FortisBC Inc.

An indirect subsidiary of Fortis Inc.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016
(Unaudited)

Prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

FortisBC Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets (US GAAP) (Unaudited)
As at
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

ASSETS	**March 31, 2017**	December 31, 2016
Current assets		
Accounts receivable (note 10)	**$ 45.8**	$ 54.6
Prepaid expenses	**3.7**	1.5
Other assets	**0.8**	0.8
Regulatory assets	**15.1**	18.1
Income taxes receivable	**3.9**	-
	69.3	75.0
Property, plant and equipment	**1,459.3**	1,454.9
Intangible assets	**54.7**	54.9
Regulatory assets	**327.3**	317.1
Other assets	**6.3**	6.4
Goodwill	**234.8**	234.8
	$ 2,151.7	$ 2,143.1
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Credit facilities (note 5)	**$ 85.0**	$ 93.6
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (note 10)	**74.1**	64.3
Income taxes payable	**-**	5.5
Current portion of capital lease obligations	**0.6**	0.6
Regulatory liabilities	**11.5**	15.2
	171.2	179.2
Long-term debt	**654.2**	654.1
Capital lease obligations	**323.5**	315.8
Regulatory liabilities	**11.4**	7.8
Other liabilities	**2.2**	2.2
Pension and other post-employment benefits (note 7)	**64.7**	64.8
Deferred income taxes	**154.3**	151.6
	1,381.5	1,375.5
Shareholder's equity		
Common shares	**219.2**	219.2
Additional paid-in capital	**321.8**	321.8
Retained earnings	**229.2**	226.6
	770.2	767.6
	$ 2,151.7	$ 2,143.1

Contingencies (note 11)

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

FortisBC Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Earnings (US GAAP) (Unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	2017	2016
Revenues (note 10)		
Electricity revenue	**$ 103.0**	$ 91.3
Other revenue	**4.4**	8.0
	107.4	99.3
Expenses		
Power purchase costs (note 10)	**46.1**	39.9
Operating costs (note 10)	**16.1**	15.9
Property and other taxes	**4.0**	3.9
Depreciation and amortization	**15.5**	14.2
	81.7	73.9
Operating income	**25.7**	25.4
Other income	**0.1**	0.6
Finance charges (note 6)	**9.2**	9.5
Earnings before income taxes	**16.6**	16.5
Income taxes	**3.0**	2.4
Net earnings	**$ 13.6**	$ 14.1

FortisBC Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (US GAAP) (Unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	Common Shares	**Additional Paid-in Capital**	**Retained Earnings**	**Total**
As at December 31, 2015	219.2	321.8	230.9	771.9
Net earnings	-	-	14.1	14.1
Dividend on common shares	-	-	(11.0)	(11.0)
As at March 31, 2016	$ 219.2	$ 321.8	$ 234.0	$ 775.0
As at December 31, 2016	**219.2**	**321.8**	**226.6**	**767.6**
Net earnings	**-**	**-**	**13.6**	**13.6**
Dividend on common shares	**-**	**-**	**(11.0)**	**(11.0)**
As at March 31, 2017	**$ 219.2**	**$ 321.8**	**$ 229.2**	**$ 770.2**

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

FortisBC Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (US GAAP) (Unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	2017	2016
Cash flows provided by (used for)		
Operating activities		
Net earnings	**$ 13.6**	$ 14.1
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortization	**15.6**	14.3
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	(0.7)
Other	**(0.1)**	0.1
Change in long-term regulatory assets and liabilities	**(1.5)**	(3.8)
Change in other assets and other liabilities	**0.1**	0.1
Change in non-cash working capital (note 8)	**11.7**	6.5
	39.4	30.6
Investing activities		
Property, plant and equipment (note 8)	**(19.9)**	(17.1)
Intangible assets (note 8)	**(1.2)**	(1.9)
Contributions in aid of construction	**1.4**	3.0
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	9.2
Change in other assets and other liabilities	**-**	0.1
	(19.7)	(6.7)
Financing activities		
Net proceeds from (repayment of) credit facilities	**(8.7)**	12.9
Repayment of long-term debt	**-**	(25.0)
Dividend on common shares	**(11.0)**	(11.0)
	(19.7)	(23.1)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**-**	0.8
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**-**	2.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ -**	$ 3.1

Supplementary Information to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (note 8).

