

Kentucky Power Company

2012 First 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 utility holding company.
AEP Credit	AEP Credit, Inc., a subsidiary of AEP which securitizes accounts receivable and accrued utility revenues for affiliated electric utility companies.
AEP East companies	APCo, I&M, KPCo and OPCo.
AEP 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, an AEP service subsidiary providing management and professional services to AEP and its subsidiaries.
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction.
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.
APCo	Appalachian Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
FGD	Flue Gas Desulfurization or Scrubbers.
GAAP	Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America.
I&M	Indiana Michigan Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
Interconnection Agreement	An agreement by and among APCo, I&M, KPCo and OPCo, defining the sharing of costs and benefits associated with their respective generating plants.
KPCo	Kentucky Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
KPSC	Kentucky Public Service Commission.
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units.
MTM	Mark-to-Market.
MW	Megawatt.
OPCo	Ohio Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
OPEB	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans.
OTC	Over the counter.
Risk Management Contracts	Trading and nontrading derivatives, including those derivatives designated as cash flow and fair value hedges.
Rockport Plant	A generating plant, consisting of two 1,300 MW coal-fired generating units near Rockport, Indiana, owned by AEGCo and I&M.
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization, responsible for moving electricity over large interstate areas.
SIA	System Integration Agreement, effective June 15, 2000, provides contractual basis for coordinated planning, operation and maintenance of the power supply sources of the combined AEP.
SWEPCo	Southwestern Electric Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
Utility Money Pool	Centralized funding mechanism AEP uses to meet the short term cash requirements of certain utility subsidiaries.
VIE	Variable Interest Entity.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	2012	2011
REVENUES		
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution	\$ 158,803	\$ 179,091
Sales to AEP Affiliates	5,025	16,915
Other Revenues	202	112
TOTAL REVENUES	164,030	196,118
EXPENSES		
Fuel and Other Consumables Used for Electric Generation	29,985	62,835
Purchased Electricity for Resale	3,994	5,002
Purchased Electricity from AEP Affiliates	56,028	50,470
Other Operation	14,343	16,115
Maintenance	18,794	10,997
Depreciation and Amortization	13,541	13,386
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	3,193	2,036
TOTAL EXPENSES	139,878	160,841
OPERATING INCOME	24,152	35,277
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest Income	122	106
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	699	235
Interest Expense	(8,765)	(9,199)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	16,208	26,419
Income Tax Expense	5,190	9,549
NET INCOME	\$ 11,018	\$ 16,870

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

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements beginning on page 8.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	2012	2011
NET INCOME	\$ 11,018	\$ 16,870
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAXES		
Cash Flow Hedges, Net of Tax of \$65 in 2012 and \$73 in 2011	(121)	135
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 10,897	\$ 17,005

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements beginning on page 8.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S
EQUITY
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2010	\$ 50,450	\$ 238,750	\$ 157,467	\$ (451)	\$ 446,216
Common Stock Dividends			(5,000)		(5,000)
SUBTOTAL – COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					441,216
NET INCOME			16,870		16,870
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				135	135
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – MARCH 31, 2011	<u>\$ 50,450</u>	<u>\$ 238,750</u>	<u>\$ 169,337</u>	<u>\$ (316)</u>	<u>\$ 458,221</u>
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2011	\$ 50,450	\$ 238,750	\$ 171,841	\$ (625)	\$ 460,416
Common Stock Dividends			(8,000)		(8,000)
SUBTOTAL – COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					452,416
NET INCOME			11,018		11,018
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS				(121)	(121)
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – MARCH 31, 2012	<u>\$ 50,450</u>	<u>\$ 238,750</u>	<u>\$ 174,859</u>	<u>\$ (746)</u>	<u>\$ 463,313</u>

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements beginning on page 8.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
ASSETS
March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	2012	2011
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 613	\$ 778
Advances to Affiliates	57,878	70,332
Accounts Receivable:		
Customers	9,106	18,824
Affiliated Companies	9,117	9,441
Miscellaneous	572	1,926
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(638)	(622)
Total Accounts Receivable	18,157	29,569
Fuel	33,688	23,006
Materials and Supplies	21,551	27,152
Risk Management Assets	9,997	8,388
Margin Deposits	3,149	3,409
Prepayments and Other Current Assets	5,104	2,986
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	150,137	165,620
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric:		
Generation	555,310	554,218
Transmission	458,723	456,552
Distribution	621,777	612,832
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	61,488	60,390
Construction Work in Progress	79,273	71,290
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	1,776,571	1,755,282
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	582,985	573,871
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – NET	1,193,586	1,181,411
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	215,065	214,860
Long-term Risk Management Assets	9,255	8,300
Deferred Charges and Other Noncurrent Assets	20,841	23,793
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	245,161	246,953
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,588,884	\$ 1,593,984

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements beginning on page 8.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011
(Unaudited)

