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Intercompany billings to and from LG&E were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(in millions)	2008	2007	2008	2007
E.ON U.S. Services billings to LG&E	$50	$52	$152	$302
LG&E billings to KU	-	2	5	35
KU billings to LG&E	21	11	58	33
LG&E billings to E.ON U.S. Services	1	9	4	11

In June 2008, LG&E transferred assets related to Trimble County Unit 2 with a net book value of $10 million to KU.

In March 2008, LG&E paid a dividend of $40 million to its common shareholder, E.ON U.S.

Note 10 - Subsequent Events

On October 21, 2008, the Kentucky Commission authorized the Company to issue up to $100 million of new long-term debt to its affiliate Fidelia.

On October 27, 2008, LG&E filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish a regulatory asset, and defer for future recovery, $24 million of expenses related to the Hurricane Ike wind storm restoration. An order has been requested by the end of the year.

On October 30, 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving the establishment of regulatory assets for the Companies' contributions to the CMRG and KCCS. Rate recovery will be considered in each company's next base rate case.

On November 5, 2008, the ratings of the Trimble County 2000 Series A bonds, Trimble County 2002 Series A bonds, Trimble County 2007 Series A bonds, Jefferson County 2000 Series A bonds, Jefferson County 2001 Series A bonds, Louisville Metro 2005 Series A bonds, Louisville Metro 2007 Series A bonds and Louisville Metro 2007 Series B bonds were downgraded from Aa3 to A2 by Moody's, due to downgrades of the bond insurer.

LG&E's contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 2100 ("IBEW") was set to expire at midnight on November 10, 2008. By agreement, LG&E and the IBEW extended the contract through midnight on November 12, 2008. The IBEW has scheduled a vote on November 12, 2008, on a tentative agreement for a new contract that was reached on November 6, 2008. The IBEW's negotiating committee has recommended ratification of the new three year contract.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

General

The following discussion and analysis by management focuses on those factors that had a material effect on LG&E's financial results of operations and financial condition during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008, and should be read in connection with the financial statements and notes thereto.

Some of the following discussion may contain forward-looking statements that are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Such forward-looking statements are intended to be identified in this document by the words "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "objective," "possible," "potential" and similar expressions. Actual results may vary materially. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include: general economic conditions; business and competitive conditions in the energy industry; changes in federal or state legislation; unusual weather; actions by state or federal regulatory agencies; and other factors described from time to time in the Company's reports, including the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Executive Summary

Business

LG&E, incorporated in Kentucky in 1913, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy and the storage, distribution and sale of natural gas. As of September 30, 2008, LG&E provided natural gas to approximately 324,000 customers and electricity to approximately 402,000 customers in Louisville and adjacent areas in Kentucky. LG&E's electric service area covers approximately 700 square miles in 9 counties. LG&E provides natural gas service in its electric service area and 8 additional counties in Kentucky. LG&E's coal-fired electric generating stations, all equipped with systems to reduce SO_2 emissions, produce most of LG&E's electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled combustion turbines. Underground natural gas storage fields help LG&E provide economical and reliable natural gas service to customers.

LG&E is a wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON U.S., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON, a German corporation, making LG&E an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. LG&E's affiliate, KU, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.

In July 2008, LG&E filed an application with the Kentucky Commission for increases in base gas rates of approximately 4.5% or $30 million annually and in base electric rates of approximately 2.0% or $15 million annually. In conjunction with the filing of the application for changes in base rates, based on previous Orders by the Kentucky Commission approving settlement agreements among all interested parties, the VDT surcredit terminated in August 2008, and the merger surcredit will terminate upon the implementation of new base rates. The termination of the VDT surcredit and merger surcredit will result in a $21 million increase in revenues annually. A hearing is scheduled beginning on January 13, 2009. The requested rates have been suspended until February 5, 2009, at which time they may be put into effect, subject to refund, if the Kentucky Commission has not issued an order in the proceeding.

