Kentucky Power Company

2022 Second Quarter Report

Financial Statements

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

Term	Meaning
AEP	American Electric Power Company, Inc., an investor-owned electric public utility holding company which includes American Electric Power Company, Inc. (Parent) and majority owned consolidated subsidiaries and consolidated affiliates.
AEP Credit	AEP Credit, Inc., a consolidated variable interest entity of AEP which securitizes accounts receivable and accrued utility revenues for affiliated electric utility companies.
AEP System	American Electric Power System, an electric system, owned and operated by AEP subsidiaries.
AEPSC	American Electric Power Service Corporation, an AEP service subsidiary providing management and professional services to AEP and its subsidiaries.
AFUDC	Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction.
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.
APCo	Appalachian Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
CCR	Coal Combustion Residual.
CWIP	Construction Work in Progress.
ELG	Effluent Limitation Guidelines.
Excess ADIT	Excess accumulated deferred income taxes.
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board.
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.
KPCo	Kentucky Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
KPSC	Kentucky Public Service Commission.
KTCo	AEP Kentucky Transmission Company, Inc., a wholly-owned AEPTCo transmission subsidiary.
MTM	Mark-to-Market.
MWh	Megawatt-hour.
OPEB	Other Postretirement Benefits.
OTC	Over-the-counter.
Parent	American Electric Power Company, Inc., the equity owner of AEP subsidiaries within the AEP consolidation.
PJM	Pennsylvania – New Jersey – Maryland regional transmission organization.
Risk Management Contracts	Trading and non-trading derivatives, including those derivatives designated as cash flow and fair value hedges.
Tax Reform	On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law legislation referred to as the “Tax Cuts and Jobs Act” (the TCJA). The TCJA includes significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including a reduction in the corporate federal income tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018.
Utility Money Pool	Centralized funding mechanism AEP uses to meet the short-term cash requirements of certain utility subsidiaries.
WPCo	Wheeling Power Company, an AEP electric utility subsidiary.
WVPSC	Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
REVENUES				
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution	$ 176,353	$ 146,825	$ 352,850	$ 305,948
Sales to AEP Affiliates	7,980	2,630	13,098	5,227
Other Revenues	193	279	1,015	502
TOTAL REVENUES	184,526	149,734	366,963	311,677
EXPENSES				
Fuel and Other Consumables Used for Electric Generation	26,970	22,841	42,689	40,591
Purchased Electricity for Resale	32,434	10,785	68,491	31,899
Purchased Electricity from AEP Affiliates	25,573	24,772	50,023	46,873
Other Operation	29,666	27,304	61,821	60,290
Maintenance	16,421	15,925	30,851	35,302
Depreciation and Amortization	30,130	27,132	60,658	56,652
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	6,591	6,994	13,350	14,015
TOTAL EXPENSES	167,785	135,753	327,883	285,622
OPERATING INCOME	16,741	13,981	39,080	26,055
Other Income (Expense):				
Other Income	20	403	401	683
Non-Service Cost Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost	1,623	1,036	3,245	2,071
Interest Expense	(10,850)	(8,903)	(20,015)	(17,856)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT	7,534	6,517	22,711	10,953
Income Tax Benefit	(5,633)	(3,780)	(16,377)	(13,195)
NET INCOME	$ 13,167	$ 10,297	$ 39,088	$ 24,148

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

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

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Net Income	$ 13,167	$ 10,297	$ 39,088	$ 24,148
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS, NET OF TAXES				
Amortization of Pension and OPEB Deferred Costs, Net of Tax of $(11) and $(9) for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, Respectively, and $(21) and $(18) for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, Respectively	(40)	(34)	(79)	(68)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 13,127	$ 10,263	$ 39,009	$ 24,080

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

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - DECEMBER 31, 2020	$ 50,450	$ 526,135	$ 245,871	$ 878	$ 823,334
Net Income			13,851		13,851
Other Comprehensive Loss				(34)	(34)
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - MARCH 31, 2021	50,450	526,135	259,722	844	837,151
Net Income			10,297		10,297
Other Comprehensive Loss				(34)	(34)
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - JUNE 30, 2021	$ 50,450	$ 526,135	$ 270,019	$ 810	$ 847,414
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - DECEMBER 31, 2021	$ 50,450	$ 526,135	$ 296,021	$ 1,749	$ 874,355
Net Income			25,921		25,921
Other Comprehensive Loss				(39)	(39)
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - MARCH 31, 2022	50,450	526,135	321,942	1,710	900,237
Net Income			13,167		13,167
Other Comprehensive Loss				(40)	(40)
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - JUNE 30, 2022	$ 50,450	$ 526,135	$ 335,109	$ 1,670	$ 913,364

