Kentucky Power Company

2020 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 VIE of AEP which securitizes accounts receivable and accrued utility revenues for affiliated electric utility companies.
AEP East Companies	APCo, I&M, KGPCo, KPCo, OPCo and WPCo.
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.
AEPTCo	AEP Transmission Company, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of AEP Transmission Holdco, is an intermediate holding company that owns the State Transcos.
AFUDC	Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction.
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.
APCo	Appalachian Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
ASU	Accounting Standards Update.
COVID-19	Coronavirus 2019, a highly infectious respiratory disease. In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a worldwide pandemic.
CWIP	Construction Work in Progress.
EIS	Energy Insurance Services, Inc., a nonaffiliated captive insurance company and consolidated VIE of AEP.
ESP	Electric Security Plans, a PUCO requirement for electric utilities to adjust their rates by filing with the PUCO.
Excess ADIT	Excess accumulated deferred income taxes.
FAC	Fuel Adjustment Clause.
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board.
Federal EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency.
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
FTR	Financial Transmission Right, a financial instrument that entitles the holder to receive compensation for certain congestion-related transmission charges that arise when the power grid is congested resulting in differences in locational prices.
GAAP	Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America.
I&M	Indiana Michigan Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
IRS	Internal Revenue Service.
ITC	Investment Tax Credit.
KGPCo	Kingsport Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
KPCo	Kentucky Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
KPSC	Kentucky Public Service Commission.
MTM	Mark-to-Market.
MW	Megawatt.
MWh	Megawatt-hour.
NO_x	Nitrogen oxide.
OATT	Open Access Transmission Tariff.
OPCo	Ohio Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
OPEB	Other Postretirement Benefits.

Term	Meaning
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.
Reference Rate Reform	The global transition away from referencing the London Interbank Offered Rate and other interbank offered rates, and toward new reference rates that are more reliable and robust.
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.
ROE	Return on Equity.
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.
SPP	Southwest Power Pool regional transmission organization.
SSO	Standard service offer.
SWEPCo	Southwestern Electric Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
TA	Transmission Agreement, effective November 2010, among APCo, I&M, KGPCo, KPCo, OPCo and WPCo with AEPSC as agent.
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.
UPA	Unit Power Agreement.
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.

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Management and Board of Directors of Kentucky Power Company

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kentucky Power Company, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of income, of comprehensive income (loss), of changes in common shareholder's equity and of cash flows for the years 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 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 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, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 11 to the financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for leases in 2019. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

February 25, 2021

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KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
REVENUES		
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution	$ 537,031	$ 601,497
Sales to AEP Affiliates	11,997	16,827
Other Revenues	895	1,133
TOTAL REVENUES	549,923	619,457
EXPENSES		
Fuel and Other Consumables Used for Electric Generation	76,453	101,539
Purchased Electricity for Resale	37,393	37,286
Purchased Electricity from AEP Affiliates	74,055	92,084
Other Operation	100,944	110,984
Maintenance	61,895	64,622
Depreciation and Amortization	101,285	97,880
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	28,023	28,376
TOTAL EXPENSES	480,048	532,771
OPERATING INCOME	69,875	86,686
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest Income	70	37
Carrying Costs Income	—	6
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	1,170	1,230
Non-Service Cost Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost	4,056	3,816
Interest Expense	(38,197)	(38,454)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	36,974	53,321
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	(4,043)	21
NET INCOME	$ 41,017	$ 53,300

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

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 10.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Net Income	$ 41,017	$ 53,300
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAXES		
Amortization of Pension and OPEB Deferred Costs, Net of Tax of $(28) and $(10) in 2020 and 2019, Respectively	(107)	(37)
Pension and OPEB Funded Status, Net of Tax of $52 and $276 in 2020 and 2019, Respectively	195	1,039
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	88	1,002
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 41,105	$ 54,302

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 10.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in thousands)

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2018	$ 50,450	$ 526,135	$ 156,506	$ (212)	$ 732,879
Common Stock Dividends			(5,000)		(5,000)
Net Income			53,300		53,300
Other Comprehensive Income				1,002	1,002
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2019	50,450	526,135	204,806	790	782,181
ASU 2016-13 Adoption			48		48
Net Income			41,017		41,017
Other Comprehensive Income				88	88
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY – DECEMBER 31, 2020	$ 50,450	$ 526,135	$ 245,871	$ 878	$ 823,334

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 10.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BALANCE SHEETS
ASSETS
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in thousands)

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,533	$ 849
Accounts Receivable:		
Customers	10,485	14,749
Affiliated Companies	21,019	20,663
Accrued Unbilled Revenues	18,918	13,550
Miscellaneous	80	145
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(87)	(346)
Total Accounts Receivable	50,415	48,761
Fuel	22,487	29,855
Materials and Supplies	19,861	18,011
Risk Management Assets	3,152	6,878
Accrued Tax Benefits	468	2,205
Margin Deposits	132	600
Prepayments and Other Current Assets	2,902	2,892
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	100,950	110,051
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric:		
Generation	1,231,387	1,219,454
Transmission	703,309	651,091
Distribution	955,501	897,247
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	120,965	112,529
Construction Work in Progress	83,008	98,671
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	3,094,170	2,978,992
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	1,052,273	1,005,546
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – NET	2,041,897	1,973,446
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	450,145	421,621
Long-term Risk Management Assets	23	25
Employee Benefit and Pension Assets	41,062	23,421
Operating Lease Assets	11,928	10,120
Deferred Charges and Other Noncurrent Assets	33,585	33,815
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	536,743	489,002
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,679,590	$ 2,572,499

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 10.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BALANCE SHEETS
LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(dollars in thousands)

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advances from Affiliates	$ 65,647	$ 113,175
Accounts Payable:		
General	47,157	63,350
Affiliated Companies	24,862	23,449
Long-term Debt Due Within One Year – Nonaffiliated	40,000	65,000
Risk Management Liabilities	213	1,480
Customer Deposits	30,774	30,954
Accrued Taxes	36,191	33,108
Accrued Interest	6,399	6,365
Obligations Under Operating Leases	2,296	2,005
Regulatory Liability for Over-Recovered Fuel Costs	313	223
Asset Retirement Obligations	3,021	15,480
Other Current Liabilities	23,746	25,080
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	280,619	379,669
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	952,650	802,553
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	19	1
Deferred Income Taxes	446,054	421,858
Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Investment Tax Credits	133,243	135,686
Asset Retirement Obligations	21,544	28,108
Employee Benefits and Pension Obligations	7,970	7,496
Obligations Under Operating Leases	9,672	8,154
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	4,485	6,793
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	1,575,637	1,410,649
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,856,256	1,790,318
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	245,871	204,806
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	878	790
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	823,334	782,181
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	$ 2,679,590	$ 2,572,499

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 10.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	$ 41,017	$ 53,300
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	101,285	97,880
Deferred Income Taxes	5,367	(725)
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	(1,170)	(1,230)
Mark-to-Market of Risk Management Contracts	2,479	320
Pension Contributions to Qualified Plan Trust	(2,775)	—
Deferred Fuel Over/Under-Recovery, Net	91	2,602
Change in Regulatory Assets	(44,116)	(15,769)
Asset Retirement Obligation	(18,734)	(21,160)
Change in Other Noncurrent Assets	(10,394)	(13,611)
Change in Other Noncurrent Liabilities	(109)	(8,712)
Changes in Certain Components of Working Capital:		
Accounts Receivable, Net	(1,001)	10,043
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	5,657	(19,882)
Accounts Payable	(1,527)	(4,312)
Accrued Taxes, Net	4,820	3,156
Other Current Assets	440	658
Other Current Liabilities	(4,499)	(1,545)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	76,831	81,013
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Construction Expenditures	(153,845)	(162,502)
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	825	1,304
Other Investing Activities	294	29
Net Cash Flows Used for Investing Activities	(152,726)	(161,169)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of Long-term Debt - Nonaffiliated	124,619	—
Change in Advances from Affiliates, Net	(47,528)	85,304
Principal Payments for Finance Lease Obligations	(808)	(634)
Dividends Paid on Common Stock	—	(5,000)
Other Financing Activities	296	167
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	76,579	79,837
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	684	(319)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	849	1,168
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ 1,533	$ 849
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		
Cash Paid for Interest, Net of Capitalized Amounts	$ 38,505	$ 38,599
Net Cash Paid (Received) for Income Taxes	(11,989)	84
Noncash Acquisitions Under Finance Leases	940	1,424
Construction Expenditures Included in Current Liabilities as of December 31,	19,358	32,520

See Notes to Financial Statements beginning on page 10.

