Kentucky Power Company

2014 Third Quarter Report

Financial Statements

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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., an electric utility holding company.
AEP Credit	AEP Credit, Inc., a consolidated variable interest entity of AEP which securitizes accounts receivable and accrued utility revenues for affiliated electric utility
AEP East Companies	APCo, I&M, KPCo and OPCo.
AEP System	American Electric Power System, an electric system, owned and operated by AEP subsidiaries.
AEPSC	American Electric Power Service Corporation, an AEP service subsidiary providing management and professional services to AEP and its subsidiaries.
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.
APCo	Appalachian Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
ASU	Accounting Standards Update.
CWIP	Construction Work in Progress.
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board.
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
FGD	Flue Gas Desulfurization or scrubbers.
FTR	Financial Transmission Right, a financial instrument that entitles the holder to receive compensation for certain congestion-related transmission charges that arise when the power grid is congested resulting in differences in locational prices.
GAAP	Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America.
I&M	Indiana Michigan Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
IRS	Internal Revenue Service.
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.
MWh	Megawatthour.
OPCo	Ohio Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
OPEB	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans.
OTC	Over the counter.
PJM	Pennsylvania - New Jersey - Maryland regional transmission organization.
Risk Management Contracts	Trading and nontrading derivatives, including those derivatives designated as cash flow and fair value hedges.
Rockport Plant	A generation plant, consisting of two 1,310 MW coal-fired generating units near Rockport, Indiana. AEGCo and I&M jointly-own Unit 1. In 1989, AEGCo and I&M entered into a sale-and-leaseback transaction with Wilmington Trust Company, an unrelated, unconsolidated trustee for Rockport Plant, Unit 2.
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization, responsible for moving electricity over large interstate areas.
SIA	System Integration Agreement, effective June 15, 2000, as amended, provides contractual basis for coordinated planning, operation and maintenance of the power supply sources of the combined AEP.
Utility Money Pool	Centralized funding mechanism AEP uses to meet the short-term cash requirements of certain utility subsidiaries.
VIE	Variable Interest Entity.
WVPSC	Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
REVENUES				
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution	$ 198,477	$ 182,950	$ 631,212	$ 544,225
Sales to AEP Affiliates	404	28,415	7,094	79,051
Other Revenues	201	171	469	453
TOTAL REVENUES	199,082	211,536	638,775	623,729
EXPENSES				
Fuel and Other Consumables Used for Electric Generation	77,584	48,574	229,552	161,056
Purchased Electricity for Resale	773	2,523	5,943	8,833
Purchased Electricity from AEP Affiliates	28,526	77,594	87,886	193,502
Other Operation	19,555	18,699	58,360	53,994
Maintenance	16,082	17,197	52,448	52,731
Asset Impairments and Other Related Charges	—	32,847	—	32,847
Depreciation and Amortization	24,168	22,850	70,723	68,621
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	5,129	5,296	15,719	15,368
TOTAL EXPENSES	171,817	225,580	520,631	586,952
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	27,265	(14,044)	118,144	36,777
Other Income (Expense):				
Interest Income	134	45	214	289
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	770	511	3,486	1,176
Interest Expense	(9,505)	(12,218)	(27,847)	(35,296)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CREDIT)	18,664	(25,706)	93,997	2,946
Income Tax Expense (Credit)	6,863	(9,193)	34,390	71
NET INCOME (LOSS)	$ 11,801	$ (16,513)	$ 59,607	$ 2,875

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 and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Net Income (Loss)	$ 11,801	$ (16,513)	$ 59,607	$ 2,875
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAXES				
Cash Flow Hedges, Net of Tax of $8 and $17 for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, Respectively, and $12 and $89 for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, Respectively	15	(31)	23	165
Amortization of Pension and OPEB Deferred Costs, Net of Tax of $64 and $134 for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, Respectively, and $189 and $416 for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, Respectively	118	248	351	773
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	133	217	374	938
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	$ 11,934	$ (16,296)	$ 59,981	$ 3,813

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 Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - DECEMBER 31, 2012	$ 50,450	$ 531,536	$ 190,819	$ (19,994)	$ 752,811
Capital Contribution from Parent		78,781			78,781
Common Stock Dividends			(14,233)		(14,233)
Net Income			2,875		2,875
Other Comprehensive Income				938	938
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - SEPTEMBER 30, 2013	$ 50,450	$ 610,317	$ 179,461	$ (19,056)	$ 821,172
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - DECEMBER 31, 2013	$ 50,450	$ 614,648	$ 179,691	$ (5,420)	$ 839,369
Capital Contribution Returned to Parent		(100,000)			(100,000)
Common Stock Dividends			(100,000)		(100,000)
Other Changes in Common Shareholder's Equity		2,812			2,812
Net Income			59,607		59,607
Other Comprehensive Income				374	374
Pension and OPEB Adjustment Related to Kammer Plant				(1,308)	(1,308)
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - SEPTEMBER 30, 2014	$ 50,450	$ 517,460	$ 139,298	$ (6,354)	$ 700,854

