Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

Thousands of dollars	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Gas Utility Plant	$2,016,660	$1,966,829
Accumulated Depreciation	(461,576)	(454,376)
Goodwill, net of writedown of $229,590	209,824	209,824
Gas Utility Plant, Net	1,764,908	1,722,277
Investments	26,817	27,854
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,561	13,133
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of $684 and $532	127,834	132,261
Receivables-affiliated companies	4,160	4,251
Receivables-income taxes	-	1,667
Inventories (at average cost):		
Stored gas	17,887	28,542
Materials and supplies	9,897	10,732
Prepayments and other	4,274	4,075
Total Current Assets	169,613	194,661
Deferred Debits and Other Assets:		
Regulatory assets	101,470	100,131
Other	536	598
Total Deferred Debits and Other Assets	102,006	100,729
Total	$2,063,344	$2,045,521
Capitalization and Liabilities		
Common Stock - no par value, 1,000 shares outstanding	$634,681	$634,681
Retained Earnings	177,362	143,134
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(1,455)	(1,489)
Total Common Equity	810,588	776,326
Long-Term Debt, net	449,046	449,024
Total Capitalization	1,259,634	1,225,350
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	49,200	71,800
Accounts payable	34,967	45,439
Accounts payable-affiliated companies	7,492	10,225
Customer deposits and customer prepayments	29,989	27,537
Taxes accrued	7,579	3,488
Interest accrued	4,129	6,396
Dividends declared	9,150	6,550
Other	6,425	7,054
Total Current Liabilities	148,931	178,489
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Deferred income taxes, net	306,039	291,735
Pension and other postretirement benefits	77,688	77,384
Regulatory liabilities	231,841	233,295
Asset retirement obligations	35,967	35,607
Other	3,244	3,661
Total Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities	654,779	641,682
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 9)	-	-
Total	$2,063,344	$2,045,521

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
Thousands of dollars	2017	2016
Operating Revenues	$181,172	$175,319
Cost of Gas	68,932	77,193
Margin	112,240	98,126
Operating Expenses:		
Operation and maintenance	25,823	26,027
Depreciation and amortization	13,037	12,478
Other taxes	3,646	3,804
Total Operating Expenses	42,506	42,309
Operating Income	69,734	55,817
Other Income (Expense):		
Other revenues	8,119	7,749
Other expenses	(3,651)	(3,247)
Interest charges, net of allowance for borrowed funds used during construction of $157 and $332	(6,777)	(5,694)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	500	1,081
Total Other Expense	(1,809)	(111)
Income Before Income Taxes and Earnings from Equity Method Investments	67,925	55,706
Income Tax Expense	(25,221)	(20,959)
Income Before Earnings from Equity Method Investments	42,704	34,747
Earnings from Equity Method Investments	674	969
Net Income	$43,378	$35,716

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
Thousands of dollars	2017	2016
Net Income	$43,378	$35,716
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax:		
Unrealized Losses on Cash Flow Hedging Activities of Equity Method Investees:		
Gains (losses) arising during period, net of tax of $4 and $(60)	7	(99)
Losses reclassified to earnings from equity method investments, net of tax of $3 and $12	5	19
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedging activities of equity method investees	12	(80)
Deferred costs of employee benefit plans, net of tax of $13 and $13	22	22
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	34	(58)
Total Comprehensive Income	$43,412	$35,658