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

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
ASSETS
June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 20,967	$ 763
Accounts Receivable:		
Customers	59,941	16,281
Affiliated Companies	24,482	25,578
Accrued Unbilled Revenues	27,750	16,647
Miscellaneous	83	57
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(995)	(3)
Total Accounts Receivable	111,261	58,560
Fuel	14,611	10,090
Materials and Supplies	22,808	20,515
Risk Management Assets	13,572	5,986
Regulatory Asset for Under-Recovered Fuel Costs	18,761	8,216
Margin Deposits	335	14,229
Prepayments and Other Current Assets	12,100	3,490
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	214,415	121,849
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric:		
Generation	1,232,406	1,231,494
Transmission	779,817	760,359
Distribution	1,039,676	1,017,406
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	154,872	137,554
Construction Work in Progress	118,999	95,093
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	3,325,770	3,241,906
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	1,134,594	1,104,492
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – NET	2,191,176	2,137,414
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	478,093	476,457
Employee Benefits and Pension Assets	62,474	60,333
Operating Lease Assets	750	10,748
Deferred Charges and Other Noncurrent Assets	26,952	33,848
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	568,269	581,386
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,973,860	$ 2,840,649

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

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)	
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advances from Affiliates	$ 140,778	$ 47,895
Accounts Payable:		
General	64,084	52,837
Affiliated Companies	33,849	42,223
Long-term Debt Due Within One Year – Nonaffiliated	415,000	200,000
Customer Deposits	37,994	32,432
Accrued Taxes	32,995	45,243
Accrued Interest	6,695	5,685
Obligations Under Operating Leases	162	2,173
Other Current Liabilities	27,551	21,435
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	759,108	449,923
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	688,316	903,105
Deferred Income Taxes	451,279	437,152
Regulatory Liabilities and Deferred Investment Tax Credits	132,170	140,506
Asset Retirement Obligations	17,139	16,399
Employee Benefits and Pension Obligations	8,140	8,064
Obligations Under Operating Leases	624	8,614
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	3,720	2,531
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	1,301,388	1,516,371
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,060,496	1,966,294
Rate Matters (Note 4)		
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5)		
COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common Stock – Par Value – $50 Per Share:		
Authorized – 2,000,000 Shares		
Outstanding – 1,009,000 Shares	50,450	50,450
Paid-in Capital	526,135	526,135
Retained Earnings	335,109	296,021
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	1,670	1,749
TOTAL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	913,364	874,355
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	$ 2,973,860	$ 2,840,649

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

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2022	Six Months Ended June 30, 2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	$ 39,088	$ 24,148
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	60,658	56,652
Deferred Income Taxes	(6,552)	(12,123)
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	(398)	(671)
Mark-to-Market of Risk Management Contracts	(7,636)	(3,224)
Property Taxes	10,074	9,900
Deferred Fuel Over/Under-Recovery, Net	(10,544)	(967)
Change in Regulatory Assets	(6,290)	(49,463)
Change in Other Noncurrent Assets	1,623	(8,554)
Change in Other Noncurrent Liabilities	5,742	1,171
Changes in Certain Components of Working Capital:		
Accounts Receivable, Net	(52,395)	1,100
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	(6,769)	3,136
Margin Deposits	13,894	(214)
Accounts Payable	5,542	11,291
Accrued Taxes, Net	(18,442)	(11,890)
Other Current Assets	(2,483)	1,545
Other Current Liabilities	1,957	(1,024)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	27,069	20,813
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Construction Expenditures	(105,302)	(76,465)
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	7,820	372
Other Investing Activities	327	118
Net Cash Flows Used for Investing Activities	(97,155)	(75,975)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	(36)	150,000
Change in Advances from Affiliates, Net	92,883	(55,031)
Retirement of Long-term Debt – Nonaffiliated	—	(40,000)
Principal Payments for Finance Lease Obligations	(2,563)	(447)
Other Financing Activities	6	162
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	90,290	54,684
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	20,204	(478)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	763	1,533
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ 20,967	$ 1,055
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		
Cash Paid for Interest, Net of Capitalized Amounts	$ 18,225	$ 19,325
Net Cash Paid (Received) for Income Taxes	(1,210)	2,196
Noncash Acquisitions Under Finance Leases	126	233
Construction Expenditures Included in Current Liabilities as of June 30,	25,991	22,864

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

INDEX OF CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING MATTERS

General

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

In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed interim financial statements reflect all normal and recurring accruals and adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the net income, financial position and cash flows for the interim periods. Net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 is not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2022. The condensed financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the audited 2021 financial statements and notes thereto, which are included in KPCo's 2021 Annual Report.

