Kentucky Power Company

2017 Annual Report

Audited 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	American Electric Power Company, Inc., an investor-owned electric public utility holding company which includes American Electric Power Company, Inc. (Parent) and majority owned consolidated subsidiaries and consolidated affiliates.
AEP Credit	AEP Credit, Inc., a consolidated variable interest entity 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 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.
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction.
AGR	AEP Generation Resources Inc., a competitive AEP subsidiary that acquired the generation assets and liabilities of OPCo.
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.
APCo	Appalachian Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
ASU	Accounting Standards Update.
CWIP	Construction Work in Progress.
EIS	Energy Insurance Services, Inc., a nonaffiliated captive insurance company and consolidated variable interest entity of AEP.
ESP	Electric Security Plans, a PUCO requirement for electric utilities to adjust their rates by filing with the PUCO.
FAC	Fuel Adjustment Clause.
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board.
Federal EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency.
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.
Interconnection Agreement	An agreement by and among APCo, I&M, KPCo and OPCo which defined the sharing of costs and benefits associated with their respective generation plants. This agreement was terminated January 1, 2014.
IRS	Internal Revenue Service.
KGPCo	Kingsport Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
KPCo	Kentucky Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
KPSC	Kentucky Public Service Commission.
MISO	Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator.
MLR	Member load ratio, the method used to allocate transactions among members of the Interconnection Agreement.
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units.
MTM	Mark-to-Market.
MW	Megawatt.
MWh	Megawatthour.
NO_x	Nitrogen oxide.
OATT	Open Access Transmission Tariff.
OPCo	Ohio Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.

Term	Meaning
OPEB	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans.
Operating Agreement	Agreement, dated January 1, 1997, as amended, by and among PSO and SWEPCo governing generating capacity allocation, energy pricing, and revenues and costs of third party sales. AEPSC acts as the agent.
OTC	Over the counter.
Parent	American Electric Power Company, Inc., the equity owner of AEP subsidiaries within the AEP consolidation.
PCA	Power Coordination Agreement among APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo.
PJM	Pennsylvania – New Jersey – Maryland regional transmission organization.
PSO	Public Service Company of Oklahoma, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
PUCO	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.
Risk Management Contracts	Trading and non-trading 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.
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide.
SPP	Southwest Power Pool regional transmission organization.
SSO	Standard service offer.
SWEPCo	Southwestern Electric Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
Tax Reform	On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law legislation referred to as the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" (the TCJA). The TCJA includes significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including a reduction in the corporate federal income tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018.
Utility Money Pool	Centralized funding mechanism AEP uses to meet the short-term cash requirements of certain utility subsidiaries.
VIE	Variable Interest Entity.
WPCo	Wheeling Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.

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Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Management of
Kentucky Power Company

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kentucky Power Company, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2017, and the related statements of income, of comprehensive income (loss), of changes in common shareholder's equity, and of cash flows for the year then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kentucky Power Company as of December 31, 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Columbus, Ohio
February 22, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Kentucky Power Company:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kentucky Power Company (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2016, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income (loss), changes in common shareholder’s equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kentucky Power Company as of December 31, 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Columbus, Ohio
February 27, 2017

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
REVENUES		
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution	$ 625,201	$ 645,678
Sales to AEP Affiliates	16,697	8,286
Other Revenues	891	1,066
TOTAL REVENUES	642,789	655,030
EXPENSES		
Fuel and Other Consumables Used for Electric Generation	121,776	119,694
Purchased Electricity for Resale	33,052	43,671
Purchased Electricity from AEP Affiliates	95,957	97,941
Other Operation	115,593	96,777
Maintenance	68,999	72,068
Depreciation and Amortization	88,004	84,859
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	24,129	21,315
TOTAL EXPENSES	547,510	536,325
OPERATING INCOME	95,279	118,705
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest Income	175	39
Carrying Costs Income	1,059	23
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	933	852
Interest Expense	(44,650)	(45,816)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	52,796	73,803
Income Tax Expense	17,550	23,593
NET INCOME	$ 35,246	$ 50,210

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

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 11.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
Net Income	$ 35,246	$ 50,210
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES		
Cash Flow Hedges, Net of Tax of $22 and $32 in 2017 and 2016, Respectively	41	60
Amortization of Pension and OPEB Deferred Costs, Net of Tax of $17 and $9 in 2017 and 2016, Respectively	31	17
Pension and OPEB Funded Status, Net of Tax of $831 and $115 in 2017 and 2016, Respectively	1,544	214
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	1,616	291
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 36,862	$ 50,501

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 11.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(in thousands)

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2015	$ 50,450	$ 527,309	$ 86,960	$ (1,645)	$ 663,074
Capital Contribution Returned to Parent		(1,174)			(1,174)
Common Stock Dividends			(44,000)		(44,000)
Net Income			50,210		50,210
Other Comprehensive Income				291	291
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2016	50,450	526,135	93,170	(1,354)	668,401
Common Stock Dividends			(35,000)		(35,000)
Net Income			35,246		35,246
Other Comprehensive Income				1,616	1,616
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2017	$ 50,450	$ 526,135	$ 93,416	$ 262	$ 670,263

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 11.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BALANCE SHEETS
ASSETS
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(in thousands)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 909	$ 859
Accounts Receivable:		
Customers	13,007	14,608
Affiliated Companies	32,019	29,519
Accrued Unbilled Revenues	6,667	4,542
Miscellaneous	179	380
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(44)	(66)
Total Accounts Receivable	51,828	48,983
Fuel	18,006	19,823
Materials and Supplies	16,626	16,540
Risk Management Assets	1,851	457
Accrued Tax Benefits	6,909	574
Prepayments and Other Current Assets	15,937	8,347
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	112,066	95,583
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric:		
Generation	1,186,796	1,182,212
Transmission	579,144	574,703
Distribution	812,757	783,283
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	84,024	67,248
Construction Work in Progress	52,142	27,380
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	2,714,863	2,634,826
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	922,493	879,253
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – NET	1,792,370	1,755,573
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	353,568	576,131
Long-term Risk Management Assets	203	—
Employee Benefits and Pension Assets	21,720	5,891
Deferred Charges and Other Noncurrent Assets	25,966	26,787
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	401,457	608,809
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,305,893	$ 2,459,965

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 11.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BALANCE SHEETS
LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
December 31, 2017 and 2016

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advances from Affiliates	$ 9,641	$ 1,807
Accounts Payable:		
General	48,331	52,601
Affiliated Companies	34,944	28,579
Long-term Debt Due Within One Year – Nonaffiliated	75,000	390,000
Risk Management Liabilities	402	53
Customer Deposits	28,444	26,625
Accrued Taxes	24,785	28,379
Accrued Interest	7,848	8,127
Asset Retirement Obligations	19,735	16,337
Other Current Liabilities	24,634	27,965
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	273,764	580,473
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	792,188	477,164
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	36	313
Deferred Income Taxes	394,786	666,902
Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Investment Tax Credits	130,162	246
Asset Retirement Obligations	31,503	46,657
Employee Benefits and Pension Obligations	6,932	14,516
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	6,259	5,293
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	1,361,866	1,211,091
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,635,630	1,791,564
Rate Matters (Note 4)		
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 6)		
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	526,135	526,135
Retained Earnings	93,416	93,170
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	262	(1,354)
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	670,263	668,401
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	$ 2,305,893	$ 2,459,965

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 11.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	$ 35,246	$ 50,210
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	88,004	84,859
Deferred Income Taxes	29,079	18,572
Carrying Costs Income	(1,059)	(23)
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	(933)	(852)
Mark-to-Market of Risk Management Contracts	(1,526)	1,951
Pension Contributions to Qualified Plan Trust	(2,226)	(1,509)
Deferred Fuel Over/Under-Recovery, Net	2,441	(3,508)
Big Sandy Decommissioning Costs	(2,423)	(17,666)
Change in Other Noncurrent Assets	13,329	(14,305)
Change in Other Noncurrent Liabilities	(11,412)	(9,378)
Changes in Certain Components of Working Capital:		
Accounts Receivable, Net	(2,845)	(14,943)
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	2,150	3,970
Accounts Payable	(4,633)	18,784
Accrued Taxes, Net	(9,929)	48,750
Accrued Interest	(279)	199
Other Current Assets	(9,438)	(2,560)
Other Current Liabilities	141	(4,713)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	123,687	157,838
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Construction Expenditures	(95,156)	(99,428)
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	620	2,611
Other Investing Activities	24	666
Net Cash Flows Used for Investing Activities	(94,512)	(96,151)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	388,782	—
Change in Advances from Affiliates, Net	7,834	(16,885)
Retirement of Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	(390,000)	—
Principal Payments for Capital Lease Obligations	(992)	(985)
Dividends Paid on Common Stock	(35,000)	(44,000)
Other Financing Activities	251	175
Net Cash Flows Used for Financing Activities	(29,125)	(61,695)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	50	(8)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	859	867
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ 909	$ 859
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		
Cash Paid for Interest, Net of Capitalized Amounts	$ 43,394	$ 44,601
Net Cash Paid (Received) for Income Taxes	(2,874)	(43,032)
Noncash Acquisitions Under Capital Leases	1,093	761
Construction Expenditures Included in Current Liabilities as of December 31,	17,643	11,929
Noncash Capital Contribution from (Returned to) Parent	—	(1,174)

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 11.

INDEX OF NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ORGANIZATION

As a public utility, KPCo engages in the generation and purchase of electric power, and the subsequent sale, transmission and distribution of that power to 167,000 retail customers in its service territory in eastern Kentucky. KPCo also sells power at wholesale to municipalities.

Effective January 2014, the FERC approved a PCA among APCo, I&M and KPCo with AEPSC as the agent to coordinate the participants' respective power supply resources. Effective May 2015, the PCA was revised and approved by the FERC to include WPCo. Under the PCA, APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo are individually responsible for planning their respective capacity obligations. Further, the Restated and Amended PCA allows, but does not obligate, APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo to participate collectively under a common fixed resource requirement capacity plan in PJM and to participate in specified collective off-system sales and purchase activities.

Also effective January 2014, the FERC approved the creation of a Bridge Agreement among AGR, APCo, I&M, KPCo and OPCo with AEPSC as the agent. The Bridge Agreement is an interim arrangement to: (a) address the treatment of purchases and sales made by AEPSC on behalf of member companies that extend beyond termination of the Interconnection Agreement and (b) address how member companies would fulfill their existing obligations under the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement through the 2014/2015 PJM planning year. Under the Bridge Agreement, AGR is committed to meet capacity obligations of member companies through the PJM Planning year that ended May 31, 2015.

AEPSC conducts power, capacity, coal, natural gas, interest rate and, to a lesser extent, heating oil, gasoline and other risk management activities on behalf of APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo. Effective January 2014, and revised in May 2015, power and natural gas risk management activities are allocated based on the member companies' respective equity positions. Risk management activities primarily include the power and natural gas physical transactions, financially-settled swaps and exchange-traded futures. AEPSC settles the majority of the physical forward contracts by entering into offsetting contracts. KPCo shared in the revenues and expenses associated with these risk management activities with the member companies.

Under a unit power agreement with AEGCo, an affiliated company, KPCo purchases 390 MWs of Rockport Plant capacity which is 30% of AEGCo's 50% share of the 2,620 MW Rockport Plant. The unit power agreement expires in December 2022. KPCo pays a demand charge for the right to receive the power, which is payable even if the power is not taken.

Under the SIA, AEPSC allocates physical and financial revenues and expenses from transactions with neighboring utilities, power marketers and other power and natural gas risk management activities based upon the location of such activity, with margins resulting from trading and marketing activities originating in PJM and MISO generally accruing to the benefit of APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo and trading and marketing activities originating in SPP generally accruing to the benefit of PSO and SWEPCo. Margins resulting from other transactions are allocated among APCo, I&M, KPCo, PSO, SWEPCo and WPCo based upon the common shareholder's equity of these companies.

To minimize the credit requirements and operating constraints when operating within PJM, participating AEP companies, including KPCo, agreed to a netting of certain payment obligations incurred by the participating AEP companies against certain balances due to such AEP companies and to hold PJM harmless from actions that any one or more AEP companies may take with respect to PJM.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Rates and Service Regulation

KPCo's rates are regulated by the FERC and the KPSC. The FERC also regulates KPCo's affiliated transactions, including AEPSC intercompany service billings which are generally at cost, under the 2005 Public Utility Holding Company Act and the Federal Power Act. The FERC also has jurisdiction over the issuances and acquisitions of securities of public utility subsidiaries, the acquisition or sale of certain utility assets and mergers with another electric utility or holding company. For non-power goods and services, the FERC requires a nonregulated affiliate to bill an affiliated public utility company at no more than market while a public utility must bill the higher of cost or market to a nonregulated affiliate. The KPSC also regulates certain intercompany transactions under its affiliate statutes. Both the FERC and state regulatory commissions are permitted to review and audit the relevant books and records of companies within a public utility holding company system.

The FERC regulates wholesale power markets, wholesale power transactions and wholesale transmission operations and rates. KPCo's wholesale power transactions are generally market-based. Wholesale power transactions are cost-based regulated when KPCo negotiates and files a cost-based contract with the FERC or the FERC determines that KPCo has "market power" in the region where the transaction occurs. KPCo has entered into wholesale power supply contracts with various municipalities that are FERC-regulated, cost-based contracts. These contracts are generally formula rate mechanisms, which are trued up to actual costs annually.

The KPSC regulates all of the distribution operations and rates and retail transmission rates on a cost basis. The KPSC also regulates retail generation/power supply operations and rates.

In addition, the FERC regulates the SIA and the Transmission Agreement, which allocate shared system costs and revenues among the utility subsidiaries that are parties to each agreement. The FERC also regulates the PCA and Bridge Agreement, see Note 13 - Related Party Transactions for additional information.

Accounting for the Effects of Cost-Based Regulation

As a rate-regulated electric public utility company, KPCo's financial statements reflect the actions of regulators that result in the recognition of certain revenues and expenses in different time periods than enterprises that are not rate-regulated. In accordance with accounting guidance for "Regulated Operations," KPCo records regulatory assets (deferred expenses) and regulatory liabilities (deferred revenue reductions or refunds) to reflect the economic effects of regulation in the same accounting period by matching expenses with their recovery through regulated revenues and by matching income with its passage to customers in cost-based regulated rates.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates include but are not limited to inventory valuation, allowance for doubtful accounts, long-lived asset impairment, unbilled electricity revenue, valuation of long-term energy contracts, the effects of regulation, long-lived asset recovery, storm costs, the effects of contingencies and certain assumptions made in accounting for pension and postretirement benefits. The estimates and assumptions used are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could ultimately differ from those estimates.