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
Thousands of dollars	2017	2016
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	$43,378	$35,716
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided from operating activities:		
Distributions from equity method investment, net of earnings	191	(99)
Deferred income taxes, net	14,383	4,916
Depreciation and amortization	14,167	12,615
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(500)	(1,081)
Changes in certain assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	4,518	(6,427)
Income taxes receivable	1,667	14,045
Inventories	5,536	9,088
Regulatory assets	(1,462)	(1,483)
Regulatory liabilities	(2,710)	(5)
Accounts payable	(11,348)	(1,799)
Customer deposits and customer prepayments	2,453	3,174
Taxes accrued	4,091	16,592
Other assets	(2,208)	(2,314)
Other liabilities	(1,852)	(3,225)
Net Cash Provided From Operating Activities	70,304	79,713
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Property additions and construction expenditures	(49,591)	(39,103)
Proceeds from investments	865	595
Short-term investment - affiliate	(1,900)	(7,570)
Proceeds from short-term investment - affiliate	1,900	7,570
Net Cash Used For Investing Activities	(48,726)	(38,508)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Repayment of long-term debt	-	(286)
Dividends	(6,550)	(7,400)
Short-term borrowings, net	(22,600)	(36,719)
Net Cash Used For Financing Activities	(29,150)	(44,405)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(7,572)	(3,200)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, January 1	13,133	5,902
Cash and Cash Equivalents, March 31	5,561	$2,702
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Cash for - Interest (net of capitalized interest of $157 and $332)	$8,499	$8,238
- Income taxes paid	8,389	13,927
- Income taxes received	1,695	1,479
Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Accrued construction expenditures	$6,722	$29,390

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Public Service Company of North Carolina, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

The following unaudited notes should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated (PSNC Energy) for the year ended December 31, 2016. These are interim financial statements and, due to the seasonality of PSNC Energy's business and matters that may occur during the rest of the year, the amounts reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income are not necessarily indicative of amounts expected for the full year. In the opinion of management of the company, the information furnished herein reflects all adjustments, all of a normal recurring nature, which are necessary for the fair statement of the results for the interim periods reported. In addition, the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through May 11, 2017 which is the date these financial statements were issued.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income Statement Presentation

The Company presents the revenues and expenses of its regulated business within Operating Income. All other activities, which primarily include appliance sales and service, are presented within Other Income (Expense).

Asset Management and Supply Service Agreement

PSNC Energy utilizes an asset management and supply service agreement with a counterparty for certain natural gas storage facilities. Such counterparty held, through an agency relationship, 29% and 40% of PSNC Energy's natural gas inventory at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, with a carrying value of $4.2 million and $9.8 million, respectively. Under the terms of this agreement, PSNC Energy receives storage asset management fees, of which 75% are credited to rate payers. This agreement expired on March 31, 2017, and was replaced with a similar agreement that expires on March 31, 2019.

New Accounting Matters

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued accounting guidance for revenue arising from contracts with customers that supersedes most earlier revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. This new revenue recognition model provides a five-step analysis in determining when and how revenue is recognized, and will require revenue recognition to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration a company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. PSNC Energy expects to adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2018. The guidance permits adoption using a retrospective method, with options to elect certain practical expedients, or recognition of a cumulative effect in the year of initial adoption. PSNC Energy has not determined which method of adoption will be employed or what practical expedients may be elected. PSNC Energy has not determined the impact this guidance will have on its financial statements. However, the analysis of contracts with customers to which the guidance might be applicable, particularly large customer contracts, has begun. In addition, activities of the FASB's Transition Resource Group for Revenue Recognition are being monitored, particularly as they relate to the required treatment under the standard of contributions in aid of construction, alternative revenue programs and the collectibility of revenue of utilities subject to rate regulation.

In July 2015, the FASB issued accounting guidance intended to simplify the measurement of inventory cost by requiring most inventory to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. PSNC Energy adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2017 and it had no impact on its financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance that will change how entities measure certain equity investments and financial liabilities, among other things. PSNC Energy expects to adopt this guidance when required in the first quarter of 2018 and has determined that adoption of this guidance will not have a significant impact on its financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance related to the recognition, measurement and presentation of leases. The guidance applies a right-of-use model and, for lessees, requires all leases with a duration over 12 months to be recorded on the balance sheet, with the rights of use treated as assets and the payment obligations treated as liabilities. Further, and without consideration of any regulatory accounting requirements which may apply, depending primarily on the nature of the assets and the relative consumption of them, lease costs will be recognized either through the separate amortization of a right-of-use asset and the recognition of the interest cost related to the payment obligation, or through the recording of a combined straight-line rental expense. For lessors, the guidance calls for the recognition of income either through the derecognition of assets and subsequent recording of interest income on lease amounts receivable, or through the recognition of rental income on a straight-line basis, also depending on the nature of the assets and relative consumption. The guidance will be effective for years beginning in 2019. PSNC Energy has not determined what impact this guidance will have on its financial statements. However, the initial identification and analysis of leasing and related contracts to which the guidance might be applicable has begun. In addition, PSNC Energy has begun implementation of a third party software tool that will assist with initial adoption and ongoing compliance.

