AEP Generating Company

2011 Second Quarter Report

Financial Statements

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

When the following terms and abbreviations appear in the text of this report, they have the meanings indicated below.

Term	Meaning
AEGCo	AEP Generating Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
AEP or Parent	American Electric Power Company, Inc., a holding company.
AEP System or the System	American Electric Power System, an integrated electric utility system, owned and operated by AEP's electric utility subsidiaries.
AEPSC	American Electric Power Service Corporation, a service subsidiary providing management and professional services to AEP and its subsidiaries.
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction.
CAA	Clean Air Act.
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
CWIP	Construction Work in Progress.
Federal EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency.
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
GAAP	Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America.
MW	Megawatt.
Rockport Plant	A generating plant, consisting of two 1,300 MW coal-fired generating units near Rockport, Indiana.
Utility Money Pool	AEP System's Utility Money Pool is the centralized funding mechanism AEP uses to meet the short term cash requirements of pool participants.
VIE	Variable Interest Entity.

AEP GENERATING COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended 2011	Three Months Ended 2010	Six Months Ended 2011	Six Months Ended 2010
OPERATING REVENUES	$ 112,252	$ 90,815	$ 238,800	$ 186,307
EXPENSES				
Fuel Used for Electric Generation	62,238	39,292	133,168	85,937
Rent - Rockport Plant Unit 2	17,071	17,071	34,142	34,142
Other Operation	6,428	10,062	12,739	17,458
Maintenance	5,818	4,677	13,745	8,658
Depreciation and Amortization	9,178	9,150	18,440	18,290
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	337	95	1,593	1,376
TOTAL EXPENSES	101,070	80,347	213,827	165,861
OPERATING INCOME	11,182	10,468	24,973	20,446
Other Income (Expense):				
Interest Income	-	1	-	3
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	2,800	13	5,064	32
Interest Expense	(3,554)	(4,172)	(7,272)	(8,348)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	10,428	6,310	22,765	12,133
Income Tax Expense	2,911	1,343	5,573	3,123
NET INCOME	$ 7,517	$ 4,967	$ 17,192	$ 9,010

The common stock of AEGCo is wholly-owned by AEP.

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

AEP GENERATING COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2009	$ 1,000	$ 238,184	$ 58,580	$ 297,764
Common Stock Dividends			(9,500)	(9,500)
SUBTOTAL – COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				288,264
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
NET INCOME			9,010	9,010
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				9,010
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – JUNE 30, 2010	$ 1,000	$ 238,184	$ 58,090	$ 297,274
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2010	$ 1,000	$ 238,184	$ 57,220	$ 296,404
Common Stock Dividends			(17,000)	(17,000)
SUBTOTAL – COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				279,404
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
NET INCOME			17,192	17,192
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				17,192
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – JUNE 30, 2011	$ 1,000	$ 238,184	$ 57,412	$ 296,596

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

AEP GENERATING COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
ASSETS
June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	2011	2010
CURRENT ASSETS		
Accounts Receivable - Affiliated Companies	$ 49,245	$ 57,278
Fuel	39,318	46,422
Materials and Supplies	17,503	17,484
Accrued Tax Benefits	1,011	1,297
Prepayments and Other Current Assets	479	802
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	107,556	123,283
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric:		
Generation	1,468,672	1,455,131
Transmission	9,688	9,688
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	7,125	8,739
Construction Work in Progress	17,209	228,794
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	1,502,694	1,702,352
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	892,587	881,682
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – NET	610,107	820,670
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	18,591	16,694
Deferred Charges and Other Noncurrent Assets	3,923	2,069
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	22,514	18,763
Plant Held for Sale	263,050	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,003,227	$ 962,716

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

AEP GENERATING COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010
(Unaudited)

	2011	2010
CURRENT LIABILITIES	(in thousands)	
Advances from Affiliates	$ 94,958	$ 21,178
Accounts Payable:		
General	25,188	15,458
Affiliated Companies	25,699	67,698
Long-term Debt Due Within One Year – Nonaffiliated	137,273	137,273
Accrued Taxes	12,740	9,934
Accrued Rent - Rockport Plant Unit 2	4,963	4,963
Other Current Liabilities	6,785	4,958
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	307,606	261,462
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	185,455	189,074
Deferred Income Taxes	70,211	65,372
Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Investment Tax Credits	49,170	54,746
Deferred Gain on Sale and Leaseback - Rockport Plant Unit 2	63,693	66,479
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	30,496	29,179
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	399,025	404,850
TOTAL LIABILITIES	706,631	666,312
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 3)		
COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common Stock – Par Value – $1,000 Per Share:		
Authorized – 1,000 Shares		
Outstanding – 1,000 Shares	1,000	1,000
Paid-in Capital	238,184	238,184
Retained Earnings	57,412	57,220
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY	296,596	296,404
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	$ 1,003,227	$ 962,716