	2012	2011
	(in thousands)	
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
<hr/>		
Accounts Payable:		
General	\$ 32,835	\$ 36,076
Affiliated Companies	25,570	35,131
Risk Management Liabilities	6,687	5,629
Customer Deposits	22,389	22,074
Accrued Taxes	24,123	19,436
Accrued Interest	5,876	7,754
Regulatory Liability for Over-Recovered Fuel Costs	8,922	3,138
Other Current Liabilities	16,963	23,382
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	143,365	152,620
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
<hr/>		
Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	529,097	529,055
Long-term Debt – Affiliated	20,000	20,000
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	4,423	2,734
Deferred Income Taxes	343,529	338,656
Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Investment Tax Credits	27,832	31,562
Employee Benefits and Pension Obligations	46,539	48,007
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	10,786	10,934
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	982,206	980,948
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,125,571	1,133,568
Rate Matters (Note 2)		
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 3)		
COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
<hr/>		
Common Stock – Par Value – \$50 Per Share:		
Authorized – 2,000,000 Shares		
Outstanding – 1,009,000 Shares	50,450	50,450
Paid-in Capital	238,750	238,750
Retained Earnings	174,859	171,841
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(746)	(625)
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	463,313	460,416
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$ 1,588,884	\$ 1,593,984

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements beginning on page 8.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	2012	2011
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$ 11,018	\$ 16,870
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	13,541	13,386
Deferred Income Taxes	(1,191)	2,384
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	(699)	(235)
Mark-to-Market of Risk Management Contracts	(22)	(433)
Fuel Over/Under-Recovery, Net	5,784	956
Change in Other Noncurrent Assets	(1,052)	3,705
Change in Other Noncurrent Liabilities	(135)	645
Changes in Certain Components of Working Capital:		
Accounts Receivable, Net	11,412	17,240
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	(5,081)	6,643
Accounts Payable	(13,128)	(20,593)
Customer Deposits	315	350
Accrued Taxes, Net	4,881	2,581
Other Current Assets	603	876
Other Current Liabilities	(6,990)	163
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	19,256	44,538
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Construction Expenditures	(23,660)	(12,515)
Change in Advances to Affiliates, Net	12,454	(26,377)
Other Investing Activities	83	117
Net Cash Flows Used for Investing Activities	(11,123)	(38,775)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal Payments for Capital Lease Obligations	(304)	(388)
Dividends Paid on Common Stock	(8,000)	(5,000)
Other Financing Activities	6	-
Net Cash Flows Used for Financing Activities	(8,298)	(5,388)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(165)	375
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	778	281
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 613	\$ 656
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		
Cash Paid for Interest, Net of Capitalized Amounts	\$ 10,459	\$ 10,747
Net Cash Paid for Income Taxes	186	188
Noncash Acquisitions Under Capital Leases	152	-
Construction Expenditures Included in Current Liabilities at March 31,	7,819	2,891

See Condensed Notes to Condensed Financial Statements beginning on page 8.

INDEX OF CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Significant Accounting Matters
2. Rate Matters
3. Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies
4. Benefit Plans
5. Business Segments
6. Derivatives and Hedging
7. Fair Value Measurements
8. Income Taxes
9. Financing Activities

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 of 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 months ended March 31, 2012 is not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2012. The condensed financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the audited 2011 financial statements and notes thereto, which are included in KPCo's 2011 Annual Report.

Management reviewed subsequent events through April 27, 2012, the date that the first quarter 2012 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 KPCo is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, management considers factors such as equity at risk, the amount of the VIE's variability KPCo absorbs, guarantees of indebtedness, voting rights including kick-out rights, the power to direct the VIE, variable interests held by related parties 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 KPCo is the primary beneficiary. Further, KPCo is not the primary beneficiary of any VIE and 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. KPCo's total billings from AEPSC for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 were \$7 million and \$8 million, respectively. The carrying amount of liabilities associated with AEPSC as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively. Management estimates the maximum exposure of loss to be equal to the amount of such liability.

AEGCo, a wholly-owned subsidiary of AEP, is consolidated by AEP. AEGCo owns a 50% ownership interest in Rockport Plant Unit 1 and leases a 50% interest in Rockport Plant Unit 2. AEGCo sells all the output from the Rockport Plant to I&M and KPCo. AEP guarantees all the debt obligations of AEGCo. KPCo is considered to have a significant interest in AEGCo due to its transactions. KPCo is exposed to losses to the extent it cannot recover the costs of AEGCo through its normal business operations. Due to AEP management's control over AEGCo, KPCo is not considered the primary beneficiary of AEGCo. In the event AEGCo would require financing or other support

outside the billings to KPCo, this financing would be provided by AEP. Total billings from AEGCo for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 were \$25 million and \$23 million, respectively. The carrying amount of liabilities associated with AEGCo as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was \$7 million and \$9 million, respectively. Management estimates the maximum exposure of loss to be equal to the amount of such liability.

2. RATE MATTERS

As discussed in KPCo's 2011 Annual Report, KPCo is involved in rate and regulatory proceedings at the FERC and the KPSC. The Rate Matters note within KPCo's 2011 Annual Report should be read in conjunction with this report to gain a complete understanding of material rate matters still pending that could impact net income, cash flows and possibly financial condition. The following discusses ratemaking developments in 2012 and updates KPCo's 2011 Annual Report.