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

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

FortisBC Inc. ("FBC" or the "Corporation") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of FortisBC Pacific Holdings Inc. ("FortisBC Pacific"), which is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortis Inc. ("Fortis"), a Canadian public company.

FBC is an integrated, regulated electric utility operating in the southern interior of British Columbia ("BC"), serving approximately 169,600 customers directly and indirectly. The Corporation's regulated business includes four hydroelectric generating plants with an aggregate capacity of 225 megawatts ("MW"), approximately 7,200 kilometers of transmission and distribution power lines, and a peak demand of 746 MW.

In February 2016, FBC and its subsidiaries completed the sale of the 0395518 Power Partnership (formerly Walden Power Partnership) ("WPP") non-regulated 16 MW run-of-river hydroelectric power plant assets and subsequently dissolved the partnership. Prior to the sale, the WPP non-regulated assets were reclassified from property, plant and equipment to assets held for sale on the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2015.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP") for interim financial statements and is presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. As a result, these interim consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's 2016 annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP. In management's opinion, the interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments that are of a recurring nature and necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Corporation.

The accounting policies and methods of application used in the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with the accounting policies used in FBC's year-end audited consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2016, except as described below.

The interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly-owned partnership and subsidiaries, WPP, 0395518 B.C. Ltd. (formerly ESI Power-Walden Corporation Ltd.) and West Kootenay Power Ltd. All material inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

An evaluation of subsequent events through April 25, 2017, the date these interim consolidated financial statements were available to be issued, was completed to determine whether any circumstances warranted recognition and disclosure of events or transactions in the interim consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2017. Subsequent events have been appropriately disclosed in these interim consolidated financial statements.

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

New Accounting Policies

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment

Effective January 1, 2017, the Corporation adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2017-04, *Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. The amendments in this update simplify the subsequent measurement of goodwill by eliminating step two in the current two-step goodwill impairment test. An entity will apply a one-step quantitative test and record the amount of goodwill impairment as the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. The new guidance does not amend the optional qualitative assessment of goodwill impairment. The above-noted ASU was applied prospectively and did not impact the Corporation's interim unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Future Accounting Pronouncements

FBC considers the applicability and impact of all ASU's issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). The following updates have been issued by FASB, but have not yet been adopted by FBC. Any ASUs not included below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable to the Corporation or are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

ASU No. 2014-09 was issued in May 2014 and the amendments in this update create Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and supersede the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*, including most industry-specific revenue recognition guidance throughout the codification. This standard clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and can be applied consistently across various transactions, industries and capital markets. In 2016, a number of additional ASUs were issued that clarify implementation guidance in ASC Topic 606. This standard, and all related ASUs, is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Corporation has elected not to early adopt.

The new guidance permits two methods of adoption: (i) the full retrospective method, under which comparative periods would be restated, and the cumulative impact of applying the standard would be recognized as at January 1, 2017, the earliest period presented; and (ii) the modified retrospective method, under which comparative periods would not be restated and the cumulative impact of applying the standard would be recognized at the date of initial adoption, January 1, 2018. The Corporation expects to use the modified retrospective approach, however, it continues to monitor industry developments. Any significant industry developments could change the Corporation's expected method of adoption.

The majority of the Corporation's revenue is generated from electricity sales to customers based on published tariff rates, as approved by the BCUC, and is considered to be in scope of ASU No. 2014-09. FBC does not expect that the adoption of this standard, and all related ASUs, will have a material impact on the recognition of revenue generated from electricity sales to customers, or on its remaining material revenue streams; however, the Corporation does expect it will impact its required disclosures. Certain industry specific interpretative issues remain outstanding and the conclusions reached, if different than current practice, could have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. FBC continues to closely monitor industry developments related to the new standard.