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 approximately 166,000 retail customers in its service territory in eastern Kentucky. KPCo also sells power at wholesale to municipalities.

Under a unit power agreement with AEGCo, an affiliated company, KPCo purchases 393 MWs of Rockport Plant capacity which is 30% of AEGCo's 50% share of the 2,620 MW Rockport Plant. The UPA 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.

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. 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.

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

Under an affiliated receivables sales arrangement, KPCo sells, without recourse, certain of its customer accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenue balances to AEP Credit. KPCo is charged a fee for each sale that is based on AEP Credit's financing costs, administrative costs and uncollectible accounts experience from previous purchases of KPCo's customer accounts receivable. No allowance for uncollectible accounts is recognized within KPCo's financial statements for customer accounts receivable sold to AEP Credit, and any bad debt stemming from these receivables would be recognized by AEP Credit. For 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 based upon a 12-month rolling average of bad debt write-offs in proportion to gross accounts receivable, unless specifically identified. In addition to these processes, management contemplates available current information, as well as any reasonable and supportable forecast information, to determine if allowances for uncollectible accounts should be further adjusted in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Credit Losses." Management's assessments contemplate expected losses over the life of the accounts receivable.

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	**2020**	**2019**
Percentage of Total Revenues	12 %	12 %
Percentage of Accounts Receivable – Customers	46 %	34 %

Management monitors credit levels and the financial condition of KPCo's customers on a continuous 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.

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 or is not probable, 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, Advances from Affiliates, Accounts Receivable 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 derivatives 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.

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 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, private equity, 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 commission-approved plan to delay refunds or recoveries beyond a one year period. 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 or alternative revenues recognized in accordance with the guidance for "Regulated Operations") 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 revenue 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 derecognizes that regulatory asset as a charge against income.

Electricity Supply and Delivery Activities

KPCo recognizes revenues from customers for retail and wholesale electricity sales and electricity transmission and distribution delivery services. KPCo recognizes such revenues on the statements of income as the performance obligations of delivering energy to customers are satisfied. Recognized revenues include unbilled as well as-billed amounts. Wholesale transmission revenue is based on a FERC-approved formula rate filing made for each calendar year using estimated costs. Revenues initially recognized per the annual rate filing are compared to actual costs, resulting in the subsequent recognition of an over or under-recovered amount, with interest, that is refunded or recovered, respectively, in a future year's rates. The annual true-up meets the definition of alternative revenues in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Regulated Operations", and are recognized by KPCo in the second quarter of each calendar year following the filing of annual FERC report. Any portion of the true-up 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. See Note 16 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers for additional information.

Gross versus Net Presentation of Certain Electricity Supply and Delivery Activities

The power produced at KPCo's generation plants is sold to PJM. KPCo also 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 on 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 from marketing and risk management transactions that are not derivatives as the performance obligation of delivering the commodity is satisfied. Expenses from marketing and risk management transactions that are not derivatives are also recognized 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 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. 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.

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.

KPCo applies the deferral methodology for the recognition of ITC. Deferred ITC is amortized to income tax expense over the life of the asset. Amortization of deferred ITC begins when the asset is placed in-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. KPCo's uncertain tax positions are immaterial to the financial statements.

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 non-qualified pension plan. Substantially all of KPCo's employees are covered by the qualified plan or both the qualified and non-qualified 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 or certain commingled funds). 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 generally 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 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.

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 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 investments.

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. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fair value of securities on loan as part of the program was $177.1 million and $246.3 million, respectively. Cash and securities obtained as collateral exceeded the fair value of the securities loaned as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

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).

COVID-19

In March 2020, COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its rapid spread around the world and throughout the United States prompted many countries, including the United States, to institute restrictions on travel, public gatherings and certain business operations. These restrictions significantly disrupted economic activity in AEP's service territory and reduced demand for energy, particularly from commercial and industrial customers in 2020. KPCo has taken steps to mitigate the potential risks to customers, suppliers and employees posed by the spread of COVID-19.

As of December 31, 2020 and through the date of this report, KPCo assessed certain accounting matters that require consideration of forecasted financial information, including, but not limited to, the allowance for credit losses and the carrying value of long-lived assets. While there were not any impairments or significant increases in credit allowances resulting from these assessments for the year ended December 31, 2020, the ultimate impact of COVID-19 also depends on factors beyond management's knowledge or control, including the duration and severity of this outbreak as well as third-party actions taken to contain its spread and mitigate its public health effects. Therefore, management cannot estimate the potential future impact to financial position, results of operations and cash flows, but the impacts could be material.

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2019 financial statements and notes to conform to the 2020 presentation.

Supplementary Income Statement Information

The following table provides the components of Depreciation and Amortization for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Depreciation and Amortization	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Depreciation and Amortization of Property, Plant and Equipment	$ 95,472	$ 91,279
Amortization of Regulatory Assets and Liabilities	5,813	6,601
Total Depreciation and Amortization	$ 101,285	$ 97,880

Subsequent Events

Management reviewed subsequent events through February 25, 2021, the date that KPCo's 2020 annual report was available to be issued.

Storm Costs

Based on the information currently available, KPCo currently estimates significant February 2021 storm restoration expenditures ranging from $75 million to $95 million. Management currently anticipates the storm restoration expenditures will be more heavily weighted towards other operation and maintenance expenses as compared to capital expenditures. Management will continue to refine these storm cost estimates as restoration efforts are completed and final costs become available. Management plans to seek regulatory recovery of these costs. If any of the storm costs are not recoverable, it could reduce future net income and cash flows and impact financial condition.

2. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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

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

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 requiring the recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses for financial instruments within its scope. Examples of financial instruments that are in scope include trade receivables, certain financial guarantees and held-to-maturity debt securities. The allowance for expected credit losses should be based on historical information, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Entities are required to evaluate, and if necessary, recognize expected credit losses at the inception or initial acquisition of a financial instrument (or pool of financial instruments that share similar risk characteristics) subject to ASU 2016-13, and subsequently as of each reporting date. The new standard also revises the other-than-temporary impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities.

New standard implementation activities included: (a) the identification and evaluation of the population of financial instruments within the AEP system that are subject to the new standard, (b) the development of supporting valuation models to also contemplate appropriate metrics for current and supportable forecasted information and (c) the development of disclosures to comply with the requirements of ASU 2016-13. As required by ASU 2016-13, the financial instruments subject to the new standard were evaluated on a pool-basis to the extent such financial instruments shared similar risk characteristics.

Management adopted ASU 2016-13 and its related implementation guidance effective January 1, 2020, by means of an immaterial cumulative-effect adjustment to Retained Earnings on the balance sheets. The adoption of the new standard did not have a material impact to financial position and had no impact on the results of operations or cash flows. Additionally, the adoption of the new standard did not result in any changes to current accounting systems.

ASU 2020-04 "Reference Rate Reform: Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting" (ASU 2020-04)

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04 providing guidance to ease the potential burden in accounting for Reference Rate Reform on financial reporting. The new standard is elective and applies to all entities, subject to meeting certain criteria, that have contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions that reference the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of Reference Rate Reform. The new standard establishes a general contract modification principle that entities can apply in other areas that may be affected by Reference Rate Reform and certain elective hedge accounting expedients. Under the new standard, an entity may make a one-time election to sell or to transfer to the available-for-sale or trading classifications (or both sell and transfer), debt securities that both reference an affected rate, and were classified as held-to-maturity before January 1, 2020.

Management adopted ASU 2020-04 and its related implementation guidance effective January 1, 2021. There was no impact to results of operations, financial position or cash flows upon initial adoption. Management is applying the accounting guidance as relevant contract and hedge accounting relationship modifications are made during the course of the reference rate reform transition period, which ends on December 31, 2022. The guidance generally allows for contract modifications solely related to the replacement of the reference rate to be accounted for as a continuation of the existing contract instead of as an extinguishment of the contract, and would therefore, not trigger certain accounting impacts that would otherwise be required. It also allows entities to change certain critical terms of existing hedge accounting relationships that are affected by reference rate reform. These changes would not require de-designating the hedge accounting relationship.