Accounting for the Impacts of Tax Reform

Given the significance of the legislative changes resulting from Tax Reform, the timing of its enactment and the widespread applicability to registrants, the SEC staff recognized the potential challenges faced by registrants when reflecting the effects of Tax Reform in their 2017 financial statements. Accordingly, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 118 (SAB 118) in December 2017, which provides for a one year measurement period to complete the accounting for Tax Reform.

The Registrants have made reasonable estimates for the measurement and accounting for the impacts of Tax Reform and these estimates are reflected in the December 31, 2017 financial statements as provisional amounts. While the Registrants were able to make reasonable estimates of the impact of Tax Reform, the final impact may differ from the recorded provisional amounts to the extent refinements are made to the estimated cumulative temporary differences or as a result of additional guidance or technical corrections that may be issued by the IRS or regulatory state commissions that impacts management's interpretation and assumptions utilized. See "Federal Tax Reform" section of Note 10 for additional information.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents include temporary cash investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Inventory

Fossil fuel inventories and materials and supplies inventories are carried at average cost.

Accounts Receivable

Customer accounts receivable primarily include receivables from wholesale and retail energy customers, receivables from energy contract counterparties related to risk management activities and customer receivables primarily related to other revenue-generating activities.

Revenue is recognized from electric power sales when power is delivered to customers. To the extent that deliveries have occurred but a bill has not been issued, KPCo accrues and recognizes, as Accrued Unbilled Revenues on the balance sheets, an estimate of the revenues for energy delivered since the last billing.

AEP Credit factors accounts receivable on a daily basis, excluding receivables from risk management activities, for KPCo. See "Securitized Accounts Receivables - AEP Credit" section of Note 12 for additional information.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Generally, AEP Credit records bad debt expense related to receivables purchased from KPCo under a sale of receivables agreement. For customer accounts receivables relating to risk management activities, accounts receivables are reviewed for bad debt reserves at a specific counterparty level basis. For miscellaneous accounts receivable, bad debt expense is recorded for all amounts outstanding 180 days or greater at 100%, unless specifically identified. Miscellaneous accounts receivable items open less than 180 days may be reserved using specific identification for bad debt reserves.

Concentrations of Credit Risk and Significant Customers

KPCo had a significant customer which accounts for the following percentages of Total Revenues for the years ended December 31 and Accounts Receivable – Customers as of December 31:

Significant Customer of KPCo: Marathon Petroleum Company	**2017**	**2016**
Percentage of Operating Revenues	12%	11%
Percentage of Accounts Receivable – Customers	38%	39%

Management monitors credit levels and the financial condition of KPCo's customers on a continuing basis to minimize credit risk. The KPSC allows recovery in rates for a reasonable level of bad debt costs. Management believes adequate provision for credit loss has been made in the accompanying financial statements.

Emission Allowances

KPCo records emission allowances at cost, including the annual SO_2 and NO_x emission allowance entitlements received at no cost from the Federal EPA. KPCo follows the inventory model for these allowances. Allowances expected to be consumed within one year are reported in Materials and Supplies. Allowances with expected consumption beyond one year are included in Deferred Charges and Other Noncurrent Assets. These allowances are consumed in the production of energy and are recorded in Fuel and Other Consumables Used for Electric Generation at an average cost. The purchases and sales of allowances are reported in the Operating Activities section of the statements of cash flows. The net margin on sales of emission allowances is included in Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues for nonaffiliated transactions and in Sales to AEP Affiliates Revenues for affiliated transactions because of its integral nature to the production process of energy and KPCo's revenue optimization strategy for operations. The net margin on sales of emission allowances affects the determination of deferred fuel or deferred emission allowance costs and the amortization of regulatory assets.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Electric utility property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost. Additions, major replacements and betterments are added to the plant accounts. Under the group composite method of depreciation, continuous interim routine replacements of items such as boiler tubes, pumps, motors, etc. result in original cost retirements, less salvage, being charged to accumulated depreciation. The group composite method of depreciation assumes that on average, asset components are retired at the end of their useful lives and thus there is no gain or loss. The equipment in each primary electric plant account is identified as a separate group. The depreciation rates that are established take into account the past history of interim capital replacements and the amount of removal cost incurred and salvage received. These rates and the related lives are subject to periodic review. Removal costs accrued are typically recorded as regulatory liabilities when the revenue received for removal costs accrued exceeds actual removal costs incurred. The asset removal costs liability is relieved as removal costs are incurred. A regulatory asset balance will occur if actual removal costs incurred exceed accumulated removal costs accrued.

The costs of labor, materials and overhead incurred to operate and maintain plant and equipment are included in operating expenses.

Long-lived assets are required to be tested for impairment when it is determined that the carrying value of the assets may no longer be recoverable or when the assets meet the held-for-sale criteria under the accounting guidance for "Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets." When it becomes probable that an asset in service or an asset under construction will be abandoned and regulatory cost recovery has been disallowed, the cost of that asset shall be removed from plant-in-service or CWIP and charged to expense.

The fair value of an asset is the amount at which that asset could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties, as opposed to a forced or liquidation sale. Quoted market prices in active markets are the best evidence of fair value and are used as the basis for the measurement, if available. In the absence of quoted prices for identical or similar assets in active markets, fair value is estimated using various internal and external valuation methods including cash flow analysis and appraisals.

Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

AFUDC represents the estimated cost of borrowed and equity funds used to finance construction projects that is capitalized and recovered through depreciation over the service life of regulated electric utility plant. KPCo records the equity component of AFUDC in Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction and the debt component of AFUDC as a reduction to Interest Expense.

Valuation of Nonderivative Financial Instruments

The book values of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Accounts Receivable, Advances from Affiliates and Accounts Payable approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Fair Value Measurements of Assets and Liabilities

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 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 contracts being classified as Level 3 is the inability to substantiate energy price curves in the market. A portion of the Level 3 instruments have been economically hedged which limits potential earnings volatility.

AEP utilizes its trustee's external pricing service to estimate the fair value of the underlying investments held in the benefit plan trusts. AEP's investment managers review and validate the prices utilized by the trustee to determine fair value. AEP's management performs its own valuation testing to verify the fair values of the securities. AEP receives audit reports of the trustee's operating controls and valuation processes. The trustee uses multiple pricing vendors for the assets held in the trusts.

Assets in the benefits trusts are classified using the following methods. Equities are classified as Level 1 holdings if they are actively traded on exchanges. Items classified as Level 1 are investments in money market funds, fixed income and equity mutual funds and domestic equity securities. They are valued based on observable inputs primarily unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Items classified as Level 2 are primarily investments in individual fixed income securities. Fixed income securities generally do not trade on exchanges and do not have an official closing price but their valuation inputs are based on observable market data. Pricing vendors calculate bond valuations using financial models and matrices. The models use observable inputs including yields on benchmark securities, quotes by securities brokers, rating agency actions, discounts or premiums on securities compared to par prices, changes in yields for U.S. Treasury securities, corporate actions by bond issuers, prepayment schedules and histories, economic events and, for certain securities, adjustments to yields to reflect changes in the rate of inflation. Other securities with model-derived valuation inputs that are observable are also classified as Level 2 investments. Investments with unobservable valuation inputs are classified as Level 3 investments. Investments classified as Other are valued using Net Asset Value as a practical expedient. Items classified as Other are primarily cash equivalent funds, common collective trusts, commingled funds, structured products, real estate, infrastructure and alternative credit investments. These investments do not have a readily determinable fair value or they contain redemption restrictions which may include the right to suspend redemptions under certain circumstances. Redemption restrictions may also prevent certain investments from being redeemed at the reporting date for the underlying value.

Deferred Fuel Costs

The cost of fuel and related emission allowances and emission control chemicals/consumables is charged to Fuel and Other Consumables Used for Electric Generation expense when the fuel is burned or the allowance or consumable is utilized. Fuel cost over-recoveries (the excess of fuel-related revenues over applicable fuel costs incurred) are generally deferred as current regulatory liabilities and under-recoveries (the excess of applicable fuel costs incurred over fuel-related revenues) are generally deferred as current regulatory assets. Fuel cost over-recovery and under-recovery balances are classified as noncurrent when there is a phase-in plan or the FAC has been suspended. These deferrals are amortized when refunded or when billed to customers in later months with the KPSC's review and approval. The amount of an over-recovery or under-recovery can also be affected by actions of the KPSC. On a routine basis, the KPSC reviews and/or audits KPCo's fuel procurement policies and practices, the fuel cost calculations and FAC deferrals. FAC deferrals are adjusted when costs are no longer probable of recovery or when refunds of fuel reserves are probable. Changes in fuel costs, including purchased power, are reflected in rates in a timely manner through the FAC. A portion of margins from off-system sales are given to customers through the FAC.

Revenue Recognition

Regulatory Accounting

KPCo's financial statements reflect the actions of regulators that can result in the recognition of revenues and expenses in different time periods than enterprises that are not rate-regulated. Regulatory assets (deferred expenses) and regulatory liabilities (deferred revenue reductions or refunds) are recorded to reflect the economic effects of regulation in the same accounting period by matching expenses with their recovery through regulated revenues and by matching income with its passage to customers in cost-based regulated rates.

When regulatory assets are probable of recovery through regulated rates, KPCo records them as assets on its balance sheets. KPCo tests for probability of recovery at each balance sheet date or whenever new events occur. Examples of new events include the issuance of a regulatory commission order or passage of new legislation. If it is determined that recovery of a regulatory asset is no longer probable, KPCo writes off that regulatory asset as a charge against income.

Electricity Supply and Delivery Activities

KPCo recognizes revenues 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. Wholesale transmission revenue is based on FERC approved formula rate filings made for each calendar year using estimated costs. The annual rate filing is compared to actual costs with an over- or under-recovery being trued-up with interest and refunded or recovered in a future year's rates. In accordance with the accounting guidance for "Regulated Operations - Revenue Recognition", KPCo recognizes revenue and expense related to the rate true-ups immediately following the annual FERC filings. Any portion of the true-ups applicable to an affiliated company is recorded as Accounts Receivable - Affiliated Companies or Accounts Payable - Affiliated Companies on the balance sheets. Any portion of the true-ups applicable to third parties is recorded as Regulatory Assets or Regulatory Liabilities on the balance sheets.

Most of the power produced at KPCo's generation plants is sold to PJM. KPCo purchases power from PJM to supply power to its customers. Generally, these power sales and purchases are reported on a net basis in revenues on the statements of income. However, purchases of power in excess of sales to PJM, on an hourly net basis, used to serve retail load are recorded gross as Purchased Electricity for Resale on the statements of income.

Physical energy purchases arising from non-derivative contracts are accounted for on a gross basis in Purchased Electricity for Resale on the statements of income. Energy purchases arising from non-trading derivative contracts are recorded based on the transaction's facts and circumstances. Purchases under non-trading derivatives used to serve accrual based obligations are recorded in Purchased Electricity for Resale on the statements of income. All other non-trading derivative purchases are recorded net in revenues.

In general, KPCo records expenses when purchased electricity is received and when expenses are incurred, with the exception of certain power purchase contracts that are derivatives and accounted for using MTM accounting. KPCo defers the unrealized MTM amounts as regulatory assets (for losses) and regulatory liabilities (for gains).

Energy Marketing and Risk Management Activities

KPCo engages in power marketing as a major power producer and participant in electricity markets. KPCo also engages in power, capacity, coal, natural gas and, to a lesser extent, heating oil, gasoline and other commodity risk management activities focused on markets where the AEP System owns assets and adjacent markets. These activities include the purchase-and-sale of energy under forward contracts at fixed and variable prices. These contracts include physical transactions, exchange-traded futures, and to a lesser extent, OTC swaps and options. Certain energy marketing and risk management transactions are with RTOs.

KPCo recognizes revenues and expenses from marketing and risk management transactions that are not derivatives upon delivery of the commodity. KPCo uses MTM accounting for marketing and risk management transactions that are derivatives unless the derivative is designated in a qualifying cash flow hedge relationship or elected normal under the normal purchase normal sale election. The realized gains and losses on marketing and risk management transactions are included in revenues or expense based on the transaction's facts and circumstances. The unrealized MTM amounts are deferred as regulatory assets (for losses) and regulatory liabilities (for gains). Unrealized MTM gains and losses are included on the balance sheets as Risk Management Assets or Liabilities as appropriate.

Certain qualifying marketing and risk management derivative transactions are designated as hedges of variability in future cash flows as a result of forecasted transactions (cash flow hedge). In the event KPCo designates a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the cash flow hedge's gain or loss is initially recorded as a component of AOCI. When the forecasted transaction is realized and affects net income, KPCo subsequently reclassifies the gain or loss on the hedge from AOCI into revenues or expenses within the same financial statement line item as the forecasted transaction on the statements of income. KPCo defers the ineffective portion as regulatory assets (for losses) and regulatory liabilities (for gains). See "Accounting for Cash Flow Hedging Strategies" section of Note 8.

Maintenance

Maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. If it becomes probable that KPCo will recover specifically-incurred costs through future rates, a regulatory asset is established to match the expensing of those maintenance costs with their recovery in cost-based regulated revenues.

Income Taxes and Investment Tax Credits

KPCo uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred income taxes are provided for all temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities which will result in a future tax consequence. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. KPCo revalued deferred tax assets and liabilities at the new federal corporate income tax rate of 21% in December 2017. See Note 10 for additional information related to Tax Reform.

When the flow-through method of accounting for temporary differences is reflected in regulated revenues (that is, when deferred taxes are not included in the cost of service for determining regulated rates for electricity), deferred income taxes are recorded and related regulatory assets and liabilities are established to match the regulated revenues and tax expense.

Investment tax credits (ITC) were historically accounted for under the flow-through method, except where regulatory commissions reflected ITC in the rate-making process. In 2016, KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries changed accounting for the recognition of ITC and elected to apply the preferred deferral methodology. This change had no financial impact to KPCo.