Regulatory Assets Not Yet Being Recovered

<u>Noncurrent Regulatory Assets (excluding fuel)</u>	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2011</u>
Regulatory assets not yet being recovered pending future proceedings to determine the recovery method and timing:	(in thousands)	
<u>Regulatory Assets Currently Not Earning a Return</u>		
Mountaineer Carbon Capture and Storage Commercial Scale Facility	\$ 901	\$ 905
Total Regulatory Assets Not Yet Being Recovered	<u>\$ 901</u>	<u>\$ 905</u>

Big Sandy Unit 2 FGD System

KPCo filed an application with the KPSC seeking approval of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to retrofit Big Sandy Unit 2 with a dry FGD system and to commence site construction activities on or about July 1, 2013. KPCo also filed for approval of its 2011 environmental compliance plan and related surcharge tariff for construction of certain facilities associated with the plan. The projected capital costs of the Big Sandy Unit 2 dry FGD system are approximately \$955 million including certain preconstruction study costs and approximately \$101 million of AFUDC. If approved, recovery of the Big Sandy Unit 2 dry FGD system would begin two months following the projected in-service date of July 2016. As of March 31, 2012, KPCo has incurred \$25 million related to the project including \$15 million associated with a previously studied wet FGD system. In March 2012, intervenors filed testimony which opposed the project. The Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers also opposed recovery of the costs associated with the wet FGD system study. A decision is expected in second quarter of 2012. If KPCo is not ultimately permitted to recover its incurred costs, it would reduce future net income and cash flows.

FERC Rate Matters

Seams Elimination Cost Allocation (SECA) Revenue Subject to Refund

In 2004, AEP eliminated transaction-based through-and-out transmission service charges and collected, at the FERC's direction, load-based charges, referred to as RTO SECA through March 2006. Intervenors objected and the FERC set SECA rate issues for hearing and ordered that the SECA rate revenues be collected, subject to refund. The AEP East companies recognized gross SECA revenues of \$220 million. KPCo's portion of recognized gross SECA revenues was \$17 million.

In 2006, a FERC Administrative Law Judge issued an initial decision finding that the SECA rates charged were unfair, unjust and discriminatory and that new compliance filings and refunds should be made.

AEP filed briefs jointly with other affected companies asking the FERC to reverse the decision. In May 2010, the FERC issued an order that generally supported AEP's position and required a compliance filing.

The AEP East companies provided reserves for net refunds for SECA settlements totaling \$44 million applicable to the \$220 million of SECA revenues collected. KPCo provided a reserve of \$3.3 million.

Settlements approved by the FERC consumed \$10 million of the reserve for refunds applicable to \$112 million of SECA revenue. In December 2010, the FERC issued an order approving a settlement agreement resulting in the collection of \$2 million of previously deemed uncollectible SECA revenue. Therefore, the AEP East companies reduced their reserves for net refunds for SECA settlements by \$2 million. The balance in the reserve for future settlements as of March 31, 2012 was \$32 million. KPCo's portion of the reserve balance as of March 31, 2012 was \$2.4 million.

In August 2010, the affected companies, including the AEP East companies, filed a compliance filing with the FERC. If the compliance filing is accepted, the AEP East companies would have to pay refunds of approximately \$20 million including estimated interest of \$5 million. The AEP East companies could also potentially receive payments up to approximately \$10 million including estimated interest of \$3 million. KPCo's portion of the potential refund payments and potential payments to be received are \$1.5 million and \$800 thousand, respectively. A decision is pending from the FERC.

Based on the analysis of the May 2010 order and the compliance filing, management believes that the reserve is adequate to pay the refunds, including interest, that will be required should the compliance filing be made final. Management cannot predict the ultimate outcome of this proceeding at the FERC which could impact future net income and cash flows.

Possible Termination of the Interconnection Agreement

In December 2010, each of the members of the Interconnection Agreement gave notice to AEPSC and each other of their decision to terminate the Interconnection Agreement effective as of December 31, 2013 or such other date as ordered by the FERC. It is unknown at this time whether the Interconnection Agreement will be replaced by a new agreement among some or all of the members, whether individual companies will enter into bilateral or multi-party contracts with each other for power sales and purchases or asset transfers, or if each company will choose to operate independently. Management intends to file an application to terminate the Interconnection Agreement with the FERC in the future. If any of the members of the Interconnection Agreement experience decreases in revenues or increases in costs as a result of the termination of the Interconnection Agreement and are unable to recover the change in revenues and costs through rates, prices or additional sales, it could reduce future net income and cash flows.

3. COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES

KPCo is subject to certain claims and legal actions arising in its ordinary course of business. In addition, KPCo'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 effect on the financial statements. The Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies note within KPCo's 2011 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

KPCo 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 March 31, 2012, there were no material liabilities recorded for any indemnifications.

KPCo is jointly and severally liable for activity conducted by AEPSC on behalf of the AEP East companies related to purchase power and sale activity conducted pursuant to the SIA.

Master Lease Agreements

KPCo leases certain equipment under master lease agreements. Under the lease agreements, the lessor is guaranteed a residual value up to a stated percentage of either the unamortized balance or the equipment cost at the end of the lease term. If the actual fair value of the leased equipment is below the guaranteed residual value at the end of the lease term, KPCo is committed to pay the difference between the actual fair value and the residual value guarantee. Historically, at the end of the lease term the fair value has been in excess of the unamortized balance. At March 31, 2012, the maximum potential loss for these lease agreements was approximately \$763 thousand assuming the fair value of the equipment is zero at the end of the lease term.