In September 2008, high winds from the remnants of the Hurricane Ike wind storm passed through LG&E's service territory causing significant outages and system damage. In October 2008, LG&E filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish a regulatory asset, and defer for future recovery, $24 million of expenses related to the storm restoration. An order has been requested by the end of the year.

Environmental Matters

Protection of the environment is a major priority for LG&E. Federal, state and local regulatory agencies have issued LG&E permits for various activities subject to air quality, water quality and waste management laws and regulations. See Note 7 of Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

Results of Operations

The electric and gas utility business is affected by seasonal temperatures. As a result, operating revenues (and associated operating expenses) are not generated evenly throughout the year.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2008, Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2007

Net Income

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2008, decreased $12 million compared to the same period in 2007. The decrease was primarily the result of increased operating expense ($50 million), partially offset by increased revenues ($24 million), decreased income taxes ($9 million), increased other income ($4 million) and decreased interest expense ($1 million).

Revenues

Electric revenues increased $13 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased wholesale sales ($19 million) due to increased volumes and increased wholesale market pricing
- Increased fuel costs billed to customers through the FAC ($10 million) due to increased fuel prices
- Increase demand charges ($3 million) due to higher peak load
- Decrease in the merger surcredit distribution to customers ($3 million)
- Decreased sales volumes to native load ($22 million) due in part to a 15% decrease in cooling degree days and outages related to damage from the Hurricane Ike wind storm

Natural gas revenues increased $11 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased average cost of gas billed to retail customers ($14 million) due to increased gas costs
- Decreased sales volumes ($3 million) due to a decrease in gas demand

Expenses

Fuel for electric generation and natural gas supply expense comprise a large component of total operating expense. Increases or decreases in the costs of fuel and natural gas supply are reflected in retail rates through the FAC and GSC, subject to the approval of the Kentucky Commission.

Fuel for electric generation increased $5 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased commodity and transportation costs for coal and natural gas ($8 million)
- Decreased generation ($3 million) due to decreased native load sales

Power purchased expense increased $10 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased volumes purchased for native load ($8 million) due to increased intercompany purchases as a result of lower KU native load due to milder weather and lower industrial sales
- Increased native load sales ($2 million) due to increased fuel prices and increased volumes due to increased unit outages

Gas supply expenses increased $11 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, due to increased cost of net gas supply billed to customers, primarily due to increased cost per Mcf.

Other operation and maintenance expense increased $23 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to increased maintenance expense ($17 million) and increased other operation expense ($6 million).

Maintenance expense increased $17 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to increased electric maintenance due to higher costs for outside contractors and materials partially as a result of the Hurricane Ike wind storm.

Other operation expense increased $6 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to increased overhead lines expense as a result of the Hurricane Ike wind storm.

Interest expense, including interest expense to affiliated companies, decreased $1 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to repurchased bonds ($3 million) offset by increased borrowings ($2 million).

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008	Three Months Ended September 30, 2007
Effective Rate		
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes net of federal benefit	(1.6)	3.9
Reduction of income tax reserve	(0.4)	(0.9)
Amortization of investment tax credits	(2.2)	(1.5)
Other differences	(2.5)	(3.7)
Effective income tax rate	28.3%	32.8%

The effective income tax rate decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2008, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007, due primarily to a decrease in state income taxes net of federal benefit. State income taxes were favorably impacted by $4 million of coal and recycle credits recorded during the period. Amortization of investment tax credits increased as a percentage of the effective tax rate due to the lower level of pretax income. These items were partially offset by various other differences.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008, Compared to
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

Net Income

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, decreased $28 million compared to the same period in 2007. The decrease was primarily the result of increased operating expense ($127 million) and increased interest expense ($2 million), partially offset by increased revenues ($84 million) and lower income taxes ($16 million) attributable to lower pre-tax income.