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, 2020 and 2019. The amortization of pension and OPEB AOCI components are included in the computation of net periodic pension and OPEB costs. See Note 7 - Benefit Plans for additional details.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	Pension and OPEB: Amortization of Deferred Costs	Pension and OPEB: Changes in Funded Status	Total
		(in thousands)	
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2019	$ 3,134	$ (2,344)	$ 790
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	—	195	195
Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI			
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	(228)	—	(228)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains) Losses	93	—	93
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(135)	—	(135)
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(28)	—	(28)
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(107)	—	(107)
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(107)	195	88
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2020	$ 3,027	$ (2,149)	$ 878

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019	Pension and OPEB: Amortization of Deferred Costs	Pension and OPEB: Changes in Funded Status	Total
		(in thousands)	
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2018	$ 3,171	$ (3,383)	$ (212)
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	—	1,039	1,039
Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI			
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	(223)	—	(223)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains) Losses	176	—	176
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(47)	—	(47)
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(10)	—	(10)
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(37)	—	(37)
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(37)	1,039	1,002
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2019	$ 3,134	$ (2,344)	$ 790

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.

COVID-19 Pandemic

During the first quarter of 2020, AEP's electric utility operating companies informed both retail customers and state regulators that disconnections for non-payment were temporarily suspended. Continuing adverse economic conditions may result in the inability of customers to pay for electric service, which could affect revenue recognition and the collectability of accounts receivable.

In September 2020, the KPSC issued an order ending the moratorium on disconnections for non-payment effective in October 2020. The order continued suspension of late payment fees for residential customers through December 2020 but permitted the resumption of late payment fees for non-residential customers effective in October 2020. KPCo resumed disconnections for non-payment for non-residential customers in October 2020 and residential customers in January 2021. Further, KPCo is required to establish default payment plans of 6 months or longer for all residential customers with an arrearage balance.

In December 2020, the KPSC issued two orders addressing the deferral of lost revenues (reduced sales, late fees and reconnection fees) and incremental expenses incurred due to COVID-19. The orders denied Kentucky utilities, including KPCo, from deferring any lost revenues and incremental expenses incurred due to COVID-19 as a regulatory asset.

Storm-Related Costs

In April 2020, severe storms impacted KPCo's service territory resulting in customer outages and damage to KPCo utility assets. Management previously estimated that KPCo would incur incremental other operation and maintenance expenses relating to these storms ranging from $0.7 million to $5.8 million. In November 2020, KPCo's estimate of incremental other operation and maintenance expense related to these storms was finalized as $9.5 million, which included $646 thousand related to a January 2020 major storm. KPCo filed a request with the KPSC seeking recovery of these prudently-incurred costs. In February 2021, the KPSC issued an order granting deferral authority. KPCo will seek recovery of the deferral in its next base rate case.

In December 2020, a snow storm impacted KPCo's service territory resulting in customer outages and damage to KPCo utility assets. KPCo provided notice to the KPSC that a deferral would be recorded in December 2020 for approximately $1.2 million. An application seeking deferral authority will be filed within 90 days of the December 2020 snow storm.

If any of these incremental storm costs are not recoverable, it will reduce future net income and cash flows and impact financial condition.

2020 Kentucky Base Rate Case

In June 2020, KPCo filed a request with the KPSC for a $65 million net annual increase in base rates based upon a proposed 10% ROE with the increase to be implemented no earlier than January 2021. The filing proposes that KPCo would offset the first year of rate increases by refunding Excess ADIT that is not subject to normalization requirements to customers. Additionally, KPCo requested recovery of the previously authorized deferral of $50 million of Rockport Plant Unit Power Agreement expenses and related carrying charges over a 5-year period beginning in December 2022, through an existing purchased power rider.

In January 2021, the KPSC issued an order approving an annual increase in base rates of $52.4 million based upon an ROE of 9.3% effective with billing cycles mid-January 2021. The order shortened the previously authorized refund period for Excess ADIT that is not subject to normalization requirements being refunded through a rider from 18 years to 3 years. In addition, the order approved recovery of certain annual PJM OATT expenses above/

below the corresponding level recovered in base rates through a rider until KPCo's next base case; however, recovery of these transmission costs will be re-examined by the KPSC in KPCo's next base case. The KPSC deferred KPCo's request to authorize a specific recovery period and mechanism for the previously authorized deferral of $50 million of Rockport Plant Unit Power Agreement expenses and related carrying charges to a future proceeding. The order requires KPCo to submit its next base case in June 2023 for rates effective in January 2024.

In February 2021, KPCo filed for rehearing with the KPSC challenging various adjustments that were made in the order and requesting certain clarifications. Also in February 2021, the KPSC issued an order on rehearing that modified the approved annual increase in base rates from $52.4 million to $52.7 million and clarified several items, including the timing of the future proceeding to address a specific recovery period and mechanism for the previously authorized deferral of $50 million of Rockport Plant Unit Power Agreement expenses and related carrying charges. The KPSC will initiate a future proceeding to address a specific recovery period and mechanism for the deferral after KPCo makes a written filing identifying the capacity replacement for the Rockport Unit Power Agreement, including the name of the capacity resource and related reasonably anticipated costs.

5. EFFECTS OF REGULATION

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory assets and liabilities are comprised of the following items:

Regulatory Assets:	**December 31, 2020**	**2019**	**Remaining Recovery Period**
	(in thousands)		
Noncurrent Regulatory Assets			
Regulatory assets pending final regulatory approval:			
Regulatory Assets Currently Earning a Return			
Kentucky Deferred Purchased Power Expenses	$ 41,267	$ 30,165	
Total Regulatory Assets Currently Earning a Return	41,267	30,165	
Regulatory Assets Currently Not Earning a Return			
Storm Related Costs	10,708	—	
Other Regulatory Assets Pending Final Regulatory Approval (a)	2,065	1,333	
Total Regulatory Assets Currently Not Earning a Return	12,773	1,333	
Total Regulatory Assets Pending Final Regulatory Approval	54,040	31,498	
Regulatory assets approved for recovery:			
Regulatory Assets Currently Earning a Return			
Plant Retirement Costs	203,967	207,221	20 years
Plant Retirement Costs - Asset Retirement Obligation Costs	107,136	87,359	20 years
Plant Retirement Costs - Materials and Supplies	3,016	3,016	20 years
Other Regulatory Assets Approved for Recovery	926	1,105	various
Total Regulatory Assets Currently Earning a Return	315,045	298,701	
Regulatory Assets Currently Not Earning a Return			
Pension and OPEB Funded Status	29,050	43,732	12 years
Fuel and Purchased Power Rider	22,470	—	2 years
Plant Retirement Costs - Asset Retirement Obligation Costs	9,917	28,715	20 years
Environmental Costs	6,146	4,348	2 years
Storm Related Costs	4,233	6,300	3 years
Postemployment Benefits	3,437	3,169	3 years
Other Regulatory Assets Approved for Recovery	5,807	5,158	various
Total Regulatory Assets Currently Not Earning a Return	81,060	91,422	
Total Regulatory Assets Approved for Recovery	396,105	390,123	
Total Noncurrent Regulatory Assets	$ 450,145	$ 421,621	

(a) In January 2021, the KPSC issued an order approving recovery of these regulatory assets as part of the 2020 Kentucky Base Rate Case.

Regulatory Liabilities:	December 31, 2020	2019	Remaining Refund Period
	(in thousands)		
Current Regulatory Liability			
Over-recovered Fuel Costs - does not pay a return	$ 313	$ 223	1 year
Total Current Regulatory Liabilities	$ 313	$ 223	
Noncurrent Regulatory Liabilities			
Deferred Investment Tax Credits			
Regulatory liabilities pending final regulatory determination:			
Regulatory Liabilities Currently Not Paying a Return			
Other Regulatory Liabilities Pending Final Regulatory Determination	$ 1,332	$ —	
Total Regulatory Liabilities Pending Final Regulatory Determination	1,332	—	
Regulatory liabilities approved for payment:			
Regulatory Liabilities Currently Paying a Return			
Asset Removal Costs	39,729	22,646	(b)
Total Regulatory Liabilities Currently Paying a Return	39,729	22,646	
Regulatory Liabilities Currently Not Paying a Return			
PJM Transmission Enhancement Refund	2,636	3,149	5 years
Purchased Power Adjustment Rider	—	1,190	
Other Regulatory Liabilities Approved for Payment	958	1,308	various
Total Regulatory Liabilities Currently Not Paying a Return	3,594	5,647	
Income Tax Related Regulatory Liabilities (a)			
Excess ADIT Associated with Certain Depreciable Property	125,876	131,393	(c)
Excess ADIT that is Not Subject to Rate Normalization Requirements	118,165	124,847	3 years
Income Taxes Subject to Flow Through	(155,453)	(148,847)	23 years
Total Income Tax Related Regulatory Liabilities	88,588	107,393	
Total Regulatory Liabilities Approved for Payment	131,911	135,686	
Total Noncurrent Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Investment Tax Credits	$ 133,243	$ 135,686	

(a) This balance primarily represents regulatory liabilities for 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.