Deferred ITC is amortized to income tax expense over the life of the asset. Amortization of deferred ITC begins when the asset is placed into service, except where regulatory commissions reflect ITC in the rate-making process, then amortization begins when the cash tax benefit is recognized.

KPCo accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Income Taxes." KPCo classifies interest expense or income related to uncertain tax positions as interest expense or income as appropriate and classifies penalties as Other Operation expense.

Excise Taxes

As an agent for some state and local governments, KPCo collects from customers certain excise taxes levied by those state or local governments on customers. KPCo does not recognize these taxes as revenue or expense.

Debt

Gains and losses from the reacquisition of debt used to finance regulated electric utility plants are deferred and amortized over the remaining term of the reacquired debt in accordance with their rate-making treatment unless the debt is refinanced. If the reacquired debt is refinanced, the reacquisition costs are generally deferred and amortized over the term of the replacement debt consistent with its recovery in rates.

Debt discount or premium and debt issuance expenses are deferred and amortized generally utilizing the straight-line method over the term of the related debt. The straight-line method approximates the effective interest method and is consistent with the treatment in rates for regulated operations. The net amortization expense is included in Interest Expense on the statements of income.

Pension and OPEB 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. KPCo accounts for its participation in the AEP sponsored pension and OPEB plans using multiple-employer accounting. See Note 7 - Benefit Plans for additional information including significant accounting policies associated with the plans.

Investments Held in Trust for Future Liabilities

AEP has several trust funds with significant investments intended to provide for future payments of pension and OPEB benefits. All of the trust funds' investments are diversified and managed in compliance with all laws and regulations. The investment strategy for the trust funds is to use a diversified portfolio of investments to achieve an acceptable rate of return while managing the investment risk of the assets relative to the associated liabilities. To minimize investment risk, the trust funds are broadly diversified among classes of assets, investment strategies and investment managers. Management regularly reviews the actual asset allocations and periodically rebalances the investments to targeted allocations when appropriate. Investment policies and guidelines allow investment managers in approved strategies to use financial derivatives to obtain or manage market exposures and to hedge assets and liabilities. The investments are reported at fair value under the "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" accounting guidance.

Benefit Plans

All benefit plan assets are invested in accordance with each plan's investment policy. The investment policy outlines the investment objectives, strategies and target asset allocations by plan.

The investment philosophies for AEP's benefit plans support the allocation of assets to minimize risks and optimize net returns. Strategies used include:

- Maintaining a long-term investment horizon.
- Diversifying assets to help control volatility of returns at acceptable levels.
- Managing fees, transaction costs and tax liabilities to maximize investment earnings.
- Using active management of investments where appropriate risk/return opportunities exist.
- Keeping portfolio structure style-neutral to limit volatility compared to applicable benchmarks.
- Using alternative asset classes such as real estate and private equity to maximize return and provide additional portfolio diversification.

The objective of the investment policy for the pension fund is to maintain the funded status of the plan while providing for growth in the plan assets to offset the growth in the plan liabilities. The current target asset allocations are as follows:

Pension Plan Assets	Target
Equity	25%
Fixed Income	59%
Other Investments	15%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1%

OPEB Plans Assets	Target
Equity	49%
Fixed Income	49%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2%

The investment policy for each benefit plan contains various investment limitations. The investment policies establish concentration limits for securities and prohibit the purchase of securities issued by AEP (with the exception of proportionate and immaterial holdings of AEP securities in passive index strategies). However, the investment policies do not preclude the benefit trust funds from receiving contributions in the form of AEP securities, provided that the AEP securities acquired by each plan may not exceed the limitations imposed by law.

For equity investments, the concentration limits are as follows:

- No security in excess of 5% of all equities.
- Cash equivalents must be less than 10% of an investment manager's equity portfolio.
- No individual stock may be more than 10% and 7% for pension and OPEB investments, respectively, of each manager's equity portfolio.
- No investment in excess of 5% of an outstanding class of any company.
- No securities may be bought or sold on margin or other use of leverage.

For fixed income investments, each investment manager's portfolio is compared to investment grade, diversified long and intermediate benchmark indices.

A portion of the pension assets is invested in real estate funds to provide diversification, add return and hedge against inflation. Real estate properties are illiquid, difficult to value and not actively traded. The pension plan uses external real estate investment managers to invest in commingled funds that hold real estate properties. To mitigate investment risk in the real estate portfolio, commingled real estate funds are used to ensure that holdings are diversified by region, property type and risk classification. Real estate holdings include core, value-added and opportunistic classifications and some investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts, which are publicly traded real estate securities.

A portion of the pension assets is invested in private equity. Private equity investments add return and provide diversification and typically require a long-term time horizon to evaluate investment performance. Private equity is classified as an alternative investment because it is illiquid, difficult to value and not actively traded. The pension plan uses limited partnerships and commingled funds to invest across the private equity investment spectrum. The private equity holdings are with multiple general partners who help monitor the investments and provide investment selection expertise. The holdings are currently comprised of venture capital, buyout and hybrid debt and equity investment instruments.

AEP participates in a securities lending program with BNY Mellon to provide incremental income on idle assets and to provide income to offset custody fees and other administrative expenses. AEP lends securities to borrowers approved by BNY Mellon in exchange for collateral. All loans are collateralized by at least 102% of the loaned asset's market value and the collateral is invested. The difference between the rebate owed to the borrower and the collateral rate of return determines the earnings on the loaned security. The securities lending program's objective is to provide modest incremental income with a limited increase in risk.

Trust owned life insurance (TOLI) underwritten by The Prudential Insurance Company is held in the OPEB plan trusts. The strategy for holding life insurance contracts in the taxable Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association trust is to minimize taxes paid on the asset growth in the trust. Earnings on plan assets are tax-deferred within the TOLI contract and can be tax-free if held until claims are paid. Life insurance proceeds remain in the trust and are used to fund future retiree medical benefit liabilities. With consideration to other investments held in the trust, the cash value of the TOLI contracts is invested in two diversified funds. A portion is invested in a commingled fund with underlying investments in stocks that are actively traded on major international equity exchanges. The other portion of the TOLI cash value is invested in a diversified, commingled fixed income fund with underlying investments in government bonds, corporate bonds and asset-backed securities.

Cash and cash equivalents are held in each trust to provide liquidity and meet short-term cash needs. Cash equivalent funds are used to provide diversification and preserve principal. The underlying holdings in the cash funds are investment grade money market instruments including commercial paper, certificates of deposit, treasury bills and other types of investment grade short-term debt securities. The cash funds are valued each business day and provide daily liquidity.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity (net assets) of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. It includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Comprehensive income (loss) has two components: net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss).

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

KPCo is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AEP. Therefore, KPCo is not required to report EPS.

Supplementary Income Statement Information

The following table provides the components of Depreciation and Amortization for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Depreciation and Amortization	**Years Ended December 31, 2017**	**2016**
	(in thousands)	
Depreciation and Amortization of Property, Plant and Equipment	$ 85,030	$ 82,291
Amortization of Regulatory Assets and Liabilities	2,974	2,568
Total Depreciation and Amortization	$ 88,004	$ 84,859

Subsequent Events

Management reviewed subsequent events through February 22, 2018, the date that KPCo's 2017 annual report was available to be issued.

2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

During FASB's standard-setting process and upon issuance of final pronouncements, management reviews the new accounting literature to determine its relevance, if any, to KPCo's business. The following pronouncements will impact the financial statements.

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

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 changing 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, determine 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.

The FASB deferred implementation of ASU 2014-09 under the terms in ASU 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic: 606): Deferral of the Effective Date." The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

Management analyzed the impact of the new revenue standard and related ASUs. During 2016 and 2017, revenue contract assessments were completed. Material revenue streams were identified within the AEP System and representative contract/transaction types were sampled. Performance obligations identified within each material revenue stream were evaluated to determine whether the obligations were satisfied at a point in time or over time. Contracts determined to be satisfied over time generally qualified for the invoicing practical expedient since the invoiced amounts reasonably represented the value to customers of performance obligations fulfilled to date. Additionally, the new standard did not give rise to any changes in current accounting systems. Management continues to develop disclosures to comply with the requirements of ASU 2014-09, including disclosures of significant disaggregated revenue streams, and information about fixed performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of the end of a reporting period.

Management adopted ASU 2014-09 effective January 1, 2018, by means of the modified retrospective approach. The adoption of ASU 2014-09 did not have a material impact on results of operations, financial position or cash flows. Management will continue to actively participate in informal industry forums throughout the period of initial adoption.

ASU 2016-01 "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" (ASU 2016-01)

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01 revising the reporting model for financial instruments. Under the new standard, equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) are required to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. For equity investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value, entities are permitted to elect a practicality exception and measure the investment at cost, less impairment, plus or minus observable price changes. The new standard also amends disclosure requirements and requires separate presentation of financial assets and liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (that is, securities or loans and receivables) on the balance sheets or the accompanying notes to the financial statements. The amendments also clarify that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets.

The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted for certain provisions. Management adopted ASU 2016-01 effective January 1, 2018, by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet. The adoption of ASU 2016-01 did not have an impact on results of operations, financial position or cash flows of KPCo.

ASU 2016-02 "Accounting for Leases" (ASU 2016-02)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 increasing the transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheets and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. Under the new standard, an entity must recognize an asset and liability for operating leases on the balance sheets. Additionally, a capital lease will be known as a finance lease going forward. Leases with lease terms of 12 months or longer will be subject to the new requirements. Fundamentally, the criteria used to determine lease classification will remain the same, but will be more subjective under the new standard.

The new accounting guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The guidance will be applied by means of a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach will require lessees and lessors to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented; however, the FASB is currently evaluating whether to provide reporting entities with an additional expedient to adopt the new lease requirements through a cumulative-effect adjustment in the period of adoption. Accordingly, management continues to monitor these standard-setting activities that may impact the transition requirements of the lease standard.

Management continues to analyze the impact of the new lease standard. During 2016 and 2017, lease contract assessments were completed. The AEP System lease population was identified and representative lease contracts were sampled. Based upon the completed assessments, management prepared a system gap analysis to outline new disclosure compliance requirements compared to current system capabilities. Multiple lease system options were also evaluated. Management plans to elect certain of the following practical expedients upon adoption:

Practical Expedient	Description
Overall Expedients (for leases commenced prior to adoption date and must be adopted as a package)	Do not need to reassess whether any expired or existing contracts are/or contain leases, do not need to reassess the lease classification for any expired or existing leases and do not need to reassess initial direct costs for any existing leases.
Lease and Non-lease Components (elect by class of underlying asset)	Elect as an accounting policy to not separate non-lease components from lease components and instead account for each lease and associated non-lease component as a single lease component.
Short-term Lease (elect by class of underlying asset)	Elect as an accounting policy to not apply the recognition requirements to short-term leases.
Lease term	Elect to use hindsight to determine the lease term.

Evaluation of new lease contracts continues and the process of implementing a compliant lease system solution began in the third quarter of 2017. Management expects the new standard to impact financial position and, at this time, cannot estimate the impact. Management expects no impact to results of operations or cash flows.

Management continues to monitor unresolved industry implementation issues, including items related to easements and right-of-ways, and will analyze the related impacts to lease accounting. In this regard, to address stakeholder concerns about the costs and complexity of complying with the transition provisions of the new lease standard, the FASB issued ASU 2018-01 in January 2018. This ASU provides an optional transition practical expedient that allows companies to exclude in their evaluation of Topic 842 existing or expired land easements that were not previously accounted for as leases under Topic 840, which reduces the volume of contracts requiring evaluation. Management intends to elect this practical expedient upon adoption of ASU 2016-02.

Management continues to monitor FASB's ongoing standard-setting activities that may result in the issuance of additional targeted improvements to the new lease guidance. Management plans to adopt ASU 2016-02 effective January 1, 2019.

ASU 2016-09 "Compensation – Stock Compensation" (ASU 2016-09)

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09 simplifying the accounting for share-based payment transactions including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification on the statements of cash flows. Under the new standard, all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies (including tax benefits of dividends on share-based payment awards) should be recognized as income tax expense or benefit on the statements of income. Under previous GAAP, excess tax benefits are recognized in additional paid-in capital while tax deficiencies are recognized either as an offset to accumulated excess tax benefits, if any, or on the statements of income.

Management adopted ASU 2016-09 effective January 1, 2017. As a result of the adoption of this guidance, management made an accounting policy election to recognize the effect of forfeitures in compensation cost when they occur. There was an immaterial impact on results of operations and financial position and no impact on cash flows at adoption.

ASU 2016-13 "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" (ASU 2016-13)

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 requiring an allowance to be recorded for all expected credit losses for financial assets. The allowance for credit losses is based on historical information, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. The new standard also makes revisions to the other than temporary impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities. Disclosures of credit quality indicators in relation to the amortized cost of financing receivables are further disaggregated by year of origination.

The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The amendments will be applied through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. Management is analyzing the impact of this new standard and, at this time, cannot estimate the impact of adoption on net income. Management plans to adopt ASU 2016-13 effective January 1, 2020.

ASU 2016-18 "Restricted Cash" (ASU 2016-18)

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18 clarifying the treatment of restricted cash on the statements of cash flows. Under the new standard, amounts considered restricted cash will be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts on the statements of cash flows.

The new accounting guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period. Management adopted ASU 2016-18 for the 2017 Annual Report and applied the new standard retrospectively for all periods presented.

ASU 2017-07 "Compensation - Retirement Benefits" (ASU 2017-07)

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07 requiring that an employer report the service cost component of pension and postretirement benefits in the same line item or items as other compensation costs. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented in the statements of income separately from the service cost component and outside of a subtotal of income from operations. In addition, only the service cost component will be eligible for capitalization as applicable following labor. For 2017, KPCo's actual non-service cost components were a credit of $2.9 million, of which approximately 33% was capitalized.

The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an annual period for which financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance. Management adopted ASU 2017-07 effective January 1, 2018.