Revenues

Electric revenues in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, increased $29 million primarily due to:

- Increased wholesales sales ($32 million) due to increased wholesale market pricing and decreased native load
- Increased fuel costs billed to customers through the FAC ($17 million) due to increased fuel prices
- Increased ECR surcharge ($4 million) due to increased recoverable capital spending
- Increased demand charges ($4 million) due to higher peak load
- Decreased merger surcredit distribution to customers ($2 million)
- Decreased sales volumes to native load ($32 million) due in part to an 18% decrease in cooling degree days and outages related to damage from the Hurricane Ike wind storm

Natural gas revenues in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, increased $55 million primarily due to:

- Increased average cost of gas billed to retail customers ($47 million) due to increased gas costs
- Increased sales volumes ($8 million) due to a 5% increase in heating degree days

Expenses

Fuel for electric generation and natural gas supply expense comprise a large component of total operating expense. Increases or decreases in the cost of fuel and natural gas supply are reflected in retail rates through the FAC and GSC, subject to the approval of the Kentucky Commission.

Fuel for electric generation increased $8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased commodity and transportation costs for coal and natural gas ($17 million)
- Decreased generation ($9 million) due to decreased native load sales

Power purchased expense increased $13 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased volumes purchased ($11 million) due to increased intercompany purchases as a result of lower KU native load due to milder weather and lower industrial sales
- Increased prices for purchases used to serve retail customers ($2 million)

Gas supply expense increased $57 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased cost of net gas supply billed to customers ($61 million), primarily due to the commodity cost per Mcf
- Decreased costs ($4 million) due to decreased gas purchases for wholesale sales

Other operation and maintenance expense increased $48 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to increased maintenance expense ($28 million) and increased other operation expense ($20 million).

Maintenance expense increased $28 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased maintenance of overhead conductors and devices and tree trimming ($16 million) due to storm restoration
- Increased boiler and electric plant maintenance expense ($7 million) due to a scheduled outage and higher cost for outside contractors and material
- Increased distribution expense ($2 million) due to storm restoration
- Increased cost for other indirect maintenance ($2 million) due to increased software maintenance lease cost
- Increased steam expense ($1 million) due to high energy piping inspections and repairs

Other operation expense increased $20 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased steam expense ($9 million) due to a non-recurring capital lease adjustment in 2007
- Increased distribution expense ($7 million) due to storm restoration
- Increased generation expense ($3 million) due to increased regional transmission organization charges primarily due to increased volume of transactions
- Increased cost of consumables ($1 million) due to contract pricing

Interest expense, including interest expense to affiliated companies, increased $2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to increased interest expense to affiliated companies due to increased borrowing.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007
Effective Rate		
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes net of federal benefit	0.9	3.6
Reduction of income tax reserve	(0.2)	(0.4)
Amortization of investment tax credits	(2.7)	(2.0)
Other differences	(1.9)	(3.5)
Effective income tax rate	31.1%	32.7%

The effective income tax rate decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2007, due primarily to a decrease in state income taxes net of federal benefit. State income taxes were favorably impacted by $5 million of coal and recycle credits recorded during the period. Amortization of investment tax credits increased as a percentage of the effective tax rate due to the lower level of pretax income. These items were partially offset by various other differences.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

LG&E uses net cash generated from its operations, external financing (including financing from affiliates) and/or infusions of capital from its parent to fund construction of plant and equipment and the payment of dividends. LG&E currently has a working capital deficiency of $298 million, primarily due to short-term debt from affiliates associated with the repurchase of certain of its tax-exempt bonds totaling $259 million. These bonds are being held until they can be refinanced or restructured. See Note 6 of Notes to Financial Statements. LG&E believes that its sources of funds will be sufficient to meet the needs of its business in the foreseeable future.

