ 1.3	\$ 5.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 7.6
Lease termination fees	3.0	-	1.0	4.0
Consulting fees & other	-	3.4	-	3.4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 4.3	\$ 8.9	\$ 1.8	\$ 15.0

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The \$7.6 million expensed for employee severance and related costs are associated with approximately 100 employees. Employee separation benefits include severance, healthcare and outplacement services. As of December 30, 2001, approximately 80 employees have exited the business. The restructuring program was completed during 2001, except for the departure of the remaining employees impacted by the restructuring and the final settlement of the lease obligation.

Components of the accrual for expected cash payments, which is included in accrued liabilities, as of December 31, 2001 is as follows:

In millions	Accrual at June 30, 2001	Cash Payments	Additions	Accrual at December 31, 2001
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Severance & related costs	\$ 6.2	\$ (4.9)	\$ -	\$ 1.3
Lease termination fees	2.0	-	1.0	3.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 8.2	\$ (4.9)	\$ 1.0	\$ 4.3
	=====	=====	=====	=====

4. Transactions with Other Vectren Companies

Support Services and Purchases

Vectren and certain subsidiaries of Vectren have provided corporate, general and administrative services to the Company including legal, finance, tax, risk management, and human resources. The costs have been allocated to the Company using various allocators, primarily number of employees, number of customers and/or revenues. Allocations are based on cost. Management believes that the allocation methodology is reasonable and approximates the costs that would have been incurred had the Company secured those services on a stand-alone basis. VUHI received corporate allocations totaling \$116.9 million, \$65.2 million, and \$31.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

Vectren Fuels, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Vectren, owns and operates coal mines from which SIGECO purchases fuel used for electric generation. Amounts paid for such purchases for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, totaled \$35.6 million, \$25.7 million, and \$20.5 million, respectively.

Cash Management and Borrowing Arrangements

The Company participates in a centralized cash management program with Vectren, other wholly owned subsidiaries, and banks which permits funding of checks as they are presented.

Vectren's three operating utility companies, SIGECO, Indiana Gas, and VEDO are guarantors of VUHI's \$350.0 million commercial paper program, of which \$273.3 million is outstanding at December 31, 2001 and VUHI's \$350.0 million unsecured senior notes outstanding at December 31, 2001. VUHI has no significant independent assets or operations other than the assets and operations of these operating utility companies. These guarantees are full and unconditional and joint and several.

Stock-Based Incentive Plans

The Company does not have stock-based compensation plans separate from Vectren.

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Employees participate in Vectren's stock-based compensation plans that provide for awards of restricted stock and stock options to purchase Vectren common stock at prices equal to the fair value of the underlying shares at the date of grant. Consistent with Vectren, the Company accounts for participation in these plans in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations in measuring compensation costs for its stock options. Had compensation cost for stock options been determined consistent with SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-based Compensation," a fair value based model, net income would not have been materially different than reported net income.

Resulting from the merger of Indiana Energy and SIGCORP into Vectren, other operating expense includes approximately \$1.0 million of compensation expense related to the issuance of approximately 48,000 shares of restricted stock to individuals employed by Indiana Energy at the merger date.

5. Transactions with Vectren Affiliates

ProLiance Energy, LLC

Vectren has an ownership interest in ProLiance Energy, LLC (ProLiance), a nonregulated, energy marketing affiliate. ProLiance began providing natural gas and related services to Indiana Gas, Citizens Gas and Coke Utility (Citizens Gas) and others in April 1996. ProLiance also provides services to the Ohio operations.

The sale of gas and provision of other services to Indiana Gas by ProLiance is subject to regulatory review through the quarterly gas cost adjustment (GCA) process administered by the IURC. On September 12, 1997, the IURC issued a decision finding the gas supply and portfolio administration agreements between ProLiance and Indiana Gas and ProLiance and Citizens Gas to be consistent with the public interest and that ProLiance is not subject to regulation by the IURC as a public utility. The IURC's decision reflected the significant gas cost savings to customers obtained through ProLiance's services and suggested that all material provisions of the agreements between ProLiance and the utilities are reasonable. Nevertheless, with respect to the pricing of gas commodity purchased from ProLiance, the price paid by ProLiance to the utilities for the prospect of using pipeline entitlements if and when they are not required to serve the utilities' firm customers, and the pricing of fees paid by the utilities to ProLiance for portfolio administration services, the IURC concluded that additional review in the GCA process would be appropriate and directed that these matters be considered further in the pending, consolidated GCA proceeding involving Indiana Gas and Citizens Gas.

The IURC has recently commenced processing the GCA proceeding regarding the three pricing issues. The IURC has indicated that it will also consider the prospective relationship of ProLiance with the utilities in this proceeding. Discovery is ongoing, and an evidentiary hearing is scheduled for May 2002. Indiana Gas continues to record gas costs in accordance with the terms of the ProLiance contract.

In August 1998, Indiana Gas, Citizens Gas and ProLiance each received a Civil Investigative Demand (CID) from the United States Department of Justice requesting information relating to Indiana Gas' and Citizens Gas' relationships with and the activities of ProLiance. The Department of Justice issued the CID to gather information regarding ProLiance's formation and operations, and to determine if trade or commerce had been restrained. In October 2001, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice informed the Company that it closed the investigation without further action.

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Purchases from ProLiance for resale and for injections into storage for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999 totaled \$610.6 million, \$478.9 million, and \$240.7 million, respectively. Amounts charged by ProLiance are market based as evidenced by a competitive bidding process for capacity and storage services and commodity indexes.

Other Affiliate Transactions

Vectren has ownership interests in other companies that provide materials management, underground construction and repair, facilities locating, and meter reading to the Company. Fees for these services and construction-related expenditures totaled \$30.4 million, \$6.9 million, and \$5.9 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999. Amounts charged by these affiliates are market based.

Payables to Affiliates

Amounts owed to unconsolidated affiliates of Vectren approximated \$36.5 million and \$147.4 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, and are included in accounts payable to affiliated companies.

6. Common Shareholder's Equity

As of December 31, 2000 the Company had classified \$129.4 million of commercial paper as short-term borrowings- refinanced in capitalization in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In February 2001, the Company repaid \$129.4 million of commercial paper with proceeds received from an equity contribution by Vectren. Vectren funded the contribution with the proceeds from an offering of its common stock. In December 2001, Vectren made an additional equity contribution of \$35.0 million with proceeds received from dividends paid by Vectren's nonregulated operations. This contribution was also used to repay short-term borrowings.

7. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Subsidiary

Nonredeemable

Nonredeemable preferred stock contains call options that were exercised during September 2001 for a total redemption price of \$9.8 million. The 4.80%, \$100 par value preferred stock was redeemed at its stated call price of \$110 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends totaling \$1.35 per share. The 4.75%, \$100 par value preferred stock was redeemed at its stated call price of \$101 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends totaling \$0.97 per share. Prior to the redemptions and as of December 31, 2000, there were 85,519 shares of the 4.80% Series outstanding and 3,000 shares of the 4.75% Series outstanding.

Redeemable

In September 2001, the 6.50%, \$100 par value preferred stock was redeemed for a total redemption price of \$7.9 million at \$104.23 per share, plus \$0.73 per share in accrued and unpaid dividends. Prior to the redemption and as of December 31, 2000, there were 75,000 shares outstanding.

As the preferred stock redeemed was that of a subsidiary, the loss on redemption of \$1.2 million in 2001 is reflected in retained earnings. The total redemption price was \$17.7 million.

Redeemable, Special

This series of redeemable preferred stock has a dividend rate of 8.50% and in the event of involuntary liquidation the amount payable is \$100 per share, plus accrued dividends. This Series may be redeemed at \$100 per share, plus accrued dividends on any of its dividend payment dates and is also callable at the Company's option at a rate of 1,160 shares per year. As of December 31, 2001 and 2000, there were 4,597 shares and 5,757 shares outstanding, respectively.

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8. Borrowing Arrangements

Long-Term Debt

Senior unsecured obligations and first mortgage bonds outstanding and classified as long-term are as follows:

In millions	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
VUHI		
Fixed Rate Senior Unsecured Notes		
2011, 6.625%	\$ 250.0	\$ -
2031, 7.25%	100.0	-
	350.0	-
Total VUHI	350.0	-
SIGECO		
First Mortgage Bonds		
Fixed Rate:		
2003, 1978 Series B, 6.25%, tax exempt	1.0	1.0
2016, 1986 Series, 8.875%	13.0	13.0
2023, 1993 Series, 7.60%	45.0	45.0
2023, 1993 Series B, 6.00%	22.8	22.8
2025, 1993 Series, 7.625%	20.0	20.0
2029, 1999 Senior Notes, 6.72%	80.0	80.0
Adjustable Rate:		
2015, 1985 Pollution Control Series A, presently 4.30%, tax exempt, next rate adjustment: 2004	10.0	10.0
2025, 1998 Pollution Control Series A, presently 4.75%, tax exempt, next rate adjustment: 2006	31.5	31.5
2024, 2000 Environmental Improvement Series A, tax exempt, adjusts every 35 days, weighted average for year: 3.13%	22.5	22.5
	245.8	245.8
Total First Mortgage Bonds	245.8	245.8
Adjustable Rate Senior Unsecured Bonds		
2020, 1998 Pollution Control Series B, presently 4.40%, tax exempt, next rate adjustment: 2003	4.6	4.6
2030, 1998 Pollution Control Series B, presently 4.40%, tax exempt, next rate adjustment: 2003	22.0	22.0
2030, 1998 Pollution Control Series C, presently 5.00%, tax exempt, next rate adjustment: 2006	22.2	22.2
	48.8	48.8
Total Adjustable Rate Senior Unsecured Bonds	48.8	48.8
	294.6	294.6
Total SIGECO	294.6	294.6

In millions	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
Indiana Gas		
Fixed Rate Senior Unsecured Notes		
2003, Series F, 5.75%	15.0	15.0
2004, Series F, 6.36%	15.0	15.0
2007, Series E, 6.54%	6.5	6.5
2013, Series E, 6.69%	5.0	5.0
2015, Series E, 7.15%	5.0	5.0

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2015, Insured Quarterly, 7.15%	20.0	20.0
2015, Series E, 6.69%	5.0	5.0
2015, Series E, 6.69%	10.0	10.0
2021, Private Placement, 9.375%, \$1.3 due annually in 2002	25.0	25.0
2021, Series A, 9.125%	-	7.0
2025, Series E, 6.31%	5.0	5.0
2025, Series E, 6.53%	10.0	10.0
2027, Series E, 6.42%	5.0	5.0
2027, Series E, 6.68%	3.5	3.5
2027, Series F, 6.34%	20.0	20.0
2028, Series F, 6.75%	13.8	14.1
2028, Series F, 6.36%	10.0	10.0
2028, Series F, 6.55%	20.0	20.0
2029, Series G, 7.08%	30.0	30.0
2030, Insured Quarterly, 7.45%	50.0	50.0
	-----	-----
Total Indiana Gas	273.8	281.1
	-----	-----
 Total long-term debt outstanding	 918.4	 575.7
Less: Debt subject to tender	11.5	-
Maturities & sinking fund requirements	1.3	-
Unamortized debt premium & discount - net	4.7	3.1
	-----	-----
Total long-term debt-net	\$ 900.9	\$ 572.6
	=====	=====

VUHI

In September 2001, VUHI filed a shelf registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes. In October 2001, VUHI issued senior unsecured notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$100.0 million and an interest rate of 7.25% (the October Notes), and in December 2001, issued the remaining aggregate principal amount of \$250.0 million at an interest rate of 6.625% (the December Notes). The December Notes were priced at 99.302% to yield 6.69% to maturity.