ASU 2017-12 "Derivatives and Hedging" (ASU 2017-12)

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12 amending the recognition and presentation requirements for hedge accounting activities. The objectives are to improve the financial reporting of hedging relationships to better portray the economic results of an entity's risk management activities in its financial statements and reduce the complexity of applying hedge accounting. Under the new standard, the concept of recognizing hedge ineffectiveness within the statements of income for cash flow hedges, which has historically been immaterial to AEP, will be eliminated. In addition, certain required tabular disclosures relating to fair value and cash flow hedges will be modified.

The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted for any interim or annual period after August 2017. Management is analyzing the impact of this new standard, including the possibility of early adoption, and at this time, cannot estimate the impact of adoption on results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

ASU 2018-02 "Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from AOCI" (ASU 2018-02)

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02 allowing a reclassification from AOCI to Retained Earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from Tax Reform. Under existing accounting guidance for "Income Taxes", deferred tax assets and liabilities must be adjusted for the effect of a change in tax laws or rates with the effect included in income from continuing operations in the reporting period that includes the enactment date. This guidance is applicable for the tax effects of items in AOCI that were originally recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. As a result and absent the new guidance in this ASU, the tax effects of items within AOCI do not reflect the newly enacted corporate tax rate. While the reclassification between AOCI and Retained Earnings is optional under the new guidance, the ASU also requires certain new disclosure requirements regardless of whether the reclassification is made.

The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The new guidance must be applied either retrospectively to each period (or periods) in which the income tax effects of Tax Reform related to items remaining in AOCI are recognized, or at the beginning of the period of adoption. Management is analyzing the impact of this new standard, including the possibility of early adoption.

3. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Presentation of Comprehensive Income

The following tables provide the components of changes in AOCI and details of reclassifications from AOCI for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. 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.

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

		Pension and OPEB		
	Cash Flow Hedge - Interest Rate	Amortization of Deferred Costs	Changes in Funded Status	Total
		(in thousands)		
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2016	$ (41)	$ 3,229	$ (4,542)	$ (1,354)
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	—	—	1,544	1,544
Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI				
Interest Expense	62	—	—	62
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	—	(222)	—	(222)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	—	270	—	270
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Credit	62	48	—	110
Income Tax (Expense) Credit	21	17	—	38
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Credit	41	31	—	72
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	41	31	1,544	1,616
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2017	$ —	$ 3,260	$ (2,998)	$ 262

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

		Pension and OPEB		
	Cash Flow Hedge - Interest Rate	Amortization of Deferred Costs	Changes in Funded Status	Total
		(in thousands)		
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2015	$ (101)	$ 3,212	$ (4,756)	$ (1,645)
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	—	—	214	214
Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI				
Interest Expense	93	—	—	93
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	—	(222)	—	(222)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	—	248	—	248
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Credit	93	26	—	119
Income Tax (Expense) Credit	33	9	—	42
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Credit	60	17	—	77
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	60	17	214	291
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2016	$ (41)	$ 3,229	$ (4,542)	$ (1,354)

4. RATE MATTERS

KPCo is involved in rate and regulatory proceedings at the FERC and the KPSC. Rate matters can have a material impact on net income, cash flows and possibly financial condition. KPCo's recent significant rate orders and pending rate filings are addressed in this note.

2017 Kentucky Base Rate Case

In June 2017, KPCo filed a request with the KPSC for a $66 million annual increase in Kentucky base rates based upon a proposed 10.31% return on common equity with the increase to be implemented no later than January 2018. The proposed increase included: (a) lost load since KPCo last changed base rates in July 2015, (b) incremental costs related to OATT charges from PJM not currently recovered from retail ratepayers, (c) increased depreciation expense including updated Big Sandy Plant, Unit 1 depreciation rates using a proposed retirement date of 2031, (d) recovery of other Big Sandy Plant, Unit 1 generation costs currently recovered through a retail rider and (e) incremental purchased power costs. Additionally, KPCo requested a $4 million annual increase in environmental surcharge revenues. In August 2017, KPCo submitted a supplemental filing with the KPSC that decreased the proposed annual base rate revenue request to $60 million. The modification was due to lower interest expense related to June 2017 debt refinancings.

In November 2017, KPCo filed a non-unanimous settlement agreement with the KPSC. The settlement agreement included a proposed annual base rate increase of $32 million based upon a 9.75% return on common equity.

In January 2018, the KPSC issued an order approving the non-unanimous settlement agreement with certain modifications resulting in an annual revenue increase of $12 million, effective January 2018, based on a 9.7% return on equity. The KPSC's primary revenue requirement modification to the settlement agreement was a $14 million annual revenue reduction for the decrease in the corporate federal income tax rate due to Tax Reform. The KPSC approved: (a) the deferral of $50 million of Rockport Plant, Unit Power Agreement expenses for the years 2018 through 2022, with recovery of the deferral to be addressed in KPCo's next base rate case, (b) the recovery/return of 80% of certain annual PJM OATT expenses above/below the corresponding level recovered in base rates, (c) KPCO's commitment to not file a base rate case for three years and (d) increased depreciation expense based upon updated Big Sandy Plant, Unit 1 depreciation rates using a 20-year depreciable life.

In February 2018, KPCo filed with the KPSC for rehearing of the January 2018 base case order and requested an additional $2.3 million of annual revenue increases related to: (a) the calculation of federal income tax expense, (b) recovery of purchased power costs associated with forced outages and (c) capital structure adjustments. Also in February 2018, an intervenor filed for rehearing recommending that the reduced corporate federal income tax rate, as a result of Tax Reform, be reflected in lower purchased power expense related to the Rockport UPA. It is anticipated that the KPSC will rule upon this rehearing request in the first quarter of 2018.

PJM Transmission Rates

In June 2016, PJM transmission owners, including KPCo and various state commissions filed a settlement agreement at the FERC to resolve outstanding issues related to cost responsibility for charges to transmission customers for certain transmission facilities that operate at or above 500 kV. In July 2016, certain parties filed comments at the FERC contesting the settlement agreement. Upon final FERC approval, PJM would implement a transmission enhancement charge adjustment through the PJM OATT, billable through 2025. Management expects that any refunds received would generally be returned to retail customers through existing state rider mechanisms.

FERC Transmission Complaint - AEP's PJM Participants

In October 2016, several parties filed a joint complaint at the FERC that states the base return on common equity used by AEP's eastern transmission subsidiaries, including KPCo, in calculating formula transmission rates under the PJM OATT is excessive and should be reduced from 10.99% to 8.32%, effective upon the date of the complaint. In November

2017, a FERC order set the matter for hearing and settlement procedures. Management believes its financial statements adequately address the impact of the complaint. If the FERC orders revenue reductions as a result of the complaint, including refunds from the date of the complaint filing, it could reduce future net income and cash flows and impact financial condition.

Modifications to AEP's PJM Transmission Rates

In November 2016, AEP's eastern transmission subsidiaries filed an application at the FERC to modify the PJM OATT formula transmission rate calculation, including an adjustment to recover a tax-related regulatory asset and a shift from historical to projected expenses. In March 2017, the FERC accepted the proposed modifications effective January 1, 2017, subject to refund, and set this matter for hearing and settlement procedures. Effective January 1, 2017, the modified PJM OATT formula rates were implemented, subject to refund, based on projected 2017 calendar year financial activity and projected plant balances. If the FERC determines that any of these costs are not recoverable, it could reduce future net income and cash flows and impact financial condition.

5. EFFECTS OF REGULATION

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory assets and liabilities are comprised of the following items:

Regulatory Assets:	December 31, 2017	2016	Remaining Recovery Period
	(in thousands)		
Current Regulatory Assets			
Under-recovered Fuel Costs - does not earn a return	$ 82	$ 1,955	1 year
Total Current Regulatory Assets	$ 82	$ 1,955	
Noncurrent Regulatory Assets			
Regulatory assets pending final regulatory approval:			
Regulatory Assets Currently Not Earning a Return			
Storm Related Costs	$ —	$ 4,377	
Other Regulatory Assets Pending Final Regulatory Approval	50	52	
Total Regulatory Assets Pending Final Regulatory Approval	50	4,429	
Regulatory assets approved for recovery:			
Regulatory Assets Currently Earning a Return			
Plant Retirement Costs	212,466	212,380	23 years
Plant Retirement Costs - Asset Retirement Obligation Costs	34,334	18,344	23 years
Plant Retirement Costs - Materials and Supplies	3,555	3,903	23 years
Asset Removal Costs	1,192	20,946	(a)
Other Regulatory Assets Approved for Recovery	1,104	1,203	various
Regulatory Assets Currently Not Earning a Return			
Pension and OPEB Funded Status	39,431	57,544	12 years
Plant Retirement Costs - Asset Retirement Obligation Costs	37,165	48,942	23 years
Storm Related Costs	10,450	8,502	6 years
Environmental Costs	6,032	5,677	1 year
Postemployment Benefits	2,547	3,288	5 years
Income Taxes, Net	—	172,528	
Peak Demand Reduction/Energy Efficiency	—	9,075	
Big Sandy Plant, Unit 1 Operating Rider	—	3,898	
Other Regulatory Assets Approved for Recovery	5,242	5,472	various
Total Regulatory Assets Approved for Recovery	353,518	571,702	
Total Noncurrent Regulatory Assets	$ 353,568	$ 576,131	

(a) As a regulated entity, removal costs accrued are typically recorded as regulatory liabilities when revenue received for removal costs accrued exceeds actual removal costs incurred. The asset removal costs liability is relieved as removal costs are incurred. As of December 31, 2017, KPCo's accumulated actual removal cost incurred exceeded accumulated removal cost accrued, creating an asset balance. As a result, the balance was reclassified to a regulatory asset. Within the next year, KPCo's removal costs accrued are expected to exceed removal costs incurred resulting in a regulatory liability.

Regulatory Liabilities:	December 31, 2017	2016	Remaining Refund Period
	(in thousands)		
Current Regulatory Liability			
Over-recovered Fuel Costs - does not pay a return	$ 567	$ —	1 year
Total Current Regulatory Liabilities	$ 567	$ —	
Noncurrent Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Investment Tax Credits			
Regulatory liabilities pending final regulatory determination:			
Regulatory Liabilities Currently Paying a Return			
Income Taxes, Net (a)	$ 129,539	$ —	
Total Regulatory Liabilities Pending Final Regulatory Determination	129,539	—	
Regulatory liabilities approved for payment:			
Regulatory Liabilities Currently Not Paying a Return			
Other Regulatory Liabilities Approved for Payment	623	246	various
Total Regulatory Liabilities Approved for Payment	623	246	
Total Noncurrent Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Investment Tax Credits	$ 130,162	$ 246	

(a) This balance primarily represents regulatory liabilities for excess accumulated deferred income taxes (Excess ADIT) as a result of the reduction in the corporate federal income tax rate from 35% to 21% related to the enactment of Tax Reform. The regulatory liability balance predominately pays a return due to the inclusion of Excess ADIT in rate base. The mechanism and refund period to provide the Excess ADIT to customers will be based on future orders from the respective commission in each jurisdiction. See "Federal Tax Reform" section of Note 10 for additional information.

6. 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 against KPCo cannot be predicted. Management accrues contingent liabilities only when management concludes that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When management determines that it is not probable, but rather reasonably possible that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements, management discloses such contingencies and the possible loss or range of loss if such estimate can be made. Any estimated range is based on currently available information and involves elements of judgment and significant uncertainties. Any estimated range of possible loss may not represent the maximum possible loss exposure. Circumstances change over time and actual results may vary significantly from estimates.

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.

COMMITMENTS

KPCo has substantial commitments to support its business. KPCo purchases fuel, energy and capacity contracts as part of its normal course of business. Certain contracts contain penalty provisions for early termination.

In accordance with the accounting guidance for "Commitments", the following table summarizes KPCo's actual contractual commitments as of December 31, 2017:

Contractual Commitments	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
			(in thousands)		
Fuel Purchase Contracts (a)	$ 157,916	$ 102,759	$ 89,177	$ 54,192	$ 404,044
Energy and Capacity Purchase Contracts	41,622	84,991	86,120	—	212,733
Total	$ 199,538	$ 187,750	$ 175,297	$ 54,192	$ 616,777

(a) Represents contractual commitments to purchase coal and other consumables as fuel for electric generation along with related transportation of the fuel.

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.

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 December 31, 2017, there were no material liabilities recorded for any indemnifications.

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

Lease Obligations

KPCo leases certain equipment under master lease agreements. See "Master Lease Agreements" section of Note 11 for disclosure of lease residual value guarantees.

CONTINGENCIES

Insurance and Potential Losses

KPCo maintains insurance coverage normal and customary for an electric utility, subject to various deductibles. KPCo also maintains property and casualty insurance that may cover certain physical damage or third-party injuries caused by cyber security incidents. Insurance coverage includes all risks of physical loss or damage to assets, subject to insurance policy conditions and exclusions. Covered property generally includes power plants, substations, facilities and inventories. Excluded property generally includes transmission and distribution lines, poles and towers. The insurance programs also generally provide coverage against loss arising from certain claims made by third parties and are in excess of KPCo's retentions. Coverage is generally provided by a combination of the protected cell of EIS and/or various industry mutual and/or commercial insurance carriers.

Some potential losses or liabilities may not be insurable or the amount of insurance carried may not be sufficient to meet potential losses and liabilities, including, but not limited to, liabilities relating to a cyber security incident. Future losses or liabilities, if they occur, which are not completely insured, unless recovered from customers, could reduce future net income and cash flows and impact financial condition.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund) and State Remediation

By-products from the generation of electricity include materials such as ash, slag and sludge. Coal combustion by-products, which constitute the overwhelming percentage of these materials, are typically treated and deposited in captive disposal facilities or are beneficially utilized. In addition, the generation plants and transmission and distribution facilities have used asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls and other hazardous and nonhazardous materials. KPCo currently incurs costs to dispose of these substances safely.

Superfund addresses clean-up of hazardous substances that are released to the environment. The Federal EPA administers the clean-up programs. Several states enacted similar laws. As of December 31, 2017, there is one site for which KPCo has received an information request which could lead to a Potentially Responsible Party designation. In the instance where KPCo has been named a defendant, disposal or recycling activities were in accordance with the then-applicable laws and regulations. Superfund does not recognize compliance as a defense, but imposes strict liability on parties who fall within its broad statutory categories. Liability has been resolved for a number of sites with no significant effect on net income.