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

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
ASSETS
September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 654	$ 743
Advances to Affiliates	9,577	—
Accounts Receivable:		
Customers	7,650	17,889
Affiliated Companies	34,809	9,781
Accrued Unbilled Revenues	—	857
Miscellaneous	98	75
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(25)	(78)
Total Accounts Receivable	42,532	28,524
Fuel	35,828	92,313
Materials and Supplies	35,852	43,940
Risk Management Assets	4,346	4,356
Accrued Tax Benefits	—	5,249
Regulatory Asset for Under-Recovered Fuel Costs	8,990	—
Prepayments and Other Current Assets	3,815	3,284
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	141,594	178,409
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric:		
Generation	1,148,473	1,052,757
Transmission	521,653	507,844
Distribution	717,882	693,481
Other Property, Plant and Equipment (Including Plant to be Retired)	512,234	480,759
Construction Work in Progress	80,211	128,599
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	2,980,453	2,863,440
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	1,003,004	943,889
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – NET	1,977,449	1,919,551
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	218,681	216,360
Long-term Risk Management Assets	1,336	3,484
Employee Benefits and Pension Assets	16,075	11,446
Deferred Charges and Other Noncurrent Assets	7,955	20,207
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	244,047	251,497
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,363,090	$ 2,349,457

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

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advances from Affiliates	$ —	$ 8,564
Accounts Payable:		
General	66,426	21,619
Affiliated Companies	29,070	39,171
Long-term Debt Due Within One Year – Nonaffiliated	65,000	—
Long-term Debt Due Within One Year – Affiliated	20,000	—
Risk Management Liabilities	2,084	1,828
Customer Deposits	25,568	25,211
Deferred Income Taxes	7,375	6,486
Accrued Taxes	39,298	20,801
Accrued Interest	5,564	6,678
Regulatory Liability for Over-Recovered Fuel Costs	—	2,851
Other Current Liabilities	24,045	19,411
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	284,430	152,620
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	729,514	729,389
Long-term Debt – Affiliated	—	20,000
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	615	2,105
Deferred Income Taxes	545,594	549,672
Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Investment Tax Credits	22,596	22,926
Asset Retirement Obligations	64,113	20,526
Employee Benefits and Pension Obligations	7,864	6,041
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	7,510	6,809
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	1,377,806	1,357,468
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,662,236	1,510,088
Rate Matters (Note 4)		
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5)		
COMMON SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY		
Common Stock – Par Value – $50 Per Share:		
Authorized – 2,000,000 Shares		
Outstanding – 1,009,000 Shares	50,450	50,450
Paid-in Capital	517,460	614,648
Retained Earnings	139,298	179,691
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(6,354)	(5,420)
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY	700,854	839,369
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	$ 2,363,090	$ 2,349,457

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

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	2013
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	$ 59,607	$ 2,875
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	70,723	68,621
Deferred Income Taxes	(3,594)	(12,929)
Asset Impairments and Other Related Charges	—	32,847
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	(3,486)	(1,176)
Mark-to-Market of Risk Management Contracts	904	1,756
Pension Contributions to Qualified Plan Trust	(1,923)	—
Property Taxes	10,448	10,013
Fuel Over/Under-Recovery, Net	(11,841)	(2,346)
Change in Other Noncurrent Assets	(2,826)	674
Change in Other Noncurrent Liabilities	4,616	4,179
Changes in Certain Components of Working Capital:		
Accounts Receivable, Net	(14,008)	27,461
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	64,573	20,494
Accounts Payable	27,984	(44,169)
Accrued Taxes, Net	24,044	(3,946)
Accrued Interest	(1,114)	(6,505)
Other Current Assets	(621)	2,160
Other Current Liabilities	5,184	(5,573)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	228,670	94,436
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Construction Expenditures	(73,505)	(94,354)
Change in Advances to Affiliates, Net	(9,577)	(6,300)
Acquisitions of Assets	(1,186)	(63)
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	228	5,549
Other Investing Activities	384	—
Net Cash Flows Used for Investing Activities	(83,656)	(95,168)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital Contribution from (Returned to) Parent	(100,000)	78,781
Issuance of Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	183,970	199,700
Change in Advances from Affiliates, Net	(8,564)	(13,359)
Retirement of Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	(120,000)	(250,000)
Principal Payments for Capital Lease Obligations	(1,786)	(1,036)
Dividends Paid on Common Stock	(100,000)	(14,233)
Other Financing Activities	1,277	242
Net Cash Flows from (Used for) Financing Activities	(145,103)	95
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(89)	(637)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	743	1,482
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ 654	$ 845
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		
Cash Paid for Interest, Net of Capitalized Amounts	$ 28,111	$ 40,774
Net Cash Paid for Income Taxes	6,564	7,703
Noncash Acquisitions Under Capital Leases	1,273	1,120
Construction Expenditures Included in Current Liabilities as of September 30,	13,855	27,457

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

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 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 and nine months ended September 30, 2014 is not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2014. The condensed financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the audited 2013 financial statements and notes thereto, which are included in KPCo's 2013 Annual Report.