These issues have no sinking fund requirements, and interest payments are due quarterly for the October Notes and semi-annually for the December Notes. The October Notes are due October 2031, but may be called by the Company, in whole or in part, at any time after October 2006 at 100% of the principal amount plus any accrued interest thereon. The December Notes are due December 2011, but may be called by the Company, in whole or in part, at any time for an amount equal to accrued and unpaid interest, plus the greater of 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed or the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest, discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at the Treasury Rate, as defined in the indenture, plus 25 basis points.

The net proceeds from the sale of the senior notes and settlement of the hedging arrangements (see Note 14) totaled \$344.0 million and were used to reduce existing debt outstanding under VUHI's short-term borrowing arrangements.

As more fully described in Note 4, both issues are guaranteed by VUHI's three operating utility companies: SIGECO, Indiana Gas, and VEDO.

Indiana Gas

In December 2000, \$20.0 million of 15-Year Insured Quarterly (IQ) Notes at an interest rate of 7.15% and \$50.0 million of 30-Year IQ Notes at an interest rate

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of 7.45% were issued. Indiana Gas may call the 15-Year IQ Notes, in whole or in part, from time to time on or after December 15, 2004 and has the option to redeem the 30-Year IQ Notes in whole or in part, from time to time on or after December 15, 2005. The IQ notes have no sinking fund requirements. The net proceeds totaling \$67.9 million were used to repay outstanding commercial paper utilized for general corporate purposes.

Long-Term Debt Sinking Fund Requirements & Maturities

The annual sinking fund requirement of SIGECO's first mortgage bonds is 1% of the greatest amount of bonds outstanding under the Mortgage Indenture. This requirement may be satisfied by certification to the Trustee of unfunded property additions in the prescribed amount as provided in the Mortgage Indenture. SIGECO intends to meet the 2002 sinking fund requirement by this means and, accordingly, the sinking fund requirement for 2002 is excluded from current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2001, \$279.3 million of SIGECO's utility plant remained unfunded under SIGECO's Mortgage Indenture.

Consolidated maturities and sinking fund requirements on long-term debt subject to mandatory redemption during the five years following 2001 (in millions) are \$1.3 in 2002, \$17.3 in 2003, \$16.3 in 2004, \$1.3 in 2005, and \$1.3 in 2006.

Long-Term Debt Put & Call Provisions

Certain long-term debt issues contain put and call provisions that can be exercised on various dates before maturity. These provisions allow holders to put debt back to the Company at face value or the Company to call debt at face value or at a premium. Long-term debt subject to tender during the years following 2001 (in millions) is \$11.5 in 2002, \$3.5 in 2004, \$10.0 in 2005, \$53.7 in 2006 and \$140.0 thereafter.

Of these debt instruments containing put options, the Company has \$31.5 million of adjustable rate pollution control series first mortgage bonds and \$22.2 million of adjustable rate pollution control series unsecured senior notes which could, at the election of the bondholder, be tendered to the Company when interest rates are reset. Prior to the latest reset on March 1, 2001, the interest rates were reset annually, and the bonds were presented as current liabilities. Based on the new terms, these bonds are classified as long-term debt.

Short-Term Borrowings

At December 31, 2001, the Company has approximately \$360.0 million of short-term borrowing capacity, of which approximately \$85.8 million is available. Included in regulated capacity is VUHI's credit facility, which was renewed in June 2001 and extended through June 2002. As part of the renewal, the facility's capacity decreased from \$435.0 million to \$350.0 million. Indiana Gas' \$155.0 million commercial paper program expired in 2001 and was not required and, therefore, not renewed. See the table below for interest rates and outstanding balances.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Weighted average total outstanding during the year	\$ 356.1	\$ 190.0	\$ 92.5
Weighted average interest rates during the year:			
Commercial paper	4.39%	6.62%	6.30%
Bank loans	5.77%	6.60%	6.26%

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In millions	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
Commercial paper	\$ 273.3	\$ 463.3
Bank loans	0.9	40.1
Total short-term borrowings	274.2	503.4
Less short-term borrowings- refinanced	-	129.4
Total short-term borrowings- net of amounts refinanced	\$ 274.2	\$ 374.0
	=====	=====

As more fully described in Note 4, VUHI's commercial paper program is guaranteed by its three operating utility companies: SIGECO, Indiana Gas, and VEDO.

Covenants

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 and interest coverage, among other restrictions. As of December 31, 2001, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants.

9. Income Taxes

Vectren and subsidiary companies file a consolidated federal income tax return. VUHI's current and deferred tax expense is computed on a separate company basis. The components of income tax expense and utilization of investment tax credits are as follows:

In millions	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Current:			
Federal	\$ 16.6	\$ 26.8	\$ 35.5
State	3.4	2.9	5.7
Total current taxes	20.0	29.7	41.2
Deferred:			
Federal	4.9	6.0	3.6
State	0.1	1.6	0.8
Total deferred taxes	5.0	7.6	4.4
Amortization of investment tax credits	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)
Total income tax expense	\$ 22.7	\$ 34.9	\$ 43.2
	=====	=====	=====

A reconciliation of the Federal statutory rate to the effective income tax rate

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is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State and local taxes- net of Federal benefit	3.3	3.4	3.6
Nondeductible merger costs	-	4.8	-
Amortization of investment tax credit	(3.3)	(2.7)	(2.0)
All other- net	(2.3)	(0.5)	(0.2)
	-----	-----	-----
Effective tax rate	32.7%	40.0%	36.4%
	=====	=====	=====

The liability method of accounting is used for income taxes under which deferred income taxes are recognized to reflect the tax effect of temporary differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities at currently enacted income tax rates. Significant components of the net deferred tax liability as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

In millions	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and cost recovery timing differences	\$ 186.0	\$ 178.7
Deferred fuel costs- net	22.7	20.3
Regulatory assets recoverable through future rates	33.4	34.0
Deferred tax assets:		
Regulatory liabilities to be settled through future rates	(25.2)	(22.0)
LIFO inventory	(2.0)	(7.9)
Tax credit carryforward	-	(9.0)
Other - net	(22.4)	(6.1)
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 192.5	\$ 188.0
	=====	=====

The Company has no tax credit carryforwards at December 31, 2001. At December 31, 2000, the Company has Alternative Minimum Tax Credit carryforwards of approximately \$9.0 million which were utilized in 2001.

10. Retirement Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

Effective July 1, 2000, the SIGCORP and Indiana Energy defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution retirement savings plans, and postretirement health care plans and life insurance plans for employees not covered by a collective bargaining agreement were merged. The merged plans became Vectren plans, and as a result, the respective plan assets and plan obligations were transferred to Vectren through cash payment for assets and cash receipt for obligations. These transfers resulted in no gain or loss.

Both Indiana Gas and SIGECO continue to maintain defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans which cover eligible full-time hourly and salaried employees covered by collective bargaining arrangements. Because employees of other Vectren companies also participate in the plans, a portion of

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the benefit cost and net amount recognized is allocated to those companies. The plans are primarily non-contributory. The non-pension plans include plans for health care and life insurance through a combination of self-insured and fully insured plans.

The detailed disclosures of benefit components that follow are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 and use a measurement date as of September 30. The disclosures required for the year ended December 31, 1999 have been restated based on actuarial valuations previously performed for SIGCORP as of December 31 and Indiana Energy as of September 30. In management's opinion, disclosures from revised actuarial valuations would not differ materially from those presented below.

A summary of the components of net periodic benefit cost for the three years ended December 31, 2001 is as follows:

In thousands -----	Year Ended December 31, -----					
	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	2001	2000	1999	2001	2000	1999
Service cost	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.6	\$ 4.6	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.5
Interest cost	6.1	6.7	10.5	5.8	5.9	4.9
Expected return on plan assets	(7.5)	(8.6)	(13.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)
Amortization of prior service cost	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	-	-
Amortization of transitional obligation (asset)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)	3.0	3.7	3.3
Amortization of actuarial gain	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(0.9)
Settlement, curtailment, & other charges (credits)	(1.4)	0.8	-	(0.6)	-	-
Net plan periodic benefit cost	(0.5)	0.4	0.7	7.4	8.6	8.0
Less: Allocations to other Vectren companies	-	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.2
Net VUHI periodic benefit cost	\$ (0.5)	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.7	\$ 6.8	\$ 8.4	\$ 7.8

A reconciliation of the plans' benefit obligations, fair value of plan assets, funded status and amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2001 and 2000 follows:

In millions	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Benefit Obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 75.1	\$ 151.0	\$ 77.4	\$ 68.3
Service cost - benefits earned during the year	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.3
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	6.1	6.7	5.8	5.9
Plan amendments	4.0	-	-	(0.7)

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Transfers	-	(84.1)	-	-
Settlements & (curtailments)	(1.5)	0.7	(0.6)	-
Benefits paid	(4.5)	(5.0)	(1.7)	(5.4)
Actuarial loss	4.0	3.2	1.7	8.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 86.0	\$ 75.1	\$ 83.6	\$ 77.4
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Fair Value of Plan Assets:

Plan assets at fair value at beginning of year	\$ 90.0	\$ 187.3	\$ 11.2	\$ 11.7
Actual return on plan assets	(11.6)	10.6	(1.6)	0.6
Employer contributions	-	-	0.9	4.3
Transfers	-	(102.9)	-	-
Benefits paid	(4.5)	(5.0)	(1.7)	(5.4)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 73.9	\$ 90.0	\$ 8.8	\$ 11.2
	=====	=====	=====	=====

In millions	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Funded Status:	\$ (12.1)	\$ 14.9	\$ (74.8)	\$ (66.2)
Unrecognized transitional obligation (asset)	(0.8)	(1.5)	34.9	40.0
Unrecognized service cost	3.3	1.4	-	-
Unrecognized net (gain) loss and other	8.6	(16.4)	(12.9)	(20.1)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net amount recognized for plans	(1.0)	(1.6)	(52.8)	(46.3)
Less: Allocations to other Vectren companies	-	-	(5.4)	(2.4)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net amount recognized for VUHI	\$ (1.0)	\$ (1.6)	\$ (47.4)	\$ (43.9)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

As of December 31, 2001 the Company incurred an additional minimum pension liability of approximately \$6.2 million which is included in deferred credits and other liabilities. This liability is offset by an intangible asset of approximately \$2.4 million which is included in other noncurrent assets and a pre-tax charge to accumulated comprehensive income approximating \$3.8 million. At both December 31, 2001 and 2000 the net amount recognized for postretirement obligations is included in deferred credits and other liabilities.