AEP System Tax Allocation

KPCo joins in the filing of a consolidated tax return. Historically, the allocation of the AEP System's current consolidated federal income tax to the AEP System companies allocated the benefit of current tax loss of the parent company (Parent Company Loss Benefit) to the AEP System subsidiaries through a reduction of current tax expense. In the first quarter of 2022, AEP and subsidiaries changed accounting for the Parent Company Loss Benefit from a reduction of current tax expense to an allocation through equity. The impact of this change was immaterial to KPCo's financial statements.

Disposition of KPCo and KTCo

In October 2021, AEP entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement to sell KPCo and KTCo to Liberty Utilities Co., a subsidiary of Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp. (Liberty), for approximately a $2.85 billion enterprise value. In May 2022, the KPSC approved the transfer of KPCo to Liberty subject to certain conditions contingent upon the closing of the sale. Clearance under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 and clearance from the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States has also been received. The sale remains subject to FERC approval and to the satisfaction or waiver of the Stock Purchase Agreement condition precedent requiring the issuance of orders by the KPSC, WVPSC and FERC approving a new proposed Mitchell Plant Operations and Maintenance Agreement and Mitchell Plant Ownership Agreement between KPCo and WPCo.

Mitchell Plant Operations and Maintenance Agreement and Ownership Agreement

KPCo currently operates and owns a 50% undivided interest in the 1,560 MW coal-fired Mitchell Plant with the remaining 50% owned by WPCo. As of June 30, 2022, the net book value of KPCo's share of the Mitchell Plant, before cost of removal including CWIP and inventory, was $584 million.

In November 2021, AEP made filings with the KPSC, WVPSC and FERC seeking approval of a new proposed Mitchell Plant Operations and Maintenance Agreement and Mitchell Plant Ownership Agreement. In February 2022, AEP filed a motion to withdraw its filing with the FERC. The KPSC and WVPSC issued orders addressing AEP's filings in May 2022 and July 2022. Those orders approved agreements that differ in material respects. In July 2022, KPCo and WPCo made filings with the KPSC and WVPSC, respectively, informing the respective commissions that until consistent new agreements are approved by the two state jurisdictions and the FERC, the new proposed agreements cannot be entered into by KPCo and WPCo. The existing Mitchell Plant agreement remains in place in accordance with its terms as the document governing operations and the contractual relationship between the two owners, including CCR and ELG investments in accordance with each state commission's directives.

Transfer of Ownership

FERC Proceedings

In December 2021, Liberty, KPCo and KTCo requested FERC approval of the sale under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act. In February 2022, several intervenors in the case filed protests related to whether the sale will negatively impact the wholesale transmission rates of applicants. In April 2022, the FERC issued a deficiency letter stating that the Section 203 application is deficient and that additional information is required to process it. In May 2022, Liberty, KPCo and KTCo supplemented the application and in June 2022, the FERC issued an order formally notifying AEP that it was exercising its ability to take up to an additional 180 days to act on the application. An order from the FERC is expected on the matter in the third quarter of 2022.

KPSC Proceedings

In May 2022, the KPSC approved the transfer of KPCo to Liberty subject to conditions contingent upon the closing of the sale, including establishment of regulatory liabilities to subsidize retail customer transmission and distribution expenses, a fuel adjustment clause bill credit, and a three-year Big Sandy decommissioning rider rate holiday during which KPCo's carrying charge is reduced by fifty percent. The accounting implications for these items will be evaluated by KPCo upon closing of the transaction.

Subject to receipt of FERC authorization under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act and satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions precedent in the Stock Purchase Agreement, including the approval of the proposed new Mitchell agreements mentioned above, the sale is expected to close in the third quarter of 2022 with Liberty acquiring the assets and assuming the liabilities of KPCo and KTCo, excluding pension and other post-retirement benefit plan assets and liabilities. AEP expects to provide customary transition services to Liberty for a period of time after closing of the transaction.