Management reviewed subsequent events through October 23, 2014, the date that the third quarter 2014 report was issued.

Revenue Recognition

Electricity Supply and Delivery Activities - Transactions with PJM

Revenues are recognized from retail and wholesale electricity sales and electricity transmission and distribution delivery services. KPCo recognizes the revenues on the statements of income upon delivery of the energy to the customer and includes unbilled as well as billed amounts.

KPCo sells power produced at its generation plants to PJM and purchases power from PJM to supply its retail load. These power sales and purchases for retail load are netted hourly for financial reporting purposes. On an hourly net basis, KPCo records sales of power to PJM in excess of purchases of power from PJM as revenues on the statements of income. Also, on an hourly net basis, KPCo records purchases of power from PJM to serve retail load in excess of sales of power to PJM as Purchased Electricity for Resale on the statements of income. Upon termination of the Interconnection Agreement in 2014, KPCo manages and accounts for its purchases and sales with PJM individually based on market prices.

Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)

KPCo records ARO in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations" for the retirement of certain ash disposal facilities and asbestos removal. KPCo has identified, but not recognized, ARO liabilities related to electric transmission and distribution assets, as a result of certain easements on property on which assets are owned. Generally, such easements are perpetual and require only the retirement and removal of assets upon the cessation of the property's use. The retirement obligation is not estimable for such easements since KPCo plans to use its facilities indefinitely. The retirement obligation would only be recognized if and when KPCo abandons or ceases the use of specific easements, which is not expected.

The following is a reconciliation of the September 30, 2014 aggregate carrying amount of ARO for KPCo:

ARO as of December 31, 2013	Accretion Expense	Liabilities Incurred	Liabilities Settled	Revisions in Cash Flow Estimates	ARO as of September 30, 2014
		(in thousands)			
$ 20,526	$ 1,475	$ 42,578	$ (466)	$ —	$ 64,113

2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Upon issuance of final pronouncements, management reviews the new accounting literature to determine its relevance, if any, to KPCo's business. The following final pronouncements will impact the financial statements.

ASU 2014-08 "Presentation of Financial Statements and Property, Plant and Equipment" (ASU 2014-08)

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-08 changing the presentation of discontinued operations on the statements of income and other requirements for reporting discontinued operations. Under the new standard, a disposal of a component or a group of components of an entity is required to be reported in discontinued operations if the disposal represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results when the component meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale or is disposed. The amendments in this update also require additional disclosures about discontinued operations and disposal of an individually significant component of an entity that does not qualify for discontinued operations. This standard must be prospectively applied to all reporting periods presented in financial reports issued after the effective date. Early adoption is permitted for disposals that have not been reported in financial statements previously issued or available for issuance.

The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014 with early adoption permitted. If applicable, this standard will change the presentation of financial statements but will not affect the calculation of net income, comprehensive income or earnings per share.

ASU 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (ASU 2014-09)

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 clarifying the method used to determine the timing and requirements for revenue recognition on the statements of income. Under the new standard, an entity must identify the performance obligations in a contract, the transaction price and allocate the price to specific performance obligations to recognize the revenue when the obligation is completed. The amendments in this update also require disclosure of sufficient information to allow users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from contracts. 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, 2016. Early adoption is not permitted. As applicable, this standard may change the amount of revenue recognized in the income statements in each reporting period. Management is analyzing the impact of this new standard and, at this time, cannot estimate the impact of adoption on revenue or net income. Management plans to adopt ASU 2014-09 effective January 1, 2017.

3. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Presentation of Comprehensive Income

The following tables provide the components of changes in AOCI for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. All amounts in the following tables are presented net of related income taxes.

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014

	Cash Flow Hedges			
	Commodity	Interest Rate and Foreign Currency	Pension and OPEB	Total
		(in thousands)		
Balance in AOCI as of June 30, 2014	$ —	$ (191)	$ (6,296)	$ (6,487)
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	—	—	—	—
Amounts Reclassified from AOCI	—	15	118	133
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income	—	15	118	133
Balance in AOCI as of September 30, 2014	$ —	$ (176)	$ (6,178)	$ (6,354)

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Cash Flow Hedges			
	Commodity	Interest Rate and Foreign Currency	Pension and OPEB	Total
		(in thousands)		
Balance in AOCI as of June 30, 2013	$ 39	$ (252)	$ (19,060)	$ (19,273)
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	(7)	—	—	(7)
Amounts Reclassified from AOCI	(39)	15	248	224
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income	(46)	15	248	217
Balance in AOCI as of September 30, 2013	$ (7)	$ (237)	$ (18,812)	$ (19,056)