At December 31, 2001, all pension plans had accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets. The accumulated benefit obligation for the Company's plans was \$76.3 million. At December 31, 2000, all pension plans had plan assets in excess of their accumulated benefit obligation.

Weighted-average assumptions used in the accounting for these plans were as follows:

Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
2001	2000	2001	2000
----	----	----	----

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Discount rate	7.25%	7.75%	7.25%	7.75%
Expected return on plan assets	9.00%	8.50%	9.00%	9.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.75%	5.25%	4.75%	5.25%
CPI rate	N/A	N/A	12.00%	7.00%
	----	----	-----	----

As of December 31, 2001, the health care cost trend is 12.0% declining to 5.0% in 2006 and remaining level thereafter. Future changes in health care costs, work force demographics, interest rates, or plan changes could be significantly affect the estimated cost of these future benefits.

A 1.0% change in the assumed health care cost trend for the postretirement health care plan would have the following effects as of and for the year ended December 31, 2001:

In millions	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Effect on the aggregate of the service & interest cost components	\$ 0.6	\$ (0.5)
Effect on the postretirement benefit obligation	5.5	(4.5)

The Company has adopted Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Association Trust Agreements for the funding of postretirement health benefits for retirees and their eligible dependents and beneficiaries. Annual funding is discretionary and is based on the projected cost over time of benefits to be provided to cover persons consistent with acceptable actuarial methods. To the extent these postretirement benefits are funded, the benefits are not liabilities in these consolidated financial statements.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Construction Commitments

The Company has entered into a contract to purchase and construct an 80-megawatt combustion gas turbine generator. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$33.0 million and is expected to be completed by the summer of 2002. Through December 31, 2001 \$23.2 million has been expended.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is party to various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, there are no legal proceedings pending against the Company that are likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations. See Note 12 regarding the Culley Generating Station Litigation and Note 5 regarding ProLiance Energy, LLC.

12. Environmental Matters

Clean Air Act

NOx SIP Call Matter The Clean Air Act (the Act) requires each state to adopt a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to attain and maintain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for a number of pollutants, including ozone. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) finds a state's SIP inadequate to achieve the NAAQS, the USEPA can call upon the state to revise its SIP (a SIP Call).

In October 1998, the USEPA issued a final rule "Finding of Significant Contribution and Rulemaking for Certain States in the Ozone Transport Assessment Group Region for Purposes of Reducing Regional Transport of Ozone," (63 Fed. Reg. 57355). This ruling found that the SIP's of certain states, including

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Indiana, were substantially inadequate since they allowed for nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions in amounts that contributed to non-attainment with the ozone NAAQS in downwind states. The USEPA required each state to revise its SIP to provide for further NOx emission reductions. The NOx emissions budget, as stipulated in the USEPA's final ruling, requires a 31% reduction in total NOx emissions from Indiana.

In June 2001, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board adopted final rules to achieve the NOx emission reductions required by the NOx SIP Call. Indiana's SIP requires the Company to lower its system-wide NOx emissions to .14 lbs./mmbtu by May 31, 2004 (the compliance date). This is a 65% reduction from emission levels existing in 1998 and 1999.

The Company has initiated steps toward compliance with the revised regulations. These steps include installing Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems at Culley Generating Station Unit 3 (Culley), Warrick Generating Station Unit 4 (Warrick), and A.B. Brown Generating Station Unit 2 (A.B. Brown). SCR systems reduce flue gas NOx emissions to atmospheric nitrogen and water using ammonia in chemical reaction. This technology is known to be the most effective method of reducing NOx emissions where high removal efficiencies are required.

The IURC issued an order that (1) approves the Company's proposed project to achieve environmental compliance by investing in clean coal technology, (2) approves the Company's cost estimate for the construction, subject to periodic review of the actual costs incurred, and (3) approves a mechanism whereby, prior to an electric base rate case, the Company may recover a return on its capital costs for the project, at its overall cost of capital, including a return on equity.

Based on the level of system-wide emissions reductions required and the control technology utilized to achieve the reductions, the current estimated construction cost ranges from \$175.0 million to \$195.0 million and is expected to be expended during the 2001-2004 period. Through December 31, 2001, \$22.5 million has been expended. After the equipment is installed and operational, related additional annual operation and maintenance expenses are estimated to be between \$8.0 million and \$10.0 million.

The Company expects the Culley, Warrick and A.B. Brown SCR systems to be operational by the compliance date. Installation of SCR technology at these stations is expected to reduce the Company's overall NOx emissions to levels

compliant with Indiana's NOx emissions budget allotted by the USEPA; therefore, the Company has recorded no accrual for potential penalties that may result from noncompliance.

Culley Generating Station Litigation In the late 1990's, the USEPA initiated an investigation under Section 114 of the Act of SIGECO's coal-fired electric generating units in commercial operation by 1977 to determine compliance with environmental permitting requirements related to repairs, maintenance, modifications, and operations changes. The focus of the investigation was to determine whether new source review permitting requirements were triggered by such plant modifications, and whether the best available control technology was, or should have been used. Numerous electric utilities were, and are currently, being investigated by the USEPA under an industry-wide review for compliance. In July 1999, SIGECO received a letter from the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance of the USEPA discussing the industry-wide investigation, vaguely referring to an investigation of SIGECO and inviting SIGECO to participate in a discussion of the issues. No specifics were noted; furthermore, the letter stated that the communication was not intended to serve as a notice

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of violation. Subsequent meetings were conducted in September and October 1999 with the USEPA and targeted utilities, including SIGECO, regarding potential remedies to the USEPA's general allegations.

On November 3, 1999, the USEPA filed a lawsuit against seven utilities, including SIGECO. The USEPA alleges that, beginning in 1992, SIGECO violated the Act by: (1) making modifications to its Culley Generating Station in Yankeetown, Indiana without obtaining required permits; (2) making major modifications to the Culley Generating Station without installing the best available emission control technology; and (3) failing to notify the USEPA of the modifications. In addition, the lawsuit alleges that the modifications to the Culley Generating Station required SIGECO to begin complying with federal new source performance standards at its Culley Unit 3.

SIGECO believes it performed only maintenance, repair and replacement activities at the Culley Generating Station, as allowed under the Act. Because proper maintenance does not require permits, application of the best available control technology, notice to the USEPA, or compliance with new source performance standards, SIGECO believes that the lawsuit is without merit, and intends to vigorously defend itself.

The lawsuit seeks fines against SIGECO in the amount of \$27,500 per day per violation. The lawsuit does not specify the number of days or violations the USEPA believes occurred. The lawsuit also seeks a court order requiring SIGECO to install the best available emissions technology at the Culley Generating Station. If the USEPA were successful in obtaining an order, SIGECO estimates that it would incur capital costs of approximately \$40.0 million to \$50.0 million to comply with the order. As a result of the NOx SIP call issue, the majority of the \$40.0 million to \$50.0 million for best available emissions technology at Culley Generating Station is included in the \$175.0 million to \$195.0 million cost range previously discussed.

The USEPA has also issued an administrative notice of violation to SIGECO making the same allegations, but alleging that violations began in 1977.

While it is possible that SIGECO could be subjected to criminal penalties if the Culley Generating Station continues to operate without complying with the permitting requirements of new source review and the allegations are determined by a court to be valid, SIGECO believes such penalties are unlikely as the USEPA and the electric utility industry have a bonafide dispute over the proper interpretation of the Act. Accordingly, the Company has recorded no accrual and the plant continues to operate while the matter is being decided.

Information Request On January 23, 2001, SIGECO received an information request from the USEPA under Section 114 of the Act for historical operational information on the Warrick and A.B. Brown generating stations. SIGECO has provided all information requested, and no further action has occurred.

Manufactured Gas Plants

In the past, Indiana Gas and others operated facilities for the manufacture of gas. Given the availability of natural gas transported by pipelines, these facilities have not been operated for many years. Under currently applicable environmental laws and regulations, Indiana Gas and others may now be required to take remedial action if certain byproducts are found above the regulatory thresholds at these sites.

Indiana Gas has identified the existence, location and certain general characteristics of 26 gas manufacturing and storage sites for which it may have some remedial responsibility. Indiana Gas has completed a remedial

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investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) at one of the sites under an agreed order between Indiana Gas and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), and a Record of Decision was issued by the IDEM in January 2000. Although Indiana Gas has not begun an RI/FS at additional sites, Indiana Gas has submitted several of the sites to the IDEM's Voluntary Remediation Program and is currently conducting some level of remedial activities including groundwater monitoring at certain sites where deemed appropriate and will continue remedial activities at the sites as appropriate and necessary.

In conjunction with data compiled by expert consultants, Indiana Gas 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, Indiana Gas has accrued costs that it reasonably expects to incur totaling approximately \$20.4 million.

The estimated accrued costs are limited to Indiana Gas' proportionate share of the remediation efforts. Indiana Gas has arrangements in place for 19 of the 26 sites with other potentially responsible parties (PRP), which serve to limit Indiana Gas' share of response costs at these 19 sites to between 20% and 50%.

With respect to insurance coverage, Indiana Gas has received and recorded settlements from all known insurance carriers in an aggregate amount approximating its \$20.4 million accrual.

Environmental matters related to manufactured gas plants have had no material impact on earnings since costs recorded to date approximate PRP and insurance settlement recoveries. While Indiana Gas has recorded all costs which it presently expects to incur in connection with activities at these sites, it is possible that future events may require some level of additional remedial activities which are not presently foreseen.