CONTINGENCIES

Carbon Dioxide Public Nuisance Claims

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 CO₂ 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. The court ordered all defendants to respond to the refiled complaints in October 2011. In March 2012, the court granted the defendants' motion for dismissal on several grounds, including the doctrine of collateral estoppel and the applicable statute of limitations. Plaintiffs appealed the decision to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Management will continue to 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 CO₂ 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 refile in state court. The plaintiffs appealed the decision. The court heard oral argument in November 2011. 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. BENEFIT PLANS

KPCo participates in an AEP sponsored qualified pension plan which covers substantially all of KPCo's employees. KPCo also participates in OPEB plans sponsored by AEP to provide medical and life insurance benefits for retired employees.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The following table provides the components of KPCo's net periodic benefit cost for the plans for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Pension Plan		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011
	(in thousands)			
Service Cost	\$ 353	\$ 347	\$ 252	\$ 235
Interest Cost	1,366	1,439	709	728
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(1,848)	(1,837)	(728)	(757)
Amortization of Transition Obligation	-	-	-	-
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	21	37	(126)	(9)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss	919	738	392	188
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	\$ 811	\$ 724	\$ 499	\$ 385

5. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

KPCo has one reportable segment, an integrated electricity generation, transmission and distribution business. KPCo's other activities are insignificant.

6. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

OBJECTIVES FOR UTILIZATION OF DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

KPCo is exposed to certain market risks as a major power producer and marketer of wholesale electricity, coal and emission allowances. These risks include commodity price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and, to a lesser extent, foreign currency exchange risk. These risks represent the risk of loss that may impact KPCo due to changes in the underlying market prices or rates. AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, manages these risks using derivative instruments.

STRATEGIES FOR UTILIZATION OF DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

Trading Strategies

The strategy surrounding the use of derivative instruments for trading purposes focuses on seizing market opportunities to create value driven by expected changes in the market prices of the commodities in which AEPSC transacts on behalf of KPCo.

Risk Management Strategies

The strategy surrounding the use of derivative instruments focuses on managing risk exposures, future cash flows and creating value utilizing both economic and formal hedging strategies. To accomplish these objectives, AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, primarily employs risk management contracts including physical forward purchase and sale contracts, financial forward purchase and sale contracts and financial swap instruments. Not all risk management contracts meet the definition of a derivative under the accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging." Derivative risk management contracts elected normal under the normal purchases and normal sales scope exception are not subject to the requirements of this accounting guidance.

AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, enters into power, coal, natural gas, interest rate and, to a lesser degree, heating oil and gasoline, emission allowance and other commodity contracts to manage the risk associated with the energy business. AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, enters into interest rate derivative contracts in order to manage the interest rate exposure associated with KPCo's commodity portfolio. For disclosure purposes, such risks are grouped as "Commodity," as these risks are related to energy risk management activities. AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, also engages in risk management of interest rate risk associated with debt financing and foreign currency risk associated with future purchase obligations denominated in foreign currencies. The amount of risk taken is determined by the Commercial Operations and Finance groups in accordance with the established risk management policies as approved by the Finance Committee of AEP's Board of Directors.

The following table represents the gross notional volume of the KPCo's outstanding derivative contracts as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

Notional Volume of Derivative Instruments

	Volume		Unit of Measure
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	
	(in thousands)		
Commodity:			
Power	26,836	35,858	MWHs
Coal	788	783	Tons
Natural Gas	2,454	1,676	MMBtus
Heating Oil and Gasoline	196	274	Gallons
Interest Rate	\$ 4,519	\$ 6,566	USD

Fair Value Hedging Strategies

AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, enters into interest rate derivative transactions as part of an overall strategy to manage the mix of fixed-rate and floating-rate debt. Certain interest rate derivative transactions effectively modify KPCo's exposure to interest rate risk by converting a portion of KPCo's fixed-rate debt to a floating rate. Provided specific criteria are met, these interest rate derivatives are designated as fair value hedges.

Cash Flow Hedging Strategies

AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, enters into and designates as cash flow hedges certain derivative transactions for the purchase and sale of power, coal, natural gas and heating oil and gasoline ("Commodity") in order to manage the variable price risk related to the forecasted purchase and sale of these commodities. Management monitors the potential impacts of commodity price changes and, where appropriate, enters into derivative transactions to protect profit margins for a portion of future electricity sales and fuel or energy purchases. KPCo does not hedge all commodity price risk.

KPCo's vehicle fleet is exposed to gasoline and diesel fuel price volatility. AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, enters into financial heating oil and gasoline derivative contracts in order mitigate price risk of future fuel purchases. For disclosure purposes, these contracts are included with other hedging activities as "Commodity." KPCo does not hedge all fuel price risk.

AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, enters into a variety of interest rate derivative transactions in order to manage interest rate risk exposure. Some interest rate derivative transactions effectively modify exposure to interest rate risk by converting a portion of floating-rate debt to a fixed rate. AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, also enters into interest rate derivative contracts to manage interest rate exposure related to future borrowings of fixed-rate debt. The forecasted fixed-rate debt offerings have a high probability of occurrence as the proceeds will be used to fund existing debt maturities and projected capital expenditures. KPCo does not hedge all interest rate exposure.

At times, KPCo is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risks primarily when some fixed assets are purchased from foreign suppliers. In accordance with AEP's risk management policy, AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, may enter into foreign currency derivative transactions to protect against the risk of increased cash outflows resulting from a foreign currency's appreciation against the dollar. KPCo does not hedge all foreign currency exposure.

ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND THE IMPACT ON KPCo's FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging" requires recognition of all qualifying derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities on the condensed balance sheets at fair value. The fair values of derivative instruments accounted for using MTM accounting or hedge accounting are based on exchange prices and broker quotes. If a quoted market price is not available, the estimate of fair value is based on the best information available including valuation models that estimate future energy prices based on existing market and broker quotes, supply and demand market data and assumptions. In order to determine the relevant fair values of the derivative instruments, KPCo applies valuation adjustments for discounting, liquidity and credit quality.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to perform on the contract or fail to pay amounts due. Liquidity risk represents the risk that imperfections in the market will cause the price to vary from estimated fair value based upon prevailing market supply and demand conditions. Since energy markets are imperfect and volatile, there are inherent risks related to the underlying assumptions in models used to fair value risk management contracts. Unforeseen events may cause reasonable price curves to differ from actual price curves throughout a contract's term and at the time a contract settles. Consequently, there could be significant adverse or favorable effects on future net income and cash flows if market prices are not consistent with management's estimates of current market consensus for forward prices in the current period. This is particularly true for longer term contracts. Cash flows may vary based on market conditions, margin requirements and the timing of settlement of KPCo's risk management contracts.

According to the accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging," KPCo reflects the fair values of derivative instruments subject to netting agreements with the same counterparty net of related cash collateral. For certain risk management contracts, KPCo is required to post or receive cash collateral based on third party contractual agreements and risk profiles. For the March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 balance sheets, KPCo netted \$514 thousand and \$908 thousand, respectively, of cash collateral received from third parties against short-term and long-term risk management assets and \$4.8 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, of cash collateral paid to third parties against short-term and long-term risk management liabilities.

The following tables represent the gross fair value impact of KPCo's derivative activity on the condensed balance sheets as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

**Fair Value of Derivative Instruments
March 31, 2012**

<u>Balance Sheet Location</u>	Risk Management Contracts		Hedging Contracts		Other (b)	Total
	<u>Commodity (a)</u>	<u>Commodity (a)</u>	<u>Interest Rate (a)</u>			
	(in thousands)					
Current Risk Management Assets	\$ 69,866	\$ 297	\$ -	\$ (60,166)		\$ 9,997
Long-term Risk Management Assets	25,196	51	-	(15,992)		9,255
Total Assets	<u>95,062</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(76,158)</u>		<u>19,252</u>
Current Risk Management Liabilities	69,198	891	-	(63,402)		6,687
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	21,612	91	-	(17,280)		4,423
Total Liabilities	<u>90,810</u>	<u>982</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(80,682)</u>		<u>11,110</u>
Total MTM Derivative Contract Net Assets (Liabilities)	<u>\$ 4,252</u>	<u>\$ (634)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,524</u>		<u>\$ 8,142</u>

**Fair Value of Derivative Instruments
December 31, 2011**

<u>Balance Sheet Location</u>	Risk Management Contracts		Hedging Contracts		Other (b)	Total
	<u>Commodity (a)</u>	<u>Commodity (a)</u>	<u>Interest Rate (a)</u>			
	(in thousands)					
Current Risk Management Assets	\$ 49,249	\$ 221	\$ -	\$ (41,082)		\$ 8,388
Long-term Risk Management Assets	21,107	18	-	(12,825)		8,300
Total Assets	<u>70,356</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(53,907)</u>		<u>16,688</u>
Current Risk Management Liabilities	49,793	595	-	(44,759)		5,629
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	17,362	74	-	(14,702)		2,734
Total Liabilities	<u>67,155</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(59,461)</u>		<u>8,363</u>
Total MTM Derivative Contract Net Assets (Liabilities)	<u>\$ 3,201</u>	<u>\$ (430)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,554</u>		<u>\$ 8,325</u>

- (a) Derivative instruments within these categories are reported gross. These instruments are subject to master netting agreements and are presented on the condensed balance sheets on a net basis in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging."
- (b) Amounts include counterparty netting of risk management and hedging contracts and associated cash collateral in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging." Amounts also include de-designated risk management contracts.

The table below presents KPCo's activity of derivative risk management contracts for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011:

**Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized on
Risk Management Contracts
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011**

<u>Location of Gain (Loss)</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	(in thousands)	
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues	\$ (694)	\$ 2,101
Sales to AEP Affiliates	-	3
Regulatory Assets (a)	12	93
Regulatory Liabilities (a)	1,059	(164)
Total Gain on Risk Management Contracts	\$ 377	\$ 2,033

(a) Represents realized and unrealized gains and losses subject to regulatory accounting treatment recorded as either current or noncurrent on the condensed balance sheets.

Certain qualifying derivative instruments have been designated as normal purchase or normal sale contracts, as provided in the accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging." Derivative contracts that have been designated as normal purchases or normal sales under that accounting guidance are not subject to MTM accounting treatment and are recognized on the condensed statements of income on an accrual basis.

KPCo's accounting for the changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether it qualifies for and has been designated as part of a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship. Depending on the exposure, management designates a hedging instrument as a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge.

For contracts that have not been designated as part of a hedging relationship, the accounting for changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative instrument is held for trading purposes. Unrealized and realized gains and losses on derivative instruments held for trading purposes are included in revenues on a net basis on KPCo's condensed statements of income. Unrealized and realized gains and losses on derivative instruments not held for trading purposes are included in revenues or expenses on KPCo's condensed statements of income depending on the relevant facts and circumstances. However, unrealized and some realized gains and losses for both trading and non-trading derivative instruments are recorded as regulatory assets (for losses) or regulatory liabilities (for gains), in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Regulated Operations."

Accounting for Fair Value Hedging Strategies

For fair value hedges (i.e. hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability or an identified portion thereof attributable to a particular risk), the gain or loss on the derivative instrument as well as the offsetting gain or loss on the hedged item associated with the hedged risk affects Net Income during the period of change.