LG&E and KU sponsor pension and postretirement benefit plans for their employees. The performance of the capital markets affects the values of the assets that are held in trust to satisfy future obligations under the defined benefit pension plans. The market value of the combined investments within the plans declined by approximately 18% during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 due to the recent volatility in the capital markets. The benefit plan assets and obligations of LG&E and KU are remeasured annually using a December 31 measurement date. LG&E and KU expect that investment losses will result in an increase to the plans' unfunded status upon actuarial revaluation of the plans. Changes in the value of plan assets will not impact the income statement for 2008; however, reduced benefit plan assets will result in increased benefit costs in future years and may increase the amount, and accelerate the timing of, required future funding contributions. Such increases could be material to LG&E and KU beginning in 2009, however, the amount of such contributions cannot be determined at this time.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operations was $169 million and $128 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The 2008 increase of $41 million was primarily the result of increases in cash due to changes in:

- Pension funding ($51 million) due to higher pension funding in 2007
- Accounts payable ($19 million)
- Fuel adjustment clause receivable, net ($12 million)
- Gas supply clause receivable ($8 million)
- Other current liabilities ($8 million)

These increases were partially offset by cash used by changes in:

- Materials and supplies ($30 million)
- Earnings, net of non-cash items ($18 million)
- Accounts receivable ($6 million)
- Other ($3 million)

Investing Activities

The primary use of funds for investing activities continues to be for capital expenditures. Capital expenditures were $179 million and $137 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net cash used for investing activities increased $18 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared to 2007, due to increased capital expenditures of $42 million, partially offset by an asset transferred to an affiliate of $10 million, proceeds from the sale of assets of $9 million, and cash provided by changes in long-term derivative liability (non-hedging) of $5 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities were outflows of $14 million and inflows of $5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities changed $19 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared to 2007, due to the reacquisition of bonds in the amount of $259 million, lower long-term borrowings from an affiliated company of $113 million and increased change in the mark-to-market of long-term derivative liability (cash flow hedge) of $4 million, partially offset by increased short-term borrowings from an affiliated company of $228 million, the retirement of preferred stock of $92 million in 2007, decreased dividend payments of $29 million and a change in restricted cash of $8 million.

See Note 6 of Notes to Financial Statements for information of redemptions, maturities and issuances of long-term debt.

Future Capital Requirements

LG&E's construction program is designed to ensure that there will be adequate capacity and reliability to meet the electric needs of its service area and to comply with environmental regulations. These needs are continually being reassessed and appropriate revisions are made, when necessary, in construction schedules. LG&E expects its capital expenditures for the three year period ending December 31, 2010, to total approximately $735 million, consisting primarily of construction of TC2 totaling approximately $85 million (including $25 million for environmental controls), gas main replacement initiatives of approximately $50 million, redevelopment of the Ohio Falls hydroelectric facility totaling approximately $45 million, a customer care system totaling approximately $30 million, on-going construction related to distribution assets totaling approximately $260 million and generation assets totaling approximately $240 million and other projects including information technology of approximately $25 million.

Future capital requirements may be affected in varying degrees by factors such as electric energy demand load growth, changes in construction expenditure levels, rate actions by regulatory agencies, new legislation, changes in commodity prices and labor rates, changes in environmental regulations and other regulatory requirements. LG&E anticipates funding future capital requirements through operating cash flow, debt and/or infusions of capital from its parent.

LG&E has a variety of funding alternatives available to meet its capital requirements. LG&E participates in an intercompany money pool agreement wherein E.ON U.S. and/or KU make funds of up to $400 million available to LG&E at market-based rates. Fidelia also provides long-term intercompany funding to LG&E. See Note 6 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Regulatory approvals are required for LG&E to incur additional debt. The FERC authorizes the issuance of short-term debt while the Kentucky Commission authorizes the issuance of long-term debt. In November 2007, LG&E received a two-year authorization from the FERC to borrow up to $400 million in short-term funds.

A significant portion of LG&E's short-term debt balance ($259 million) is related to the repurchase of auction rate tax-exempt bonds. Given the uncertainty surrounding the timing of when the bonds could be remarketed to the public due to the current state of the capital markets and the $400 million limit on short-term debt, the Company sought additional authority to issue long-term debt to reduce the existing short-term debt balances. In October 2008, the Kentucky Commission authorized the Company to issue up to $100 million of new long-term debt to its affiliate Fidelia. The Company currently believes this authorization provides the necessary flexibility to address any liquidity needs.