In June 2022, KPCo entered into agreements to purchase assets under lease, terminating remaining lease obligations prior to the original maturity date. As a result of the early terminations, current obligations under operating and finance leases of $1.9 million and $583 thousand, respectively, and noncurrent obligations under operating and finance leases of $7.2 million and $1.4 million, respectively, were relieved from KPCo's balance sheet.

Subsequent Events

Management reviewed subsequent events through July 27, 2022, the date that the second quarter 2022 report was available to be issued.

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. There are no new standards expected to have a material impact on KPCo's financial statements.

3. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Presentation of Comprehensive Income

The following tables provide the components of changes in AOCI and details of reclassifications from AOCI. The amortization of pension and OPEB AOCI components are included in the computation of net periodic pension and OPEB costs. See Note 6 - Benefit Plans for additional information.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	Pension and OPEB (in thousands)
Balance in AOCI as of March 31, 2022	$ 1,710
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	—
Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI	
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	(60)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains) Losses	9
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(51)
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(11)
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(40)
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(40)
Balance in AOCI as of June 30, 2022	$ 1,670

Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	Pension and OPEB (in thousands)
Balance in AOCI as of March 31, 2021	$ 844
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI	—
Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI	
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	(58)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains) Losses	15
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(43)
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(9)
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(34)
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(34)
Balance in AOCI as of June 30, 2021	$ 810

Six Months Ended June 30, 2022		Pension and OPEB
		(in thousands)
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2021	$	1,749
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI		—
Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI		
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)		(119)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains) Losses		19
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Benefit		(100)
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit		(21)
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Benefit		(79)
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		(79)
Balance in AOCI as of June 30, 2022	$	1,670

Six Months Ended June 30, 2021		Pension and OPEB
		(in thousands)
Balance in AOCI as of December 31, 2020	$	878
Change in Fair Value Recognized in AOCI		—
Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from AOCI		
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)		(117)
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains) Losses		31
Reclassifications from AOCI, before Income Tax (Expense) Benefit		(86)
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit		(18)
Reclassifications from AOCI, Net of Income Tax (Expense) Benefit		(68)
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		(68)
Balance in AOCI as of June 30, 2021	$	810

4. RATE MATTERS

As discussed in KPCo's 2021 Annual Report, KPCo is involved in rate and regulatory proceedings at the FERC and the KPSC. The Rate Matters note within KPCo's 2021 Annual Report should be read in conjunction with this report to gain a complete understanding of material rate matters still pending that could impact net income, cash flows and possibly financial condition. The following discusses ratemaking developments in 2022 and updates KPCo's 2021 Annual Report.

Regulatory Assets Pending Final Regulatory Approval

Noncurrent Regulatory Assets	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)	
Regulatory Assets Currently Earning a Return		
Kentucky Deferred Purchased Power Expenses	$ 50,713	$ 47,528
Regulatory Assets Currently Not Earning a Return		
Storm-Related Costs	56,506	56,506
Other Regulatory Assets Pending Final Regulatory Approval	1,285	893
Total Regulatory Assets Pending Final Regulatory Approval	$ 108,504	$ 104,927

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

CCR/ELG Compliance Plan Filings

KPCo and WPCo each own a 50% interest in the Mitchell Plant. As of June 30, 2022, the net book value of KPCo's share of the Mitchell Plant, before cost of removal including CWIP and inventory, was $584.2 million. In December 2020 and February 2021, WPCo and KPCo filed requests with the WVPSC and KPSC, respectively, to obtain the regulatory approvals necessary to implement CCR and ELG compliance plans and seek recovery of the estimated $132 million investment for the Mitchell Plant that would allow the plant to continue operating beyond 2028. Within those requests, WPCo and KPCo also filed a $25 million alternative to implement only the CCR-related investments with the WVPSC and KPSC, respectively, which would allow the Mitchell Plant to continue operating only through 2028.

In July 2021, the KPSC issued an order approving the CCR only alternative and rejecting the full CCR and ELG compliance plan. In May 2022, the KPSC approved recovery of the Kentucky jurisdictional share of ELG costs incurred at the Mitchell Plant prior to July 15, 2021.