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

AEP GENERATING COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	2011	2010
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	$ 17,192	$ 9,010
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from (Used for) Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	18,440	18,290
Deferred Income Taxes	3,509	4,306
Deferred Investment Tax Credits	(1,641)	(1,641)
Amortization of Deferred Gain on Sale and Leaseback - Rockport Plant Unit 2	(2,786)	(2,786)
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	(5,064)	(32)
Property Taxes	(2,087)	(2,216)
Change in Other Noncurrent Assets	(4,068)	2,517
Change in Other Noncurrent Liabilities	594	943
Changes in Certain Components of Working Capital:		
Accounts Receivable	8,033	(1,651)
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	7,085	(15,606)
Accounts Payable	(46,621)	(2,650)
Accrued Taxes, Net	3,079	2,188
Other Current Assets	778	182
Other Current Liabilities	(23)	(72)
Net Cash Flows from (Used for) Operating Activities	(3,580)	10,782
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Construction Expenditures	(49,252)	(7,555)
Net Cash Flows Used for Investing Activities	(49,252)	(7,555)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Change in Advances from Affiliates, Net	73,780	10,101
Retirement of Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	(3,636)	(3,636)
Principal Payments for Capital Lease Obligations	(312)	(192)
Dividends Paid on Common Stock	(17,000)	(9,500)
Net Cash Flows from (Used for) Financing Activities	52,832	(3,227)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ -	$ -
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		
Cash Paid for Interest, Net of Capitalized Amounts	$ 6,868	$ 8,205
Net Cash Paid (Received) for Income Taxes	470	(354)
Noncash Acquisitions Under Capital Leases	557	102
Construction Expenditures Included in Current Liabilities at June 30,	17,365	135

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

INDEX OF CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING MATTERS

General

The unaudited condensed financial statements and footnotes were prepared in accordance with GAAP for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete annual financial statements.

In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed interim financial statements reflect all normal and recurring accruals and adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the net income, financial position and cash flows for the interim periods. Net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 is not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2011. The condensed financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the audited 2010 financial statements and notes thereto, which are included in AEGCo's 2010 Annual Report.

Management reviewed subsequent events through July 29, 2011, the date that the second quarter 2011 report was issued.

Variable Interest Entities

The accounting guidance for "Variable Interest Entities" is a consolidation model that considers if a company has a controlling financial interest in a VIE. A controlling financial interest will have both (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Entities are required to consolidate a VIE when it is determined that they have a controlling financial interest in a VIE and therefore, are the primary beneficiary of that VIE, as defined by the accounting guidance for "Variable Interest Entities." In determining whether AEGCo is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, management considers factors such as equity at risk, the amount of the VIE's variability AEGCo absorbs, guarantees of indebtedness, voting rights including kick-out rights, the power to direct the VIE and other factors. Management believes that significant assumptions and judgments were applied consistently. There have been no changes to the reporting of VIEs in the financial statements where it is concluded that AEGCo is the primary beneficiary. In addition, AEGCo has not provided financial or other support to any VIE that was not previously contractually required.

AEPSC provides certain managerial and professional services to AEP's subsidiaries. AEP is the sole equity owner of AEPSC. AEP management controls the activities of AEPSC. The costs of the services are based on a direct charge or on a prorated basis and billed to the AEP subsidiary companies at AEPSC's cost. AEP subsidiaries have not provided financial or other support outside the reimbursement of costs for services rendered. AEPSC finances its operations through cost reimbursement from other AEP subsidiaries. There are no other terms or arrangements between AEPSC and any of the AEP subsidiaries that could require additional financial support from an AEP subsidiary or expose them to losses outside of the normal course of business. AEPSC and its billings are subject to regulation by the FERC. AEP subsidiaries are exposed to losses to the extent they cannot recover the costs of AEPSC through their normal business operations. AEP subsidiaries are considered to have a significant interest in AEPSC due to their activity in AEPSC's cost reimbursement structure. However, AEP subsidiaries do not have control over AEPSC. AEPSC is consolidated by AEP. In the event AEPSC would require financing or other support outside the cost reimbursement billings, this financing would be provided by AEP. AEGCo's total billings from AEPSC for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were $4 million and $4 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were $7 million and $6 million, respectively. The carrying amount of liabilities associated with AEPSC as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were $1.4 million and $1.1 million, respectively. Management estimates the maximum exposure of loss to be equal to the amount of such liability.