In June 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance requiring the use of a current expected credit loss impairment model for certain financial instruments. The new model is applicable to trade receivables and most debt instruments, among other financial instruments, and is intended to result in impairment losses being recognized earlier than under current guidance. PSNC Energy must adopt this guidance beginning in 2020, including interim periods, though the guidance may be adopted in 2019. PSNC Energy has not determined when this guidance will be adopted or what impact it will have on its financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance to reduce diversity in cash flow classification related to certain transactions. PSNC Energy expects to adopt this guidance when required the first quarter of 2018 and does not anticipate that its adoption will impact its financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance related to the tax effects of intra-entity transfer of assets other than inventory. An entity will be required to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. PSNC Energy adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2017 and it had no impact on its financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance related to the presentation of restricted cash on the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective for years beginning 2018, and PSNC Energy does not anticipate that its adoption will impact its financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued accounting guidance to simplify the accounting for goodwill impairment. The guidance removes Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. The same one-step impairment step will be applied to goodwill. The guidance is effective for years beginning in 2020, though early adoption after January 1, 2017 is allowed. PSNC Energy has not determined when this guidance will be adopted but does not anticipate that its adoption will have a material impact on its financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued accounting guidance to change the required presentation of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost. Under the new guidance, the net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs are to be separated into their service cost components and other components. The service cost components are to be presented in the same line item (or items) as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by employees during the period. The other components are to be reported in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside operating income. Only the service cost component is eligible for capitalization in assets. This guidance is required to be applied on a retrospective basis for the presentation of the service cost component and the other components of net benefit cost and on a prospective basis for the capitalization of only the service cost component of net benefit cost. PSNC Energy will adopt the guidance when required in the first quarter of 2018 and has not determined what impact it will have on its financial statements.

2. RATE AND OTHER REGULATORY MATTERS

Rate Matters

PSNC Energy's Rider D rate mechanism allows it to recover from customers all prudently incurred gas costs and certain related uncollectible expenses as well as losses on negotiated gas and transportation sales.

PSNC Energy establishes rates using a benchmark cost of gas approved by the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC), which may be periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the market price of natural gas. PSNC Energy revises its tariffs as necessary to track these changes and accounts for any over- or under-collection of the delivered cost of gas in its deferred accounts for subsequent rate consideration. The NCUC reviews PSNC Energy's gas purchasing practices annually. In addition, PSNC Energy utilizes a CUT, a decoupling mechanism, which allows it to adjust its base rates semi-annually for residential and commercial customers based on average per customer consumption.

PSNC Energy was authorized to implement a tracker that provides for biannual rate adjustments to recover the revenue requirement associated with integrity management plant investment and associated costs incurred from prevailing federal standards for pipeline integrity and safety that are not otherwise included in current base rates. On February 15, 2017, PSNC Energy filed its first biannual application for an adjustment to its rates under the Integrity Management Tracker, requesting recovery of an annual revenue requirement of $1.9 million. The NCUC approved this request and the revised rates became effective for service rendered on and after March 1, 2017.

Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities

PSNC Energy has significant cost-based, rate-regulated operations and recognizes in its financial statements certain revenues and expenses in different periods than do other enterprises. As a result, PSNC Energy has recorded regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities which are summarized in the following tables. Substantially all of its regulatory assets are either explicitly excluded from rate base or are effectively excluded from rate base due to their being offset by related liabilities.