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014

	Cash Flow Hedges			
	Commodity	Interest Rate and Foreign Currency	Pension and OPEB	Total
		(in thousands)		
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2013	$ 23	$ (222)	$ (5,221)	$ (5,420)
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	348	—	—	348
Amounts Reclassified from AOCI	(371)	46	351	26
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income	(23)	46	351	374
Pension and OPEB Adjustment Related to Kammer Plant	—	—	(1,308)	(1,308)
Balance in AOCI as of September 30, 2014	$ —	$ (176)	$ (6,178)	$ (6,354)

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Cash Flow Hedges			
	Commodity	Interest Rate and Foreign Currency	Pension and OPEB	Total
	(in thousands)			
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2012	$ (127)	$ (282)	$ (19,585)	$ (19,994)
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	132	—	—	132
Amounts Reclassified from AOCI	(12)	45	773	806
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income	120	45	773	938
Balance in AOCI as of September 30, 2013	$ (7)	$ (237)	$ (18,812)	$ (19,056)

Reclassifications from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following tables provide details of reclassifications from AOCI for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. The amortization of pension and OPEB AOCI components are included in the computation of net periodic pension and OPEB costs. See Note 7 for additional details.

Reclassifications from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

	Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI	
	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Gains and Losses on Cash Flow Hedges	(in thousands)	
Commodity:		
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues	$ —	$ (70)
Purchased Electricity for Resale	—	20
Other Operation Expense	—	(3)
Maintenance Expense	—	(3)
Property, Plant and Equipment	—	(4)
Subtotal – Commodity	—	(60)
Interest Rate and Foreign Currency:		
Interest Expense	23	23
Subtotal – Interest Rate and Foreign Currency	23	23
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Credit	23	(37)
Income Tax (Expense) Credit	8	(13)
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Credit	15	(24)
Pension and OPEB		
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	(55)	(91)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	236	472
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Credit	181	381
Income Tax (Expense) Credit	63	133
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Credit	118	248
Total Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Credit	$ 133	$ 224

Reclassifications from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

Gains and Losses on Cash Flow Hedges	Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	 2013
	(in thousands)	
Commodity:		
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues	$ —	$ (39)
Purchased Electricity for Resale	(512)	44
Other Operation Expense	(3)	(8)
Maintenance Expense	(5)	(5)
Property, Plant and Equipment	(6)	(10)
Regulatory Assets/(Liabilities), Net (a)	(43)	—
Subtotal – Commodity	(569)	(18)
Interest Rate and Foreign Currency:		
Interest Expense	69	69
Subtotal – Interest Rate and Foreign Currency	69	69
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Credit	(500)	51
Income Tax (Expense) Credit	(175)	18
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Credit	(325)	33
Pension and OPEB		
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	(162)	(273)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	702	1,461
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Credit	540	1,188
Income Tax (Expense) Credit	189	415
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Credit	351	773
Total Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Credit	$ 26	$ 806

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

4. RATE MATTERS

As discussed in KPCo's 2013 Annual Report, KPCo is involved in rate and regulatory proceedings at the FERC and the KPSC. The Rate Matters note within KPCo's 2013 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 2014 and updates KPCo's 2013 Annual Report.

Regulatory Assets Pending Final Regulatory Approval

Noncurrent Regulatory Assets	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Regulatory Assets Currently Not Earning a Return		
Storm Related Costs	$ 12,146	$ 12,146
Total Regulatory Assets Pending Final Regulatory Approval	$ 12,146	$ 12,146

If these costs are ultimately determined not to be recoverable, it could reduce future net income and cash flows and impact financial condition.

Plant Transfer

In December 2012, KPCo filed a request with the KPSC for approval to transfer at net book value to KPCo a one-half interest in the Mitchell Plant, comprising 780 MW of average annual generating capacity. KPCo also requested that costs related to the Big Sandy Plant, Unit 2 FGD project be established as a regulatory asset. As of September 30, 2014, the net book value of Big Sandy Plant, Unit 2 was $273 million, before cost of removal, including materials and supplies inventory and CWIP.

In October 2013, the KPSC issued an order approving a modified settlement agreement between KPCo, Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc. and the Sierra Club. The modified settlement approved the transfer of a one-half interest in the Mitchell Plant to KPCo at net book value on December 31, 2013 with the limitation that the net book value of the Mitchell Plant transfer not exceed the amount to be determined by a WVPSC order. The WVPSC order was subsequently issued in December 2013, but the WVPSC deferred a decision on the transfer of the one-half interest in the Mitchell Plant to APCo. The settlement also included the implementation of an Asset Transfer Rider to collect $44 million annually effective January 2014, subject to true-up, and allowed KPCo to retain any off-system sales margins above the $15.3 million annual level in base rates. Additionally, the settlement allows for KPCo to file a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to convert Big Sandy Plant, Unit 1 to natural gas, provided the cost is approximately $60 million, and addressed potential greenhouse gas initiatives on the Mitchell Plant. The settlement also approved recovery, including a return, of coal-related retirement costs related to Big Sandy Plant over 25 years when base rates are set in the next base rate case (no earlier than June 2015), but rejected KPCo's request to defer FGD project costs for Big Sandy Plant, Unit 2. In December 2013, the transfer of a one-half interest in the Mitchell Plant to KPCo was completed.