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

ASU No. 2016-01, *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, was issued in January 2016 and the amendments in this update address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. Most notably, the amendments require the following: (i) equity investments in unconsolidated entities (other than those accounted for using the equity method of accounting) to be measured at fair value through earnings; however, entities will be able to elect to record equity investments without readily determinable fair values at cost, less impairment, and plus or minus subsequent adjustments for observable price changes; and (ii) financial assets and financial liabilities to be presented separately in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, grouped by measurement category and form of financial asset. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. FBC is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

ASU No. 2016-02 was issued in February 2016 and the amendments in this update create ASC Topic 842, *Leases*, and supersede lease requirements in ASC Topic 840, *Leases*. The main provision of ASC Topic 842 is the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet by lessees for those leases that were previously classified as operating leases. For operating leases, a lessee is required to do the following: (i) recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, on the balance sheet; (ii) recognize a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term on a generally straight-line basis; and (iii) classify all cash payments within operating activities in the statement of cash flows. These amendments also require qualitative disclosures along with specific quantitative disclosures. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach with practical expedient options. Early adoption is permitted. FBC is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments

ASU No. 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, was issued in June 2016 and the amendments in this update require entities to use an expected credit loss methodology and to consider a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and is to be applied on a modified retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. FBC is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost

ASU No. 2017-07, *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*, was issued in March 2017 and the amendments in this update require that an employer disaggregate the current service costs component of net benefit cost and present it in the same statement of earnings line item as other employee compensation costs arising from services rendered. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented separately from the service cost component and outside of operating income. Additionally, the amendments allow only the service cost component to be eligible for capitalization when applicable. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, however, early adoption must be within the first interim period of a reporting year. The amendments in this update should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the net periodic benefit costs and prospectively, on and after the effective date, for the capitalization in assets of only the service cost component of net periodic benefit costs. FBC is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

3. REGULATORY MATTERS

Multi-year Performance Based Ratemaking Plan for 2014 to 2019 ("2014 PBR Application")

In September 2014, the British Columbia Utilities Commission ("BCUC") issued its decision on FBC's 2014 PBR Application. The approved PBR Plan incorporates an incentive mechanism for improving operating and capital expenditure efficiencies. Operation and maintenance expenses and base capital expenditures during the PBR period, 2014 to 2019, are subject to an incentive formula reflecting incremental costs for inflation and half of customer growth, less a fixed productivity adjustment factor of 1.03 per cent each year. The PBR Plan also includes a 50/50 sharing of variances ("Earnings Sharing Mechanism") from the formula-driven operation and maintenance expenses and capital expenditures over the PBR period, and a number of service quality measures designed to ensure FBC maintains service levels. It also sets out the requirements for an annual review process which provides a forum for discussion between FBC and interested parties regarding its current performance and future activities.

In December 2015, the BCUC issued its decision on FBC's 2016 rates. The decision results in a 2016 average rate base of approximately $1,286 million and a rate increase of 2.96 per cent over 2015 rates.

In January 2017, the BCUC issued its decision on FBC's 2017 rates. The decision results in a 2017 average rate base of approximately $1,285 million and a rate increase of 2.76 per cent over 2016 rates.

4. SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS

Interim results fluctuate due to the seasonal demands for electricity, the movements of electricity prices and the timing and recognition of regulatory decisions. FBC's operations generally produce higher net earnings in the first two quarters of the fiscal year due to increased customer load as a result of cooler weather, while certain expenses such as depreciation, interest and operating expenses remain more evenly distributed throughout the fiscal year. As a result of the seasonality, interim net earnings are not indicative of net earnings on an annual basis.

5. CREDIT FACILITIES

As at March 31, 2017, the Corporation had bank credit facilities of $160 million, comprised of a $150 million operating credit facility and a $10 million demand overdraft facility. The $150 million operating credit facility matures in May 2022.