Thousands of dollars	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Regulatory Assets:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes	$ 8,176	$ 8,275
Asset retirement obligations	22,510	22,046
Deferred employee benefit plan costs	32,887	33,376
Pipeline integrity management costs	31,299	29,459
Environmental remediation costs	6,187	6,524
Other	411	451
Total Regulatory Assets	$ 101,470	$ 100,131
Regulatory Liabilities:		
Asset removal costs	$ 225,435	$ 224,178
Other	6,406	9,117
Total Regulatory Liabilities	$ 231,841	$ 233,295

Accumulated deferred income tax liabilities that arise from utility operations that have not been included in customer rates are recorded as a regulatory asset. A substantial portion of these regulatory assets relate to depreciation and are expected to be recovered over the remaining lives of the related property which may range up to approximately 90 years.

Asset retirement obligations (ARO) represents the regulatory asset associated with conditional AROs related to transmission and distribution properties. These regulatory assets are expected to be recovered over the related property lives which may range up to approximately 90 years.

Employee benefit plan costs have historically been recovered as they have been recorded under generally accepted accounting principles. Deferred employee benefit plan costs represent pension and other postretirement benefit costs which were accrued as liabilities and treated as regulatory assets pursuant to an NCUC order. These deferred benefit costs are expected to be recovered through utility rates, primarily over average service periods of participating employees, or up to approximately 11 years.

Pipeline integrity management costs represent costs incurred to comply with regulatory requirements related to transmission and distribution natural gas pipelines. PSNC Energy began recovering costs totaling $21.8 million over a five-year period in November 2016, and remaining costs of $11.3 million have been deferred pending future approval of rate recovery.

Environmental remediation costs represent costs associated with the assessment and clean-up of sites currently or formerly owned by PSNC Energy. Remediation costs are being recovered over a five-year period that ends October 2021.

Asset removal costs represent estimated net collections through depreciation rates of amounts to be incurred for the removal of assets in the future.

The NCUC has reviewed and approved through specific orders most of the items shown as regulatory assets. Other regulatory assets include, but are not limited to, certain costs which have not been specifically approved for recovery by the NCUC. In recording such costs as regulatory assets, management believes the costs will be allowable under existing rate-making concepts that are embodied in rate orders received by PSNC Energy. The costs are currently not being recovered, but are expected to be recovered through rates in future periods. In the future, as a result of deregulation or other changes in the regulatory environment or changes in accounting requirements, PSNC Energy could be required to write off its regulatory assets and liabilities. Such an event could have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, liquidity or financial position in the period the write-off would be recorded.

3. EQUITY

Changes in common equity during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Thousands	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Deferred Employee Benefit Plans Cost	Total AOCI	Total Common Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2017	$ 634,681	$ 143,134	$ 3	$ (1,492)	$ (1,489)	$ 776,326
Net Income		43,378				43,378
Other Comprehensive Income			12	22	34	34
Total Comprehensive Income		43,378	12	22	34	43,412
Dividends Declared		(9,150)				(9,150)
Balance as of March 31, 2017	$ 634,681	$ 177,362	$ 15	$ (1,470)	(1,455)	$ 810,588
Balance as of January 1, 2016	$ 634,681	$ 119,165	$ (12)	$ (1,321)	$ (1,333)	$ 752,513
Net Income		35,716				35,716
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			(80)	22	(58)	(58)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)		35,716	(80)	22	(58)	35,658
Dividends Declared		(8,475)				(8,475)
Balance as of March 31, 2016	$ 634,681	$ 146,406	$ (92)	$ (1,299)	$ (1,391)	$ 779,696

PSNC Energy had one thousand shares of common stock authorized, issued and outstanding during all periods presented.

Reclassifications from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) into earnings of gains or losses on interest rate contracts are reflected within earnings from equity method investments on the income statement. Reclassifications for the amortization of deferred employee benefit costs are recorded within operation and maintenance and other expenses on the income statement, and capitalized in gas utility plant on the balance sheet.