Management evaluates the potential liability for each site separately, but several general statements can be made about potential future liability. Allegations that materials were disposed at a particular site are often unsubstantiated and the quantity of materials deposited at a site can be small and often nonhazardous. Although Superfund liability has been interpreted by the courts as joint and several, typically many parties are named for each site and several of the parties are financially sound enterprises. At present, management's estimates do not anticipate material cleanup costs for identified sites.

7. BENEFIT PLANS

For a discussion of investment strategy, investment limitations, target asset allocations and the classification of investments within the fair value hierarchy, see "Fair Value Measurements of Assets and Liabilities" and "Investments Held in Trust for Future Liabilities" sections of Note 1.

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.

KPCo recognizes its funded status associated with defined benefit pension and OPEB plans on its balance sheets. Disclosures about the plans are required by the "Compensation - Retirement Benefits" accounting guidance. KPCo recognizes an asset for a plan's overfunded status or a liability for a plan's underfunded status and recognizes, as a component of other comprehensive income, the changes in the funded status of the plan that arise during the year that are not recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost. KPCo records a regulatory asset instead of other comprehensive income for qualifying benefit costs of regulated operations that for ratemaking purposes are deferred for future recovery. The cumulative funded status adjustment is equal to the remaining unrecognized deferrals for unamortized actuarial losses or gains, prior service costs and transition obligations, such that remaining deferred costs result in an AOCI equity reduction or regulatory asset and deferred gains result in an AOCI equity addition or regulatory liability.

Actuarial Assumptions for Benefit Obligations

The weighted-average assumptions used in the measurement of benefit obligations are shown in the following table:

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	December 31,			
Assumptions	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Discount Rate	3.65%	4.05%	3.60%	4.10%
Rate of Compensation Increase	4.45% (a)	4.40% (a)	NA	NA

(a) Rates are for base pay only. In addition, an amount is added to reflect target incentive compensation for exempt employees and overtime and incentive pay for nonexempt employees.
NA Not applicable.

A duration-based method is used to determine the discount rate for the plans. A hypothetical portfolio of high quality corporate bonds is constructed with cash flows matching the benefit plan liability. The composite yield on the hypothetical bond portfolio is used as the discount rate for the plan.

For 2017, the rate of compensation increase assumed varies with the age of the employee, ranging from 3.5% per year to 12% per year, with an average increase of 4.45%.

Actuarial Assumptions for Net Periodic Benefit Costs

The weighted-average assumptions used in the measurement of benefit costs are shown in the following table:

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	Year Ended December 31,			
Assumptions	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Discount Rate	4.05%	4.30%	4.10%	4.30%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	6.00%	6.00%	6.75%	7.00%
Rate of Compensation Increase	4.45% (a)	4.40% (a)	NA	NA

(a) Rates are for base pay only. In addition, an amount is added to reflect target incentive compensation for exempt employees and overtime and incentive pay for nonexempt employees.

NA Not applicable.

The expected return on plan assets was determined by evaluating historical returns, the current investment climate (yield on fixed income securities and other recent investment market indicators), rate of inflation, third party forecasts and current prospects for economic growth.

The health care trend rate assumptions used for OPEB plans measurement purposes are shown below:

	December 31,	
Health Care Trend Rates	**2017**	**2016**
Initial	6.50%	7.00%
Ultimate	5.00%	5.00%
Year Ultimate Reached	2024	2024

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the OPEB health care plans. A 1% change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1% Increase	1% Decrease
	(in thousands)	
Effect on Total Service and Interest Cost Components of Net Periodic Postretirement Health Care Benefit Cost	$ 60	$ (51)
Effect on the Health Care Component of the Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation	1,168	(1,069)

Significant Concentrations of Risk within Plan Assets

In addition to establishing the target asset allocation of plan assets, the investment policy also places restrictions on securities to limit significant concentrations within plan assets. The investment policy establishes guidelines that govern maximum market exposure, security restrictions, prohibited asset classes, prohibited types of transactions, minimum credit quality, average portfolio credit quality, portfolio duration and concentration limits. The guidelines were established to mitigate the risk of loss due to significant concentrations in any investment. The plans are monitored to control security diversification and ensure compliance with the investment policy. As of December 31, 2017, the assets were invested in compliance with all investment limits. See "Investments Held in Trust for Future Liabilities" section of Note 1 for limit details.

Benefit Plan Obligations, Plan Assets and Funded Status

The following table provides a reconciliation of the changes in the plans' benefit obligations, fair value of plan assets and funded status. The benefit obligation for the defined benefit pension and OPEB plans are the projected benefit obligation and the accumulated benefit obligation, respectively.

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Change in Benefit Obligation	(in thousands)			
Benefit Obligation as of January 1,	$ 180,736	$ 178,076	$ 51,849	$ 50,890
Service Cost	2,916	2,461	332	283
Interest Cost	7,148	7,489	2,158	2,150
Actuarial (Gain) Loss	4,482	3,943	(2,488)	1,939
Benefit Payments	(9,887)	(11,233)	(4,962)	(4,850)
Participant Contributions	—	—	1,457	1,418
Medicare Subsidy	—	—	16	19
Benefit Obligation as of December 31,	$ 185,395	$ 180,736	$ 48,362	$ 51,849
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets				
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of January 1,	$ 174,047	$ 173,368	$ 57,740	$ 57,829
Actual Gain on Plan Assets	22,490	10,403	12,289	3,343
Company Contributions	2,226	1,509	—	—
Participant Contributions	—	—	1,457	1,418
Benefit Payments	(9,887)	(11,233)	(4,962)	(4,850)
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of December 31,	$ 188,876	$ 174,047	$ 66,524	$ 57,740
Funded (Underfunded) Status as of December 31,	$ 3,481	$ (6,689)	$ 18,162	$ 5,891

Amounts Recognized on the Balance Sheets

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	December 31,			
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(in thousands)			
Employee Benefits and Pension Assets – Prepaid Benefit Costs	$ 3,558	$ —	$ 18,162	$ 5,891
Employee Benefits and Pension Obligations – Accrued Long-term Benefit Liability	(77)	(6,689)	—	—
Funded (Underfunded) Status	$ 3,481	$ (6,689)	$ 18,162	$ 5,891

Amounts Included in AOCI, Income Tax Expense and Regulatory Assets

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	December 31,			
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Components	(in thousands)			
Net Actuarial Loss	$ 45,067	$ 55,653	$ 8,770	$ 21,098
Prior Service Cost (Credit)	1	48	(14,808)	(17,233)
Recorded as				
Regulatory Assets	$ 43,564	$ 53,550	$ (4,133)	$ 3,994
Deferred Income Taxes	316	753	(400)	(44)
Net of Tax AOCI	977	1,398	(1,239)	(85)
Income Tax Expense (a)	211	—	(266)	—

(a) Amounts relate to the re-measurement of Deferred Income Taxes as a result of Tax Reform. In accordance with the accounting guidance for "Income Taxes", re-measurement of Deferred Income Taxes related to AOCI must flow through the statement of income.

Components of the change in amounts included in AOCI, Income Tax Expense and Regulatory Assets are as follows:

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Components	(in thousands)			
Actuarial (Gain) Loss During the Year	$ (7,708)	$ 3,673	$ (10,937)	$ 2,550
Amortization of Actuarial Loss	(2,878)	(2,943)	(1,391)	(1,151)
Amortization of Prior Service Credit (Cost)	(47)	(52)	2,425	2,425
Change for the Year Ended December 31,	$ (10,633)	$ 678	$ (9,903)	$ 3,824

Determination of Pension Expense

The determination of pension expense or income is based on a market-related valuation of assets which reduces year-to-year volatility. This market-related valuation recognizes investment gains or losses over a five-year period from the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are the difference between the expected return calculated using the market-related value of assets and the actual return.

Pension and OPEB Assets

The fair value tables within Pension and OPEB Assets present the classification of assets for AEP within the fair value hierarchy. All Level 1, 2, 3 and Other amounts can be allocated to KPCo using the percentages below:

Pension Plan		OPEB	
December 31,			
2017	2016	2017	2016
3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%

The following table presents the classification of pension plan assets for AEP within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2017:

Asset Class	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total	Year End Allocation
			(in millions)			
Equities:						
Domestic	$ 318.6	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 318.6	6.2 %
International	507.7	—	—	—	507.7	9.8 %
Options	—	26.9	—	—	26.9	0.5 %
Common Collective Trusts (c)	—	—	—	452.9	452.9	8.7 %
Subtotal – Equities	826.3	26.9	—	452.9	1,306.1	25.2 %
Fixed Income:						
United States Government and Agency Securities	—	1,376.5	—	—	1,376.5	26.6 %
Corporate Debt	—	1,277.0	—	—	1,277.0	24.7 %
Foreign Debt	—	296.9	—	—	296.9	5.7 %
State and Local Government	—	31.7	—	—	31.7	0.6 %
Other – Asset Backed	—	10.2	—	—	10.2	0.2 %
Subtotal – Fixed Income	—	2,992.3	—	—	2,992.3	57.8 %
Infrastructure (c)	—	—	—	59.5	59.5	1.2 %
Real Estate (c)	—	—	—	290.3	290.3	5.6 %
Alternative Investments (c)	—	—	—	446.0	446.0	8.6 %
Securities Lending	—	501.8	—	—	501.8	9.7 %
Securities Lending Collateral (a)	—	—	—	(503.5)	(503.5)	(9.7)%
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	0.4	35.6	—	21.2	57.2	1.1 %
Other – Pending Transactions and Accrued Income (b)	—	—	—	24.4	24.4	0.5 %
Total	$ 826.7	$ 3,556.6	$ —	$ 790.8	$ 5,174.1	100.0 %

(a) Amounts in "Other" column primarily represent an obligation to repay collateral received as part of the Securities Lending Program.
(b) Amounts in "Other" column primarily represent accrued interest, dividend receivables and transactions pending settlement.
(c) Amounts in "Other" column represent investments for which fair value is measured using net asset value per share.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of changes in the fair value of AEP's assets classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy for the pension assets:

	Infrastructure	Real Estate	Alternative Investments	Total Level 3
		(in millions)		
Balance as of January 1, 2017	$ 57.6	$ 254.9	$ 411.1	$ 723.6
Actual Return on Plan Assets				
Relating to Assets Still Held as of the Reporting Date	—	—	—	—
Relating to Assets Sold During the Period	—	—	—	—
Purchases and Sales	—	—	—	—
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 (a)	(57.6)	(254.9)	(411.1)	(723.6)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

(a) The classification of Level 3 assets from the prior year was corrected in the current year presentation and included within the fair value hierarchy table as of December 31, 2017 as "Other" investments for which fair value is measured using net asset value per share in accordance with ASU 2015-07, Disclosure for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent). Management concluded that these disclosure errors were immaterial individually and in the aggregate to all prior periods presented.

The following table presents the classification of OPEB plan assets for AEP within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2017:

Asset Class	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total	Year End Allocation
			(in millions)			
Equities:						
Domestic	$ 307.1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 307.1	17.7 %
International	306.9	—	—	—	306.9	17.7 %
Options	—	9.4	—	—	9.4	0.5 %
Common Collective Trusts (b)	—	—	—	153.6	153.6	8.9 %
Subtotal – Equities	614.0	9.4	—	153.6	777.0	44.8 %
Fixed Income:						
Common Collective Trust Debt (b)	—	—	—	185.0	185.0	10.7 %
United States Government and Agency Securities	—	187.4	—	—	187.4	10.8 %
Corporate Debt	—	214.1	—	—	214.1	12.4 %
Foreign Debt	—	40.7	—	—	40.7	2.4 %
State and Local Government	49.7	16.8	—	—	66.5	3.8 %
Other – Asset Backed	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	— %
Subtotal – Fixed Income	49.7	459.2	—	185.0	693.9	40.1 %
Trust Owned Life Insurance:						
International Equities	—	105.4	—	—	105.4	6.1 %
United States Bonds	—	118.2	—	—	118.2	6.8 %
Subtotal – Trust Owned Life Insurance	—	223.6	—	—	223.6	12.9 %
Cash and Cash Equivalents (b)	36.7	—	—	4.2	40.9	2.4 %
Other – Pending Transactions and Accrued Income (a)	—	—	—	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.2)%
Total	$ 700.4	$ 692.2	$ —	$ 339.9	$ 1,732.5	100.0 %

(a) Amounts in "Other" column primarily represent accrued interest, dividend receivables and transactions pending settlement.
(b) Amounts in "Other" column represent investments for which fair value is measured using net asset value per share.