(b) Relieved as removal costs are incurred.

(c) Refunded using Average Rate Assumption Method.

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, 2020:

Contractual Commitments	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
			(in thousands)		
Fuel Purchase Contracts (a)	$ 94,564	$ 100,559	$ 12,002	$ 32,459	$ 239,584
Energy and Capacity Purchase Contracts	58,464	58,917	—	—	117,381
Total	$ 153,028	$ 159,476	$ 12,002	$ 32,459	$ 356,965

(a) Represents contractual commitments to purchase coal, natural gas 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, 2020, there were no material liabilities recorded for any indemnifications.

AEPSC conducts power purchase-and-sale activity on behalf of APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo, who are jointly and severally liable for activity conducted on their behalf.

Lease Obligations

KPCo leases certain equipment under master lease agreements. See "Master Lease Agreements" section of Note 11 for additional information.

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 non-hazardous 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, 2020, 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 non-hazardous. 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. As of December 31, 2020, management's estimates do not anticipate material clean-up costs for the identified site.

Claims Challenging Transition of American Electric Power System Retirement Plan to Cash Balance Formula

The American Electric Power System Retirement Plan (the Plan) has received a letter written on behalf of four participants (the Claimants) making a claim for additional plan benefits and purporting to advance such claims on behalf of a class. When the Plan's benefit formula was changed in the year 2000, AEP provided a special provision for employees hired before January 1, 2001, allowing them to continue benefit accruals under the then benefit formula for a full 10 years alongside of the new cash balance benefit formula then being implemented. Employees who were hired on or after January 1, 2001 accrued benefits only under the new cash balance benefit formula. The Claimants have asserted claims that: (a) the Plan violates the requirements under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) intended to preclude back-loading the accrual of benefits to the end of a participant's career, (b) the Plan violates the age discrimination prohibitions of ERISA and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and (c) the company failed to provide required notice regarding the changes to the Plan. AEP has responded to the Claimants providing a reasoned explanation for why each of their claims have been denied. The denial of those claims was appealed to the AEP System Retirement Plan Appeal Committee and the Committee upheld the denial of claims. Management will continue to defend against the claims. Management is unable to determine a range of potential losses that is reasonably possible of occurring.

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 two unfunded non-qualified pension plans. Substantially all of KPCo's employees are covered by the qualified plan or both the qualified and non-qualified 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 rate-making 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	2020	2019	2020	2019
Discount Rate	2.50 %	3.25 %	2.55 %	3.30 %
Interest Crediting Rate	4.00 %	4.00 %	NA	NA
Rate of Compensation Increase	4.80 % (a)	4.50 % (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 2020, the rate of compensation increase assumed varies with the age of the employee, ranging from 3% per year to 11.5% per year, with an average increase of 4.8%.

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	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Discount Rate	3.25 %	4.30 %	3.30 %	4.30 %
Interest Crediting Rate	4.00 %	4.00 %	NA	NA
Expected Return on Plan Assets	5.75 %	6.25 %	5.50 %	6.25 %
Rate of Compensation Increase	4.80 % (a)	4.60 % (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	**2020**	**2019**
Initial	6.50 %	6.00 %
Ultimate	4.50 %	4.50 %
Year Ultimate Reached	2029	2026

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, 2020, 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

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the pension plans had an actuarial loss primarily due to a decrease in the discount rate, partially offset by a decrease in the assumed rate used to convert account balances to annuities. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the OPEB plans had an actuarial loss primarily due to a decrease in the discount rate and an update to the health care trend assumption, partially offset by updated projected per capita claims costs due to rate negotiations for Medicare advantage premium rates. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the pension plans had an actuarial loss due to a decrease in the discount rate, partially offset by updates to the mortality table. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the OPEB plans had an actuarial loss due to a decrease in the discount rate and an update to the persistency assumption, partially offset by an update to the projected per capita cost assumption as well as savings resulting from legislation signed in December 2019 which eliminated two Affordable Care Act taxes. 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	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Change in Benefit Obligation	(in thousands)			
Benefit Obligation as of January 1,	$ 188,085	$ 173,375	$ 45,550	$ 43,743
Service Cost	3,119	2,844	299	261
Interest Cost	5,971	7,292	1,493	1,856
Actuarial Loss	13,995	16,574	2,110	3,336
Plan Amendments	—	—	(470)	(442)
Benefit Payments	(12,737)	(12,000)	(5,514)	(4,619)
Participant Contributions	—	—	1,579	1,403
Medicare Subsidy	—	—	11	12
Benefit Obligation as of December 31,	$ 198,433	$ 188,085	$ 45,058	$ 45,550
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets				
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of January 1,	$ 186,407	$ 173,637	$ 68,972	$ 59,238
Actual Gain on Plan Assets	32,107	24,770	10,882	12,949
Company Contributions	2,775	—	1	1
Participant Contributions	—	—	1,579	1,403
Benefit Payments	(12,737)	(12,000)	(5,514)	(4,619)
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of December 31,	$ 208,552	$ 186,407	$ 75,920	$ 68,972
Funded (Underfunded) Status as of December 31,	$ 10,119	$ (1,678)	$ 30,862	$ 23,422

Amounts Recognized on the Balance Sheets

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	December 31,			
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	(in thousands)			
Employee Benefits and Pension Assets – Prepaid Benefit Costs	$ 10,200	$ —	$ 30,862	$ 23,422
Other Current Liabilities – Accrued Short-term Benefit Liability	(1)	(1)	—	—
Employee Benefits and Pension Obligations – Accrued Long-term Benefit Liability	(80)	(1,677)	—	—
Funded (Underfunded) Status	$ 10,119	$ (1,678)	$ 30,862	$ 23,422

Amounts Included in Regulatory Assets, Deferred Income Taxes and AOCI

The following table shows the components of the plans included in Regulatory Assets, Deferred Income Taxes and AOCI:

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	December 31,			
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Components	(in thousands)			
Net Actuarial Loss	$ 35,498	$ 47,010	$ 710	$ 5,983
Prior Service Credit	—	—	(8,270)	(10,261)
Recorded as				
Regulatory Assets	$ 34,593	$ 45,839	$ (5,543)	$ (2,107)
Deferred Income Taxes	190	246	(424)	(456)
Net of Tax AOCI	715	925	(1,593)	(1,715)

Components of the change in amounts included in Regulatory Assets, Deferred Income Taxes and AOCI were as follows:

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Components	(in thousands)			
Actuarial (Gain) Loss During the Year	$ (8,220)	$ 2,714	$ (5,034)	$ (6,113)
Amortization of Actuarial Loss	(3,292)	(2,020)	(239)	(853)
Prior Service Credit	—	—	(461)	(302)
Amortization of Prior Service Credit	—	—	2,452	2,425
Change for the Year Ended December 31,	$ (11,512)	$ 694	$ (3,282)	$ (4,843)

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,			
2020	2019	2020	2019
3.8 %	3.7 %	3.9 %	3.9 %

The following table presents the classification of pension plan assets for AEP within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2020:

Asset Class	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total	Year End Allocation
			(in millions)			
Equities (a):						
Domestic	$ 542.3	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 542.3	9.7 %
International	676.3	—	—	—	676.3	12.2 %
Common Collective Trusts (c)	—	—	—	650.0	650.0	11.7 %
Subtotal – Equities	1,218.6	—	—	650.0	1,868.6	33.6 %
Fixed Income (a):						
United States Government and Agency Securities	(1.4)	1,134.1	—	—	1,132.7	20.4 %
Corporate Debt	—	1,425.0	—	—	1,425.0	25.6 %
Foreign Debt	—	214.0	—	—	214.0	3.9 %
State and Local Government	—	56.0	—	—	56.0	1.0 %
Other – Asset Backed	—	0.8	—	—	0.8	— %
Subtotal – Fixed Income	(1.4)	2,829.9	—	—	2,828.5	50.9 %
Infrastructure (c)	—	—	—	91.1	91.1	1.6 %
Real Estate (c)	—	—	—	231.6	231.6	4.2 %
Alternative Investments (c)	—	—	—	431.8	431.8	7.8 %
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	—	49.3	—	58.2	107.5	1.9 %
Other – Pending Transactions and Accrued Income (b)	—	—	—	(2.5)	(2.5)	— %
Total	$ 1,217.2	$ 2,879.2	$ —	$ 1,460.2	$ 5,556.6	100.0 %

(a) Includes investment securities loaned to borrowers under the securities lending program. See the "Investments Held in Trust for Future Liabilities" section of Note 1 for additional information.