In August 2021, the WVPSC approved the full CCR and ELG compliance plan for the WPCo share of the Mitchell Plant. In September 2021, WPCo submitted a filing with the WVPSC to reopen the CCR/ELG case that was approved by the WVPSC in August 2021. Due to the rejection by the KPSC of the KPCo share of the ELG investments, WPCo requested the WVPSC consider approving the construction and recovery of all ELG costs at the plant. In October 2021, the WVPSC affirmed its August 2021 order approving the construction of CCR/ELG investments and directed WPCo to proceed with CCR/ELG compliance plans that would allow the plant to continue operating beyond 2028. The WVPSC's order further states WPCo will not share capacity and energy from the plant with KPCo customers if those customers are not paying for ELG compliance costs, or for any new capital investment or continuing operations costs incurred, to allow the plant to operate beyond 2028 or prevent downgrades prior to 2028. The WVPSC also ordered that WPCo will be given the opportunity to recover, from its customers, the new capital and operating costs arising solely from the WVPSC's directive to operate the plant beyond 2028 if the WVPSC finds that the costs are reasonably and prudently incurred.

5. COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES

KPCo is subject to certain claims and legal actions arising in its ordinary course of business. In addition, KPCo's business activities are subject to extensive governmental regulation related to public health and the environment. The ultimate outcome of such pending or potential litigation 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. The Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies note within KPCo's 2021 Annual Report should be read in conjunction with this report.

GUARANTEES

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

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 June 30, 2022, 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.

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 June 30, 2022, the maximum potential loss for these lease agreements was immaterial.

CONTINGENCIES

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

Four participants in The American Electric Power System Retirement Plan (the Plan) filed a class action complaint in December 2021 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio against AEPSC and the Plan. 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 Plaintiffs assert a number of claims on behalf of themselves and the purported class, including 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) AEP failed to provide required notice regarding the changes to the Plan. Among other relief, the Complaint seeks reformation of the Plan to provide additional benefits and the recovery of plan benefits for former employees under such reformed plan. The Plaintiffs previously had submitted claims for additional plan benefits to AEP, which were denied. On February 15, 2022, AEPSC and the Plan filed a motion to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim and briefing on the motion to dismiss has been completed. AEP will continue to defend against the claims. Management is unable to determine a range of potential losses that is reasonably possible of occurring.

6. BENEFIT PLANS

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

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The following tables provide the components of KPCo's net periodic benefit cost (credit) for the plans:

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(in thousands)			
Service Cost	$ 791	$ 870	$ 53	$ 70
Interest Cost	1,288	1,210	260	274
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(2,401)	(2,145)	(1,060)	(870)
Amortization of Prior Service Credit	—	—	(630)	(624)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss	536	880	—	—
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit)	$ 214	$ 815	$ (1,377)	$ (1,150)

	Pension Plans		OPEB	
	Six Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(in thousands)			
Service Cost	$ 1,582	$ 1,739	$ 105	$ 141
Interest Cost	2,576	2,420	521	548
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(4,801)	(4,291)	(2,120)	(1,740)
Amortization of Prior Service Credit	—	—	(1,260)	(1,249)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss	1,072	1,761	—	—
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit)	$ 429	$ 1,629	$ (2,754)	$ (2,300)

7. 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	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	Unit of Measure
	(in thousands)		
Commodity:			
Power	7,644	6,927	MWhs
Heating Oil and Gasoline	242	305	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 June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 balance sheets, KPCo netted $214 thousand and $95 thousand, respectively, of cash collateral received from third-parties against short-term and long-term risk management assets and $0 and $0, respectively, of cash collateral paid to third-parties against short-term and long-term risk management liabilities.

The following tables represent the gross fair value of KPCo's derivative activity on the balance sheets:

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments
June 30, 2022

Balance Sheet Location	Risk Management Contracts – Commodity (a)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position (b)	Net Amounts of Assets/Liabilities Presented in the Statement of Financial Position (c)
		(in thousands)	
Current Risk Management Assets	$ 13,947	$ (375)	$ 13,572
Long-term Risk Management Assets	117	(117)	—
Total Assets	14,064	(492)	13,572
Current Risk Management Liabilities	166	(166)	—
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	112	(112)	—
Total Liabilities	278	(278)	—
Total MTM Derivative Contract Net Assets (Liabilities)	$ 13,786	$ (214)	$ 13,572

December 31, 2021

Balance Sheet Location	Risk Management Contracts – Commodity (a)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position (b)	Net Amounts of Assets/Liabilities Presented in the Statement of Financial Position (c)
		(in thousands)	
Current Risk Management Assets	$ 7,488	$ (1,502)	$ 5,986
Long-term Risk Management Assets	46	(46)	—
Total Assets	7,534	(1,548)	5,986
Current Risk Management Liabilities	1,458	(1,407)	51
Long-term Risk Management Liabilities	46	(46)	—
Total Liabilities	1,504	(1,453)	51
Total MTM Derivative Contract Net Assets (Liabilities)	$ 6,030	$ (95)	$ 5,935