13. Rate and Regulatory Matters

Gas Costs Proceedings

Commodity prices for natural gas purchases were significantly higher during the 2000 - 2001 heating season, primarily due to colder temperatures, increased demand and tighter supplies. Subject to compliance with applicable state laws, Vectren's utility subsidiaries are allowed full recovery of such changes in purchased gas costs from their retail customers through commission-approved gas cost adjustment mechanisms.

In March 2001, Indiana Gas and SIGECO reached agreement with the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC) and the Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana, Inc. (CAC) regarding the matters raised by an IURC Order that disallowed \$3.8 million of Indiana Gas' gas procurement costs for the 2000 - 2001 heating season which was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2000. As part of the agreement, the companies agreed to contribute an additional \$1.7 million to assist qualified low income gas customers, and Indiana Gas agreed to credit \$3.3 million of the \$3.8 million disallowed amount to its customers' April 2001 utility bills in exchange for both the OUCC and the CAC dropping their appeals of the IURC Order. In April 2001, the IURC issued an order approving the settlement. Substantially all of the financial assistance for low income gas customers has been distributed in 2001.

Purchased Power Costs

As a result of an appeal of a generic order issued by the IURC in August 1999 regarding guidelines for the recovery of purchased power costs, SIGECO entered into a settlement agreement with the OUCC that provides certain terms with

respect to the recoverability of such costs. The settlement, originally approved by the IURC in August 2000, has been extended by agreement through March 2002 and additional settlement discussions are expected in 2002. Under the settlement, SIGECO can recover the entire cost of purchased power up to an established benchmark, and during forced outages, SIGECO will bear a limited share of its purchased power costs regardless of the market costs at that time. Based on this agreement, SIGECO believes it has limited its exposure to unrecoverable purchased power costs.

14. Risk Management, Derivatives and Other Financial Instruments

Risk Management

The Company is exposed to market 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.

Commodity Price Risk The Company's regulated operations have limited exposure to commodity price risk for purchases and sales of natural gas and electric energy for its retail customers due to current Indiana and Ohio regulations, which subject to compliance with applicable state regulations, allow for recovery of such purchases through natural gas and fuel cost adjustment mechanisms.

The Company does engage in limited, wholesale power marketing activities that may expose the Company to commodity price risk associated with fluctuating electric power prices. These power marketing activities manage the utilization of its available electric generating capacity. Power marketing operations enter into forward contracts that commit the Company to purchase and sell electric power in the future.

Commodity price risk results from forward sales contracts that commit the Company to deliver commodities on specified future dates. Power marketing uses planned unutilized generation capability and forward purchase contracts to protect certain sales transactions from unanticipated fluctuations in the price of electric power, and periodically, will use derivative financial instruments to protect its interests from unplanned outages and shifts in demand.

Open positions in terms of price, volume and specified delivery points may occur to a limited extent and are managed using methods described above and frequent management reporting.

Interest Rate Risk The Company is exposed to interest rate risk associated with its adjustable rate borrowing arrangements. Its risk management program seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects that market volatility may have on operations.

Under normal circumstances, the Company tries to limit the amount of adjustable rate borrowing arrangements exposed to short-term interest rate volatility to a maximum of 25% of total debt. However, there are times when this targeted level of interest rate exposure may be exceeded. To manage this exposure, the Company may periodically use derivative financial instruments to reduce earnings fluctuations caused by interest rate volatility.

Other Risks By using forward purchase contracts and derivative financial instruments to manage risk, the Company exposes itself to counter-party credit risk and market risk. The Company manages this exposure to counter-party credit risk by entering into contracts with financially sound companies that can be expected to fully perform under the terms of the contract. The Company attempts to manage exposure to market risk associated with commodity contracts and interest rates by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. As of December 31, 2001, the

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Company has a net receivable from Enron Corp. of approximately \$1.0 million, which has been fully reserved.

The Company's customer receivables from gas and electric sales and gas transportation services are primarily derived from a diversified base of residential, commercial, and industrial customers located in Indiana and west central Ohio. 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.

Accounting for Forward Contracts and Other Financial Instruments

Commodity Contracts At origination, all contracts to buy and sell electric power are designated as "physical" or "other-than-trading." The Company does not have any contracts designated as "trading" as defined by EITF 98-10.

Power marketing contracts are designated as "physical" when there is intent and ability to physically deliver power from SIGECO's unutilized generating capacity. Power marketing contracts are designated as "other-than-trading" when there is intent to receive power to manage base and peak load capacity. Both contract designations generally require settlement by physical delivery of electricity. However, certain of these contracts may be net settled in accordance with industry standards when unplanned outages, favorable pricing movements, and shifts in demand occur.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 133) contracts in the "physical" and "other-than-trading" portfolios received accounting recognition on settlement with revenues recorded in electric utility revenues and costs recorded in fuel for electric generation for those contracts fulfilled through generation and in purchased electric energy for contracts purchased in the wholesale energy market. Subsequent to the adoption of SFAS 133, certain contracts that are periodically settled net are recorded at market value.

Contracts recorded at market value are recorded as current or noncurrent assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets depending on their value and on when the contracts are expected to be settled. Changes in market value are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income as purchased electric energy. Market value is determined using quoted market prices from independent sources.

Financial Contracts In September 2001, the Company entered into several forward starting interest rate swaps with a total notional amount of \$200.0 million in anticipation of VUHI's \$250.0 million long-term debt issuance. Upon issuance of the debt in December 2001, the swaps were settled resulting in the Company receiving \$0.9 million. The value received is being amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income to interest expense over the life of the debt.

In December 2000, the Company entered into an interest rate swap used to hedge interest rate risk associated with variable rate short-term notes payable totaling \$150.0 million. The swap was entered into concurrently with the issuance of the floating rate notes on December 28, 2000 and swapped the debt's variable interest rate of three-month LIBOR plus 0.75% for a fixed rate of 6.64%. The swap expired on December 27, 2001, the date the debt agreement expired.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 133, instruments hedging interest rate risk were accounted for upon settlement in interest expense. After adoption of SFAS 133, hedging instruments are carried at market value in other assets or other current liabilities, as appropriate, and changes in market value are recorded in

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accumulated other comprehensive income and recorded to interest expense as settled.

Impact of New Accounting Principle

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 133, which requires that every derivative instrument be recorded on the balance sheet as an asset or liability measured at its market value and that changes in the derivative's market value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met.

SFAS 133, as amended, requires that as of the date of initial adoption, the difference between the market value of derivative instruments recorded on the balance sheet and the previous carrying amount of those derivatives be reported in net income or other comprehensive income, as appropriate, as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in accordance with APB Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes."

Resulting from the adoption of SFAS 133, certain contracts in the Company's power marketing operations that are periodically settled net were required to be recorded at market value. Previously, the Company accounted for these contracts on settlement. The cumulative impact of the adoption of SFAS 133 resulting from marking these contracts to market on January 1, 2001 was an earnings gain of approximately \$6.3 million (\$3.9 million after tax) recorded as a cumulative effect of accounting change in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The majority of this gain results from the Company's power marketing operations. SFAS 133 did not impact other commodity contracts because they were normal purchases and sales specifically excluded from the provisions of SFAS 133.

As of December 31, 2001, the Company has derivative assets resulting from its power marketing operations of \$5.2 million classified in other current assets as well as derivative liabilities of \$2.0 million classified in accrued liabilities. Unrealized losses totaling \$3.2 million arising from the difference between the current market value and the market value on the date of adoption is included in purchased electric energy in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2001.

The Company assesses and documents the hedging relationship between its financial instruments, including interest rate swaps, and underlying risks as well as the investment's risk management objectives and anticipated effectiveness. When the hedging relationship is highly effective, these instruments are designated as cash flow hedges. The adoption of SFAS 133 had no impact as the market value of the Company's cash flow hedges was zero on January 1, 2001.

As of December 31, 2001, no interest rate swaps are outstanding. Approximately \$0.9 million remains in accumulated other comprehensive income that is related to interest rate swaps hedging future interest payments. Of that amount, \$0.1 million will be reclassified to earnings within the next twelve months.

Fair Value of Other Financial Instruments

The carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's other financial instruments were as follows:

At December 31,	
2001	2000
-----	-----
-----	-----

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In millions	Carrying Amount	Est. Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Est. Fair Value
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Long term debt	\$ 918.4	\$ 912.0	\$ 575.7	\$ 561.0
Short-term borrowings & notes payable	274.2	274.2	653.4	653.4
Redeemable preferred stock of subsidiary	-	-	7.7	7.5
	-----	-----	-----	-----

Certain methods and assumptions must be used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments. The fair value of the Company's other financial instruments was estimated based on the quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or on the current rates offered to the Company for instruments with similar characteristics. Because of the maturity dates and variable interest rates of short-term borrowings, its carrying amount approximates its fair value.

Under current regulatory treatment, call premiums on reacquisition of long-term debt are generally recovered in customer rates over the life of the refunding issue or over a 15-year period. Accordingly, any reacquisition would not be expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

15. Additional Operational and Balance Sheet Information

Accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets consists of the following:

In millions	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Accrued taxes	\$ 28.6	\$ 41.4
Deferred income taxes	20.7	3.4
Refunds to customers & customer deposits	18.7	15.3
Accrued interest	12.8	9.8
Other	16.7	25.7
	-----	-----
Total accrued liabilities	\$ 97.5	\$ 95.6
	=====	=====

Other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets consists of the following:

In millions	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Prepaid gas delivery service	\$ 67.7	\$ 34.8
Other prepayments & current assets	59.7	38.3
	-----	-----
Total prepayments & other current assets	\$ 127.4	\$ 73.1
	=====	=====

Other - net in the Consolidated Statement of Income consists of the following:

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In millions	Year ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
AFUDC	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.9	\$ 3.8
Other income	2.3	3.3	0.6
Other expense	(1.9)	(3.2)	(0.1)
Total other - net	\$ 5.0	\$ 5.0	\$ 4.3

16. Segment Reporting

There were two operating segments during 2001: (1) Gas Utility Services and (2) Electric Utility Services. The Gas Utility Services segment includes the operations of Indiana Gas, the Ohio operations, and SIGECO's natural gas distribution business and provides natural gas distribution and transportation services in nearly two-thirds of Indiana and west central Ohio. The Electric Utility Services segment includes the operations of SIGECO's power generating and marketing operations, and electric transmission and distribution services, which provides electricity to primarily southwestern Indiana.