In December 2013, the Attorney General filed an appeal with the Franklin County Circuit Court. In May 2014, KPCo's motion to dismiss the appeal was denied. In May 2014, KPCo filed motions for reconsideration and clarification with the Franklin County Circuit Court. In June 2014, the motion for reconsideration was denied but the motion to clarify was granted, thereby limiting the appeal to the issues of law presented in the Attorney General's appeal. If any part of the KPSC order is overturned, or if the WVPSC approves a lower net book value for the Mitchell Plant transfer, it could reduce future net income and cash flows and impact financial condition.

Kentucky Fuel Adjustment Clause Review

In August 2014, the KPSC issued an order initiating a review of KPCo's FAC from November 2013 through April 2014. An intervenor has requested and received a revised procedural schedule to determine if the allocation of fuel costs has been applied appropriately. In October 2014, intervenors filed testimony that recommended the KPSC direct KPCo to modify its fuel allocation methodology and order a refund to customers of approximately $13 million, plus carrying charges at a weighted average cost of capital, related to the period January 1, 2014 through April 30, 2014. A hearing at the KPSC is scheduled for November 2014. Management believes the methodology used to determine fuel costs is appropriate and intends to oppose the recommendations filed by intervenors. If the KPSC directs KPCo to modify its fuel allocation methodology, it could affect the allocation of costs for all periods beginning January 2014, and if any of these costs are not recoverable, it could reduce future net income and cash flows and impact financial condition.

5. 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 2013 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 unless specified below.

Letter of Credit

KPCo has $65 million of variable rate Pollution Control Bonds supported by a bilateral letter of credit for $66 million. The letter of credit matures in June 2017.

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 September 30, 2014, 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 power purchase 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. As of September 30, 2014, the maximum potential loss for these lease agreements was approximately $1.3 million assuming the fair value of the equipment is zero at the end of the lease term.

6. IMPAIRMENT

2013

Big Sandy Plant, Unit 2 FGD Project

In the third quarter of 2013, KPCo recorded a pretax write-off of $33 million in Asset Impairments and Other Related Charges on the statement of income primarily related to the Big Sandy Plant, Unit 2 FGD project. See the "Plant Transfer" section of Rate Matters in Note 4.

7. BENEFIT PLANS

KPCo participates in an AEP sponsored qualified pension plan and an unfunded nonqualified pension plan. Substantially all of KPCo's employees are covered by the qualified plan or both the qualified and nonqualified pension plans. KPCo also participates in OPEB plans sponsored by AEP to provide health and life insurance benefits for retired employees.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The following tables provide the components of KPCo's net periodic benefit cost (credit) for the plans for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	Pension Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(in thousands)			
Service Cost	$ 574	$ 471	$ 118	$ 208
Interest Cost	2,010	1,827	602	643
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(2,418)	(2,564)	(1,061)	(1,030)
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	15	14	(606)	(611)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss	1,117	1,650	187	588
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit)	$ 1,298	$ 1,398	$ (760)	$ (202)

	Pension Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(in thousands)			
Service Cost	$ 1,724	$ 1,411	$ 354	$ 624
Interest Cost	6,031	5,480	1,804	1,928
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(7,255)	(7,691)	(3,180)	(3,091)
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	43	43	(1,818)	(1,832)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss	3,350	4,951	560	1,764
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit)	$ 3,893	$ 4,194	$ (2,280)	$ (607)

8. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

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

9. 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, natural gas, 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

Risk Management Strategies

The strategy surrounding the use of derivative instruments primarily focuses on managing risk exposures, future cash flows and creating value utilizing both economic and formal hedging strategies. The risk management strategies also include the use of derivative instruments for trading purposes, focusing 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. To accomplish these objectives, AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, primarily employs risk management contracts including physical and financial forward purchase-and-sale contracts and, to a lesser extent, OTC swaps and options. 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 extent, heating oil, gasoline 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 September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

Notional Volume of Derivative Instruments

	Volume		
	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	Unit of Measure
	(in thousands)		
Commodity:			
Power	9,901	10,071	MWhs
Coal	193	2	Tons
Natural Gas	167	509	MMBtus
Heating Oil and Gasoline	237	261	Gallons
Interest Rate	$ 1,417	$ 2,615	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 and natural gas ("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 to mitigate price risk of future fuel purchases. Cash flow hedge accounting for these derivative contracts was discontinued effective March 31, 2014. For disclosure purposes, these contracts were included with other hedging activities as "Commodity" as of December 31, 2013. In March 2014, these contracts were grouped as "Commodity" with other risk management activities. 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 KPCo purchases certain fixed assets 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 September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 condensed balance sheets, KPCo netted $47 thousand and $0 thousand, respectively, of cash collateral received from third parties against short-term and long-term risk management assets and $93 thousand and $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 September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments
September 30, 2014