The following table presents the classification of pension plan assets for AEP within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2016:

Asset Class	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total	Year End Allocation
			(in millions)			
Equities:						
Domestic	$ 357.8	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 357.8	7.4 %
International	439.2	—	—	—	439.2	9.1 %
Options	—	20.0	—	—	20.0	0.4 %
Common Collective Trusts (c)	—	14.0	—	400.5	414.5	8.6 %
Subtotal – Equities	797.0	34.0	—	400.5	1,231.5	25.5 %
Fixed Income:						
Common Collective Trust – Debt (c)	—	—	—	32.3	32.3	0.7 %
United States Government and Agency Securities (c)	—	423.3	—	17.7	441.0	9.1 %
Corporate Debt (c)	—	1,932.2	—	10.0	1,942.2	40.2 %
Foreign Debt (c)	—	373.7	—	12.1	385.8	8.0 %
State and Local Government	—	11.5	—	—	11.5	0.2 %
Other – Asset Backed (c)	—	5.4	—	7.4	12.8	0.3 %
Subtotal – Fixed Income	—	2,746.1	—	79.5	2,825.6	58.5 %
Infrastructure	—	—	57.6	—	57.6	1.2 %
Real Estate	—	—	254.9	—	254.9	5.3 %
Alternative Investments	—	—	411.1	—	411.1	8.5 %
Securities Lending	—	161.6	—	—	161.6	3.4 %
Securities Lending Collateral (a)	—	—	—	(163.3)	(163.3)	(3.4)%
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	—	—	—	29.7	29.7	0.6 %
Other – Pending Transactions and Accrued Income (b)	—	—	—	18.6	18.6	0.4 %
Total	$ 797.0	$ 2,941.7	$ 723.6	$ 365.0	$ 4,827.3	100.0 %

(a) Amounts in "Other" column primarily represent an obligation to repay collateral received as part of the Securities Lending Program.
(b) Amounts in "Other" column primarily represent accrued interest, dividend receivables and transactions pending settlement.
(c) Amounts in "Other" column represent investments for which fair value is measured using net asset value per share.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of changes in the fair value of AEP's assets classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy for the pension assets:

	Foreign Debt	Infrastructure	Real Estate	Alternative Investments	Total Level 3
			(in millions)		
Balance as of January 1, 2016	$ 0.1	$ 42.0	$ 253.7	$ 378.7	$ 674.5
Actual Return on Plan Assets					
Relating to Assets Still Held as of the Reporting Date	—	5.9	5.3	13.7	24.9
Relating to Assets Sold During the Period	—	0.9	23.2	21.1	45.2
Purchases and Sales	(0.1)	8.8	(27.3)	(2.4)	(21.0)
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2016	$ —	$ 57.6	$ 254.9	$ 411.1	$ 723.6

The following table presents the classification of OPEB plan assets for AEP within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2016:

Asset Class	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total	Year End Allocation
			(in millions)			
Equities:						
Domestic	$ 517.1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 517.1	33.5 %
International	435.5	—	—	—	435.5	28.2 %
Options	—	15.2	—	—	15.2	1.0 %
Common Collective Trusts (b)	—	10.9	—	20.5	31.4	2.0 %
Subtotal – Equities	952.6	26.1	—	20.5	999.2	64.7 %
Fixed Income:						
Common Collective Trust – Debt (b)	—	—	—	93.7	93.7	6.0 %
United States Government and Agency Securities	—	64.7	—	—	64.7	4.2 %
Corporate Debt	—	121.6	—	—	121.6	7.9 %
Foreign Debt	—	18.6	—	—	18.6	1.2 %
State and Local Government	—	3.0	—	—	3.0	0.2 %
Other – Asset Backed	—	5.9	—	—	5.9	0.4 %
Subtotal – Fixed Income	—	213.8	—	93.7	307.5	19.9 %
Trust Owned Life Insurance:						
International Equities (b)	—	—	—	110.1	110.1	7.1 %
United States Bonds (b)	—	—	—	97.4	97.4	6.3 %
Subtotal – Trust Owned Life Insurance	—	—	—	207.5	207.5	13.4 %
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24.0	10.5	—	—	34.5	2.2 %
Other – Pending Transactions and Accrued Income (a)	—	—	—	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.2)%
Total	$ 976.6	$ 250.4	$ —	$ 318.9	$ 1,545.9	100.0 %

(a) Amounts in "Other" column primarily represent accrued interest, dividend receivables and transactions pending settlement.
(b) Amounts in "Other" column represent investments for which fair value is measured using net asset value per share.

Accumulated Benefit Obligation

The accumulated benefit obligation for the pension plans is as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
Qualified Pension Plan	$ 179,162	$ 177,235
Nonqualified Pension Plan	33	13
Total Accumulated Benefit Obligation	$ 179,195	$ 177,248

For the underfunded pension plans that had an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets, the projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets of these plans were as follows:

	Underfunded Pension Plans December 31, 2017	Underfunded Pension Plans December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
Projected Benefit Obligation	$ 77	$ 180,736
Accumulated Benefit Obligation	$ 33	$ 177,248
Fair Value of Plan Assets	—	174,047
Underfunded Accumulated Benefit Obligation	$ (33)	$ (3,201)

Estimated Future Benefit Payments and Contributions

KPCo expects contributions and payments for the pension plans of $3.7 million during 2018. The estimated contributions to the pension trust are at least the minimum amount required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and additional discretionary contributions may also be made to maintain the funded status of the plan.

The table below reflects the total benefits expected to be paid from the plan or from KPCo's assets. The payments include the participants' contributions to the plan for their share of the cost. Future benefit payments are dependent on the number of employees retiring, whether the retiring employees elect to receive pension benefits as annuities or as lump sum distributions, future integration of the benefit plans with changes to Medicare and other legislation, future levels of interest rates and variances in actuarial results. The estimated payments for pension benefits and OPEB are as follows:

	Estimated Payments Pension Plans	Estimated Payments OPEB
	(in thousands)	
2018	$ 10,758	$ 4,686
2019	11,323	4,672
2020	11,317	4,681
2021	11,741	4,729
2022	11,323	4,701
Years 2023 to 2027, in Total	62,186	22,704

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The following table provides the components of net periodic benefit cost (credit):

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	Years Ended December 31,			
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(in thousands)			
Service Cost	$ 2,916	$ 2,461	$ 332	$ 283
Interest Cost	7,148	7,489	2,158	2,150
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(10,299)	(10,133)	(3,840)	(3,954)
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	47	52	(2,425)	(2,425)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss	2,878	2,943	1,391	1,151
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit)	2,690	2,812	(2,384)	(2,795)
Capitalized Portion	(893)	(962)	791	956
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit) Recognized in Expense	$ 1,797	$ 1,850	$ (1,593)	$ (1,839)

Estimated amounts expected to be amortized to net periodic benefit costs (credits) and the impact on the balance sheet during 2018 are shown in the following table:

Components	Pension Plans	OPEB
	(in thousands)	
Net Actuarial Loss	$ 3,006	$ 331
Prior Service Cost (Credit)	1	(2,425)
Total Estimated 2018 Amortization	$ 3,007	$ (2,094)
Expected to be Recorded as		
Regulatory Asset	$ 2,952	$ (1,924)
Deferred Income Taxes	11	(36)
Net of Tax AOCI	44	(134)
Total	$ 3,007	$ (2,094)

American Electric Power System Retirement Savings Plan

KPCo participates in an AEP sponsored defined contribution retirement savings plan, the American Electric Power System Retirement Savings Plan, for substantially all employees. This qualified plan offers participants an opportunity to contribute a portion of their pay, includes features under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code and provides for matching contributions. The matching contributions to the plan are 100% of the first 1% of eligible employee contributions and 70% of the next 5% of contributions. The cost for matching contributions totaled $2.4 million in 2017 and $2.3 million in 2016.

8. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

OBJECTIVES FOR UTILIZATION OF DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

AEPSC is agent for and transacts on behalf of KPCo.

KPCo is exposed to certain market risks as a major power producer and participant in the electricity, natural gas, coal and emission allowance markets. These risks include commodity price risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. These risks represent the risk of loss that may impact KPCo due to changes in the underlying market prices or rates. Management utilizes derivative instruments to manage these risks.

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 which focus on seizing market opportunities to create value driven by expected changes in the market prices of the commodities. To accomplish these objectives, 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.

KPCo utilizes power, capacity, 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. KPCo utilizes interest rate derivative contracts in order to manage the interest rate exposure associated with its commodity portfolio. For disclosure purposes, such risks are grouped as "Commodity," as these risks are related to energy risk management activities. KPCo also utilizes derivative contracts to manage interest rate risk associated with debt financing. 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 the Board of Directors.

The following table represents the gross notional volume of KPCo's outstanding derivative contracts:

Notional Volume of Derivative Instruments

Primary Risk Exposure	Volume December 31, 2017	Volume December 31, 2016	Unit of Measure
	(in thousands)		
Commodity:			
Power	10,812	10,562	MWhs
Natural Gas	206	—	MMBtus
Heating Oil and Gasoline	52	339	Gallons
Interest Rate	$ —	$ 22	USD

Cash Flow Hedging Strategies

KPCo utilizes cash flow hedges on certain derivative transactions for the purchase-and-sale of power ("Commodity") in order to manage the variable price risk related to forecasted purchases and sales. 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 purchases. KPCo does not hedge all commodity price risk.

KPCo utilizes a variety of interest rate derivative transactions in order to manage interest rate risk exposure. KPCo also utilizes interest rate derivative contracts to manage interest rate exposure related to future borrowings of fixed-rate debt. KPCo does not hedge all interest rate 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 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 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 December 31, 2017 and 2016 balance sheets, KPCo netted $379 thousand and $119 thousand, respectively, of cash collateral received from third parties against short-term and long-term risk management assets and $589 thousand and $134 thousand, 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 of KPCo's derivative activity on the balance sheets:

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments
December 31, 2017

Balance Sheet Location	Risk Management Contracts-Commodity (a)	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	$ 12,043	$ (10,192)	$ 1,851
Long-term Risk Management Assets	469	(266)	203
Total Assets	12,512	(10,458)	2,054
Current Risk Management Liabilities	10,831	(10,429)	402
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	275	(239)	36
Total Liabilities	11,106	(10,668)	438
Total MTM Derivative Contract Net Assets	$ 1,406	$ 210	$ 1,616

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments
December 31, 2016

Balance Sheet Location	Risk Management Contracts-Commodity (a)	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	$ 4,698	$ (4,241)	$ 457
Long-term Risk Management Assets	359	(359)	—
Total Assets	5,057	(4,600)	457
Current Risk Management Liabilities	4,306	(4,253)	53
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	675	(362)	313
Total Liabilities	4,981	(4,615)	366
Total MTM Derivative Contract Net Assets	$ 76	$ 15	$ 91

(a) Derivative instruments within this category are reported gross. These instruments are subject to master netting agreements and are presented on the 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:

Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized on
Risk Management Contracts

Location of Gain (Loss)	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues	$ 78	$ 421
Sales to AEP Affiliates	—	434
Other Operation	24	(51)
Maintenance	25	(90)
Purchased Electricity for Resale	3,065	2,815
Regulatory Assets (a)	(174)	150
Regulatory Liabilities (a)	510	967
Total Gain on Risk Management Contracts	$ 3,528	$ 4,646

(a) Represents realized and unrealized gains and losses subject to regulatory accounting treatment recorded as either current or noncurrent on the 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 statements of income on an accrual basis.

The 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 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 statements of income depending on the relevant facts and circumstances. Certain derivatives that economically hedge future commodity risk are recorded in the same expense line item on the statements of income as that of the associated risk. 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 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 balance sheets until the period the hedged item affects Net Income. KPCo would recognize any hedge ineffectiveness as a regulatory asset (for losses) or a regulatory liability (for gains) if applicable.

Realized gains and losses on derivative contracts for the purchase-and-sale of power designated as cash flow hedges are included in Total Revenues or Purchased Electricity for Resale on KPCo's statements of income or in Regulatory Assets or Regulatory Liabilities on KPCo's balance sheets, depending on the specific nature of the risk being hedged. During 2017 and 2016 KPCo did not apply cash flow hedging to outstanding power derivatives.

KPCo reclassifies gains and losses on interest rate derivative hedges related to debt financings from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on its balance sheets into Interest Expense on its statements of income in those periods in which hedged interest payments occur. During 2017 and 2016, KPCo did not apply cash flow hedging to outstanding interest rate derivatives.

During 2017 and 2016, hedge ineffectiveness was immaterial or nonexistent for all cash flow hedge strategies disclosed above.

For details on effective cash flow hedges included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on KPCo's balance sheets and the reasons for changes in cash flow hedges, see Note 3.

Cash flow hedges included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on KPCo's balance sheets were:

Impact of Cash Flow Hedges on the Balance Sheets

	Interest Rate	
	December 31, 2017	**December 31, 2016**
	(in thousands)	
AOCI Loss Net of Tax	$ —	$ (41)
Portion Expected to be Reclassified to Net Income During the Next Twelve Months	—	(40)

(a) Hedging Assets and Hedging Liabilities are included in Risk Management Assets and Liabilities on KPCo's 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 December 31, 2017, 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

Management mitigates 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. Management uses Moody's Investor's Service Inc., S&P Global Inc. and current market-based qualitative and quantitative data as well as financial statements to assess the financial health of counterparties on an ongoing basis.

Master agreements are typically used to facilitate the netting of cash flows associated with a single counterparty and may include collateral requirements. Collateral requirements in the form of cash, letters of credit and parental/affiliate guarantees may be obtained as security from counterparties in order to mitigate credit risk. A counterparty is required 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, master agreements allow for termination and liquidation of all positions in the event of a failure or inability to post collateral.

Collateral Triggering Events

Credit Downgrade Triggers

A limited number of derivative contracts include collateral triggering events, which include a requirement to maintain certain credit ratings. On an ongoing basis, AEP's risk management organization assesses the appropriateness of these collateral triggering events in contracts. KPCo has not experienced a downgrade below a specified credit rating threshold that would require the posting of additional collateral. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, KPCo did not have derivative contracts with collateral triggering events in a net liability position.

Cross-Default Triggers

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 that is $50 million or greater. 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 and (c) if a cross-default provision would have been triggered, the settlement amount that would be required after considering contractual netting arrangements:

	December 31,	
	2017	**2016**
	(in thousands)	
Liabilities for Contracts with Cross Default Provisions Prior to Contractual Netting Arrangements	$ 120	$ 25
Additional Settlement Liability if Cross Default Provision is Triggered	104	—

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair Value Measurements of Long-term Debt

The fair values of Long-term Debt are based on quoted market prices, without credit enhancements, for the same or similar issues and the current interest rates offered for instruments with similar maturities 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 are summarized in the following table:

	December 31,			
	2017		2016	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Long-term Debt	$ 867,188	$ 976,163	$ 867,164	$ 965,423

Fair Value Measurements of Financial Assets and Liabilities

For a discussion of fair value accounting and the classification of assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy, see the "Fair Value Measurements of Assets and Liabilities" section of Note 1.

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 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
December 31, 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total
Assets:			(in thousands)		
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 10,440	$ 2,000	$ (10,386)	$ 2,054
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 10,847	$ 187	$ (10,596)	$ 438

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis
December 31, 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total
Assets:			(in thousands)		
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 4,395	$ 616	$ (4,554)	$ 457
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 4,517	$ 418	$ (4,569)	$ 366

(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 years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

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

Year Ended December 31, 2017	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	$ 198
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (b) (c)	2,298
Settlements	(2,543)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (e)	1,860
Balance as of December 31, 2017	$ 1,813

Year Ended December 31, 2016	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities) (a)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	$ 2,246
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (b) (c)	1,387
Settlements	(3,658)
Transfers out of Level 3 (d)	22
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (e)	201
Balance as of December 31, 2016	$ 198

(a) Includes both affiliated and nonaffiliated transactions.
(b) Included in revenues on KPCo's statements of income.
(c) Represents the change in fair value between the beginning of the reporting period and the settlement of the risk management commodity contract.
(d) Transfers are recognized based on their value at the beginning of the reporting period that the transfer occurred.
(e) Relates to the net gains (losses) of those contracts that are not reflected on KPCo's statements of income. These net gains (losses) are recorded as regulatory assets/liabilities.