The following tables provide information about business segments. The Company makes decisions on finance and dividends at the corporate level; these topics are addressed on a consolidated basis.

In millions	Year ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Operating Revenues			
Gas Utility Services	\$ 1,031.5	\$ 818.8	\$ 499.6
Electric Utility Services	378.9	336.4	307.5
Total operating revenues	\$ 1,410.4	\$ 1,155.2	\$ 807.1

In millions	Year ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Interest Expense			
Gas Utility Services	\$ 51.0	\$ 28.0	\$ 19.3
Electric Utility Services	19.1	18.1	17.5
Total interest expense	\$ 70.1	\$ 46.1	\$ 36.8
Income Taxes			
Gas Utility Services	\$ 2.4	\$ 11.5	\$ 18.9
Electric Utility Services	20.3	23.4	24.3
Total income taxes	\$ 22.7	\$ 34.9	\$ 43.2
Net Income			
Gas Utility Services	\$ 9.9	\$ 15.6	\$ 33.6
Electric Utility Services	40.8	36.8	41.8
Net income	\$ 50.7	\$ 52.4	\$ 75.4

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	=====	=====	=====
Depreciation & Amortization			
Gas Utility Services	\$ 58.2	\$ 43.8	\$ 38.7
Electric Utility Services	38.7	38.6	40.8
	-----	-----	-----
Total depreciation & amortization	\$ 96.9	\$ 82.4	\$ 79.5
	=====	=====	=====
Capital Expenditures			
Gas Utility Services	\$ 76.1	\$ 67.2	\$ 72.5
Electric Utility Services	69.7	43.5	51.1
	-----	-----	-----
Total capital expenditures	\$ 145.8	\$ 110.7	\$ 123.6
	=====	=====	=====

	At December 31,	
In millions	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Identifiable Assets		
Gas Utility Services	\$ 1,580.2	\$ 1,648.0
Electric Utility Services	811.2	806.3
	-----	-----
Total identifiable assets	\$ 2,391.4	\$ 2,454.3
	=====	=====

17. Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

SFAS 141 & 142

The FASB issued two new statements of financial accounting standards in July 2001: SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" (SFAS 141), and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS 142). These interrelated standards change the accounting for business combinations and goodwill in two significant ways:

SFAS 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. Use of the pooling-of-interests method is prohibited. This change does not affect the pooling-of-interest transaction forming Vectren.

SFAS 142 changes the accounting for goodwill from an amortization approach to an impairment-only approach. Thus, amortization of goodwill that is not included as an allowable cost for rate-making purposes will cease upon adoption of the

statement. This includes goodwill recorded in past business combinations, such as the Company's acquisition of the Ohio operations. Goodwill is to be tested for impairment at a reporting unit level at least annually.

SFAS 142 also requires the initial impairment review of all goodwill and other intangible assets within six months of the adoption date, which is January 1, 2002 for the Company. The impairment review consists of a comparison of the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss would be recognized. Results of the initial impairment review are to be treated as a

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change in accounting principle in accordance with APB Opinion No. 20 "Accounting Changes." An impairment loss recognized as a result of an impairment test occurring after the initial impairment review is to be reported as a part of operations.

SFAS 142 also changes certain aspects of accounting for intangible assets; however, the Company does not have any significant intangible assets.

The adoption of SFAS 141 will not materially impact operations. As required by SFAS 142, amortization of goodwill relating to the acquisition of the Ohio operations, which approximates \$5.0 million per year, will cease on January 1, 2002. Initial impairment reviews to be performed within six months of adoption of SFAS 142 are not expected to have a significant impact on operations.

SFAS 143

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (SFAS 143). SFAS 143 requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the entity capitalizes a cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, an entity either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss upon settlement. SFAS 143 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with earlier application encouraged. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that SFAS 143 will have on its operations.

SFAS 144

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS 144). SFAS 144 develops one accounting model for all impaired long-lived assets and long-lived assets to be disposed of. SFAS 144 replaces the existing authoritative guidance in FASB Statement No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" and certain aspects of APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting Results of Operations-Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business."

This new accounting model retains the framework of SFAS 121 and requires that those impaired long-lived assets and long-lived assets to be disposed of be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value (less cost to sell for assets to be disposed of), whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. Therefore, discontinued operations will no longer be measured at net realizable value or include amounts for operating losses that have not yet occurred.

SFAS 144 also broadens the reporting of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity with operations that can be distinguished from the rest of the entity and that will be eliminated from the ongoing operations of the entity in a disposal transaction.

SFAS 144 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, with earlier application encouraged. The Company is evaluating the impact SFAS 144 will have on its operations.

18. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Summarized quarterly financial data for 2001 and 2000 is as follows:

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In millions	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2001				
Operating revenues	\$ 611.1	\$ 248.8	\$ 201.9	\$ 348.6
Operating income	51.6	2.6	15.5	43.0
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	31.8	(12.9)	(0.5)	28.4
Net income (loss)	35.7	(12.9)	(0.5)	28.4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2000				
Operating revenues	\$ 273.8	\$ 178.8	\$ 188.1	\$ 514.5
Operating income	21.9	11.9	19.3	41.4
Net income	12.8	3.0	10.1	26.5
	-----	-----	-----	-----

1. Information in any one quarterly period is not indicative of annual results due to the seasonal variations common to the Company's utility operations.
2. Q1 of 2001 includes charges for cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle as described in Note 14.
3. Q2 of 2001 includes restructuring charges as described in Note 3.
4. 2001 & 2000 includes merger and integration charges as described in Note 3.

ITEM 9. CHANGE IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Certain information required to be shown for Item 10, Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant, is incorporated by reference, with the exception of the Compensation Committee Report and Performance Graph, from the Proxy Statement of the registrant's parent company, Vectren Corporation. That report was prepared and filed electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2002, and is attached to this filing as Exhibit 99.1.

Directors

Niel C. Ellerbrook, age 53, has been a director of VUHI since its inception, March 31, 2000. Mr. Ellerbrook is Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of VUHI, having served in that capacity since June 2001. Mr. Ellerbrook has been a director of Indiana Energy or Vectren since 1991. Mr. Ellerbrook is Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Vectren, having served in that capacity since March 2000. Mr. Ellerbrook served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Indiana Energy from June 1999 to March 2000. Mr. Ellerbrook served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Indiana Energy from October 1997 to March 2000. From January through October 1997, Mr. Ellerbrook served as Executive Vice President, Treasurer, and Chief Financial Officer of Indiana Energy; and from 1986 to January 1997 as Vice President, Treasurer, and Chief Financial Officer of Indiana Energy. Mr. Ellerbrook is a director of Indiana Gas Company, Inc. and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co. He is also a director of Fifth Third Bank, Indiana, and Deaconess Hospital of Evansville, Indiana.

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Andrew E. Goebel, age 54, has been a director of VUHI since its inception, March 31, 2000. Mr. Goebel is President of VUHI, having served in that capacity since June 2001. Mr. Goebel has also been a director of SIGCORP or Vectren since 1997. Mr. Goebel is President and Chief Operating Officer of Vectren, having served in that capacity since March 2000. Mr. Goebel was President and Chief Operating Officer of SIGCORP from April 1999 to March 2000. From September 1997 through April 1999, Mr. Goebel served as Executive Vice President of SIGCORP; and from 1996 to September 1997, he served as Secretary and Treasurer of SIGCORP. Mr. Goebel is a director of Indiana Gas Company, Inc. and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co. Mr. Goebel is also a director of Old National Bancorp and Old National Bank.

Jerome A. Benkert, Jr., age 43, has been a director and an executive officer, serving as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, of VUHI since its inception, March 31, 2000 and as Treasurer since October 2001. Mr. Benkert was elected as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Vectren on March 31, 2000 and as Treasurer of Vectren since October 2001. He was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Indiana Energy's administrative services company from October 1997 to March 2000. Mr. Benkert has served as Controller and Vice President of Indiana Gas. Mr. Benkert is a director of Indiana Gas Company, Inc. and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co.

Ronald E. Christian, age 43, has been a director and an executive officer, serving as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, of VUHI since its inception, March 31, 2000. Mr. Christian was elected Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary of Vectren on March 31, 2000. Mr. Christian served as Vice President and General Counsel of Indiana Energy from July 1999 to March 2000. From June 1998 to July 1999, Mr. Christian was the Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Michigan Consolidated Gas Company in Detroit, Michigan. He served as the General Counsel and Secretary of Indiana Energy, Indiana Gas and Indiana Energy Investments, Inc. from 1993 to June 1998. Mr. Christian is a director of Indiana Gas Company, Inc. and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co.

William S. Doty, age 51, has served as a director since June 2001. Mr. Doty has also served as Senior Vice President-Energy Delivery of the Company since April 2001. Mr. Doty served as Senior Vice President of Customer Relationship Management from January 2001 to April 2001. From January 1999 to January 2001, Mr. Doty was Vice President of Energy Delivery for Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company and previous to January 1999, he was Director of Gas Operations. Mr. Doty is a director of Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company.

Other Executive Officers

Richard G. Lynch, age 50, has been an executive officer, serving as Senior Vice President of Human Resources and Administration, of VUHI since its inception, March 31, 2000. Mr. Lynch also serves as Senior Vice President of Human Resources of Vectren Corporation since March 31, 2000. Mr. Lynch was Vice President of Human Resources for SIGCORP from March 1999 to March 2000. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Lynch was the Director of Human Resources for the Mead Johnson Division of Bristol Myers-Squibb in Evansville, Indiana.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Certain information required to be shown for Item 11, Executive Compensation, is incorporated by reference, with the exception of the Compensation Committee Report and Performance Graph, from the Proxy Statement of the registrant's parent company, Vectren Corporation. That report was prepared and filed

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electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2002, and is attached to this filing as Exhibit 99.1.

The compensation of Niel C. Ellerbrook, Andrew E. Goebel, Jerome A Benkert, Jr., and Ronald E. Christian is included in Exhibit 99.1 attached to this filing. In addition to these named executive officers, the compensation of William S. Doty and J. Gordon Hurst is presented below. Mr. Hurst served a President of VUHI until his retirement in June 2001. The compensation presented below and the compensation included in Exhibit 99.1 represents each executive's Vectren-wide compensation, not just the portion allocated to VUHI. The tables include a Summary Compensation Table (Table I), a Summary of Option Grants in Last Fiscal year (Table II), a table showing Aggregate Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year End Option Values (Table III) and a table showing the Long-Term Incentive Plan Awards in Last Fiscal Year (Table IV).