LG&E's debt ratings as of September 30, 2008, were:

	Moody's	S&P
Issuer rating	A2	-
Corporate credit rating	-	BBB+

These ratings reflect the views of Moody's and S&P. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agency. See Note 6 of Notes to Financial Statements for a discussion of recent downgrade actions related to the pollution control revenue bonds caused by a change in the rating of the entity insuring those bonds.

Controls and Procedures

The Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company has assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, the Company used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. The Company has concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria. There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2008, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

LG&E is not subject to the internal control and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and associated rules (the "Act") and consequently is not required to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Act. However, as discussed above, management has evaluated the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. Management's assessment was not subject to audit by the Company's independent accounting firm.

Legal Proceedings

For a description of the significant legal proceedings involving LG&E, reference is made to the information under the following captions of LG&E's Financial Statements and Additional Information for the year ended December 31, 2007 (the "Annual Report"): Business, Risk Factors, Legal Proceedings, Management's Discussion and Analysis, Financial Statements and Notes to Financial Statements. Reference is also made to the matters described in Notes 2 and 7 of this quarterly report. Except as described in this quarterly report, to date, the proceedings reported in LG&E's Annual Report have not materially changed.

Other

In the normal course of business, other lawsuits, claims, environmental actions and other governmental proceedings arise against LG&E. To the extent that damages are assessed in any of these lawsuits, LG&E believes that its insurance coverage is adequate. Management, after consultation with legal counsel, does not anticipate that liabilities arising out of other currently pending or threatened lawsuits and claims will have a material adverse effect on LG&E's financial position or results of operations.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company

Financial Statements and Additional Information

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006

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INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

AG	Attorney General of Kentucky
ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
BART	Best Available Retrofit Technology
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CAMR	Clean Air Mercury Rule
CCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
Clean Air Act	The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990
Company	LG&E
CT	Combustion Turbines
DSM	Demand Side Management
ECR	Environmental Cost Recovery
E.ON	E.ON AG
E.ON U.S.	E.ON U.S. LLC (formerly LG&E Energy LLC and LG&E Energy Corp.)
E.ON U.S. Services	E.ON U.S. Services Inc. (formerly LG&E Energy Services Inc.)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPAct 2005	Energy Policy Act of 2005
FAC	Fuel Adjustment Clause
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Fidelia	Fidelia Corporation (an E.ON affiliate)
FIN	FASB Interpretation No.
FT and FT-A	Firm Transportation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSC	Gas Supply Clause
IBEW	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
IMEA	Illinois Municipal Electric Agency
IMPA	Indiana Municipal Power Agency
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
Kentucky Commission	Kentucky Public Service Commission
KIUC	Kentucky Industrial Utility Consumers, Inc.
KU	Kentucky Utilities Company
Kwh	Kilowatt hours
LG&E	Louisville Gas and Electric Company
LG&E Energy	LG&E Energy LLC (now E.ON U.S. LLC)
Mcf	Thousand Cubic Feet
MISO	Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc.
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
Moody's	Moody's Investor Services, Inc.
MVA	Megavolt - ampere
Mw	Megawatts
Mwh	Megawatt hours
NNS	No-Notice Service
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
OVEC	Ohio Valley Electric Corporation
PBR	Performance-Based Ratemaking
PUHCA 2005	Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005
S&P	Standard and Poor's Rating Service
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
TC2	Trimble County Unit 2
Tennessee Gas	Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company
Texas Gas	Texas Gas Transmission LLC
VDT	Value Delivery Team Process

Business

GENERAL

LG&E, incorporated in Kentucky in 1913, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy and the storage, distribution and sale of natural gas. LG&E supplies natural gas to approximately 326,000 customers and electricity to approximately 401,000 customers in Louisville and adjacent areas in Kentucky. LG&E's service area covers approximately 700 square miles in 17 counties. LG&E also provides natural gas service in limited additional areas. LG&E's coal-fired electric generating stations, all equipped with systems to reduce SO_2 emissions, produce most of LG&E's electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled CTs. Underground natural gas storage fields help LG&E provide economical and reliable natural gas service to customers.