The following tables quantify the significant unobservable inputs used in developing the fair value of Level 3 positions as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Significant Unobservable Inputs
December 31, 2017

	Fair Value		Valuation	Significant Unobservable	Input/Range		
	Assets	Liabilities	Technique	Input (a)	Low	High	Weighted Average
	(in thousands)						
Energy Contracts	$ 153	$ 86	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	$ 20.52	$ 195.00	$ 33.80
FTRs	1,847	101	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	(0.73)	5.75	0.66
Total	$ 2,000	$ 187					

Significant Unobservable Inputs
December 31, 2016

	Fair Value		Valuation	Significant Unobservable	Input/Range		
	Assets	Liabilities	Technique	Input (a)	Low	High	Weighted Average
	(in thousands)						
Energy Contracts	$ 94	$ 81	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	$ 19.68	$ 48.55	$ 36.34
FTRs	522	337	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	0.01	8.91	0.96
Total	$ 616	$ 418					

(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 December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Sensitivity of Fair Value Measurements

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)

10. INCOME TAXES

Federal Tax Reform

In December 2017, legislation referred to as Tax Reform was signed into law. The majority of the provisions in the new legislation are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Tax Reform includes significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as amended, the Code), including amendments which significantly change the taxation of business entities and also includes provisions specific to regulated public utilities. The more significant changes that affect KPCo include the reduction in the corporate federal income tax rate from 35% to 21%, and several technical provisions including, among others, limiting the utilization of net operating losses arising after December 31, 2017 to 80% of taxable income with an indefinite carryforward period. The Tax Reform provisions related to regulated public utilities generally allow for the continued deductibility of interest expense, eliminate bonus depreciation for certain property acquired after September 27, 2017 and continue certain rate normalization requirements for accelerated depreciation benefits.

Provisional Amounts

Given the significance of the legislative changes resulting from Tax Reform, the timing of its enactment, and the widespread applicability to registrants, the SEC staff recognized the potential challenges faced by registrants when reflecting the effects of Tax Reform in their 2017 financial statements. Accordingly, in order to address potential uncertainty or diversity of views in practice regarding the application of the accounting guidance for "Income Taxes" in situations where a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for "Income Taxes" for certain tax effects of Tax Reform for the reporting period in which the legislation was enacted, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 118 (SAB 118) in December 2017. For such areas of analysis that are incomplete, SAB 118 provides for up to a one year period in which to complete the required analyses and accounting required by the accounting guidance for "Income Taxes," referred to as the measurement period. In January 2018, the FASB issued guidance allowing non-public entities to apply SAB 118.

SAB 118 describes three categories associated with a registrant's status of accounting for Tax Reform during the measurement period: (a) a registrant is complete with its accounting for certain effects of Tax Reform, (b) a registrant's accounting is incomplete but is able to determine a reasonable estimate for certain effects of Tax Reform and records that estimate as a provisional amount, or (c) the accounting is incomplete and a registrant is not able to determine a reasonable estimate and therefore continues to apply existing accounting guidance for income taxes, based on the provisions of the tax laws that were in effect immediately prior to the enactment of the Tax Reform legislation. For items in which the accounting assessment is complete or a reasonable estimate can be made, a registrant must reflect the income tax effects of Tax Reform for those items in its financial statements that include the enactment of the Tax Reform legislation. SAB 118 also requires certain disclosures to provide information about the material financial reporting impacts, if any, due to Tax Reform for which the accounting is not complete. Subsequent disclosures in future reporting periods in which the accounting is completed are also a requirement of the guidance.

KPCo has made a reasonable estimate for the measurement and accounting of the effects of Tax Reform which have been reflected in the December 31, 2017 financial statements as provisional amounts based on information available. While KPCo was able to make reasonable estimates of the impact of Tax Reform, the final impact may differ from the recorded provisional amounts to the extent refinements are made to the estimated cumulative temporary differences or as a result of additional guidance or technical corrections that may be issued by the IRS that may impact management's interpretation and assumptions utilized. KPCo expects to complete the analysis of the provisional items during the second half of 2018.

Impact of Tax Reform on the Financial Statements

Changes in the Code due to Tax Reform had a material impact on KPCo's 2017 financial statements. In accordance with the accounting guidance for "Income Taxes", the effect of a change in tax law must be recognized at the date of enactment. The accounting guidance for "Income Taxes" also requires deferred tax assets and liabilities to be measured at the enacted tax rate expected to apply when temporary differences will be realized or settled. As a result, KPCo's deferred tax assets and liabilities were re-measured using the newly enacted tax rate of 21% in December 2017. This re-measurement resulted in a significant reduction in KPCo's net accumulated deferred income tax liability. With respect to KPCo's operations, the reduction of the net accumulated deferred income tax liability was primarily offset by a corresponding decrease in income tax related regulatory assets and an increase in income tax related regulatory liabilities because the benefit of the lower federal tax rate is expected to be provided to customers. However, when the underlying asset or liability giving rise to the temporary difference was not previously contemplated in regulated rates, the re-measurement of the deferred taxes on those assets or liabilities was recorded as an adjustment to income tax expense.

KPCo reflected a decrease in Deferred Income Tax Liabilities of $308.4 million and resulted in an increase in income tax related Regulatory Liabilities of $267.7 million, a decrease in income tax related Regulatory Assets of $41.3 million and an adjustment to Income Tax Expense of $0.6 million.

Regulatory Treatment

As a result of Tax Reform, KPCo recognized a regulatory liability for approximately $212 million of excess accumulated deferred income taxes (Excess ADIT), as well as an incremental liability of $55 million to reflect the $267 million Excess ADIT on a pretax basis, which is presented in Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Income Taxes on the balance sheets. The Excess ADIT is reflected on a pretax basis to appropriately contemplate future tax consequences in the periods when the regulatory liability is settled. Approximately $93 million of the Excess ADIT relates to temporary differences associated with depreciable property. The Tax Reform legislation includes certain rate normalization requirements that stipulate how the portion of the total Excess ADIT that is related to certain depreciable property must be returned to customers. Specifically, KPCo is subject to those rate normalization requirements, Excess ADIT resulting from the reduction of the corporate tax rate with respect to prior depreciation or recovery deductions on property will be normalized using the average rate assumption method. As a result, once the amortization of Excess ADIT related to depreciable property is reflected in rates, customers will receive the benefits over the remaining weighted average useful life of the applicable property.

For the remaining $119 million of Excess ADIT, KPCo expects to continue working with the Kentucky Public Service Commission to determine the appropriate mechanism and time period over which to provide the benefits of Tax Reform to customers.

KPCo expects the mechanism and time period to provide the benefits of Tax Reform to customers will reduce future cash flows and may impact financial condition, but is not expected to have a material impact on future net income.

State Regulatory Matters

The Kentucky Public Service Commission has recently issued orders requiring public utilities, including KPCo, to record regulatory liabilities to reflect the corporate federal income taxes currently collected in utility rates in excess of the enacted corporate federal income tax rate of 21% beginning January 1, 2018. See Note 4 - Rate Matters for additional information regarding state utility commission orders received impacting KPCo.

Income Tax Expense (Credit)

The details of KPCo's income taxes are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Federal:		
Current	$ (11,578)	$ 4,893
Deferred	34,826	21,067
Deferred Investment Tax Credits	(1)	(3)
Total Federal	23,247	25,957
State and Local:		
Current	50	131
Deferred	(5,747)	(2,495)
Total State and Local	(5,697)	(2,364)
Income Tax Expense	$ 17,550	$ 23,593

The following is a reconciliation of the difference between the amount of federal income taxes computed by multiplying book income before income taxes by the federal statutory tax rate and the amount of income taxes reported:

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Net Income	$ 35,246	$ 50,210
Income Tax Expense	17,550	23,593
Pretax Income	$ 52,796	$ 73,803
Income Taxes on Pretax Income at Statutory Rate (35%)	$ 18,479	$ 25,831
Increase (Decrease) in Income Taxes Resulting from the Following Items:		
Depreciation	2,981	1,300
AFUDC	(570)	(537)
Removal Costs	(2,032)	(1,681)
Investment Tax Credits, Net	(1)	(3)
State and Local Income Taxes, Net	(3,703)	(1,536)
Tax Adjustments	1,608	97
Tax Reform	553	—
Other	235	122
Income Tax Expense	$ 17,550	$ 23,593
Effective Income Tax Rate	33.2 %	32.0 %

The following table shows elements of KPCo's net deferred tax liability and significant temporary differences:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Deferred Tax Assets	$ 97,831	$ 58,627
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(492,617)	(725,529)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	$ (394,786)	$ (666,902)
Property Related Temporary Differences	$ (272,132)	$ (425,415)
Amounts Due to/(from) Customers for Future Federal Income Taxes	47,958	(29,389)
Deferred State Income Taxes	(103,952)	(95,704)
Deferred Income Taxes on Other Comprehensive (Income)/Loss	(84)	729
Regulatory Assets	(71,118)	(124,041)
All Other, Net	4,542	6,918
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	$ (394,786)	$ (666,902)

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 consolidated net operating loss of the AEP System is allocated to each company in the consolidated group with taxable losses. The tax benefit of the Parent is allocated to its subsidiaries with taxable income. With the exception of the allocation of the consolidated AEP System net operating loss and 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 2011. The IRS examination of years 2011, 2012 and 2013 started in April 2014. AEP and subsidiaries received a Revenue Agents Report in April 2016, completing the 2011 through 2013 audit cycle indicating an agreed upon audit. The 2011 through 2013 audit was submitted to the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation for approval. The Joint Committee referred the audit back to the IRS exam team for further consideration. 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.

Net Income Tax Operating Loss Carryforward

KPCo has Kentucky state net income tax operating loss carryforwards of $150 million and $89 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively. As a result, KPCo recognized deferred state income tax benefits in 2017 and 2016 of $9 million and $5 million, respectively. Management anticipates future taxable income will be sufficient to realize the state net income tax operating loss tax benefits before the state carryforward expires for Kentucky in 2037.

Uncertain Tax Positions

KPCo recognizes interest accruals related to uncertain tax positions in interest income or expense as applicable, and penalties in Other Operation expense in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Income Taxes."

The following table shows amounts reported for interest expense and interest income:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Interest Expense	$ —	$ 7
Interest Income	76	6

The following table shows balances for amounts accrued for the payment of interest and penalties:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Accrual for Payment of Interest and Penalties	$ 22	$ 17

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits (costs) that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate is $0 for 2017 and 2016. Management believes there will be no significant net increase or decrease in unrecognized tax benefits within 12 months of the reporting date.

Federal Tax Legislation

The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 (PATH) included an extension of the 50% bonus depreciation for three years through 2017, phasing down to 40% in 2018 and 30% in 2019. PATH also provided for the extension of research and development, employment and several energy tax credits for 2015. PATH also includes provisions to extend the wind energy production tax credit through 2016 with a three-year phase-out (2017-2019), and to extend the 30% temporary solar investment tax credit for three years through 2019 and with a two-year phase-out (2020-2021). PATH also provided for a permanent extension of the Research and Development tax credit. The enacted provisions did not materially impact KPCo's net income or financial condition but did have a favorable impact on future cash flows. The federal Tax Reform eliminated bonus depreciation for certain property acquired after September 27, 2017.

11. LEASES

Leases of property, plant and equipment are for remaining periods up to 10 years and require payments of related property taxes, maintenance and operating costs. The majority of the leases have purchase or renewal options and will be renewed or replaced by other leases.

Lease rentals for both operating and capital leases are generally charged to Other Operation and Maintenance expense in accordance with rate-making treatment for regulated operations. For capital leases, a capital lease asset and offsetting liability are recorded at the present value of the remaining lease payments for each reporting period. The components of rental costs are as follows:

Lease Rental Costs	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Net Lease Expense on Operating Leases	$ 2,024	$ 1,886
Amortization of Capital Leases	992	995
Interest on Capital Leases	102	114
Total Lease Rental Costs	$ 3,118	$ 2,995

The following table shows the property, plant and equipment under capital leases and related obligations recorded on KPCo's balance sheets. Capital lease obligations are included in Other Current Liabilities and Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities on KPCo's balance sheets.

	December 31, 2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Property, Plant and Equipment Under Capital Leases		
Generation	$ 2,146	$ 2,146
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	3,597	3,400
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Under Capital Leases	5,743	5,546
Accumulated Amortization	2,963	2,858
Net Property, Plant and Equipment Under Capital Leases	$ 2,780	$ 2,688
Obligations Under Capital Leases		
Noncurrent Liability	$ 1,945	$ 1,749
Liability Due Within One Year	835	939
Total Obligations Under Capital Leases	$ 2,780	$ 2,688

Future minimum lease payments consisted of the following as of December 31, 2017:

Future Minimum Lease Payments	Capital Leases	Noncancelable Operating Leases
	(in thousands)	
2018	$ 930	$ 1,940
2019	591	1,774
2020	435	1,591
2021	382	1,307
2022	244	1,020
Later Years	542	1,963
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	3,124	$ 9,595
Less Estimated Interest Element	343	
Estimated Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 2,781	

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 December 31, 2017, the maximum potential loss for these lease agreements was $1.6 million assuming the fair value of the equipment is zero at the end of the lease term.

12. FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Long-term Debt

The following table details long-term debt outstanding:

Type of Debt	Maturity	Weighted Average Interest Rate as of December 31, 2017	Interest Rate Ranges as of December 31, 2017	2016	Outstanding as of December 31, 2017	2016	
					(in thousands)		
Senior Unsecured Notes	2017-2047	4.69%	3.13%-8.13%	4.18%-8.13%	$ 727,434	$ 728,033	
Pollution Control Bonds (a)	2017-2020	2.00%	2.00%	0.73%	64,865	64,375	(b)
Other Long-term Debt	2018	2.78%	2.78%	2.39%	74,889	74,756	
Total Long-term Debt Outstanding					$ 867,188	$ 867,164	

(a) KPCo's pollution control bond is subject to redemption earlier than the maturity date.
(b) For KPCo's pollution control bond, the interest rate is subject to periodic adjustments and may be purchased on demand at periodic interest adjustment dates. Consequently, this bond has been classified for maturity purposes as Long-term Debt Due Within One Year - Nonaffiliated on KPCo's balance sheet as of December 31, 2016.