TABLE I
SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		Annual Compensation			Long-term Compensation Payouts		
Name and Principal Position at VUHI	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$) (1)	Other Compen- sation (\$) (2)	Options (# shares) (3)	LTIP Payouts (\$) (4)	Other Compen- sation (\$) (5)
William S. Doty	2001	174,608	10,500	5,709	22,000	-	12,836
Senior Vice President - Energy Delivery	2000	141,464	96,125	1,413	-	-	18,079
	1999	117,528	15,900	-	5,224	-	10,700
J. Gordon Hurst	2001	239,227	-	8,042	-	-	139,037
President (Retired June 2001)	2000	259,118	250,089	3,148	-	-	12,333
	1999	217,048	62,500	-	33,390	-	8,762

Earnings are shown on a calendar year basis.

- (1) The amounts shown in this column for 2001 are payments under Vectren's At-Risk Compensation Plan, which is discussed in Part B relating to "Annual Incentive Compensation," and Part C of the Compensation Committee Report, in Exhibit 99.1 The amounts shown for 2000 are payments under the SIGCORP Corporate Performance Plan. The amounts paid in 1999 are attributable to SIGCORP's performance in the previous year.

The amounts shown for 2001 are attributable to Vectren's At-Risk Compensation Plan for the performance period of January 1 to December 31, 2001.

Included in year 2000 of the table are payments attributable to Vectren's Executive Annual Incentive Plan for the performance period of April 1 to December 1, 2000 (Mr. Doty, \$64,000; Mr. Hurst, \$151,000). As of the time of the preparation of Vectren's proxy statement for last year's meeting, these payments were not yet calculable and were not determined by the Compensation Committee until after the finalization and mailing of the proxy statement.

At the close of the merger of Indiana Energy and SIGCORP into the Company

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on March 31, 2000, the existing annual incentive programs of the two companies were terminated and a "stub year" payout was made based on the portion of the performance cycle that had passed. For the SIGCORP Performance Plan, a prorated payout for three months, January 1, 2000 to March 31, 2000 was made. For Mr. Doty, this stub year bonus was \$6,250, and for Mr. Hurst, was \$19,688. Also included in 2000 (for Mr. Doty, \$25,875 and for Mr. Hurst \$79,401) is the payment attributable to SIGCORP's performance for the period January 1 to December 31, 1999.

- (2) The amounts shown in this column are dividends paid on restricted shares issued under the Vectren Corporation Executive Restricted Stock Plan (formerly the Indiana Energy Executive Restricted Stock Plan), which was adopted by Vectren on March 31, 2000. No restricted shares were issued to executives in 2001. Mr. Doty and Mr. Hurst did not participate in the Stock Plan prior to March 31, 2000.
- (3) For 1999, the options shown in this column were restated to reflect the conversion ratio of 1.333 described in the Section titled "Voting Securities" in Exhibit 99.1. The options shown for year 2001 were issued under Vectren's At-Risk Compensation Plan. For further information, see the discussion above in Part B relating to "Long-term Incentive Compensation," and Part C of the Compensation Committee Report in Exhibit 99.1.
- (4) The amounts shown in this column represent the value of shares issued under the Vectren Corporation Restricted Stock Plan and for which restrictions were lifted in each year. At the time of the merger, Indiana Energy executives had restricted stock performance grants relating to open performance measurement periods. (Under normal circumstances, at the close of each performance cycle, Indiana Energy's Total Shareholder Return would have been compared to a peer group and the number of restricted shares granted would have been adjusted in accordance with the plan.) The Board concluded that it would be difficult, if not inappropriate, to use Vectren's performance to make adjustments to the prior grants. Based upon the frequency of past performance grants, the Board awarded 75% of the present value of the potential performance grants. Mr. Doty and Mr. Hurst did not participate in the plan prior to March 31, 2000.
- (5) The amount shown in this column represents several compensation elements.

This column contains payment made to Mr. Hurst under the terms of a retirement agreement in which Vectren agreed to make the following severance payments to him: 2001 -- \$116,746; 2002 -- \$1,067,316; 2003 -- \$584,752; 2004 -- \$526,817.

For Mr. Doty and Mr. Hurst, this column also contains income related to reimbursement for club dues and other executive benefits (Mr. Doty: 2001 -- \$5,680, 2000 -- \$2,520, 1999 -- \$1,050; Mr. Hurst: 2001 -- \$2,230, 2000 -- \$1,074, 1999 -- \$1,190), imputed earnings from automobile usage (Mr. Doty: 2000 -- \$1,167, 1999 -- \$4,850; Mr. Hurst: 2000 -- \$621, 1999 -- \$2,772), company contributions to the retirement savings plan (Mr. Doty: 2001 -- \$5,100 2000 -- \$5,100, 1999 -- \$4,800; Mr. Hurst: 2001 -- \$3,043, 2000 -- \$5,100, 1999 -- \$4,800), deferred compensation contributions to restore contributions to the company Retirement Savings Plan (Mr. Doty: 2001 -- \$2,056, 2000 -- \$900), and contributions to the non qualified retirement plan (Mr. Hurst: 2001 -- \$17,018). At the close of the merger, officers coming from SIGCORP were no longer furnished with company automobiles (Indiana Energy executives were not furnished with company automobiles). As a result of the termination of this perquisite, officers with company cars were given a one-time automobile buyout of (Mr. Doty -- \$8,392; Mr. Hurst -- \$5,538) in 2000.

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TABLE II
OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

Name	Number of Shares Underlying Options/ SARs Granted	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise or Base Price (Per Share) (\$)	Expiration Date	Grant Date Present Value
	(#) (1)				(\$) (2)
W.S. Doty	22,000/0	2.8	22.54	5/1/2011	121,440
J.G. Hurst	0/0	0	0	N/A	0

(1) In 2001, a total of 783,999 options were awarded to all plan participants under the Vectren Corporation At-Risk Compensation Plan. Stock options are exercisable in whole or in part from the date of the grant for a period of ten years. This grant has a vesting schedule pursuant to which 20 percent vests each year for the first five years.

(2) The assumptions used for the Model are as follows: Volatility -- 25.79 percent based on monthly stock prices for the period of March 1, 1998 to February 28, 2001; Risk-free rate of return -- 5.75 percent; Dividend Yield -- 4.30 percent over the period of March 1, 1998 to February 28, 2001; and, a ten-year exercise term. Discount of .9159 applied to reflect 5-year graduated vesting schedule. (Per binomial model as certified by an independent consultant.)

TABLE III
AGGREGATED OPTION EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR
AND FISCAL YEAR-END OPTION VALUES
FROM 1/1/2001 TO 12/31/2001

Name	Shares Acquired On Exercise (#)	Underlying Unexercised Value Realized (\$)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at Year-End (#)		Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options as of 12/31/01	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
W.S. Doty	1,000	8,044	23,488	22,000	130,797	31,680
J.G. Hurst	31,792	192,797	56,626	-	374,482	

TABLE IV
LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN AWARDS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

(a)	(b)	(c)	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Stock Price-Based Plans		
		Performance	(d)	(e)	(f)

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	Number of Shares; Units or Other Rights(1)	or Other Periods Until Maturity or Payout	Threshold Number of Shares	Target Number of Shares	Maximum Number of Shares
W.S. Doty	0	0	0	0	0
J.G. Hurst	0	0	0	0	0

(1) No restricted shares were awarded to Executives during fiscal year 2001 under the Vectren Corporation Restricted Stock Plan or the Vectren's At-Risk Compensation Plan.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Security ownership of certain beneficial owners

As of December 31, 2001, the following stockholder was known to the management to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of the outstanding shares of any class of voting securities as set forth below.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class
Common	Vectren Corporation 20 N.W. Fourth Street Evansville, IN 47708	10 Shares Registered Owner	100 percent

Security ownership of management

The following table sets forth the beneficial ownership, as of December 31, 2001, of Vectren common stock, by each director and executive officer named in Item 11 Executive Compensation. Also shown is the total ownership for such persons as a group. Except as otherwise indicated, each individual has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares listed below.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Owned Beneficially (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Niel C. Ellerbrook	118,038	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andrew E. Goebel	188,518	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jerome A. Benkert, Jr.	25,787	(2)	(4)	(5)	
Ronald E. Christian	26,687	(2)	(4)	(5)	
J. Gordon Hurst	62,858	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
William S. Doty	34,431	(2)	(4)	(5)	

All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (6 Persons): 456,319 (1)

- (1) No director, executive officer, or directors and executive officers as a group owned beneficially as of December 31, 2001, more than 1 percent of common stock of Vectren
- (2) Does not include derivative securities held under Vectren's Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan. These derivative securities are in the form of phantom stock units which are valued as if they were Vectren common stock, but will be distributed in cash (not Vectren common stock) when paid. The amounts shown for the following individuals include the following amounts of phantom units:

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Name of Individuals or Identity of Group -----	Phantom Stock Units -----
Niel C. Ellerbrook	50,854
Andrew E. Goebel	10,019
Jerome A. Benkert, Jr.	15,525
Ronald E. Christian	25,987
J. Gordon Hurst	1,055
William S. Doty	457
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (6 Persons)	103,897

- (3) Includes shares held by spouse or jointly with spouse.
- (4) Includes shares granted to executives under the Company's Executive Restricted Stock Plan, which are subject to certain transferability restrictions and forfeiture provisions.
- (5) Includes shares which the named individual has the right to acquire as of December 31, 2001, or within sixty (60) days thereafter, under the Vectren Stock Option Plan (formerly the SIGCORP, Inc. Stock Option Plan) or Vectren's At-Risk Compensation Plan.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Vectren and Vectren affiliates

Refer to Notes 4 and 5 in the Company's financial statements included in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for transactions with other Vectren companies and Vectren affiliates.

Transactions with directors and officers

Andrew E. Goebel is a director and President of the Company and a director and President and Chief Operating Officer of Vectren. During 2000 and 2001, Hasgoe Cleaning Systems, a cleaning company owned by Mr. Goebel's brother, performed certain cleaning services for the Company and is expected to perform such services in 2002. During 2001, the cost of such services was \$140,023, which the Company believes to be a fair and reasonable price for the services rendered.

PART IV

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(A) List Of Documents Filed As Part Of This Report

(1) Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements and related notes, together with the report of Arthur Andersen LLP, appear in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Form 10-K.

(2) Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules

PAGE IN FORM 10-K

For the years ended December 31, 2001,
2000, and 1999: Schedule II -- Valuation
and Qualifying Accounts

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All other schedules are omitted as the required information is inapplicable or the information is presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements or related notes.