Dresden Plant Held for Sale

During the first quarter of 2011, APCo and AEGCo filed with the Virginia and West Virginia regulatory commissions seeking approval for APCo's purchase of the partially completed Dresden Plant from AEGCo at cost. In June 2011 and July 2011, the West Virginia and the Virginia regulatory commissions, respectively, issued orders approving the acquisition. The transfer must also be approved by the Ohio Power Siting Board. Management expects approval from the Ohio Power Siting Board allowing the transfer to occur in the third quarter of 2011.

AEGCo reported the Dresden Plant as held for sale at June 30, 2011. The held for sale amount was reclassified from Property, Plant and Equipment, primarily CWIP. Allowance for equity funds used during construction related to Dresden Plant was $2.7 million and $4.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively, and none in 2010. If Dresden Plant had been classified as held for sale at December 31, 2010, $202 million and $2 million would have been moved from CWIP and Other Property, Plant and Equipment, respectively, to held for sale for a total of $204 million. AEGCo resumed construction in the first quarter of 2011 following a suspension in 2009 due to economic conditions. AEGCo stopped recording AFUDC during the suspension of construction. The Dresden Plant is located near Dresden, Ohio and is a natural gas, combined cycle power plant. When completed, the Dresden Plant will have a generating capacity of 580 MW.

2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Upon issuance of final pronouncements, management reviews the new accounting literature to determine its relevance, if any, to AEGCo's business. The following represents a summary of final pronouncements that impact the financial statements.

Pronouncements Issued During 2011

The following standard was issued during the first six months of 2011. The following paragraphs discuss its impact on future financial statements.

ASU 2011-05 "Presentation of Comprehensive Income" (ASU 2011-05)

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05 eliminating the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as a part of the statement of shareholders' equity. The standard requires other comprehensive income be presented as part of a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in a statement of other comprehensive income immediately following the statement of net income. Reclassification adjustments from other comprehensive income to net income must be presented on the face of the financial statements. This standard must be retrospectively applied to all reporting periods presented in financial reports issued after the effective date.

The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. This standard will change the presentation of the financial statements but will not affect the calculation of net income or comprehensive income. AEGCo will adopt ASU 2011-05 effective January 1, 2012.

3. COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES

AEGCo is subject to certain claims and legal actions arising in its ordinary course of business. In addition, AEGCo's business activities are subject to extensive governmental regulation related to public health and the environment. The ultimate outcome of such pending or potential litigation cannot be predicted. For current proceedings not specifically discussed below, management does not anticipate that the liabilities, if any, arising from such proceedings would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements. The Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies note within AEGCo's 2010 Annual Report should be read in conjunction with this report.

GUARANTEES

Liabilities for guarantees are recorded in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Guarantees." There is no collateral held in relation to any guarantees. In the event any guarantee is drawn, there is no recourse to third parties.

Indemnifications and Other Guarantees

Contracts

AEGCo enters into certain types of contracts which require indemnifications. Typically these contracts include, but are not limited to, sale agreements, lease agreements, purchase agreements and financing agreements. Generally, these agreements may include, but are not limited to, indemnifications around certain tax, contractual and environmental matters. With respect to sale agreements, exposure generally does not exceed the sale price. As of June 30, 2011, there were no material liabilities recorded for any indemnifications.

CONTINGENCIES

Carbon Dioxide Public Nuisance Claims

In 2004, eight states and the City of New York filed an action in Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York against AEP, AEPSC, Cinergy Corp, Xcel Energy, Southern Company and Tennessee Valley Authority. The Natural Resources Defense Council, on behalf of three special interest groups, filed a similar complaint against the same defendants. The actions allege that CO_2 emissions from the defendants' power plants constitute a public nuisance under federal common law due to impacts of global warming and sought injunctive relief in the form of specific emission reduction commitments from the defendants. The trial court dismissed the lawsuits.

In September 2009, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals issued a ruling on appeal remanding the cases to the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York. The Second Circuit held that the issues of climate change and global warming do not raise political questions and that Congress' refusal to regulate CO_2 emissions does not mean that plaintiffs must wait for an initial policy determination by Congress or the President's administration to secure the relief sought in their complaints. The court stated that Congress could enact comprehensive legislation to regulate CO_2 emissions or that the Federal EPA could regulate CO_2 emissions under existing CAA authorities and that either of these actions could override any decision made by the district court under federal common law. The Second Circuit did not rule on whether the plaintiffs could proceed with their state common law nuisance claims. In 2010, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the defendants' petition for review. In June 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed and remanded the case to the Court of Appeals, finding that plaintiffs' federal common law claims are displaced by the regulatory authority granted to the Federal EPA under the CAA.