(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 presents the classification of OPEB plan assets for AEP within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2020:

Asset Class	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total	Year End Allocation
			(in millions)			
Equities:						
Domestic	$ 399.9	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 399.9	20.6 %
International	290.7	—	—	—	290.7	14.9 %
Common Collective Trusts (b)	—	—	—	264.7	264.7	13.6 %
Subtotal – Equities	690.6	—	—	264.7	955.3	49.1 %
Fixed Income:						
Common Collective Trust Debt (b)	—	—	—	186.4	186.4	9.6 %
United States Government and Agency Securities	(0.2)	199.7	—	—	199.5	10.2 %
Corporate Debt	—	248.7	—	—	248.7	12.8 %
Foreign Debt	—	34.9	—	—	34.9	1.8 %
State and Local Government	73.9	13.1	—	—	87.0	4.5 %
Subtotal – Fixed Income	73.7	496.4	—	186.4	756.5	38.9 %
Trust Owned Life Insurance:						
International Equities	—	64.8	—	—	64.8	3.3 %
United States Bonds	—	135.9	—	—	135.9	7.0 %
Subtotal – Trust Owned Life Insurance	—	200.7	—	—	200.7	10.3 %
Cash and Cash Equivalents (b)	26.3	—	—	5.7	32.0	1.6 %
Other – Pending Transactions and Accrued Income (a)	—	—	—	2.2	2.2	0.1 %
Total	$ 790.6	$ 697.1	$ —	$ 459.0	$ 1,946.7	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, 2019:

Asset Class	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total	Year End Allocation
			(in millions)			
Equities (a):						
Domestic	$ 387.8	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 387.8	7.8 %
International	609.1	—	—	—	609.1	12.1 %
Common Collective Trusts (c)	—	—	—	547.3	547.3	10.9 %
Subtotal – Equities	996.9	—	—	547.3	1,544.2	30.8 %
Fixed Income (a):						
United States Government and Agency Securities	(5.8)	1,248.6	—	—	1,242.8	24.8 %
Corporate Debt	—	1,143.7	—	—	1,143.7	22.8 %
Foreign Debt	—	211.6	—	—	211.6	4.2 %
State and Local Government	—	55.1	—	—	55.1	1.1 %
Other – Asset Backed	—	3.6	—	—	3.6	0.1 %
Subtotal – Fixed Income	(5.8)	2,662.6	—	—	2,656.8	53.0 %
Infrastructure (c)	—	—	—	85.8	85.8	1.7 %
Real Estate (c)	—	—	—	239.4	239.4	4.8 %
Alternative Investments (c)	—	—	—	448.3	448.3	8.9 %
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	—	24.4	—	37.2	61.6	1.2 %
Other – Pending Transactions and Accrued Income (b)	—	—	—	(20.7)	(20.7)	(0.4)%
Total	$ 991.1	$ 2,687.0	$ —	$ 1,337.3	$ 5,015.4	100.0 %

(a) Includes investment securities loaned to borrowers under the securities lending program. See the “Investments Held in Trust for Future Liabilities” section of Note 1 for additional information.
(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 presents the classification of OPEB plan assets for AEP within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2019:

Asset Class	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (in millions)	Other	Total	Year End Allocation
Equities:						
Domestic	$ 312.2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 312.2	17.5 %
International	251.5	—	—	—	251.5	14.1 %
Common Collective Trusts (b)	—	—	—	260.8	260.8	14.7 %
Subtotal – Equities	563.7	—	—	260.8	824.5	46.3 %
Fixed Income:						
Common Collective Trust – Debt (b)	—	—	—	177.6	177.6	10.0 %
United States Government and Agency Securities	(0.1)	214.4	—	—	214.3	12.0 %
Corporate Debt	—	206.7	—	—	206.7	11.6 %
Foreign Debt	—	35.5	—	—	35.5	2.0 %
State and Local Government	58.8	14.8	—	—	73.6	4.1 %
Other – Asset Backed	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	— %
Subtotal – Fixed Income	58.7	471.6	—	177.6	707.9	39.7 %
Trust Owned Life Insurance:						
International Equities	—	60.2	—	—	60.2	3.4 %
United States Bonds	—	151.6	—	—	151.6	8.5 %
Subtotal – Trust Owned Life Insurance	—	211.8	—	—	211.8	11.9 %
Cash and Cash Equivalents (b)	26.7	—	—	6.7	33.4	1.9 %
Other – Pending Transactions and Accrued Income (a)	—	—	—	4.2	4.2	0.2 %
Total	$ 649.1	$ 683.4	$ —	$ 449.3	$ 1,781.8	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, 2020	December 31, 2019
	(in thousands)	
Qualified Pension Plan	$ 191,045	$ 182,529
Nonqualified Pension Plan	19	12
Total Accumulated Benefit Obligation	$ 191,064	$ 182,541

Obligations in Excess of Fair Values

The tables below show the underfunded pension plans that had obligations in excess of plan assets.

Projected Benefit Obligation

	Underfunded Pension Plans	
	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Projected Benefit Obligation	$ 81	$ 188,085
Fair Value of Plan Assets	—	186,407
Underfunded Projected Benefit Obligation	$ (81)	$ (1,678)

Accumulated Benefit Obligation

	Underfunded Pension Plans	
	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Accumulated Benefit Obligation	$ 19	$ 12
Fair Value of Plan Assets	—	—
Underfunded Accumulated Benefit Obligation	$ (19)	$ (12)

Estimated Future Benefit Payments and Contributions

KPCo expects contributions and payments for the Pension and OPEB plans of $4.4 million and $50 thousand, respectively, during 2021. 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	OPEB
	(in thousands)	
2021	$ 12,416	$ 5,081
2022	12,754	5,022
2023	12,780	4,719
2024	13,105	4,746
2025	13,304	4,702
Years 2026 to 2030, in Total	61,323	21,924

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,			
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	(in thousands)			
Service Cost	$ 3,119	$ 2,844	$ 299	$ 261
Interest Cost	5,971	7,292	1,493	1,856
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(9,891)	(10,910)	(3,763)	(3,639)
Amortization of Prior Service Credit	—	—	(2,452)	(2,425)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss	3,292	2,020	239	853
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit)	2,491	1,246	(4,184)	(3,094)
Capitalized Portion	(1,371)	(1,195)	(131)	(110)
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit) Recognized in Expense	$ 1,120	$ 51	$ (4,315)	$ (3,204)

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 $2.3 million in 2020 and $2.2 million in 2019.

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, coal, natural gas, interest rate and, to a lesser extent, heating oil, gasoline and other commodity contracts to manage the risk associated with the energy business. 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 may also utilize derivative contracts to manage interest rate risk associated with debt financing. For disclosure purposes, these risks are grouped as "Interest Rate." 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:

Primary Risk Exposure	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Unit of Measure
	(in thousands)		
Commodity:			
Power	8,249	11,383	MWhs
Heating Oil and Gasoline	270	273	Gallons

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 may utilize a variety of interest rate derivative transactions in order to manage interest rate risk exposure. KPCo may also utilize 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 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, 2020 and 2019 balance sheets, KPCo netted $96 thousand and $129 thousand, respectively, of cash collateral received from third-parties against short-term and long-term risk management assets and $0 and $150 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:

Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2020 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	$ 6,751	$ (3,599)	$ 3,152
Long-term Risk Management Assets	139	(116)	23
Total Assets	6,890	(3,715)	3,175
Current Risk Management Liabilities	3,746	(3,533)	213
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	105	(86)	19
Total Liabilities	3,851	(3,619)	232
Total MTM Derivative Contract Net Assets (Liabilities)	$ 3,039	$ (96)	$ 2,943

Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2019 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	$ 21,653	$ (14,775)	$ 6,878
Long-term Risk Management Assets	160	(135)	25
Total Assets	21,813	(14,910)	6,903
Current Risk Management Liabilities	16,285	(14,805)	1,480
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	128	(127)	1
Total Liabilities	16,413	(14,932)	1,481
Total MTM Derivative Net Assets	$ 5,400	$ 22	$ 5,422

(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) All derivative contracts subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement are offset in the statement of financial position.

The table below presents KPCo's amount of gain (loss) recognized on risk management contracts:

Location of Gain (Loss)	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues	$ 182	$ 72
Purchased Electricity for Resale	103	120
Other Operation	(61)	(27)
Maintenance	(98)	(32)
Regulatory Assets (a)	437	(416)
Regulatory Liabilities (a)	7,642	4,577
Total Gain on Risk Management Contracts	$ 8,205	$ 4,294

(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 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.

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 the years ended 2020 and 2019 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 the years ended 2020 and 2019, KPCo did not apply cash flow hedging to outstanding interest rate derivatives.