The following summary outlines the Corporation's bank credit facilities:

($ millions)	**March 31, 2017**	December 31, 2016
Operating credit facility	**150.0**	150.0
Demand overdraft facility	**10.0**	10.0
Draws on operating credit facility	**(80.9)**	(90.8)
Draws on overdraft facility	**(4.1)**	(2.8)
Letters of credit outstanding	**(0.9)**	(0.6)
Credit facilities available	**74.1**	65.8

6. FINANCE CHARGES

Finance charges for the three months ended March 31 were as follows:

($ millions)	**2017**	2016
Interest on long-term debt [1]	**8.9**	9.1
Interest on short-term debt [2]	**0.4**	0.4
Debt component of AFUDC	**(0.1)**	-
	9.2	9.5

[1] Includes amortization of debt issuance costs.

[2] Includes capitalized interest on certain non-rate base regulatory assets and liabilities.

7. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

The Corporation is a sponsor of pension plans for eligible employees. The plans include registered defined benefit pension plans, supplemental unfunded arrangements, and defined contribution plans. The Corporation also provides post-employment benefits ("OPEB") other than pensions for certain of its retired employees.

The net benefit cost for the three months ended March 31 was as follows:

	Defined Benefit Pension and Supplemental Plans		**OPEB Plans**	
($ millions)	**2017**	2016	**2017**	2016
Service costs	**1.3**	1.3	**0.3**	0.3
Interest costs	**2.0**	2.0	**0.3**	0.3
Expected return on plan assets	**(2.7)**	(2.6)	**-**	-
Amortization:				
Actuarial losses	**0.4**	0.4	**-**	-
Past service costs	**(0.2)**	(0.2)	**-**	-
Regulatory adjustment	**0.1**	0.1	**0.2**	0.2
Net benefit cost	**0.9**	1.0	**0.8**	0.8

The Corporation's cost related to the defined contribution arrangement is based upon a percentage of employee earnings. The Corporation's net benefit cost related to this arrangement for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was $0.5 million (March 31, 2016 - $0.5 million).

8. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

The supplementary information to the consolidated statements of cash flows for the three months ended March 31 was as follows:

Significant Non-Cash Transactions

($ millions)	**2017**	2016
Capital accruals	**(3.1)**	(5.3)
Regulated asset for deferred income taxes	**(2.7)**	(3.9)
Brilliant Power Purchase Agreement lease costs regulatory asset	**(8.5)**	(8.4)

Change in Non-Cash Working Capital

($ millions)	**2017**	2016
Accounts receivable	**8.7**	4.0
Prepaid expenses	**(2.2)**	(2.7)
Current regulatory assets and liabilities	**1.4**	(1.2)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	**13.2**	(0.8)
Income taxes receivable and payable	**(9.4)**	7.2
	11.7	6.5

The non-cash investing activities balances as at March 31 were as follows:

($ millions)	**2017**	2016
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets included in current liabilities	**10.0**	9.3

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value is the price at which a market participant could sell an asset or transfer a liability to an unrelated party. A fair value measurement is required to reflect the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on the best available information. These assumptions include the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique, such as a pricing model, and the risks inherent in the inputs to the model. A fair value hierarchy exists that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The Corporation is required to record all derivative instruments at fair value except those which would qualify for the normal purchase and normal sales exception, including certain of the Corporation's power purchase contracts.

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

Level 1: Fair value determined using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets.

Level 2: Fair value determined using pricing inputs that are observable.

Level 3: Fair value determined using unobservable inputs only when relevant observable inputs are not available.

The fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments reflect point-in-time estimates based on current and relevant market information about the instruments as at the balance sheet dates. The estimates cannot be determined with precision as they involve uncertainties and matters of judgment and, therefore, may not be relevant in predicting the Corporation's future consolidated earnings or cash flows.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, energy management loans, accounts payable and other current liabilities and credit facilities on the consolidated balance sheets of the Corporation approximate their fair values.

Financial Instruments Not Carried at Fair Value

The following table summarizes the fair value measurements of the Corporation's long-term debt as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, all of which are Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at its carrying value:

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
($ millions)	**Carrying Value**	**Estimated Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Long-term debt, including current portion [1]	**660.0**	**805.6**	660.0	790.5

[1] Includes secured and unsecured debentures for which the carrying value is measured at cost. Carrying value excludes unamortized debt issuance costs of $5.8 million (2016 - $5.9 million).