KPCo records realized and unrealized gains or losses on interest rate swaps that qualify for fair value hedge accounting treatment and any offsetting changes in the fair value of the debt being hedged in Interest Expense on KPCo's condensed statements of income. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, KPCo did not employ any fair value hedging strategies.

Accounting for Cash Flow Hedging Strategies

For cash flow hedges (i.e. hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk), KPCo initially reports the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on the condensed balance sheets until the period the hedged item affects Net Income. KPCo recognizes any hedge ineffectiveness as a regulatory asset (for losses) or a regulatory liability (for gains).

Realized gains and losses on derivatives contracts for the purchase and sale of power, coal and natural gas designated as cash flow hedges are included in Revenues, Fuel and Other Consumables Used for Electric Generation or Purchased Electricity for Resale on KPCo's condensed statements of income, or in Regulatory Assets or Regulatory Liabilities on KPCo's condensed balance sheets, depending on the specific nature of the risk being hedged. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, KPCo designated power, coal and natural gas derivatives as cash flow hedges.

KPCo reclassifies gains and losses on heating oil and gasoline derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedges from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on its condensed balance sheets into Other Operation expense, Maintenance expense or Depreciation and Amortization expense, as it relates to capital projects, on the condensed statements of income. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, KPCo designated heating oil and gasoline derivatives as cash flow hedges.

KPCo reclassifies gains and losses on interest rate derivative hedges related to debt financings from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on its condensed balance sheets into Interest Expense on its condensed statements of income in those periods in which hedged interest payments occur. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, KPCo did not designate any cash flow hedging strategies for interest rate derivative hedges.

The accumulated gains or losses related to foreign currency hedges are reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on KPCo's condensed balance sheets into Depreciation and Amortization expense on the condensed statements of income over the depreciable lives of the fixed assets that were designated as the hedged items in qualifying foreign currency hedging relationships. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, KPCo did not employ any foreign currency hedges.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, hedge ineffectiveness was immaterial or nonexistent for all cash flow hedge strategies disclosed above.

The following tables provide details on designated, effective cash flow hedges included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on KPCo's condensed balance sheets and the reasons for changes in cash flow hedges for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. All amounts in the following tables are presented net of related income taxes.

**Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Activity for Cash Flow Hedges
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012**

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(in thousands)		
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2011	\$ (283)	\$ (342)	\$ (625)
Changes in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	(350)	-	(350)
Amount of (Gain) or Loss Reclassified from AOCI to Statement of Income/within Balance Sheet:			
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues	-	-	-
Purchased Electricity for Resale	216	-	216
Other Operation Expense	-	-	-
Maintenance Expense	(1)	-	(1)
Interest Expense	-	15	15
Property, Plant and Equipment	(1)	-	(1)
Regulatory Assets (a)	-	-	-
Regulatory Liabilities (a)	-	-	-
Balance in AOCI as of March 31, 2012	<u>\$ (419)</u>	<u>\$ (327)</u>	<u>\$ (746)</u>

**Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Activity for Cash Flow Hedges
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011**

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(in thousands)		
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2010	\$ (48)	\$ (403)	\$ (451)
Changes in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	53	-	53
Amount of (Gain) or Loss Reclassified from AOCI to Statement of Income/within Balance Sheet:			
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues	(4)	-	(4)
Purchased Electricity for Resale	87	-	87
Other Operation Expense	(5)	-	(5)
Maintenance Expense	(5)	-	(5)
Interest Expense	-	15	15
Property, Plant and Equipment	(6)	-	(6)
Regulatory Assets (a)	-	-	-
Regulatory Liabilities (a)	-	-	-
Balance in AOCI as of March 31, 2011	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ (388)</u>	<u>\$ (316)</u>

(a) Represents realized and unrealized gains and losses subject to regulatory accounting treatment recorded as either current or noncurrent on the condensed balance sheets.

Cash flow hedges included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on KPCo's condensed balance sheets at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were:

**Impact of Cash Flow Hedges on the Condensed Balance Sheet
March 31, 2012**

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Total</u>
		(in thousands)	
Hedging Assets (a)	\$ 242	\$ -	\$ 242
Hedging Liabilities (a)	876	-	876
AOCI Loss Net of Tax	(419)	(327)	(746)
Portion Expected to be Reclassified to Net Income During the Next Twelve Months	(393)	(60)	(453)

**Impact of Cash Flow Hedges on the Condensed Balance Sheet
December 31, 2011**

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Total</u>
		(in thousands)	
Hedging Assets (a)	\$ 91	\$ -	\$ 91
Hedging Liabilities (a)	521	-	521
AOCI Loss Net of Tax	(283)	(342)	(625)
Portion Expected to be Reclassified to Net Income During the Next Twelve Months	(247)	(60)	(307)

- (a) Hedging Assets and Hedging Liabilities are included in Risk Management Assets and Liabilities on KPCo's condensed balance sheets.

The actual amounts that KPCo reclassifies from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) to Net Income can differ from the estimate above due to market price changes. As of March 31, 2012, the maximum length of time that KPCo is hedging (with contracts subject to the accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging") exposure to variability in future cash flows related to forecasted transactions is 26 months.

Credit Risk

AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, limits credit risk in KPCo's wholesale marketing and trading activities by assessing the creditworthiness of potential counterparties before entering into transactions with them and continuing to evaluate their creditworthiness on an ongoing basis. AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, uses Moody's, Standard and Poor's and current market-based qualitative and quantitative data as well as financial statements to assess the financial health of counterparties on an ongoing basis.

AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, uses standardized master agreements which may include collateral requirements. These master agreements facilitate 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 AEP's credit policy. In addition, collateral agreements allow for termination and liquidation of all positions in the event of a failure or inability to post collateral.

Collateral Triggering Events

Under the tariffs of the RTOs and Independent System Operators (ISOs) and a limited number of derivative and non-derivative contracts primarily related to competitive retail auction loads, KPCo is obligated to post an additional amount of collateral if certain credit ratings decline below investment grade. The amount of collateral required fluctuates based on market prices and total exposure. On an ongoing basis, AEP's risk management organization assesses the appropriateness of these collateral triggering items in contracts. KPCo has not experienced a downgrade below investment grade. The following table represents: (a) KPCo's aggregate fair value of such derivative contracts, (b) the amount of collateral KPCo would have been required to post for all derivative and non-derivative contracts if the credit ratings had declined below investment grade and (c) how much was attributable to RTO and ISO activities as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(in thousands)	
Liabilities for Derivative Contracts with Credit Downgrade Triggers	\$ 1,246	\$ 2,117
Amount of Collateral KPCo Would Have Been Required to Post	1,895	1,314
Amount Attributable to RTO and ISO Activities	1,525	1,314

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, KPCo was not required to post any collateral.

In addition, a majority of KPCo's non-exchange traded commodity contracts contain cross-default provisions that, if triggered, would permit the counterparty to declare a default and require settlement of the outstanding payable. These cross-default provisions could be triggered if there was a non-performance event by Parent or the obligor under outstanding debt or a third party obligation in excess of \$50 million. On an ongoing basis, AEP's risk management organization assesses the appropriateness of these cross-default provisions in the contracts. The following table represents: (a) the fair value of these derivative liabilities subject to cross-default provisions prior to consideration of contractual netting arrangements, (b) the amount this exposure has been reduced by cash collateral posted by KPCo and (c) if a cross-default provision would have been triggered, the settlement amount that would be required after considering KPCo's contractual netting arrangements as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(in thousands)	
Liabilities for Contracts with Cross Default Provisions Prior to Contractual Netting Arrangements	\$ 24,430	\$ 16,265
Amount of Cash Collateral Posted	104	1,715
Additional Settlement Liability if Cross Default Provision is Triggered	8,729	5,841

7. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair Value Hierarchy and Valuation Techniques

The accounting guidance for "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). Where observable inputs are available for substantially the full term of the asset or liability, the instrument is categorized in Level 2. When quoted market prices are not available, pricing may be completed using comparable securities, dealer values, operating data and general market conditions to determine fair value. Valuation models utilize various inputs such as commodity, interest rate and, to a lesser degree, volatility and credit that include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, market corroborated inputs (i.e. inputs derived principally from, or correlated to, observable market data) and other observable inputs for the asset or liability.

For commercial activities, exchange traded derivatives, namely futures contracts, are generally fair valued based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and are classified as Level 1. Level 2 inputs primarily consist of OTC broker quotes in moderately active or less active markets, as well as exchange traded contracts where there is insufficient market liquidity to warrant inclusion in Level 1. Management verifies price curves using these broker quotes and classifies these fair values within Level 2 when substantially all of the fair value can be corroborated. Management typically obtains multiple broker quotes, which are non-binding in nature, but are based on recent trades in the marketplace. When multiple broker quotes are obtained, the quoted bid and ask prices are averaged. In certain circumstances, a broker quote may be discarded if it is a clear outlier. Management uses a historical correlation analysis between the broker quoted location and the illiquid locations. If the points are highly correlated, these locations are included within Level 2 as well. Certain OTC and bilaterally executed derivative instruments are executed in less active markets with a lower availability of pricing information. Long-dated and illiquid complex or structured transactions and FTRs can introduce the need for internally developed modeling inputs based upon extrapolations and assumptions of observable market data to estimate fair value. When such inputs have a significant impact on the measurement of fair value, the instrument is categorized as Level 3. The main driver of the contracts being classified as Level 3 is the inability to substantiate energy price curves in the market. To a lesser extent, these contracts could be sensitive to volumetric estimates for some structured transactions. However, a significant portion of the Level 3 volumetric contractual positions have been economically hedged which greatly limits potential earnings volatility.

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 classified as Level 2 measurement inputs. 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 KPCo’s Long-term Debt as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are summarized in the following table:

	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Long-term Debt	\$ 549,097	\$ 663,962	\$ 549,055	\$ 685,628

Fair Value Measurements of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The following tables set forth, by level within the fair value hierarchy, KPCo's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. As required by the accounting guidance for "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Management's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels. There have not been any significant changes in management's valuation techniques.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis March 31, 2012

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(in thousands)				
Assets:					
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (c)	\$ 1,395	\$ 87,281	\$ 6,111	\$ (76,028)	\$ 18,759
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Commodity Hedges (a)	-	343	5	(106)	242
De-designated Risk Management Contracts (b)	-	-	-	251	251
Total Risk Management Assets	<u>\$ 1,395</u>	<u>\$ 87,624</u>	<u>\$ 6,116</u>	<u>\$ (75,883)</u>	<u>\$ 19,252</u>
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (c)	\$ 795	\$ 85,225	\$ 4,515	\$ (80,301)	\$ 10,234
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Commodity Hedges (a)	-	980	2	(106)	876
Total Risk Management Liabilities	<u>\$ 795</u>	<u>\$ 86,205</u>	<u>\$ 4,517</u>	<u>\$ (80,407)</u>	<u>\$ 11,110</u>