In October 2009, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a decision by the Federal District Court for the District of Mississippi dismissing state common law nuisance claims in a putative class action by Mississippi residents asserting that CO_2 emissions exacerbated the effects of Hurricane Katrina. The Fifth Circuit held that there was no exclusive commitment of the common law issues raised in plaintiffs' complaint to a coordinate branch of government and that no initial policy determination was required to adjudicate these claims. The court granted petitions for rehearing. An additional recusal left the Fifth Circuit without a quorum to reconsider the decision and the appeal was dismissed, leaving the district court's decision in place. Plaintiffs filed a petition with the U.S. Supreme Court asking the court to remand the case to the Fifth Circuit and reinstate the panel decision. The petition was denied in January 2011. Plaintiffs refiled their complaint in federal district court. Management believes the claims are without merit, and in addition to other defenses, are barred by the doctrine of collateral estoppel and the applicable statute of limitations. Management intends to vigorously defend against the claims. Management is unable to determine a range of potential losses that are reasonably possible of occurring.

Alaskan Villages' Claims

In 2008, the Native Village of Kivalina and the City of Kivalina, Alaska filed a lawsuit in Federal Court in the Northern District of California against AEP, AEPSC and 22 other unrelated defendants including oil and gas companies, a coal company and other electric generating companies. The complaint alleges that the defendants' emissions of CO_2 contribute to global warming and constitute a public and private nuisance and that the defendants are acting together. The complaint further alleges that some of the defendants, including AEP, conspired to create a false scientific debate about global warming in order to deceive the public and perpetuate the alleged nuisance. The plaintiffs also allege that the effects of global warming will require the relocation of the village at an alleged cost of $95 million to $400 million. In October 2009, the judge dismissed plaintiffs' federal common law claim for nuisance, finding the claim barred by the political question doctrine and by plaintiffs' lack of standing to bring the claim. The judge also dismissed plaintiffs' state law claims without prejudice to refiling in state court. The plaintiffs appealed the decision. Briefing is complete and no date has been set for oral argument. The defendants requested that the court defer setting this case for oral argument until after the Supreme Court issues its decision in the CO_2 public nuisance case discussed above. The court entered an order deferring argument until after June 2011 and the parties requested supplemental briefing on the impact of the Supreme Court's decision. Management believes the action is without merit and intends to defend against the claims. Management is unable to determine a range of potential losses that are reasonably possible of occurring.

4. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

AEGCo has one reportable segment, an electricity generation business. AEGCo's other activities are insignificant.

5. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair Value Measurements of Long-term Debt

The fair values of Long-term Debt are based on quoted market prices, without credit enhancements, for the same or similar issues and the current interest rates offered for instruments with similar maturities. These instruments are not marked-to-market. The estimates presented are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current market exchange.

The book values and fair values of AEGCo's Long-term Debt as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are summarized in the following table:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Long-term Debt	$ 322,728	$ 340,473	$ 326,347	$ 341,036

6. INCOME TAXES

AEGCo joins in the filing of a consolidated federal income tax return with its affiliates in the AEP System. The allocation of the AEP System's current consolidated federal income tax to the AEP System companies allocates the benefit of current tax losses to the AEP System companies giving rise to such losses in determining their current tax expense. The tax benefit of the Parent is allocated to its subsidiaries with taxable income. With the exception of the loss of the Parent, the method of allocation reflects a separate return result for each company in the consolidated group.

AEGCo and other AEP subsidiaries are no longer subject to U.S. federal examination for years before 2001. AEGCo and other AEP subsidiaries have completed the exam for the years 2001 through 2006 and have issues that are being pursued at the appeals level. In April 2011, the Internal Revenue Service examination of the years 2007 and 2008 was concluded with a settlement of all outstanding issues. The settlement will not have a material impact on net income, cash flows or financial condition. Although the outcome of tax audits is uncertain, in management's opinion, adequate provisions for federal income taxes have been made for potential liabilities resulting from such matters. In addition, AEGCo accrues interest on these uncertain tax positions. Management is not aware of any issues for open tax years that upon final resolution are expected to have a material adverse effect on net income.

AEGCo and other AEP subsidiaries file income tax returns in various state and local jurisdictions. These taxing authorities routinely examine the tax returns and AEGCo and other AEP subsidiaries are currently under examination in several state and local jurisdictions. Management believes that previously filed tax returns have positions that may be challenged by these tax authorities. However, management believes that adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for potential liabilities resulting from such challenges and that the ultimate resolution of these audits will not materially impact net income. With few exceptions, AEGCo is no longer subject to state or local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2000.