There was no impact of cash flow hedges included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on KPCo's balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The actual amounts that KPCo reclassifies from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) to Net Income can differ due to market price changes. As of December 31, 2020, 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 credit agency ratings 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, surety bonds and parental/affiliate guarantees may be obtained as security from counterparties in order to mitigate credit risk. Some master agreements include margining, which requires a counterparty to post cash or letters of credit in the event 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 default including failure or inability to post collateral when required.

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, 2020 and 2019, 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,	
	2020	**2019**
	(in thousands)	
Liabilities for Contracts with Cross Default Provisions Prior to Contractual Netting Arrangements	$ 154	$ 419
Additional Settlement Liability if Cross Default Provision is Triggered	16	65

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,			
	2020		2019	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Long-term Debt	$ 992,650	$ 1,166,298	$ 867,553	$ 970,437

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, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total
Assets:			(in thousands)		
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 3,669	$ 3,204	$ (3,698)	$ 3,175
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 3,655	$ 179	$ (3,602)	$ 232

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis
December 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total
Assets:			(in thousands)		
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 14,758	$ 7,054	$ (14,909)	$ 6,903
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 15,059	$ 1,352	$ (14,930)	$ 1,481

(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.

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, 2020	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	$ 5,702
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	4,084
Settlements	(9,900)
Transfers out of Level 3 (d)	130
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (e)	3,009
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$ 3,025

Year Ended December 31, 2019	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	$ 5,804
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	1,282
Settlements	(6,762)
Transfers into Level 3 (c) (d)	(86)
Transfers out of Level 3 (d)	(120)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (e)	5,584
Balance as of December 31, 2019	$ 5,702

(a) Included in revenues on KPCo's statements of income.
(b) Represents the change in fair value between the beginning of the reporting period and the settlement of the risk management commodity contract.
(c) Represents existing assets or liabilities that were previously categorized as Level 2.
(d) Transfers are recognized based on their value at the beginning if the 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, 2020 and 2019:

Significant Unobservable Inputs
December 31, 2020

	Fair Value		Valuation	Significant Unobservable	Input/Range		
	Assets	Liabilities	Technique	Input (a)	Low	High	Weighted Average (b)
	(in thousands)						
Energy Contracts	$ 190	$ 121	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	$ 10.84	$ 41.09	$ 25.08
FTRs	3,014	58	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	0.17	4.18	1.03
Total	$ 3,204	$ 179					

Significant Unobservable Inputs
December 31, 2019

	Fair Value		Valuation	Significant Unobservable	Input/Range		
	Assets	Liabilities	Technique	Input (a)	Low	High	Weighted Average (b)
	(in thousands)						
Energy Contracts	$ 1,049	$ 475	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	$ 12.70	$ 41.20	$ 25.92
FTRs	6,005	877	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	(0.47)	4.07	1.30
Total	$ 7,054	$ 1,352					

(a) Represents market prices in dollars per MWh.
(b) The weighted-average is the product of the forward market price of the underlying commodity and volume weighted by term.

The following table provides the measurement uncertainty of fair value measurements to increases (decreases) in significant unobservable inputs related to Energy Contracts and FTRs as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Uncertainty 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

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

The details of KPCo's Income Tax Expense (Benefit) are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Federal:		
Current	$ (9,655)	$ (990)
Deferred	8,830	476
Total Federal	(825)	(514)
State and Local:		
Current	245	1,736
Deferred	(3,463)	(1,201)
Total State and Local	(3,218)	535
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	$ (4,043)	$ 21

The following is a reconciliation between the federal income taxes computed by multiplying pretax income by the federal statutory tax rate and the income taxes reported:

	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Net Income	$ 41,017	$ 53,300
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	(4,043)	21
Pretax Income	$ 36,974	$ 53,321
Income Taxes on Pretax Income at Statutory Rate (21%)	$ 7,765	$ 11,197
Increase (Decrease) in Income Taxes Resulting from the Following Items:		
Depreciation	1,738	1,471
State and Local Income Taxes, Net	(2,542)	423
Removal Costs	(1,885)	(1,441)
Tax Reform Excess ADIT Reversal	(8,293)	(10,868)
Other	(826)	(761)
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	$ (4,043)	$ 21
Effective Income Tax Rate	(10.9)%	— %

Net Deferred Tax Liability

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

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Deferred Tax Assets	$ 101,993	$ 105,810
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(548,047)	(527,668)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	$ (446,054)	$ (421,858)
Property Related Temporary Differences	$ (300,947)	$ (300,134)
Amounts Due to Customers for Future Income Taxes	62,526	66,167
Deferred State Income Taxes	(120,361)	(113,945)
Regulatory Assets	(92,015)	(86,590)
All Other, Net	4,743	12,644
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	$ (446,054)	$ (421,858)

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 and tax credits, the method of allocation reflects a separate return result for each company in the consolidated group.

Federal Income Tax Audit Status

The statute of limitations for the IRS to examine KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries originally filed federal return has expired for tax years 2016 and earlier. In the third quarter of 2019, KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries elected to amend the 2014 and 2015 federal returns. In the first quarter of 2020, the IRS notified KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries that it was beginning an examination of these amended returns, including the net operating losses carryback to 2015 that originated in the 2017 return. As of December 31, 2020, the IRS has not challenged any items on these returns and the IRS is limited in their proposed adjustments to the amount KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries claimed on the amended returns.

Net Income Tax Operating Loss Carryforward

KPCo has state net income tax operating loss carryforwards of $159 million and $137 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively. As a result, KPCo recognized deferred state income tax benefits in 2020 and 2019 of $10 million and $7 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 begins expiring in 2035.

11. LEASES

Management adopted ASU 2016-02 effective January 1, 2019 by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheets.

KPCo leases property, plant and equipment including, but not limited to, fleet, information technology and real estate leases. These leases require payments of non-lease components, including related property taxes, operating and maintenance costs. KPCo does not separate non-lease components from associated lease components. Many of these leases have purchase or renewal options. Leases not renewed are often replaced by other leases. Options to renew or purchase a lease are included in the measurement of lease assets and liabilities if it is reasonably certain that KPCo will exercise the option.

Lease obligations are measured using the discount rate implicit in the lease when that rate is readily determinable. KPCo has visibility into the rate implicit in the lease when assets are leased from selected financial institutions under master leasing agreements. When the implicit rate is not readily determinable, KPCo measures its lease obligation using its estimated secured incremental borrowing rate. Incremental borrowing rates are comprised of an underlying risk-free rate and a secured credit spread relative to the lessee on a matched maturity basis.

Operating lease rentals and finance lease amortization costs are generally charged to Other Operation and Maintenance expense in accordance with rate-making treatment for regulated operations. Interest on finance lease liabilities is generally charged to Interest Expense. Lease costs associated with capital projects are included in Property, Plant and Equipment on the balance sheets. For regulated operations with finance leases, a finance lease asset and offsetting liability are recorded at the present value of the remaining lease payments for each reporting period. Finance leases for nonregulated property are accounted for as if the assets were owned and financed. The components of rental costs were as follows:

Lease Rental Costs	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Operating Lease Cost	$ 2,660	$ 2,300
Finance Lease Cost:		
Amortization of Finance Leases	808	634
Interest on Finance Leases	138	114
Total Lease Rental Costs (a)	$ 3,606	$ 3,048

(a) Excludes variable and short-term lease costs, which were immaterial.

Supplemental information related to leases are shown in the tables below.