(a) Derivative instruments within this category are disclosed as 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 activity of derivative risk management contracts:

Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized on Risk Management Contracts

Location of Gain (Loss)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	Six Months Ended June 30, 2022	Six Months Ended June 30, 2021
		(in thousands)		
Electric Generation, Transmission and Distribution Revenues	$ 2	$ 1	$ 4	$ —
Purchased Electricity for Resale	51	22	110	37
Other Operation	55	23	71	31
Maintenance	75	26	96	47
Regulatory Assets (a)	20	(1,184)	(26)	(1,271)
Regulatory Liabilities (a)	6,929	1,571	8,495	2,389
Total Gain on Risk Management Contracts	$ 7,132	$ 459	$ 8,750	$ 1,233

(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 line item on the statements of income as that of the associated risk being hedged. 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 three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, 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 three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, 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 June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

The actual amounts that KPCo reclassifies from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) to Net Income can differ due to market price changes. As of June 30, 2022, 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 June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, KPCo did not have derivative contracts with collateral triggering events in a net liability position.

Cross-Acceleration Triggers

Certain interest rate derivative contracts contain cross-acceleration provisions that, if triggered, would permit the counterparty to declare a default and require settlement of the outstanding payable. These cross-acceleration provisions could be triggered if there was a non-performance event by KPCo under any of their outstanding debt of at least $50 million and the lender on that debt has accelerated the entire repayment obligation. On an ongoing basis, AEP's risk management organization assesses the appropriateness of these cross-acceleration provisions in contracts. KPCo had no derivative contracts with cross-acceleration provisions in a net liability position as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. There was no cash collateral posted as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. If a cross-acceleration provision would have been triggered, settlement at fair value would have been required. KPCo had no derivative contracts with cross-acceleration provisions outstanding as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

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. KPCo had derivative liabilities subject to cross-default provisions in a net liability position of $0 thousand and $51 thousand and no cash collateral posted as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, after considering contractual netting arrangements. If a cross-default provision would have been triggered, settlement at fair value would have been required.

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair Value Hierarchy and Valuation Techniques

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

For commercial activities, exchange-traded derivatives, namely futures contracts, are generally fair valued based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and are classified as Level 1. Level 2 inputs primarily consist of OTC broker quotes in moderately active or less active markets, as well as exchange-traded 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.

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:

	June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Book Value	**Fair Value**	**Book Value**	**Fair Value**
	(in thousands)			
Long-term Debt	$ 1,103,316	$ 1,105,962	$ 1,103,105	$ 1,224,664

Fair Value Measurements of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The following tables set forth, by level within the fair value hierarchy, KPCo's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis. As 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
June 30, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total
			(in thousands)		
Assets:					
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 352	$ 13,715	$ (495)	$ 13,572
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 115	$ 166	$ (281)	$ —

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total
			(in thousands)		
Assets:					
Risk Management Assets					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 1,096	$ 6,439	$ (1,549)	$ 5,986
Liabilities:					
Risk Management Liabilities					
Risk Management Commodity Contracts (a) (b)	$ —	$ 937	$ 568	$ (1,454)	$ 51

(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:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of March 31, 2022	$ 1,381
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	1,330
Settlements	(2,712)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (c)	13,550
Balance as of June 30, 2022	$ 13,549

Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of March 31, 2021	$ 1,043
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	1,245
Settlements	(2,328)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (c)	6,395
Balance as of June 30, 2021	$ 6,355

Six Months Ended June 30, 2022	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$ 5,871
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	2,801
Settlements	(8,672)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (c)	13,549
Balance as of June 30, 2022	$ 13,549

Six Months Ended June 30, 2021	Net Risk Management Assets (Liabilities)
	(in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$ 3,025
Realized Gain (Loss) Included in Net Income (or Changes in Net Assets) (a) (b)	2,008
Settlements	(5,067)
Changes in Fair Value Allocated to Regulated Jurisdictions (c)	6,389
Balance as of June 30, 2021	$ 6,355

(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) Relates to the net gains (losses) of those contracts that are not reflected on KPCo’s statements of income. These changes in fair value are recorded as regulatory liabilities for net gains and as regulatory assets for net losses.