Federal Tax Legislation

The Small Business Jobs Act (the Act) was enacted in September 2010. Included in the Act was a one-year extension of the 50% bonus depreciation provision. The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and the Job Creation Act of 2010 extended the life of research and development, employment and several energy tax credits originally scheduled to expire at the end of 2010. In addition, the Act extended the time for claiming bonus depreciation and increased the deduction to 100% for part of 2010 and 2011. The enacted provisions will not have a material impact on AEGCo's net income or financial condition.

State Tax Legislation

Legislation was passed by the state of Indiana in May 2011 enacting a phased reduction in corporate income tax rates from 8.5% to 6.5%. The current 8.5% Indiana corporate income tax rate is scheduled for a 0.5% reduction each year beginning after June 30, 2012 with the final reduction occurring in years beginning after June 30, 2015. The enacted provision will not have a material impact on AEGCo's net income, cash flows or financial condition.

7. FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt principal payments made during the first six months of 2011 are shown in the table below:

Type of Debt	Principal Amount Paid	Interest Rate	Due Date
	(in thousands)	(%)	
Senior Unsecured Notes	$ 3,636	6.33	2037 (a)

(a) AEGCo's Senior Unsecured Notes due 2037 are payable over the life of the notes as a $7.3 million annual principal amount plus accrued interest paid semiannually in March and September.

In July 2011, AEGCo remarketed $45 million of variable rate Pollution Control Bonds which may be tendered for purchase at the option of the holder. The Pollution Control Bonds are supported by letters of credit, which expire in 2014.

Dividend Restrictions

Federal Power Act

The Federal Power Act prohibits AEGCo from participating "in the making or paying of any dividends of such public utility from any funds properly included in capital account." The term "capital account" is not defined in the Federal Power Act or its regulations. Management understands "capital account" to mean the par value of the common stock multiplied by the number of shares outstanding. This restriction does not limit the ability of AEGCo to pay dividends out of retained earnings.

Utility Money Pool – AEP System

The AEP System uses a corporate borrowing program to meet the short-term borrowing needs of its subsidiaries. The corporate borrowing program includes a Utility Money Pool, which funds the utility subsidiaries. The AEP System Utility Money Pool operates in accordance with the terms and conditions approved in a regulatory order. The amount of outstanding borrowings from the Utility Money Pool as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is included in Advances from Affiliates on AEGCo's balance sheets. AEGCo's Utility Money Pool activity and corresponding authorized borrowing limits for the six months ended June 30, 2011 are described in the following table:

Maximum Borrowings from Utility Money Pool	Maximum Loans to Utility Money Pool	Average Borrowings from Utility Money Pool	Average Loans to Utility Money Pool	Borrowings from Utility Money Pool as of June 30, 2011	Authorized Short-Term Borrowing Limit
		(in thousands)			
$ 115,167	$ -	$ 47,053	$ -	$ 94,958	$ 200,000

Maximum, minimum and average interest rates for funds either borrowed from or loaned to the Utility Money Pool for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are summarized in the following table:

Year	Maximum Interest Rates for Funds Borrowed from Utility Money Pool	Minimum Interest Rates for Funds Borrowed from Utility Money Pool	Maximum Interest Rates for Funds Loaned to Utility Money Pool	Minimum Interest Rates for Funds Loaned to Utility Money Pool	Average Interest Rates for Funds Borrowed from Utility Money Pool	Average Interest Rates for Funds Loaned to Utility Money Pool
2011	0.56 %	0.06 %	- %	- %	0.32 %	- %
2010	0.51 %	0.09 %	- %	- %	0.23 %	- %

8. COST REDUCTION INITIATIVES

In April 2010, management began initiatives to decrease both labor and non-labor expenses with a goal of achieving significant reductions in operation and maintenance expenses. A total of 2,461 positions was eliminated across the AEP System as a result of process improvements, streamlined organizational designs and other efficiencies. Most of the affected employees terminated employment May 31, 2010. The severance program provided two weeks of base pay for every year of service along with other severance benefits.

AEGCo recorded a charge of $3.9 million to Other Operation expense during the second quarter of 2010 primarily related to severance benefits as the result of headcount reduction initiatives. AEGCo has no employees but receives allocated expenses.

The following table shows the cost reduction activity for the six months ended June 30, 2011:

Balance at December 31, 2010	Incurred	Settled	Adjustments	Balance at June 30, 2011
		(in thousands)		
$ 85	$ -	$ (74)	$ (11)	$ -