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis December 31, 2011

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(in thousands)				
Assets:					
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (c)	\$ 990	\$ 63,922	\$ 5,379	\$ (54,018)	\$ 16,273
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Commodity Hedges (a)	-	232	-	(141)	91
De-designated Risk Management Contracts (b)	-	-	-	324	324
Total Risk Management Assets	<u>\$ 990</u>	<u>\$ 64,154</u>	<u>\$ 5,379</u>	<u>\$ (53,835)</u>	<u>\$ 16,688</u>
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (c)	\$ 536	\$ 61,607	\$ 4,947	\$ (59,248)	\$ 7,842
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Commodity Hedges (a)	-	646	16	(141)	521
Total Risk Management Liabilities	<u>\$ 536</u>	<u>\$ 62,253</u>	<u>\$ 4,963</u>	<u>\$ (59,389)</u>	<u>\$ 8,363</u>

- (a) Amounts in "Other" column primarily represent counterparty netting of risk management and hedging contracts and associated cash collateral under the accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging."
- (b) Represents contracts that were originally MTM but were subsequently elected as normal under the accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging." At the time of the normal election, the MTM value was frozen and no longer fair valued. This MTM value will be amortized into revenues over the remaining life of the contracts.
- (c) Substantially comprised of power contracts.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

The following tables set forth a reconciliation of changes in the fair value of net trading derivatives and other investments classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities) (in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$ 416
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	(746)
Unrealized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) Relating to Assets Still Held at the Reporting Date (a)	-
Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Other Comprehensive Income	10
Purchases, Issuances and Settlements (c)	1,229
Transfers into Level 3 (d) (f)	503
Transfers out of Level 3 (e) (f)	(802)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (g)	989
Balance as of March 31, 2012	\$ 1,599

Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities) (in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$ 1,073
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	(123)
Unrealized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) Relating to Assets Still Held at the Reporting Date (a)	-
Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Other Comprehensive Income	-
Purchases, Issuances and Settlements (c)	(279)
Transfers into Level 3 (d) (f)	20
Transfers out of Level 3 (e) (f)	(550)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (g)	1,005
Balance as of March 31, 2011	\$ 1,146

- (a) Included in revenues on KPCo's condensed statements of income.
- (b) Represents the change in fair value between the beginning of the reporting period and the settlement of the risk management commodity contract.
- (c) Represents the settlement of risk management commodity contracts for the reporting period.
- (d) Represents existing assets or liabilities that were previously categorized as Level 2.
- (e) Represents existing assets or liabilities that were previously categorized as Level 3.
- (f) Transfers are recognized based on their value at the beginning of the reporting period that the transfer occurred.
- (g) Relates to the net gains (losses) of those contracts that are not reflected on KPCo's condensed statements of income. These net gains (losses) are recorded as regulatory assets/liabilities.

8. INCOME TAXES

AEP System Tax Allocation Agreement

KPCo 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.

Federal and State Income Tax Audit Status

KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries are no longer subject to U.S. federal examination for years before 2009. KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries completed the examination of the years 2007 and 2008 in April 2011 and settled all outstanding issues on appeal for the years 2001 through 2006 in October 2011. The settlements did not have a material impact on KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries' net income, cash flows or financial condition. The IRS examination of years 2009 and 2010 started in October 2011. 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, KPCo 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 effect on net income.

KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries file income tax returns in various state and local jurisdictions. These taxing authorities routinely examine the tax returns and KPCo 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, KPCo is no longer subject to state or local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2000. In March 2012, AEP settled all outstanding franchise tax issues with the State of Ohio for the years 2000 through 2009. The settlements did not have a material impact on KPCo's net income, cash flows or financial condition.

9. FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Long-term Debt

KPCo did not have any long-term debt issuances or retirements during the first three months of 2012.

Dividend Restrictions

Federal Power Act

The Federal Power Act prohibits KPCo 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 value of the common stock. This restriction does not limit the ability of KPCo 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 the subsidiaries. The corporate borrowing program includes a Utility Money Pool, which funds AEP’s 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 loans to the Utility Money Pool as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 is included in Advances to Affiliates on KPCo’s balance sheets. KPCo’s Utility Money Pool activity and corresponding authorized borrowing limits for the three months ended March 31, 2012 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	Loans to Utility Money Pool as of March 31, 2012	Authorized Short-Term Borrowing Limit
(in thousands)					
\$ -	\$ 80,205	\$ -	\$ 65,299	\$ 57,878	\$ 250,000

Maximum, minimum and average interest rates for funds either borrowed from or loaned to the Utility Money Pool for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 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
2012	- %	- %	0.56 %	0.45 %	- %	0.51 %
2011	- %	- %	0.56 %	0.06 %	- %	0.31 %

Sale of Receivables – AEP Credit

Under a sale of receivables arrangement, KPCo sells, without recourse, certain of its customer accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenue balances to AEP Credit and is charged a fee based on AEP Credit’s financing costs, administrative costs and uncollectible accounts experience for KPCo’s receivables. The costs of customer accounts receivable sold are reported in Other Operation expense on KPCo’s income statement. KPCo manages and services its accounts receivable sold.

KPCo’s amount of accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenues sold under the sale of receivables agreement was \$50 million and \$52 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

The fees paid by KPCo to AEP Credit for customer accounts receivable sold were \$728 thousand and \$608 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

KPCo’s proceeds on the sale of receivables to AEP Credit were \$151 million and \$173 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.