The following tables quantify the significant unobservable inputs used in developing the fair value of Level 3 positions:

Significant Unobservable Inputs
June 30, 2022

	Fair Value		Valuation	Significant	Input/Range		
	Assets	Liabilities	Technique	Unobservable Input (a)	Low	High	Weighted Average (b)
	(in thousands)						
FTRs	$ 13,715	$ 166	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	$ (3.67)	$ 19.89	$ 1.80

December 31, 2021

	Fair Value		Valuation	Significant	Input/Range		
	Assets	Liabilities	Technique	Unobservable Input (a)	Low	High	Weighted Average (b)
	(in thousands)						
Energy Contracts	$ —	$ 51	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	$ 32.20	$ 56.54	$ 44.77
FTRs	6,439	517	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price	(1.44)	22.19	1.74
Total	$ 6,439	$ 568					

(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 June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

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)

9. INCOME TAXES

Effective Tax Rates (ETR)

KPCo's interim ETR reflects the estimated annual ETR for 2022 and 2021, adjusted for tax expense associated with certain discrete items.

KPCo includes the amortization of Excess ADIT not subject to normalization requirements in the annual estimated ETR when regulatory proceedings instruct KPCo to provide the benefits of Tax Reform to customers over multiple interim periods. Certain regulatory proceedings instruct KPCo to provide the benefits of Tax Reform to customers in a single period (e.g. by applying the Excess ADIT not subject to normalization requirements against an existing regulatory asset balance) and in these circumstances, KPCo recognizes the tax benefit discretely in the period recorded. The annual amount of Excess ADIT approved by KPCo's regulatory commissions may not impact the ETR ratably during each interim period due to the variability of pretax book income between interim periods and the application of an annual estimated ETR.

The ETR for KPCo is included in the following table:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
U.S. Federal Statutory Rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
Increase (decrease) due to:				
State Income Tax, net of Federal Benefit	1.3 %	(5.2)%	(0.1)%	(2.9)%
Tax Reform Excess ADIT Reversal	(88.4)%	(69.8)%	(89.3)%	(135.2)%
Flow Through	0.8 %	(2.1)%	0.3 %	(1.9)%
AFUDC Equity	(0.4)%	(2.0)%	(1.1)%	(1.5)%
Discrete Tax Adjustments	(11.7)%	— %	(3.9)%	— %
Other	2.6 %	0.1 %	1.0 %	— %
Effective Income Tax Rate	(74.8)%	(58.0)%	(72.1)%	(120.5)%

Federal Income Tax Audit Status

The statute of limitations for the IRS to examine KPCo and AEP subsidiaries originally filed federal return has expired for tax years 2016 and earlier. In the third quarter of 2019, KPCo and AEP subsidiaries elected to amend the 2014 through 2017 federal returns. In the first quarter of 2020, the IRS notified KPCo and AEP subsidiaries that it was beginning an examination of these amended returns, including the net operating loss carryback to 2015 that originated in the 2017 return. As of December 31, 2021, the IRS has not issued any proposed adjustments and the IRS is limited in their proposed adjustments to the amount KPCo and AEP subsidiaries claimed on the amended returns. KPCo and AEP subsidiaries have agreed to extend the statute of limitations on the 2017 tax return to December 31, 2022 to allow time for the audit to be completed and the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation to approve the associated refund claim.

KPCo and AEP subsidiaries file income tax returns in various state and local jurisdictions. These taxing authorities routinely examine the tax returns, and KPCo and AEP subsidiaries are currently under examination in several state and local jurisdictions. KPCo and AEP subsidiaries are no longer subject to state or local examinations by tax authorities for years before 2012. In addition, management is monitoring and continues to evaluate the potential impact of federal legislation and corresponding state conformity

10. FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Long-term Debt

KPCo did not have any long-term debt issuances or retirements during the first six months of 2022.

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 requirement that prohibits the payment of dividends out of capital accounts in certain circumstances; payment of dividends is generally allowed out of retained earnings.

KPCo has credit agreements that contain a covenant that limit its debt to capitalization ratio to 67.5%. As of June 30, 2022, 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 Federal Power Act restriction does not limit the ability of KPCo 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 its agreement filed with the FERC. The amounts of outstanding borrowings from the Utility Money Pool as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are included in Advances from Affiliates on KPCo's balance sheets. KPCo's Utility Money Pool activity and corresponding authorized borrowing limit for the six months ended June 30, 2022 are described in the following table:

Maximum Borrowings from the Utility Money Pool	Average Borrowings from the Utility Money Pool	Borrowings from the Utility Money Pool as of June 30, 2022	Authorized Short-Term Borrowing Limit
	(in thousands)		
$ 140,778	$ 84,657	$ 140,778	$ 180,000