(3) Exhibits

Exhibits for the Company are listed in the Index to Exhibits beginning on page 68. Exhibits for the Company attached to this filing are listed on page 74.

(B) Reports on Form 8-K

On October 18, 2001, VUHI filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with respect to filing an Underwriting Agreement, dated October 12, 2001, in connection with VUHI's issuance of \$100,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its senior debt securities.

Item 5. Other Events

Item 7. Financial Statements and Exhibits

Exhibit 1 - Underwriting Agreement, dated October 12, 2001, between Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., Indiana Gas Company, Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.

On October 19, 2001, VUHI filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with respect to filing an Indenture dated October 19, 2001 and the First Supplemental Indenture (including the Form of Note) dated October 19, 2001, in connection with the issuance by VUHI of \$100,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 7 1/4% Senior Notes due October 15, 2031.

Item 5. Other Events

Item 7. Financial Statements and Exhibits

Exhibit 4.1 - Indenture, dated October 19, 2001, between Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., Indiana Gas Company, Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. and U.S. Bank Trust National Association. Underwriting Agreement, dated October 12, 2001, between Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., Indiana Gas Company, Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.

Exhibit 4.2 - First Supplemental Indenture, dated October 19, 2001, between Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., Indiana Gas Company, Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. and U.S. Bank Trust National Association.

On October 24, 2001, VUHI filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with respect to the release of Vectren's financial information to the investment community regarding Vectren's results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the three, six, and nine month periods ended September 30, 2001. The financial information was released to the public through this filing.

Item 5. Other Events

Item 7. Exhibits

99.1 - Press Release - Third Quarter 2001 Vectren Corporation

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Earnings

99.2 - Cautionary Statement for Purposes of the "Safe Harbor"
Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act
of 1995

On November 26, 2001, VUHI filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with respect to an analyst meeting where a discussion of Vectren's current financial and operating results and plans for the future will occur.

Item 5. Other Events

Item 7. Exhibits

99.1 - Press Release - Vectren to Update Business Strategies

99.2 - Cautionary Statement for Purposes of the "Safe Harbor"
Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act
of 1995

On November 29, 2001, VUHI filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with respect to filing an Underwriting Agreement, dated November 27, 2001 in connection with VUHI's issuance of \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its senior debt securities and to filing the form of Second Supplemental Indenture (including the Form of Note) in connection with the issuance by VUHI of \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 6 5/8% Senior Notes due December 1, 2011.

Item 5. Other Events

Item 7. Financial Statements and Exhibits

Exhibit 1 - Underwriting Agreement, dated November 27, 2001,
among Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., Indiana Gas Company,
Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company and Vectren
Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc.

Exhibit 4.1 - Form of Second Supplemental Indenture, among
Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., Indiana Gas Company, Inc.,
Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Vectren Energy
Delivery of Ohio, Inc. and U.S. Bank Trust National
Association.

SCHEDULE II

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS AND RESERVES (In millions)

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	
Description	Balance Beginning Of Year	Charged to Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts	Deductions Net	Balance End of Year
		----- Additions			

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS:

Year 2001 - Accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts	\$ 5.6	\$ 15.1	\$ -	\$ 15.1	\$ 5.6
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Year 2000 - Accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts	\$ 3.9	\$ 6.6	\$ 0.5	\$ 5.4	\$ 5.6
Year 1999 - Accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.4	\$ -	\$ 3.4	\$ 3.9
OTHER RESERVES:					
Year 2001 - Reserve for restructuring charges	\$ -	\$ 9.2	\$ -	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.3
Year 2001 - Reserve for merger and integration charges	\$ 1.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.4
Year 2000 - Reserve for merger and integration charges	\$ -	\$ 19.3	\$ -	\$ 17.5	\$ 1.8
Year 2001 - Reserve for injuries and damages	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.9	\$ -	\$ 3.0	\$ 1.7
Year 2000 - Reserve for injuries and damages	\$ 1.5	\$ 0.9	\$ -	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.8
Year 1999 - Reserve for injuries and damages	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.7	\$ -	\$ 0.5	\$ 1.5

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

VECTREN UTILITY HOLDINGS, INC.

Dated March 28, 2002

/s/ Niel C. Ellerbrook

Niel C. Ellerbrook, Chairman
and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/S/ Niel C. Ellerbrook ----- Niel C. Ellerbrook	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 28, 2002 -----
/S/ Jerome A. Benkert, Jr.	Executive Vice President,	March 28, 2002

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----- Jerome A. Benkert, Jr. -----	Chief Financial Officer, & Treasurer, Director (Principal Financial Officer)	-----
/S/ M. Susan Hardwick ----- M. Susan Hardwick	Vice President & Controller, Principal Accounting Officer)	March 28, 2002 -----
/S/ Andrew E. Goebel ----- Andrew E. Goebel	Director	March 28, 2002 -----
/S/ Ronald E. Christian ----- Ronald E. Christian	Director	March 28, 2002 -----

Vectren Utility Holdings, inc.
2001 Form 10-K Annual Report
Index To Exhibits

2. Plan Of Acquisition, Reorganization, Arrangement, Liquidation Or Succession
- EX - 2.1 Asset Purchase Agreement dated December 14,1999 between Indiana Energy, Inc. and The Dayton Power and Light Company and Number-3CHK with a commitment letter for a 364-Day Credit Facility dated December 16,1999. (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 28, 1999, File No.1-9091, as Exhibit 2 (credit facility) and 99.1 (commitment letter).)
3. Articles Of Incorporation And By-Laws
- EX - 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (Filed and designated in Registration Statement on Amendment 3 to Form 10, File No. 1-16739, as Exhibit 3.1)
- EX - 3.2 Bylaws of Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc. (Filed and designated in Registration Statement on Amendment 3 to Form 10, File No. 1-16739, as Exhibit 3.2)
4. Instruments Defining The Rights Of Security Holders, Including Indentures
- EX - 4.1 Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated as of April 1, 1932 between Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company and Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, and Supplemental Indentures thereto dated August 31, 1936, October 1, 1937, March 22, 1939, July 1, 1948, June 1, 1949, October 1, 1949, January 1, 1951, April 1, 1954, March 1, 1957, October 1, 1965, September 1, 1966, August 1, 1968, May 1, 1970, August 1, 1971, April 1, 1972, October 1, 1973, April 1, 1975, January 15, 1977, April 1, 1978, June 4, 1981, January 20, 1983, November 1, 1983, March 1, 1984, June 1, 1984, November 1, 1984, July 1, 1985, November 1, 1985, June 1, 1986. (Filed and designated in Registration No. 2-2536 as Exhibits B-1 and B-2; in Post-effective Amendment No. 1 to Registration No. 2-62032 as Exhibit (b)(4)(ii), in Registration

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No. 2-88923 as Exhibit 4(b)(2), in Form 8-K, File No. 1-3553, dated June 1, 1984 as Exhibit (4), File No. 1-3553, dated March 24, 1986 as Exhibit 4-A, in Form 8-K, File No. 1-3553, dated June 3, 1986 as Exhibit (4).) July 1, 1985 and November 1, 1985 (Filed and designated in Form 10-K, for the fiscal year 1985, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 4-A.) November 15, 1986 and January 15, 1987. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K, for the fiscal year 1986, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 4-A.) December 15, 1987. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K, for the fiscal year 1987, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 4-A.) December 13, 1990. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K, for the fiscal year 1990, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 4-A.) April 1, 1993. (Filed and designated in Form 8-K, dated April 13, 1993, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 4.) June 1, 1993 (Filed and designated in Form 8-K, dated June 14, 1993, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 4.) May 1, 1993. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K, for the fiscal year 1993, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 4(a).) July 1, 1999. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q, dated August 16, 1999, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 4(a).) March 1, 2000. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 4.1.)

EX - 4.2 Indenture dated February 1, 1991, between Indiana Gas and U.S. Bank Trust National Association (formerly know as First Trust National Association, which was formerly know as Bank of America Illinois, which was formerly know as Continental Bank, National Association. Inc.'s. (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 15, 1991, File No. 1-6494.); First Supplemental Indenture thereto dated as of February 15, 1991. (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 15, 1991, File No. 1-6494, as Exhibit 4(b).); Second Supplemental Indenture thereto dated as of September 15, 1991, (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 25, 1991, File No. 1-6494, as Exhibit 4(b).); Third supplemental Indenture thereto dated as of September 15, 1991 (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 25, 1991, File No. 1-6494, as Exhibit 4(c).); Fourth

Supplemental Indenture thereto dated as of December 2, 1992, (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 8, 1992, File No. 1-6494, as Exhibit 4(b).); Fifth Supplemental Indenture thereto dated as of December 28, 2000, (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 27, 2000, File No. 1-6494, as Exhibit 4.)

EX - 4.3 \$350.0 million Credit Agreement arranged by Banc One Capital Markets, Inc. dated as of June 28, 2001 among Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., as borrower; Indiana Gas Company, Inc. as guarantor; Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, as guarantor; Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc., as guarantor; and Lenders: Banc One, NA, as Agent; Firststar Bank, N.A., as Co-Syndication Agent; ABN AMRO Bank, N.V., as Co-Syndication Agent; The Bank of New York, as Co-Documentation Agent; The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited, as Co-Documentation Agent; the Fuji Bank, Limited, as Co-Documentation Agent; and National City Bank of Indiana, as Co-Agent. (Filed herewith.)

EX - 4.4 Indenture dated October 19, 2001, between Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., Indiana Gas Company, Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc., and

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U.S. Bank Trust National Association. (Filed and designated in Form 8-K, dated October 19, 2001, File No. 1-16739, as Exhibit 4.1); First Supplemental Indenture, dated October 19, 2001, between Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., Indiana Gas Company, Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc., and U.S. Bank Trust National Association. (Filed and designated in Form 8-K, dated October 19, 2001, File No. 1-16739, as Exhibit 4.2); Second Supplemental Indenture, between Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., Indiana Gas Company, Inc., Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc., and U.S. Bank Trust National Association. (Filed and designated in Form 8-K, dated November 29, 2001, File No. 1-16739, as Exhibit 4.1).