Balance Sheet Location	Risk Management Contracts: Commodity (a)	Hedging Contracts: Commodity (a)	Hedging Contracts: Interest Rate (a)	Gross Amounts of Risk Management Assets/ Liabilities Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position (b)	Net Amounts of Assets/Liabilities Presented in the Statement of Financial Position (c)
			(in thousands)			
Current Risk Management Assets	$ 6,384	$ —	$ —	$ 6,384	$ (2,038)	$ 4,346
Long-term Risk Management Assets	1,631	—	—	1,631	(295)	1,336
Total Assets	8,015	—	—	8,015	(2,333)	5,682
Current Risk Management Liabilities	4,202	—	—	4,202	(2,118)	2,084
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	876	—	—	876	(261)	615
Total Liabilities	5,078	—	—	5,078	(2,379)	2,699
Total MTM Derivative Contract Net Assets (Liabilities)	$ 2,937	$ —	$ —	$ 2,937	$ 46	$ 2,983

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments
December 31, 2013

Balance Sheet Location	Risk Management Contracts: Commodity (a)	Hedging Contracts: Commodity (a)	Hedging Contracts: Interest Rate (a)	Gross Amounts of Risk Management Assets/ Liabilities Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position (b)	Net Amounts of Assets/Liabilities Presented in the Statement of Financial Position (c)
			(in thousands)			
Current Risk Management Assets	$ 9,520	$ 85	$ —	$ 9,605	$ (5,249)	$ 4,356
Long-term Risk Management Assets	4,306	—	—	4,306	(822)	3,484
Total Assets	13,826	85	—	13,911	(6,071)	7,840
Current Risk Management Liabilities	7,583	65	—	7,648	(5,820)	1,828
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	2,970	—	—	2,970	(865)	2,105
Total Liabilities	10,553	65	—	10,618	(6,685)	3,933
Total MTM Derivative Contract Net Assets (Liabilities)	$ 3,273	$ 20	$ —	$ 3,293	$ 614	$ 3,907

(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."

(c) There are no derivative contracts subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement which are not offset in the statement of financial position.

The table below presents KPCo's activity of derivative risk management contracts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013:

Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized on
Risk Management Contracts
For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
Location of Gain (Loss)	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
		(in thousands)		
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues	$ 2,963	$ 714	$ 10,807	$ 1,160
Fuel and Other Consumables Used for Electric Generation	(3)	—	5	—
Regulatory Assets (a)	(1,493)	—	(1,236)	—
Regulatory Liabilities (a)	(1,314)	(775)	1,365	(944)
Total Gain (Loss) on Risk Management Contracts	$ 153	$ (61)	$ 10,941	$ 216

(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 and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, KPCo did not designate 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 derivative 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 and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, 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. KPCo discontinued cash flow hedge accounting for these derivative contracts effective March 31, 2014. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, 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 and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, KPCo did not designate any interest rate derivatives as cash flow 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 designated as the hedged items in qualifying foreign currency hedging relationships. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, KPCo did not designate any foreign currency derivatives as cash flow hedges.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, hedge ineffectiveness was immaterial or nonexistent for all cash flow hedge strategies disclosed above.

For 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 and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, see Note 3.

Cash flow hedges included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on KPCo's condensed balance sheets as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were:

Impact of Cash Flow Hedges on the Condensed Balance Sheet
September 30, 2014

	Commodity	Interest Rate (in thousands)	Total
Hedging Assets (a)	$ —	$ —	$ —
Hedging Liabilities (a)	—	—	—
AOCI Loss Net of Tax	—	(176)	(176)
Portion Expected to be Reclassified to Net Income During the Next Twelve Months	—	(60)	(60)

Impact of Cash Flow Hedges on the Condensed Balance Sheet
December 31, 2013

	Commodity	Interest Rate (in thousands)	Total
Hedging Assets (a)	$ 79	$ —	$ 79
Hedging Liabilities (a)	59	—	59
AOCI Gain (Loss) Net of Tax	23	(222)	(199)
Portion Expected to be Reclassified to Net Income During the Next Twelve Months	23	(60)	(37)

(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 September 30, 2014, KPCo is not hedging (with contracts subject to the accounting guidance for "Derivatives and Hedging") its exposure to variability in future cash flows related to forecasted transactions.

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.