4. LIQUIDITY

PSNC Energy is party to a five-year credit agreement of $200 million that expires in December 2020. The credit agreement is used for general corporate purposes, including liquidity support for PSNC Energy's commercial paper program and working capital needs. The committed long-term facility is a revolving line of credit under credit agreements with a syndicate of banks. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, PSNC Energy had $150.8 million and $128.2 million, respectively, of the line of credit available.

PSNC Energy participates in a utility money pool with certain SCANA subsidiaries. Money pool borrowings and investments bear interest at short-term market rates. PSNC had no money pool borrowings or investments at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

5. INCOME TAXES

No material changes in the status of PSNC Energy's tax positions have occurred through March 31, 2017.

PSNC Energy recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits within interest expense and recognizes tax penalties within other expenses. PSNC Energy has not recorded interest expense related to unrecognized tax benefits or tax penalties in 2017 or 2016.

6. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

PSNC Energy recognizes all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and measures those instruments at fair value. PSNC Energy recognizes changes in the fair value of derivative instruments either in earnings, as a component of other comprehensive income (loss), or within regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities, depending upon the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation.

Policies and procedures and risk limits are established to control the level of market, credit, liquidity and operational and administrative risks assumed by PSNC Energy. The Board of Directors of SCANA, PSNC Energy's parent, has delegated to a Risk Management Committee the authority to set risk limits, establish policies and procedures for risk management and measurement, and oversee and review the risk management process and infrastructure. The Risk Management Committee, which is comprised of certain officers, including PSNC Energy's Risk Management Officer and SCANA's senior officers, apprises the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors with regard to the management of risk and brings to their attention significant areas of concern. Written policies define the physical and financial transactions that are approved, as well as the authorization requirements and limits for transactions.

PSNC Energy hedges natural gas purchasing activities using over-the-counter options and swaps and New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) futures and options. PSNC Energy's tariffs also include a provision for the recovery of actual gas costs incurred, including any costs for hedging. PSNC Energy records premiums, transaction fees, margin requirements and any realized gains or losses from its hedging program in deferred accounts as a regulatory asset or liability for the over- or under-recovery of gas costs. These derivative financial instruments are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes.

Quantitative Disclosures Related to Derivatives

PSNC Energy was party to natural gas derivative contracts for 6,500,000 Million British Thermal Units (MMBTU) at March 31, 2017 and 4,510,000 MMBTU at December 31, 2016, respectively.

The fair value of commodity derivatives, none of which were designated as hedging instruments, totaled $1.8 million at March 31, 2017 and $2.6 million at December 31, 2016. Such amounts are reflected on the balance sheet within Prepayments and other and offset to Customer deposits and customer prepayments. PSNC Energy did not have any other derivatives or other financial instruments in the statement of financial position during any period presented.

For a discussion of interest rate swaps used by PSNC Energy's equity method investees, see Note 10.

Credit Risk Considerations

PSNC Energy limits credit risk in its commodity and interest rate derivatives activities by assessing the creditworthiness of potential counterparties before entering into transactions with them and continuing to evaluate their creditworthiness on an ongoing basis. In this regard, PSNC Energy uses credit ratings provided by credit rating agencies and current market-based qualitative and quantitative data, as well as financial statements, to assess the financial health of counterparties on an ongoing basis. PSNC Energy uses standardized master agreements which generally include collateral requirements. These master agreements permit the netting of cash flows associated with a single counterparty. Cash, letters of credit and parental/affiliate guarantees may be obtained as security from counterparties in order to mitigate credit risk. The collateral agreements require a counterparty to post cash or letters of credit in the event an exposure exceeds the established threshold. The threshold represents an unsecured credit limit which may be supported by a parental/affiliate guaranty, as determined in accordance with PSNC Energy's credit policies and due diligence. In addition, collateral agreements allow for the termination and liquidation of all positions in the event of a failure or inability to post collateral.

PSNC Energy had no derivative instruments in a liability position for any period presented. In addition, PSNC Energy did not have derivative instruments with underlying contingent features which, if triggered, would have permitted PSNC Energy to request collateral from its counterparties for any period presented.

7. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS, INCLUDING DERIVATIVES

A fair value measurement using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities is considered to be Level 1. A fair value measurement using observable inputs other than those for Level 1, including quoted prices for similar (not identical) assets or liabilities or inputs that are derived from observable market data by correlation or other means is considered to be Level 2. A Level 3 fair value measurement is one using unobservable inputs, including situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

PSNC Energy uses unadjusted NYMEX prices to determine fair value for commodity derivative assets and liabilities, and considers such measures of fair value to be Level 1 for exchange traded instruments and Level 2 for over-the-counter instruments.

Fair value asset measurements were $1.8 million at March 31, 2017 and $2.6 million at December 31, 2016. These measurements were considered Level 1 and were included within Prepayments and other in the consolidated balance sheet. There were no fair value liability measurements.

There were no Level 3 fair value measurements for either period presented, and there were no transfers of fair value amounts into or out of Levels 1, 2, or 3 during any period presented.

Financial instruments for which the carrying amount may not equal estimated fair value at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	As of March 31, 2017		As of December 31, 2016	
Thousands of dollars	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Long-term debt	$449,046	$506,767	$449,024	$511,182

Fair values of long-term debt instruments are based on net present value calculations using independently sourced market data that incorporate a developed discount rate using similarly rated long-term debt, along with benchmark interest

rates. As such, the aggregate fair values presented above are considered to be Level 2. Early settlement of long-term debt may not be possible or may not be considered prudent.

Carrying values of short-term borrowings approximate their fair values, which are based on quoted prices from dealers in the commercial paper market. These fair values are considered to be Level 2.

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

PSNC Energy participates in SCANA's noncontributory defined benefit pension plan, which covers substantially all regular, full-time employees hired before January 1, 2014, and also participates in SCANA's unfunded postretirement health care and life insurance programs, which provide benefits to retired employees. Components of net periodic benefit cost recorded by PSNC Energy were as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
Thousands of dollars	2017	2016	2017	2016
Three months ended March 31				
Service cost	$ 654	$ 661	$ 154	$ 163
Interest cost	1,009	1,044	390	394
Expected return on assets	(1,478)	(1,484)	-	-
Prior service cost amortization	44	104	1	10
Amortization of actuarial losses	421	389	48	14
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 650	$ 714	$ 593	$ 581

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is subject to various claims and litigation incidental to its business operations which management anticipates will be resolved without material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

10. AFFILIATED TRANSACTIONS

PSNC Energy owns, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, 17% of Pine Needle LNG Company, L.L.C. (Pine Needle), an LNG storage facility in North Carolina, and 33.2% of Cardinal Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (Cardinal), an intrastate natural gas pipeline. PSNC Energy accounts for each of these investments using the equity method.

The Company records as cost of gas the storage and transportation costs charged by its equity method investees. These costs totaled $2.8 million and $3.0 million, for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company owed these investees $1.0 million at each of the periods ended March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016. The Company received cash distributions representing earnings on invested capital from these investees of $0.9 million for each of the three months ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

Pine Needle and Cardinal use interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges to manage interest rate risk on variable rate debt instruments by converting them synthetically to a fixed rate. The Company's share of the effective portion of changes in the fair value of these interest rate swaps are recorded in AOCI in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

PSNC Energy had sales to an affiliate for natural gas and transportation services of $1.9 million and $0.1 million the three months ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively. Purchases of natural gas from an affiliate were insignificant for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

SCANA Services, Inc., on behalf of itself and its parent company, provides the following services to PSNC Energy at direct or allocated cost: gas services, information systems services, telecommunications services, customer services,

marketing and sales, human resources, corporate compliance, purchasing, financial services, risk management, public affairs, legal services, investor relations, gas supply and capacity management, strategic planning, general administrative services, and retirement benefits. Costs for these services totaled $12.9 million and $14.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively. In addition, SCANA Services, Inc., processes and pays invoices for PSNC Energy and is reimbursed. PSNC Energy's payables to SCANA Services, Inc., were $6.6 million at March 31, 2017 and $9.2 million at December 31, 2016.

Money pool transactions with an affiliate are described in Note 3.