LG&E is a wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON U.S., formerly known as LG&E Energy LLC. E.ON U.S. is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON, a German corporation, making LG&E an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. LG&E's affiliate, KU, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.

OPERATING REVENUES

For the year ended December 31, 2007, 73% of total operating revenues were derived from electric operations and 27% from natural gas operations. Electric and gas operating revenues and the percentages by class of service on a combined basis for this period were as follows:

(in millions)	Electric	Gas	Combined	% Combined
Residential	$309	$218	$ 527	41%
Industrial & Commercial	382	101	483	38%
Other Retail	75	15	90	7%
Wholesale	167	19	186	14%
Total	$933	$353	$1,286	100%

See Note 11 of Notes to Financial Statements for financial information concerning segments of business for the two years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

ELECTRIC OPERATIONS

The sources of electric operating revenues and volumes of sales for the two years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, were as follows:

	2007		2006	
	Revenues (millions)	Volumes (000 Mwh)	Revenues (millions)	Volumes (000 Mwh)
Residential	$309	4,486	$272	4,018
Industrial & Commercial	382	6,830	361	6,682
Other Retail	75	1,342	69	1,265
Wholesale	167	6,186	241	7,621
Total	$933	18,844	$943	19,586

LG&E set a new record peak load of 2,834 Mw on August 16, 2007, when the temperature reached 105 degrees Fahrenheit in Louisville.

LG&E's power generating system includes coal-fired units operated at its three steam generating stations. Natural gas and oil fueled CTs supplement the system during peak or emergency periods. As of December 31, 2007, LG&E owned and operated the following electric generating stations while maintaining a 12%-14% reserve margin.

	Summer Capability Rating (Mw)
Steam Stations:	
Mill Creek – Jefferson County, KY	1,472
Cane Run – Jefferson County, KY	563
Trimble County – Trimble County, KY (a)	383
Total Steam Stations	2,418
Ohio Falls Hydroelectric Station – Jefferson County, KY	50
CT Generators (Peaking capability):	
Zorn – Jefferson County, KY	14
Paddy's Run – Jefferson County, KY (c)	119
Cane Run – Jefferson County, KY	14
Waterside – Jefferson County, KY (b)	-
E.W. Brown – Mercer County, KY (c)	190
Trimble County – Trimble County, KY (c)	328
Total CT Generators	665
Total Capability Rating	3,133

(a) Amount shown represents LG&E's 75% interest. See Note 10 of Notes to Financial Statements for information regarding jointly owned units.
(b) Pursuant to the Definitive Property Sale Agreement entered into with the Louisville Arena Authority in 2006, the Waterside property will be sold to the Louisville Arena Authority when the relocation of the LG&E assets has been completed, which is expected to occur by the end of 2008. The Waterside units were retired in December 2006.
(c) Some of these units are jointly owned with KU. See Note 10 of Notes to Financial Statements for information regarding jointly owned units.

At December 31, 2007, LG&E's electric transmission system included 41 substations (27 of which are shared with the distribution system) with a total capacity of approximately 11,900 MVA and approximately 894 miles of lines. The electric distribution system included 93 substations (27 of which are shared with the transmission system) with a total capacity of approximately 4,940 MVA, 3,927 miles of overhead lines and 2,261 miles of underground conduit.

LG&E was formerly a member of the MISO, a non-profit independent transmission system operator that serves the electrical transmission needs of much of the Midwest. LG&E withdrew from the MISO effective September 1, 2006. LG&E now contracts with the Tennessee Valley Authority to act as its transmission reliability coordinator and Southwest Power Pool, Inc. to function as its independent transmission operator, pursuant to FERC requirements. See Note 2 of Notes to Financial Statements.