9. Voting Trust Agreement

Not applicable

10. Material Contracts

- EX - 10.1 Agreement, dated, January 30, 1968, for Unit No. 4 at the Warrick Power Plant of Alcoa Generating Corporation ("Alcoa"), between Alcoa and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company. (Filed and designated in Registration No. 2-29653 as Exhibit 4(d)-A.)
- EX - 10.2 Letter of Agreement, dated June 1, 1971, and Letter Agreement, dated June 26, 1969, between Alcoa and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company. (Filed and designated in Registration No. 2-41209 as Exhibit 4(e)-2.)
- EX - 10.3 Letter Agreement, dated April 9, 1973, and Agreement dated April 30, 1973, between Alcoa and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company. (Filed and designated in Registration No. 2-53005 as Exhibit 4(e)-4.)
- EX - 10.4 Electric Power Agreement (the "Power Agreement"), dated May 28, 1971, between Alcoa and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company. (Filed and designated in Registration No. 2-41209 as Exhibit 4(e)-1.)
- EX - 10.5 Second Supplement, dated as of July 10, 1975, to the Power Agreement and Letter Agreement dated April 30, 1973 - First Supplement. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 1975, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 1(e).)
- EX - 10.6 Third Supplement, dated as of May 26, 1978, to the Power Agreement. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 1978 as Exhibit A-1.)
- EX - 10.7 Letter Agreement dated August 22, 1978 between Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company and Alcoa, which amends Agreement for Sale in an Emergency of Electrical Power and Energy Generation by Alcoa and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company dated June 26, 1979. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 1978, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit A-2.)
- EX - 10.8 Fifth Supplement, dated as of December 13, 1978, to the Power Agreement. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 1979, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit A-3.)
- EX - 10.9 Sixth Supplement, dated as of July 1, 1979, to the Power

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- Agreement. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 1979, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit A-5.)
- EX - 10.10 Seventh Supplement, dated as of October 1, 1979, to the Power Agreement. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 1979, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit A-6.)
- EX - 10.11 Eighth Supplement, dated as of June 1, 1980 to the Electric Power Agreement, dated May 28, 1971, between Alcoa and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 1980, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit (20)-1.)
- EX - 10.12 Amendment Agreement, dated March 3, 2001, between Alcoa Power Generating Inc. and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 2001, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 10-12.)
- EX - 10.13 Summary description of Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company's nonqualified Supplemental Retirement Plan (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 1992, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 10-A-17.)
- EX - 10.14 Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company 1994 Stock Option Plan (Filed and designated in Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company's Proxy Statement dated February 22, 1994, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit A.)
- EX - 10.15 Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company's nonqualified Supplemental Retirement Plan as amended, effective April 16, 1997. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year 1997, File No. 1-3553, as Exhibit 10.29.)
- EX - 10.16 Vectren Corporation Retirement Savings Plan. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 99.1.)
- EX - 10.17 Vectren Corporation Combined Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 99.2.)
- EX - 10.18 Indiana Energy, Inc. Unfunded Supplemental Retirement Plan for a Select Group of Management Employees as amended and restated effective December 1, 1998. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 1998, File No. 1-9091, as Exhibit 10-G.)
- EX - 10.19 Indiana Energy, Inc. Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 1999. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 1998, File No. 1-9091, as Exhibit 10-H.)
- EX - 10.20 Formation Agreement among Indiana Energy, Inc., Indiana Gas Company, Inc., IGC Energy, Inc., Indiana Energy Services, Inc., Citizens Gas & Coke Utility, Citizens Energy Services Corporation and ProLiance Energy, LLC, effective March 15, 1996. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1996, File No. 1-9091, as Exhibit 10-C.)
- EX - 10.21 Gas Sales and Portfolio Administration Agreement between Indiana

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- Gas Company, Inc. and ProLiance Energy, LLC, effective March 15, 1996, for services to begin April 1, 1996. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1996, File No. 1-6494, as Exhibit 10-C.)
- EX - 10.22 Amended appendices to the Gas Sales and Portfolio Administration Agreement between Indiana Gas Company, Inc. and ProLiance Energy, LLC effective November 1, 1998. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1999, File No. 1-6494, as Exhibit 10-A.)
- EX - 10.23 Amended appendices to the Gas Sales and Portfolio Administration Agreement between Indiana Gas Company, Inc. and ProLiance Energy, LLC effective November 1, 1999. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1999, File No. 1-6494, as Exhibit 10-V.)
- EX - 10.24 Gas Sales and Portfolio Administration Agreement between Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio and ProLiance Energy, LLC, effective October 31, 2000, for services to begin November 1, 2000. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 10.24.)
- EX - 10.25 Indiana Energy, Inc. Executive Restricted Stock Plan as amended and restated effective October 1, 1998. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1998, File No. 1-9091, as Exhibit 10-O.)
- EX - 10.26 Amendment to Indiana Energy, Inc. Executive Restricted Stock Plan effective December 1, 1998. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 1998, File No. 1-9091, as Exhibit 10-I.)
- EX - 10.27 Indiana Energy, Inc. Director's Restricted Stock Plan as amended and restated effective May 1, 1997. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997, File No. 1-9091, as Exhibit 10-B.)
- EX - 10.28 First Amendment to Indiana Energy, Inc. Directors' Restricted Stock Plan, effective December 1, 1998. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 1998, File No. 1-9091, as Exhibit 10-J.)
- EX - 10.29 Second Amendment to Indiana Energy, Inc. Director's Restricted Stock Plan, renamed the Vectren Corporation Directors Restricted Stock Plan effective October 1, 2000. (Physically filed and designated in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 10.34.)
- EX - 10.30 Third Amendment to Indiana Energy, Inc. Director's Restricted Stock Plan, renamed the Vectren Corporation Directors Restricted Stock Plan effective March 28, 2000. (Physically filed and designated in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 10.35.)
- EX - 10.31 Vectren Corporation At Risk Compensation Plan effective May 1, 2001. (Filed and designated in Vectren Corporation's Proxy Statement dated March 16, 2001, File No. 1-15467, as Appendix B.)
- EX - 10.32 Vectren Corporation Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2001. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001,

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File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 10.32.)

- EX - 10.33 Vectren Corporation Employment Agreement between Vectren Corporation and Niel C. Ellerbrook dated as of March 31, 2000. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 99.1.)
- EX - 10.34 Vectren Corporation Employment Agreement between Vectren Corporation and Andrew E. Goebel dated as of March 31, 2000 (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 99.2.)
- EX - 10.35 Vectren Corporation Employment Agreement between Vectren Corporation and Jerome A. Benkert, Jr. dated as of March 31, 2000. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 99.3.)
- EX - 10.36 Vectren Corporation Employment Agreement between Vectren Corporation and Ronald E. Christian dated as of March 31, 2000. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 99.5.)
- EX - 10.37 Vectren Corporation Employment Agreement between Vectren Corporation and Timothy M. Hewitt dated as of March 31, 2000. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 99.6.)
- EX - 10.38 Vectren Corporation Retirement Agreement between Vectren Corporation and Timothy M. Hewitt dated as of May 31, 2001. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 10-39.)
- EX - 10.39 Vectren Corporation Employment Agreement between Vectren Corporation and J. Gordon Hurst dated as of March 31, 2000. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 99.7.)
- EX - 10.40 Vectren Corporation Retirement Agreement between Vectren Corporation and J. Gordon Hurst dated as of May 31, 2001. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 10.41.)
- EX - 10.41 Vectren Corporation Employment Agreement between Vectren Corporation and Richard G. Lynch dated as of March 31, 2000. (Filed and designated in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 99.8.)
- EX - 10.42 Vectren Corporation Employment Agreement between Vectren Corporation and William S. Doty dated as of April 30, 2001 (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 10.43.)
- EX - 10.43 Vectren Corporation Retirement Agreement between Vectren Corporation and Tom J. Zabor dated as of May 31, 2001. (Filed and designated in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 10.44.)

11. Statement Re Computation Of Per Share Earnings
Not applicable.

12. Statements Re Computation Of Ratios

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Not applicable.

13. Annual Report To Security Holders, Form 10-Q Or Quarterly Report To Security Holders
Not applicable.
16. Letter Re Change In Certifying Accountant
Not applicable.
18. Letter Re Change In Accounting Principles
Not applicable.
21. Subsidiaries Of The Company
EX - 21.1 Listing of Subsidiaries (Filed herewith.)
22. Published Report Regarding Matters Submitted To Vote Of Security Holders
Not applicable.
23. Consents Of Experts And Counsel
Not applicable.
24. Power Of Attorney
Not applicable.
99. Additional Exhibits
- EX - 99.1 Vectren Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, but not including the Compensation Committee Report and Performance Graph. (Filed herewith.)
- EX - 99.2 Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of June 11, 1999 among Indiana Energy, Inc., SIGCORP, Inc. and Vectren Corporation (the "Merger Agreement "). (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 1999, File No. 1-9091, as Exhibit 2.)
- EX - 99.3 Amendment No.1 to the Merger Agreement dated December 14, 1999 (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 16, 1999, File No. 1-09091, as Exhibit 2.)
- EX - 99.4 Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Vectren Corporation effective March 31, 2000. (Filed and designated in Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 14, 2000, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 4.1.)
- EX - 99.5 Code of Bylaws of Vectren Corporation. (Filed and designated in Form S-3 (No. 333-5390), filed January 19, 2001, File No. 1-15467, as Exhibit 4.2.)
- EX - 99.6 Shareholders Rights Agreement dated as of October 21, 1999 between Vectren Corporation and Equiserve Trust Company, N.A., as Rights Agent. (Filed and designated in Form S-4 (No. 333-90763), filed November 12, 1999, File No 1-15467, as Exhibit 4.)
- EX - 99.7 Current Report on Form 8-K, regarding the replacement of the Company's independent auditors, dated March 22, 2002. (Filed herewith.)

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EX - 99.8 Letter regarding audit quality representation of Arthur Andersen LLP (Filed herewith.)

Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc.
2001 Form 10-K
Attached Exhibits

The following Exhibits are attached hereto. See Part IV of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a complete list of exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Document
4.3	\$350.0 million Credit Agreement arranged by Banc One Capital Markets, Inc. dated as of June 28, 2001 among Vectren Utility Holdings, Inc., as borrower; Indiana Gas Company, Inc. as guarantor; Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, as guarantor; Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc., as guarantor; and Lenders: Banc One, NA, as Agent; Firststar Bank, N.A., as Co-Syndication Agent; ABN AMRO Bank, N.V., as Co-Syndication Agent; The Bank of New York, as Co-Documentation Agent; The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited, as Co-Documentation Agent; the Fuji Bank, Limited, as Co-Documentation Agent; and National City Bank of Indiana, as Co-Agent.
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company
99.1	Vectren Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, but not including the Compensation Committee Report and Performance Graph.
99.7	Current Report on Form 8-K, regarding the replacement of the Company's independent auditors, dated March 22, 2002.
99.8	Letter regarding audit quality representation of Arthur Andersen LLP