The fair value of long-term debt is estimated using quoted market prices when available. When quoted market prices are not available, the fair value is determined by discounting the future cash flows of the specific debt instrument at an estimated yield to maturity equivalent to benchmark government bonds or treasury bills, with similar terms to maturity, plus a market credit risk premium equal to that of issuers of similar credit quality. Since the Corporation does not intend to settle the long-term debt prior to maturity, the fair value estimate does not represent an actual liability and, therefore, does not include exchange or settlement costs.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, the Corporation transacts with its parent, FortisBC Pacific, ultimate parent, Fortis, and other related companies under common control, including FortisBC Energy Inc. ("FEI"), FortisBC Holdings Inc. ("FHI") and the Waneta Expansion Limited Partnership ("WELP"), to provide or receive services and materials. The following transactions were measured at the exchange amount unless otherwise indicated.

Related Party Recoveries

The amounts charged to the Corporation's parent and other related parties under common control for the three months ended March 31 were as follows:

($ millions)	**2017**	2016
Electricity revenue recovered from FEI	**0.1**	0.1
Operating costs and other revenue charged to FortisBC Pacific (a)	**1.9**	2.0
Operating costs charged to FEI (b)	**1.4**	1.3
Operating costs charged to FHI (b)	**0.1**	0.1
	3.5	3.5

(a) The Corporation charged its parent, FortisBC Pacific, for management services, labour and materials.

(b) The Corporation charged FEI and FHI for management services and other labour.

Related Party Costs

The amounts charged by Fortis and other related parties under common control for the three months ended March 31 were as follows:

($ millions)	**2017**	2016
Power purchase costs charged by WELP (a)	**15.7**	14.6
Operating costs charged by Fortis (b)	**0.6**	0.6
Operating costs charged by FEI (c)	**0.9**	0.7
Operating costs charged by FHI (d)	**0.1**	0.2
	17.3	16.1

(a) The Corporation was charged by WELP for purchasing capacity under the WECA.

(b) The Corporation was charged by Fortis for corporate management services and other compensation.

(c) The Corporation was charged by FEI for natural gas sales, office rent, management services and other labour.

(d) The Corporation was charged by FHI for management services and board of director costs.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Balance Sheet Amounts

The amounts due from related parties, which are included in accounts receivable on the consolidated balance sheets, and the amounts due to related parties, which are included in accounts payable and other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets, are as follows:

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
($ millions)	**Amount Due From**	**Amount Due To**	Amount Due From	Amount Due To
Fortis (a)	**1.3**	**-**	1.1	-
FortisBC Pacific	**0.8**	**-**	0.5	-
FEI	**0.7**	**0.3**	0.9	0.3
FHI	**0.1**	**0.2**	-	0.2
WELP	**-**	**10.6**	-	10.5
	2.9	**11.1**	2.5	11.0

(a) Included in accounts receivable is an amount due from Fortis related to the allocation from Fortis to FBC of the Part VI.1 tax associated with preference share dividends.

11. CONTINGENCIES

The Province of BC filed a claim in the BC Supreme Court on June 8, 2012 claiming on its behalf, and on behalf of approximately 17 homeowners, damages suffered as a result of a landslide caused by a dam failure in Oliver, BC in 2010. The Province alleges in its claim that the dam failure was caused by the defendants, including FBC, through the use of a road on top of the dam. The Province estimates its damages, and the damages of the homeowners on whose behalf it is claiming, to be approximately $15 million. FBC has notified its insurers; however, FBC has been advised by counsel for the Province that a response to the claim is not required at this time. The outcome cannot be reasonably determined or estimated at this time and, accordingly, no amount has been accrued in the financial statements.

12. GUARANTEES

The Corporation has letters of credit outstanding at March 31, 2017 totaling $0.9 million (December 31, 2016 - $0.6 million) which were primarily to support the funding of one of the Corporation’s pension plans and a wheeling agreement.