When AEPSC, on behalf of KPCo, uses standardized master agreements, these agreements 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 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 September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Liabilities for Derivative Contracts with Credit Downgrade Triggers	$ 32	$ 118
Amount of Collateral KPCo Would Have Been Required to Post	558	565
Amount Attributable to RTO and ISO Activities	554	522

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 September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Liabilities for Contracts with Cross Default Provisions Prior to Contractual Netting Arrangements	$ 1,597	$ 4,039
Amount of Cash Collateral Posted	—	—
Additional Settlement Liability if Cross Default Provision is Triggered	1,484	3,817

10. 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. The amount of risk taken is determined by the Commercial Operations and Finance groups in accordance with established risk management policies as approved by the Finance Committee of AEP's Board of Directors. The AEP System's market risk oversight staff independently monitors the risk policies, procedures and risk levels and provides members of the Commercial Operations Risk Committee (Regulated Risk Committee) various daily, weekly and/or monthly reports regarding compliance with policies, limits and procedures. The Regulated Risk Committee consists of AEPSC's Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President of Generation, Senior Vice President of Commercial Operations and Chief Risk Officer.

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 nonbinding 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. Illiquid transactions, complex structured transactions, FTRs and counterparty credit risk may require nonmarket based inputs. Some of these inputs may be internally developed or extrapolated and utilized 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. A significant portion of the Level 3 instruments 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 September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized in the following table:

	September 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Long-term Debt	$ 814,514	$ 932,434	$ 749,389	$ 841,594

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 September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. 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
September 30, 2014

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total
Assets:			(in thousands)		
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ 39	$ 4,234	$ 3,535	$ (2,126)	$ 5,682
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ 38	$ 4,469	$ 364	$ (2,172)	$ 2,699

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis
December 31, 2013

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total
Assets:			(in thousands)		
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ 170	$ 11,168	$ 2,487	$ (6,064)	$ 7,761
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Commodity Hedges (a)	—	85	—	(6)	79
Total Risk Management Assets	$ 170	$ 11,253	$ 2,487	$ (6,070)	$ 7,840
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ 144	$ 10,092	$ 316	$ (6,678)	$ 3,874
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Commodity Hedges (a)	—	65	—	(6)	59
Total Risk Management Liabilities	$ 144	$ 10,157	$ 316	$ (6,684)	$ 3,933

(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) Substantially comprised of power contracts.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

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 September 30, 2014	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of June 30, 2014	$ 3,586
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	(1,118)
Purchases, Issuances and Settlements (c)	(270)
Transfers into Level 3 (d) (e)	(1)
Transfers out of Level 3 (e) (f)	(6)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (g)	980
Balance as of September 30, 2014	$ 3,171

Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of June 30, 2013	$ 2,674
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	(247)
Purchases, Issuances and Settlements (c)	(218)
Transfers into Level 3 (d) (e)	3
Transfers out of Level 3 (e) (f)	(3)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (g)	39
Balance as of September 30, 2013	$ 2,248

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	$ 2,171
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	5,444
Purchases, Issuances and Settlements (c)	(6,008)
Transfers into Level 3 (d) (e)	(750)
Transfers out of Level 3 (e) (f)	(7)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (g)	2,321
Balance as of September 30, 2014	$ 3,171

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	$ 2,199
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	(708)
Purchases, Issuances and Settlements (c)	354
Transfers into Level 3 (d) (e)	194
Transfers out of Level 3 (e) (f)	(187)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (g)	396
Balance as of September 30, 2013	$ 2,248

(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) Transfers are recognized based on their value at the beginning of the reporting period that the transfer occurred.
(f) Represents existing assets or liabilities that were previously categorized as Level 3.
(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 liabilities/assets.

The following tables quantify the significant unobservable inputs used in developing the fair value of Level 3 positions as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

Significant Unobservable Inputs
September 30, 2014

	Fair Value		Valuation	Significant Unobservable	Forward Price Range		
	Assets	Liabilities	Technique	Input (a)	Low	High	Weighted Average
	(in thousands)						
Energy Contracts	$ 1,087	$ 332	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	$ 12.55	$ 80.70	$ 41.68
FTRs	2,448	32	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	(14.63)	15.47	1.38
Total	$ 3,535	$ 364					

Significant Unobservable Inputs
December 31, 2013

	Fair Value		Valuation	Significant Unobservable	Forward Price Range	
	Assets	Liabilities	Technique	Input (a)	Low	High
	(in thousands)					
Energy Contracts	$ 1,924	$ 198	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	$ 13.04	$ 80.50
FTRs	563	118	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	(5.10)	10.44
Total	$ 2,487	$ 316				

(a) Represents market prices in dollars per MWh.

The following table provides sensitivity of fair value measurements to increases (decreases) in significant unobservable inputs related to Energy Contracts and FTRs as of September 30, 2014:

Sensitivity of Fair Value Measurements
September 30, 2014

Significant Unobservable Input	Position	Change in Input	Impact on Fair Value Measurement
Forward Market Price	Buy	Increase (Decrease)	Higher (Lower)
Forward Market Price	Sell	Increase (Decrease)	Lower (Higher)

11. 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

The IRS examination of years 2009 and 2010 started in October 2011 and was completed in the second quarter of 2013. The IRS examination of years 2011 and 2012 started in April 2014. 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 materially impact 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. KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries are currently under examination in several state and local jurisdictions. However, it is possible that previously filed tax returns have positions that may be challenged by these tax authorities. 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. KPCo is no longer subject to state or local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2009.

12. FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt and other securities issued and retirements made during the first nine months of 2014 are shown in the tables below:

Type of Debt	Principal Amount (a)		Interest Rate	Due Date
Issuances:	**(in thousands)**		**(%)**	
Pollution Control Bonds	$ 65,000	(b)	Variable	2036
Senior Unsecured Notes	120,000		4.18	2026

(a) Amount indicated on the statement of cash flows is net of issuance costs and premium or discount and will not tie to the issuance amount.
(b) Pollution Control Bond is subject to redemption earlier than the maturity date. Consequently, this bond has been classified for maturity purposes as Long-term Debt Due Within One Year - Nonaffiliated.

Type of Debt	Principal Amount Paid	Interest Rate	Due Date
Retirements:	**(in thousands)**	**(%)**	
Other Long-term Debt	$ 120,000	Variable	2015

In December 2013, AGR assigned KPCo $200 million of Other Long-term Debt due in May 2015. In September 2014, KPCo refinanced $120 million of the original assignment as Senior Unsecured Notes (see issuances and retirements tables above). Also in September 2014, KPCo signed an agreement to refinance the remaining $80 million in December 2014 as 4.33% Senior Unsecured Notes due in 2026. Consequently and as of September 30, 2014, the remaining $80 million was excluded from current liabilities and was instead classified as Long-term Debt - Nonaffiliated on the balance sheet.

In October 2014, KPCo retired $20 million of 5.25% Notes Payable - Affiliated due in 2015.

Dividend Restrictions

KPCo pays dividends to Parent provided funds are legally available. Various financing arrangements and regulatory requirements may impose certain restrictions on the ability of KPCo to transfer funds to Parent in the form of dividends.

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 book value of the common stock. This restriction does not limit the ability of KPCo to pay dividends out of retained earnings.

Leverage Restrictions

Pursuant to the credit agreement leverage restrictions, KPCo must maintain a percentage of debt to total capitalization at a level that does not exceed 67.5%.

Utility Money Pool - AEP System

The AEP System uses a corporate borrowing program to meet the short-term borrowing needs of AEP's 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 of the AEP System Utility Money Pool agreement filed with the FERC. The amounts of outstanding loans to (borrowings from) the Utility Money Pool as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are included in Advances to Affiliates and Advances from Affiliates, respectively, on KPCo's condensed balance sheets. KPCo's Utility Money Pool activity and corresponding authorized borrowing limits for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 are described in the following table:

Maximum Borrowings from the Utility Money Pool	Maximum Loans to the Utility Money Pool	Average Borrowings from the Utility Money Pool	Average Loans to the Utility Money Pool	Loans to the Utility Money Pool as of September 30, 2014	Authorized Short-Term Borrowing Limit
(in thousands)					
$ 50,366	$ 86,715	$ 23,837	$ 46,029	$ 9,577	$ 250,000

Maximum, minimum and average interest rates for funds either borrowed from or loaned to the Utility Money Pool for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized in the following table:

Nine Months Ended September 30,	Maximum Interest Rate for Funds Borrowed from the Utility Money Pool	Minimum Interest Rate for Funds Borrowed from the Utility Money Pool	Maximum Interest Rate for Funds Loaned to the Utility Money Pool	Minimum Interest Rate for Funds Loaned to the Utility Money Pool	Average Interest Rate for Funds Borrowed from the Utility Money Pool	Average Interest Rate for Funds Loaned to the Utility Money Pool
2014	0.33%	0.24%	0.33%	0.26%	0.28%	0.28%
2013	0.43%	0.35%	0.36%	0.28%	0.38%	0.32%

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 condensed statements of income. KPCo manages and services its accounts receivable sold.

AEP Credit's receivables securitization agreement provides a commitment of $750 million from bank conduits to purchase receivables. The agreement was increased in June 2014 from $700 million and expires in June 2016.

KPCo's amounts of accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenues sold under the sale of receivables agreement were $46 million and $43 million as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

The fees paid by KPCo to AEP Credit for customer accounts receivable sold for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were $672 thousand and $493 thousand, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were $2.1 million and $1.5 million, respectively.

KPCo's proceeds on the sale of receivables to AEP Credit for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were $142 million and $130 million, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were $462 million and $398 million, respectively.

13. 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. 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 September 30, 2014 and 2013 were $12 million and $8 million, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were $37 million and $23 million, respectively. The carrying amount of liabilities associated with AEPSC as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was $4 million and $4 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 has agreed to provide AEGCo with the funds necessary to satisfy all of the debt obligations of AEGCo. KPCo is considered to have a significant interest in AEGCo due to these 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 September 30, 2014 and 2013 were $29 million and $28 million, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were $87 million and $76 million, respectively. The carrying amount of liabilities associated with AEGCo as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was $10 million and $11 million, respectively. Management estimates the maximum exposure of loss to be equal to the amount of such liability.

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