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

Six Months Ended June 30,	Maximum Interest Rate for Funds Borrowed from the Utility Money Pool	Minimum Interest Rate for Funds Borrowed from the Utility Money Pool	Maximum Interest Rate for Funds Loaned to the Utility Money Pool	Minimum Interest Rate for Funds Loaned to the Utility Money Pool	Average Interest Rate for Funds Borrowed from the Utility Money Pool	Average Interest Rate for Funds Loaned to the Utility Money Pool
2022	2.11 %	0.10 %	— %	— %	1.07 %	— %
2021	0.40 %	0.25 %	0.34 %	0.34 %	0.34 %	0.34 %

Securitized Accounts Receivables – AEP Credit

Under an affiliated receivables sales arrangement, KPCo sold, without recourse, certain of its customer accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenue balances to AEP Credit. KPCo was 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. The costs of customer accounts receivable sold are reported in Other Operation expense on KPCo's statements of income. In January 2022, due to the pending sale to Liberty, KPCo ceased selling accounts receivable to AEP Credit. As a result, in the first quarter of 2022, KPCo began recording an allowance for uncollectible accounts on its balance sheet for those receivables no longer sold to AEP Credit.

KPCo's amounts of accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenues sold under the sale of receivables agreement were $0 and $53.3 million as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The fees paid by KPCo to (credits received from) AEP Credit for customer accounts receivable sold for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were $(232) thousand and $(497) thousand, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were $63 thousand and $(328) thousand, respectively. In 2020, an increase in allowance for doubtful accounts was recognized in response to the anticipated impact of COVID-19 on the collectability of accounts receivable, which caused an increase in fees paid by KPCo. In 2021, due to higher than expected collections of accounts receivables, allowance for doubtful accounts was adjusted resulting in the issuance of credits to offset the higher fees previously paid. In 2022, as a result of KPCo's discontinued sale of receivables with AEP Credit, KPCo was issued a net credit upon final settlement of the allowance for doubtful accounts balance as collections of accounts receivable were higher than originally estimated.

KPCo's proceeds on the sale of receivables to AEP Credit for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were $0 and $138.8 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were $65.6 million and $292.5 million, respectively.

11. 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:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	Six Months Ended June 30, 2022	Six Months Ended June 30, 2021
	(in thousands)			
Retail Revenues:				
Residential Revenues	$ 70,998	$ 61,009	$ 152,688	$ 138,326
Commercial Revenues	46,508	38,034	90,579	76,226
Industrial Revenues	45,034	35,391	84,684	67,608
Other Retail Revenues	512	492	1,050	999
Total Retail Revenues	163,052	134,926	329,001	283,159
Wholesale Revenues:				
Generation Revenues (a)	12,141	7,334	16,759	14,623
Transmission Revenues (b)	7,805	5,458	15,656	10,920
Total Wholesale Revenues	19,946	12,792	32,415	25,543
Other Revenues from Contracts with Customers (a)	2,423	1,453	6,242	4,249
Total Revenues from Contracts with Customers	185,421	149,171	367,658	312,951
Other Revenues:				
Alternative Revenues	(897)	563	(699)	(1,274)
Other Revenues	2	—	4	—
Total Other Revenues	(895)	563	(695)	(1,274)
Total Revenues	$ 184,526	$ 149,734	$ 366,963	$ 311,677

(a) Amounts include affiliated and nonaffiliated revenues.
(b) Amounts include affiliated and nonaffiliated revenues. The affiliated revenues were $4.8 million and $2.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and $9.5 million and $4.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Fixed Performance Obligations

The following table represents KPCo's remaining fixed performance obligations satisfied over time as of June 30, 2022. Fixed performance obligations primarily include wholesale transmission services, electricity sales for fixed amounts of energy and stand ready services into PJM's Reliability Pricing Model market. The amounts shown in the table below include affiliated and nonaffiliated revenues.

2022	2023-2024	2025-2026	After 2026	Total
(in thousands)				
$ 15,816	$ 3,585	$ 2,870	$ 1,435	$ 23,706

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 June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

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 June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

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 June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. See "Securitized Accounts Receivable - AEP Credit" section of Note 10 for additional information related to AEP Credit's securitized accounts receivable.

The amount of affiliated accounts receivable from contracts with customers included in Accounts Receivable - Affiliated Companies on KPCo's balance sheets were \$9.0 million and \$9.1 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.