Long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2017 is payable as follows:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	After 2022	Total
				(in thousands)			
Principal Amount	$ 75,000	$ —	$ 65,000	$ 40,000	$ —	$ 690,000	$ 870,000
Unamortized Discount, Net and Debt Issuance Costs							(2,812)
Total Long-term Debt Outstanding							$ 867,188

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.

All of the dividends declared by KPCo are subject to a Federal Power Act restriction that prohibits the payment of dividends out of capital accounts without regulatory approval; payment of dividends is allowed out of retained earnings only.

KPCo has credit agreements that contain a covenant that limit its debt to capitalization ratio to 67.5%. As of December 31, 2017, KPCo did not exceed its debt to capitalization limit. The method for calculating outstanding debt and capitalization is contractually defined in the credit agreements.

The most restrictive dividend limitation for KPCo is through the Federal Power Act. As of December 31, 2017, the maximum amount of restricted net assets of KPCo that may not be distributed to Parent in the form of a loan, advance or dividend was $576.8 million.

The Federal Power Act restriction does not limit the ability of KPCo to pay dividends out of retained earnings. The credit agreement covenant restrictions can limit the ability of KPCo to pay dividends out of retained earnings. As of December 31, 2017, there were no restrictions on KPCo's ability to pay dividends out of retained earnings.

Corporate Borrowing Program – 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 borrowings from the Utility Money Pool as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are included in Advances from Affiliates on KPCo's balance sheets. KPCo's Utility Money Pool activity and corresponding authorized borrowing limits are described in the following table:

Years Ended December 31,	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	Borrowings from the Utility Money Pool as of December 31,	Authorized Short-Term Borrowing Limit
			(in thousands)			
2017	$ 24,612	$ 332,983	$ 8,139	$ 13,992	$ 9,641	$ 180,000
2016	39,102	15,557	12,628	6,593	1,807	225,000

Maximum, minimum and average interest rates for funds either borrowed from or loaned to the Utility Money Pool are summarized in the following table:

Years Ended December 31,	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
2017	1.85%	0.95%	1.70%	0.92%	1.37%	1.34%
2016	1.02%	0.69%	0.90%	0.75%	0.79%	0.87%

Interest expense and interest income related to the Utility Money Pool are included in Interest Expense and Interest Income, respectively, on KPCo's statements of income. For amounts borrowed from and advanced to the Utility Money Pool, KPCo incurred the following amounts of interest expense and earned the following amounts of interest income:

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	Years Ended December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
Interest Expense	$ 77	$ 89
Interest Income	60	8

Securitized Accounts 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 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 and expires in June 2019.

KPCo's amounts of accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenues under the sale of receivables agreement were $45.6 million and $49.3 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The fees paid by KPCo to AEP Credit for customer accounts receivable sold were $3.1 million and $2.8 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

KPCo's proceeds on the sale of receivables to AEP Credit were $573.8 million and $582.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For other related party transactions, also see "AEP System Tax Allocation Agreement" section of Note 10 in addition to "Corporate Borrowing Program – AEP System" and "Securitized Accounts Receivables – AEP Credit" sections of Note 12.

Power Coordination Agreement (PCA) and Bridge Agreement

Effective January 1, 2014, the FERC approved the following agreements. See "Organization" section of Note 1.

- A Power Coordination Agreement (PCA) among APCo, I&M and KPCo with AEPSC as the agent to coordinate the participants' respective power supply resources. Effective May 2015, the PCA was revised and approved by the FERC to include WPCo. Under the PCA, APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo are individually responsible for planning their respective capacity obligations. Further, the Restated and Amended PCA allows, but does not obligate, APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo to participate collectively under a common fixed resource requirement capacity plan in PJM and to participate in specified collective off-system sales and purchase activities.
- A Bridge Agreement among AGR, APCo, I&M, KPCo and OPCo with AEPSC as agent. The Bridge Agreement is an interim arrangement to: (a) address the treatment of purchases and sales made by AEPSC on behalf of member companies that extend beyond termination of the Interconnection Agreement and (b) address how member companies would fulfill their existing obligations under the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement through the 2014/2015 PJM planning year. Under the Bridge Agreement, AGR committed to use its capacity to help meet the PJM capacity obligations of member companies through the PJM planning year that ended May 31, 2015.

AEPSC conducts power, capacity, coal, natural gas, interest rate and, to a lesser extent, heating oil, gasoline and other risk management activities on behalf of APCo, I&M, KPCo, PSO, SWEPCo and WPCo. Effective January 1, 2014 and revised in May 2015, power and natural gas risk management activities for APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo are allocated based on the four member companies' respective equity positions, while power and natural gas risk management activities for PSO and SWEPCo are allocated based on the Operating Agreement.

System Integration Agreement (SIA)

Under the SIA, AEPSC allocates physical and financial revenues and expenses from transactions with neighboring utilities, power marketers and other power and natural gas risk management activities based upon the location of such activity. Margins resulting from trading and marketing activities originating in PJM and MISO generally accrue to the benefit of APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo, while trading and marketing activities originating in SPP generally accrue to the benefit of PSO and SWEPCo. Margins resulting from other transactions are allocated among APCo, I&M, KPCo, PSO, SWEPCo and WPCo based upon the equity positions of these companies.

Affiliated Revenues and Purchases

The following table shows the revenues derived from auction sales to affiliates, net transmission agreement sales and other revenues for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Related Party Revenues	**Years Ended December 31, 2017**	**2016**
	(in thousands)	
Auction Sales to OPCo (a)	$ 1,436	$ 1,670
Transmission Agreement Sales	14,495	5,871
Other Revenues	766	745
Total Affiliated Revenues	$ 16,697	$ 8,286

(a) Refer to the Ohio Auctions section below for further information regarding this amount.

The following table shows the purchased power expenses incurred for purchases from affiliates for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Related Party Purchases	**Years Ended December 31, 2017**	**2016**
	(in thousands)	
Direct Purchases from AEGCo (a)	$ 95,957	$ 97,941
Total Affiliated Purchases	$ 95,957	$ 97,941

(a) Refer to the Unit Power Agreements section below for further information regarding this amount.

The above summarized related party revenues and expenses are reported in Sales to AEP Affiliates and Purchased Electricity from AEP Affiliates on KPCo's statements of income.

Transmission Agreement (TA)

APCo, I&M, KGPCo, KPCo, OPCo and WPCo are parties to the TA, effective November 2010, which defines how transmission costs through PJM OATT are allocated among the AEP East Companies, KGPCo and WPCo on a 12-month average coincident peak basis.

KPCo's net charges recorded as a result of the TA for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were $30.9 million and $20.4 million, respectively, and were recorded in Other Operation expenses on KPCo's statements of income.

Ohio Auctions

In connection with OPCo's June 2012 - May 2015 ESP, the PUCO ordered OPCo to conduct energy and capacity auctions for its entire SSO load for delivery beginning in June 2015. Certain affiliated entities, including KPCo, participate in the auction process and have been awarded tranches of OPCo's SSO load. Refer to the Affiliated Revenues and Purchases section above for amounts related to these transactions.

Unit Power Agreements (UPA)

A UPA between AEGCo and I&M (the I&M Power Agreement) provides for the sale by AEGCo to I&M of all the power (and the energy associated therewith) available to AEGCo at the Rockport Plant unless it is sold to another utility. Subsequently, I&M assigns 30% of the power to KPCo. I&M is obligated, whether or not power is available from AEGCo, to pay as a demand charge for the right to receive such power (and as an energy charge for any associated energy taken by I&M) net of amounts received by AEGCo from any other sources, sufficient to enable AEGCo to pay all its operating and other expenses, including a rate of return on the common equity of AEGCo as approved by the FERC. The I&M Power Agreement will continue in effect until the expiration of the lease term of Unit 2 of the Rockport Plant unless extended in specified circumstances.

Pursuant to an assignment between I&M and KPCo and a UPA between KPCo and AEGCo, AEGCo sells KPCo 30% of the power (and the energy associated therewith) available to AEGCo from both units of the Rockport Plant. KPCo pays to AEGCo in consideration for the right to receive such power the same amounts which I&M would have paid AEGCo under the terms of the I&M Power Agreement for such entitlement. Refer to the Affiliated Revenues and Purchases section above for amounts related to these transactions. The KPCo UPA ends in December 2022.

I&M Barging, Urea Transloading and Other Services

I&M provides barging, urea transloading and other transportation services to affiliates. Urea is a chemical used to control NO_x emissions at certain generation plants in the AEP System. KPCo recorded expenses of $5 million and $5 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively, for urea transloading provided by I&M. These expenses were recorded as fuel expenses or other operation expenses.

Central Machine Shop

APCo operates a facility which repairs and rebuilds specialized components for the generation plants across the AEP System. APCo defers the cost of performing these services on the balance sheet and then transfers the cost to the affiliate for reimbursement. KPCo recorded its assigned portion of these billings as capital or maintenance expenses depending on the nature of the services received. These billings are recoverable from customers. KPCo's billed amounts were $1.8 million and $1.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Sales and Purchases of Property

KPCo had affiliated sales and purchases of electric property individually amounting to $100 thousand or more, sales and purchases of meters and transformers, and sales and purchases of transmission property. There were no gains or losses recorded on the transactions. The following table shows the sales and purchases, recorded at net book value, for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Sales	$ 620	$ 395
Purchases	939	174

The amounts above are recorded in Property, Plant and Equipment on the balance sheets.

Intercompany Billings

KPCo performs certain utility services for other AEP subsidiaries when necessary or practical. The costs of these services are billed on a direct-charge basis, whenever possible, or on reasonable basis of proration for services that benefit multiple companies. The billings for services are made at cost and include no compensation for the use of equity capital.

14. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

The accounting guidance for "Variable Interest Entities" is a consolidation model that considers if a company has a variable interest in a VIE. A VIE is a legal entity that possesses any of the following conditions: the entity's equity at risk is not sufficient to permit the legal entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, equity owners are unable to direct the activities that most significantly impact the legal entity's economic performance (or they possess disproportionate voting rights in relation to the economic interest in the legal entity), or the equity owners lack the obligation to absorb the legal entity's expected losses or the right to receive the legal entity's expected residual returns. 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 whether KPCo has the power to direct the most significant activities of the VIE and is obligated to absorb losses or receive the expected residual returns that are significant to the VIE. 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. Parent 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 years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were $65.1 million and $59.8 million, respectively. The carrying amount of liabilities associated with AEPSC as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 was $8.6 million and $8.2 million, respectively. Management estimates the maximum exposure of loss to be equal to the amount of such liability.

AEGCo, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, 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 years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were $96 million and $97.9 million, respectively. The carrying amount of liabilities associated with AEGCo as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 was $10.2 million and $10 million, respectively. Management estimates the maximum exposure of loss to be equal to the amount of such liability.

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, Plant and Equipment is shown functionally on the face of KPCo's balance sheets. The following table includes KPCo's total plant balances as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
Regulated Property, Plant and Equipment		
Generation	$ 1,186,796	$ 1,182,212
Transmission	579,144	574,703
Distribution	812,757	783,283
Other	75,527	64,426
CWIP	52,142	27,380
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	922,251	879,018
Total Regulated Property, Plant and Equipment - Net	1,784,115	1,752,986
Nonregulated Property, Plant and Equipment - Net	8,255	2,587
Total Property, Plant and Equipment - Net	$ 1,792,370	$ 1,755,573

Depreciation

KPCo provides for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of property, generally using composite rates by functional class. The following table provides total regulated annual composite depreciation rates and depreciable lives for KPCo. Nonregulated depreciation rate ranges and depreciable life ranges are not applicable or not meaningful for 2017 and 2016.

Functional Class of Property	2017 Annual Composite Depreciation Rate	2017 Depreciable Life Ranges (in years)	2016 Annual Composite Depreciation Rate	2016 Depreciable Life Ranges (in years)
Generation	3.0%	68 - 69	3.0%	68 - 69
Transmission	2.7%	37 - 75	2.7%	37 - 75
Distribution	3.4%	11 - 75	3.5%	11 - 75
Other	8.9%	5 - 75	8.1%	5 - 75

The composite depreciation rate generally includes a component for non-asset retirement obligation (non-ARO) removal costs, which is credited to Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization on the balance sheets. Actual removal costs incurred are charged to Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization. Any excess of accrued non-ARO removal costs over actual removal costs incurred is reclassified from Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization and reflected as a regulatory liability.

Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)

KPCo records ARO in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations" for the retirement of 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 2017 and 2016 aggregate carrying amounts of ARO for KPCo:

Year	ARO as of January 1,	Accretion Expense	Liabilities Incurred	Liabilities Settled	Revisions in Cash Flow Estimates	ARO as of December 31,
			(in thousands)			
2017	$ 62,994	$ 2,961	$ —	$ (16,809)	$ 2,092	$ 51,238
2016	72,012	3,478	1,254	(15,018)	1,268	62,994

Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

KPCo's amounts of allowance for equity and borrowed funds used during construction are summarized in the following table:

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	$ 933	$ 852
Allowance for Borrowed Funds Used During Construction	625	614

Jointly-owned Electric Facilities

KPCo has a 50% ownership share of Units 1 and 2 at the Mitchell Generating Station. In addition to KPCo, the Mitchell Generating Station is jointly-owned by WPCo. Using its own financing, each participating company is obligated to pay its share of the costs in the same proportion as its ownership interest. KPCo's proportionate share of the operating costs associated with this facility is included in its statements of income and the investment and accumulated depreciation are reflected in its balance sheets under Property, Plant and Equipment as follows:

	Fuel Type	Percent of Ownership	Utility Plant in Service	Construction Work in Progress	Accumulated Depreciation
				(in thousands)	
KPCo's Share as of December 31, 2017					
Mitchell Generating Station, Units 1 and 2 (a)	Coal	50.0%	$ 1,018,359	$ 9,692	$ 396,801
KPCo's Share as of December 31, 2016					
Mitchell Generating Station, Units 1 and 2 (a)	Coal	50.0%	$ 1,012,658	$ 4,962	$ 369,797

(a) Operated by KPCo.