Lease Type	Weighted-Average Remaining Lease Term (years):		Weighted-Average Discount Rate	
	December 31,			
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Operating Leases	6.45	6.55	3.44 %	3.73 %
Finance Leases	5.00	5.59	4.08 %	4.42 %

	Years Ended December 31, 2020	Years Ended December 31, 2019
	(in thousands)	
Cash Paid for Amounts Included in the Measurement of Lease Liabilities		
Operating Cash Flows Used for Operating Leases	$ 2,660	$ 2,237
Operating Cash Flows Used for Finance Leases	138	114
Financing Cash Flows Used for Finance Leases	808	634
Non-cash Acquisitions Under Operating Leases	$ 3,915	$ 1,829

The following tables show the property, plant and equipment under finance leases and noncurrent assets under operating leases and related obligations recorded on KPCo's balance sheets. Unless shown as a separate line on the balance sheets due to materiality, net operating lease assets are included in Deferred Charges and Other Noncurrent Assets, current finance lease obligations are included in Other Current Liabilities and long-term finance lease obligations are included in Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities on the balance sheets. Lease obligations are not recognized on the balance sheets for lease agreements with a lease term of less than twelve months.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	(in thousands)	
Property, Plant and Equipment Under Finance Leases		
Generation	$ 1,406	$ 1,445
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	4,273	3,617
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Under Finance Leases	5,679	5,062
Accumulated Amortization	2,236	1,759
Net Property, Plant and Equipment Under Finance Leases	$ 3,443	$ 3,303
Obligations Under Finance Leases		
Noncurrent Liability	$ 2,577	$ 2,576
Liability Due Within One Year	866	727
Total Obligations Under Finance Leases	$ 3,443	$ 3,303

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	(in thousands)	
Operating Lease Assets	$ 11,928	$ 10,120
Obligations Under Operating Leases		
Noncurrent Liability	$ 9,672	$ 8,154
Liability Due Within One Year	2,296	2,005
Total Obligations Under Operating Leases	$ 11,968	$ 10,159

Future minimum lease payments consisted of the following as of December 31, 2020:

Future Minimum Lease Payments	Finance Leases	Operating Leases
	(in thousands)	
2021	$ 986	$ 2,670
2022	819	2,394
2023	647	2,111
2024	573	1,788
2025	308	1,404
Later Years	486	2,997
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	3,819	13,364
Less: Imputed Interest	376	1,396
Estimated Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 3,443	$ 11,968

Future minimum lease payments consisted of the following as of December 31, 2019:

Future Minimum Lease Payments	Finance Leases	Operating Leases
	(in thousands)	
2020	$ 845	$ 2,401
2021	770	2,154
2022	594	1,759
2023	486	1,460
2024	440	1,105
Later Years	602	2,657
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	3,737	11,536
Less: Imputed Interest	434	1,377
Estimated Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 3,303	$ 10,159

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 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 amount guaranteed. As of December 31, 2020, the maximum potential loss for these lease agreements was $1.9 million assuming the fair value of the equipment is zero at the end of the lease term.

Lessor Activity

KPCo's lessor activity was immaterial as of and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

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, 2020	Interest Rate Ranges as of December 31, 2020	Interest Rate Ranges as of December 31, 2019	Outstanding as of December 31, 2020	Outstanding as of December 31, 2019
					(in thousands)	
Senior Unsecured Notes	2021-2047	4.69%	3.13%-8.13%	3.13%-8.13%	$ 728,166	$ 727,922
Pollution Control Bonds	2020-2023 (a)	2.35%	2.35%	2.00%	64,734	64,977
Other Long-term Debt	2022	1.10%	0.81%-1.60%	3.18%	199,750	74,654
Total Long-term Debt Outstanding					$ 992,650	$ 867,553

(a) KPCo's Pollution Control Bond is subject to redemption earlier than the maturity date.

As of December 31, 2020, outstanding long-term debt was payable as follows:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	After 2025	Total
				(in thousands)			
Principal Amount	$ 40,000	$ 200,000	$ 65,000	$ 65,000	$ —	$ 625,000	$ 995,000
Debt Issuance Costs							(2,350)
Total Long-term Debt Outstanding							$ 992,650

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, 2020, 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, 2020, 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 $577.5 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, 2020, 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, 2020 and 2019 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)			
2020	$ 126,742	$ 6,572	$ 50,064	$ 5,020	$ 65,647	$ 180,000
2019	114,818	—	59,492	—	113,175	180,000

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
2020	2.70 %	0.27 %	2.08 %	1.80 %	1.18 %	1.81 %
2019	3.43 %	1.77 %	— %	— %	2.39 %	— %

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 advances 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, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Interest Expense	$ 676	$ 1,470
Interest Income	48	—

Securitized Accounts Receivables – AEP Credit

Under an affiliated receivables sales arrangement, KPCo sells, without recourse, certain of its customer accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenue balances to AEP Credit. KPCo is charged a fee for each sale that is based on AEP Credit's financing costs, administrative costs and uncollectible accounts experience from previous purchases of KPCo's customer accounts receivable. No allowance for uncollectible accounts is recognized within KPCo's financial statements for customer accounts receivable sold to AEP Credit, and any bad debt stemming from these receivables would be recognized by AEP Credit. 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.

In May 2020, AEP Credit entered into an amendment on the receivables securitization agreement to increase the eligibility criteria related to aged receivable requirements for the participating affiliated utility subsidiaries as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. During the third quarter of 2020, AEP Credit breached the eligibility criteria on the receivables securitization agreement related to the accounts receivables acquired from KPCo and entered into waivers with the bank conduits in October 2020. To the extent that KPCo is deemed ineligible under the agreement, KPCo would no longer participate in the receivables securitization agreement and KPCo would need to finance working capital through other funding mechanisms. As of December 31, 2020, KPCo has issued approximately $125 million in long-term debt and borrowed approximately $65.6 million from the Utility Money Pool with an authorized borrowing limit of $180 million. Management believes KPCo has adequate liquidity under existing funding mechanisms, taking into consideration the adverse impact on cash flows, if KPCo would no longer participate in the securitization of accounts receivables. To the extent that future access to capital markets or cost of funding is adversely affected by COVID-19, it could reduce future net income and cash flows and impact financial condition.

AEP Credit's receivables securitization agreement provides a commitment of $750 million from bank conduits to purchase receivables and expires in September 2022.

KPCo's amounts of accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenues under the sale of receivables agreement were $54.8 million and $41.6 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The fees paid by KPCo to AEP Credit for customer accounts receivable sold were $7.1 million and $3.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

KPCo's proceeds on the sale of receivables to AEP Credit were $501.9 million and $558.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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

Effective January 1, 2014, the FERC approved the PCA. Under the PCA, APCo, I&M, KPCo and WPCo are individually responsible for planning their respective capacity obligations. The 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.

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. Certain 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

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 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 table below shows the revenues derived from auction sales to affiliates, net transmission agreement sales and other revenues as follows:

Related Party Revenues	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Sales under Interconnection Agreement	$ 149	$ 285
Auction Sales to OPCo (a)	975	2,069
Transmission Agreement Sales	9,367	13,465
Other Revenues	1,506	1,008
Total Affiliated Revenues	$ 11,997	$ 16,827

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

The table below shows the purchased power expenses incurred for purchases from affiliates as follows:

Related Party Purchases	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Direct Purchases from AEGCo (a)	$ 74,055	$ 92,084
Total Affiliated Purchases	$ 74,055	$ 92,084

(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.

PJM Transmission Service Charges

The AEP East Companies are parties to the TA, which defines how transmission costs through PJM OATT are allocated among the AEP East Companies on a 12-month average coincident peak basis. Additional costs for transmission services provided by AEPTCo and other transmission affiliates are billed to KPCo through the PJM OATT.

KPCo's net charges recorded as a result of the TA for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were $48.1 million and $44 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 between AEGCo and I&M

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. In November 2020, management announced that AEP will not renew the Rockport Plant, Unit 2 lease when it expires in December 2022. The I&M Power Agreement will continue in effect until the debt obligations of AEGCo secured by the Rockport Plant have been satisfied and discharged (currently expected to be December 2028).

UPA between AEGCo and KPCo

Pursuant to an assignment between I&M and KPCo and a UPA between AEGCo and KPCo, 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. In November 2020, management announced that AEP will not renew the Rockport Plant, Unit 2 lease when it expires in December 2022. 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 $3.2 million and $4.8 million in 2020 and 2019, 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 $854 thousand and $1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 table below shows the sales and purchases, recorded at net book value, as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Sales	$ 825	$ 1,304
Purchases	1,464	90

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

Charitable Contributions to AEP Foundation

The American Electric Power Foundation is funded by American Electric Power and its utility operating units. The Foundation provides a permanent, ongoing resource for charitable initiatives and multi-year commitments in the communities served by AEP and initiatives outside of AEP's 11-state service area. In 2020, there were no charitable contributions made to the AEP Foundation. In 2019, KPCo contributed $2.5 million to the AEP Foundation which was recorded in Other Operation on the statements of income.

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, 2020 and 2019 were $70.4 million and $77 million, respectively. The carrying amount of liabilities associated with AEPSC as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was $9.8 million and $9.9 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, 2020 and 2019 were $74.1 million and $92.1 million, respectively. The carrying amount of liabilities associated with AEGCo as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was $4.4 million and $5.1 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, 2020 and 2019:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	(in thousands)	
Regulated Property, Plant and Equipment		
Generation	$ 1,231,387	$ 1,219,454
Transmission	703,309	651,091
Distribution	955,501	897,247
Other	112,532	104,068
CWIP	83,008	98,671
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	1,052,111	1,005,279
Total Regulated Property, Plant and Equipment - Net	2,033,626	1,965,252
Nonregulated Property, Plant and Equipment - Net	8,271	8,194
Total Property, Plant and Equipment - Net	**$ 2,041,897**	**$ 1,973,446**

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 2020 and 2019.

Functional Class of Property	2020 Annual Composite Depreciation Rate	2020 Depreciable Life Ranges	2019 Annual Composite Depreciation Rate	2019 Depreciable Life Ranges
		(in years)		(in years)
Generation	2.8%	69 - 73	3.0%	69 - 73
Transmission	2.6%	37 - 75	2.6%	37 - 75
Distribution	3.4%	11 - 75	3.4%	11 - 75
Other	9.5%	5 - 75	9.5%	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 2020 and 2019 aggregate carrying amounts of ARO for KPCo:

Year	ARO as of January 1,	Accretion Expense	Liabilities Incurred	Liabilities Settled (a)	Revisions in Cash Flow Estimates (a)	ARO as of December 31,
			(in thousands)			
2020	$ 43,588	$ 1,691	$ 77	$ (20,426)	$ (365)	$ 24,565
2019	41,681	2,405	—	(23,564)	23,066	43,588

(a) Primarily related to ash pond closure and asbestos abatement.

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, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	$ 1,170	$ 1,230
Allowance for Borrowed Funds Used During Construction	1,099	2,266

Jointly-owned Electric Facilities

KPCo, jointly with WPCo, owns Unit 1 and Unit 2 of the Mitchell Generating Station. KPCo and WPCo each have a 50% ownership of Unit 1 and Unit 2 of the Mitchell Generating Station. 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, 2020					
Mitchell Generating Station, Units 1 and 2 (a)	Coal	50.0 %	$ 1,047,564	$ 4,024	$ 465,764
KPCo's Share as of December 31, 2019					
Mitchell Generating Station, Units 1 and 2 (a)	Coal	50.0 %	$ 1,047,407	$ 4,978	$ 443,277

(a) Operated by KPCo.

16. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Disaggregated Revenues from Contracts with Customers

The table below represents KPCo's revenues from contracts with customers, net of respective provisions for refund, by type of revenue:

	Years Ended December 31, 2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Retail Revenues:		
Residential Revenues	$ 236,325	$ 246,959
Commercial Revenues	138,813	151,334
Industrial Revenues	121,907	151,595
Other Retail Revenues	1,889	1,980
Total Retail Revenues	498,934	551,868
Wholesale Revenues:		
Generation Revenues (a)	13,787	28,565
Transmission Revenues (b)	22,864	19,400
Total Wholesale Revenues	36,651	47,965
Other Revenues from Contracts with Customers (a)	13,153	15,097
Total Revenues from Contracts with Customers	548,738	614,930
Other Revenues:		
Alternative Revenues (a)	1,185	4,527
Total Other Revenues	1,185	4,527
Total Revenues	$ 549,923	$ 619,457

(a) Amounts included affiliate and nonaffiliated revenues.
(b) Amounts included affiliate and nonaffiliated revenues. The affiliated revenues were $10.6 million and $9.1 million for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Performance Obligations

KPCo has performance obligations as part of its normal course of business. A performance obligation is a promise to transfer a distinct good or service, or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to a customer. The invoice practical expedient within the accounting guidance for "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" allows for the recognition of revenue from performance obligations in the amount of consideration to which there is a right to invoice the customer and when the amount for which there is a right to invoice corresponds directly to the value transferred to the customer.

The purpose of the invoice practical expedient is to depict an entity's measure of progress toward completion of the performance obligation within a contract and can only be applied to performance obligations that are satisfied over time and when the invoice is representative of services provided to date. KPCo elected to apply the invoice practical expedient to recognize revenue for performance obligations satisfied over time as the invoices from the respective revenue streams are representative of services or goods provided to date to the customer. Performance obligations for KPCo are summarized as follows:

Retail Revenues

KPCo has performance obligations to generate, transmit and distribute electricity for sale to rate-regulated retail customers. The performance obligation to deliver electricity is satisfied over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided. Revenues are variable as they are subject to the customer's usage requirements.

Rate-regulated retail customers typically have the right to discontinue receiving service at will, therefore these contracts between KPCo and their customers for rate-regulated services are generally limited to the services requested and received to date for such arrangements. Retail customers are generally billed on a monthly basis, and payment is typically due within 15 to 20 days after the issuance of the invoice.

Wholesale Revenues - Generation

KPCo has performance obligations to sell electricity to wholesale customers from generation assets in PJM. The performance obligation to deliver electricity from generation assets is satisfied over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided. Wholesale generation revenues are variable as they are subject to the customer's usage requirements.

KPCo also has performance obligations to stand ready in order to promote grid reliability. Stand ready services are sold into PJM's Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) capacity market. RPM entails a base auction and at least three incremental auctions for a specific PJM delivery year, with the incremental auctions spanning three years. The performance obligation to stand ready is satisfied over time and the consideration for which is variable until the occurrence of the final incremental auction, at which point the performance obligation becomes fixed.

Payments from the RTO for stand ready services are typically received within one week from the issuance of the invoice, which is typically issued weekly. Gross margin resulting from generation sales are primarily subject to margin sharing agreements with customers, where the revenues are reflected gross in the disaggregated revenues table above.

Wholesale Revenues - Transmission

KPCo has performance obligations to transmit electricity to wholesale customers through assets owned and operated by KPCo and other AEP subsidiaries. The performance obligation to provide transmission services in PJM encompass a time frame greater than a year, where the performance obligation within PJM is partially fixed for a period of one year or less. Payments from the RTO for transmission services are typically received within one week from the issuance of the invoice, which is issued weekly for PJM.

KPCo collects revenues through Transmission Formula Rates. The FERC-approved rates establish the annual transmission revenue requirement (ATRR) and transmission service rates for transmission owners. The formula rates establish rates for a one year period and also include a true-up calculation for the prior year's billings, allowing for over/under-recovery of the transmission owner's ATRR. The annual true-ups meet the definition of alternative revenues in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Regulated Operations," and are therefore presented as such in the disaggregated revenues table above.

The AEP East Companies are parties to the TA, which defines how transmission costs are allocated among the AEP East Companies on a 12-month average coincident peak basis. AEPTCo is a load serving entity within PJM providing transmission services to affiliates in accordance with the OATT and TA. Affiliate revenues as a result of the TA are reflected as Transmission Revenues in the disaggregated revenues table above.

Fixed Performance Obligations

The following table represents KPCo's remaining fixed performance obligations satisfied over time as of December 31, 2020. Fixed performance obligations primarily include wholesale transmission services, electricity sales for fixed amounts of energy and stand ready services into PJM's RPM market. The amounts shown in the table below include affiliated and nonaffiliated revenues.

2021	2022-2023	2024-2025	After 2025	Total
		(in thousands)		
$ 22,597	$ 2,870	$ 2,870	$ 1,435	$ 29,772

Contract Assets and Liabilities

Contract assets are recognized when KPCo has a right to consideration that is conditional upon the occurrence of an event other than the passage of time, such as future performance under a contract. KPCo did not have material contract assets as of December 31, 2020.

When KPCo receives consideration, or such consideration is unconditionally due from a customer prior to transferring goods or services to the customer under the terms of a sales contract, they recognize a contract liability on the balance sheet in the amount of that consideration. Revenue for such consideration is subsequently recognized in the period or periods in which the remaining performance obligations in the contract are satisfied. KPCo's contract liabilities typically arise from advanced payments of services provided primarily with respect to joint use agreements for utility poles. KPCo did not have material contract liabilities as of December 31, 2020.

Accounts Receivable from Contracts with Customers

Accounts receivable from contracts with customers are presented on KPCo's balance sheets within the Accounts Receivable - Customers line item. KPCo's balances for receivables from contracts that are not recognized in accordance with the accounting guidance for "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" included in Accounts Receivable - Customers were not material as of December 31, 2020. See "Securitized Accounts Receivable - AEP Credit" section of Note 12 for additional information.

The amount of affiliated accounts receivable from contracts with customers included in Accounts Receivable - Affiliated Companies on KPCo's balance sheets were $8.3 million and $7 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Contract Costs

Contract costs to obtain or fulfill a contract are accounted for under the guidance for "Other Assets and Deferred Costs" and presented as a single asset and neither bifurcated nor reclassified between current and noncurrent assets on KPCo's balance sheets. Contract costs to acquire a contract are amortized in a manner consistent with the transfer of goods or services to the customer in Other Operation on KPCo's statements of income. KPCo did not have material contract costs as of December 31, 2020.