GAS OPERATIONS

The sources of LG&E's natural gas operating revenues and the sales volumes for the two years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, were as follows:

	2007		2006	
	Revenues (millions)	Volumes (000 Mcf)	Revenues (millions)	Volumes (000 Mcf)
Residential	$218	19,811	$248	17,816
Industrial & Commercial	101	10,182	119	9,621
Other Retail	15	1,553	19	1,499
Wholesale	19	13,575	9	12,149
Total	$353	45,121	$395	41,085

LG&E's natural gas transmission system includes 256 miles of transmission mains and the natural gas distribution system includes 4,203 miles of distribution mains.

The natural gas utility business is affected by seasonal temperatures. As a result, operating revenues (and associated operating expenses) are not generated evenly throughout the year. LG&E gas billings include a Weather Normalization Adjustment ("WNA") mechanism which adjusts the distribution cost component of the natural gas billings of residential and commercial customers to normal temperatures during the heating season months of November through April, somewhat mitigating the effect of above- or below-normal weather on residential and commercial revenues. In October 2006, the Kentucky Commission approved LG&E's request to extend the current WNA mechanism through April 30, 2009.

LG&E has five underground natural gas storage fields, with a current working gas capacity of approximately 15 million Mcf, that help provide economical and reliable natural gas service to ultimate consumers. By using natural gas storage facilities, LG&E avoids the costs associated with typically more expensive pipeline transportation capacity to serve peak winter space-heating loads. LG&E stores natural gas in the summer season for withdrawal in the subsequent winter heating season. Without its storage capacity, LG&E would be forced to buy additional natural gas and pipeline transportation services during the winter months when customer demand increases and when the prices for natural gas supply and transportation services are typically at their highest. Currently, LG&E buys competitively priced natural gas from several suppliers under contracts of varying duration. LG&E's underground storage facilities, in combination with its purchasing practices, enable it to offer natural gas sales service at competitive rates. At December 31, 2007, LG&E had an inventory balance of natural gas stored underground of 11 million Mcf of working natural gas valued at $81 million.

A number of large commercial and industrial customers purchase their natural gas requirements directly from alternate suppliers for delivery through LG&E's distribution system. These large commercial and industrial customers account for approximately one-fourth of LG&E's annual throughput.

The estimated maximum deliverability from storage during the early part of the heating season is expected to be in excess of 350,000 Mcf/day. Under mid-winter design conditions, LG&E expects to be able to withdraw about 300,000 Mcf/day from its storage facilities. The deliverability of natural gas from LG&E's storage facilities decreases as storage inventory levels are reduced by seasonal withdrawals.

During 2007, the maximum daily gas sendout was approximately 442,000 Mcf, occurring on February 5, 2007, when the average temperature for the day in Louisville was 14 degrees Fahrenheit. Supply on that day consisted of approximately 174,000 Mcf from pipeline deliveries, approximately 192,000 Mcf delivered from underground storage and approximately 76,000 Mcf transported for large commercial and industrial customers.

RATES AND REGULATIONS

E.ON, LG&E's ultimate parent, is a registered holding company under PUHCA 2005. E.ON, its utility subsidiaries, including LG&E, and certain of its non-utility subsidiaries are subject to extensive regulation by the FERC with respect to numerous matters, including: electric utility facilities and operations, wholesale sales of power and related transactions, accounting practices, issuances and sales of securities, acquisitions and sales of utility properties, payments of dividends out of capital and surplus, financial matters and inter-system sales of non-power goods and services. LG&E believes that it has adequate authority (including financing authority) under existing FERC orders and regulations to conduct its business and will seek additional authorization when necessary.

In April 2007, LG&E completed a series of financial transactions that allowed it to cease periodic reporting under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. See Note 7 of Notes to Financial Statements.

LG&E is subject to the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Commission and the FERC in virtually all matters related to electric and gas utility regulation, and as such, its accounting is subject to SFAS No. 71, *Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation.* Given its competitive position in the marketplace and the status of regulation in Kentucky, LG&E has no plans or intentions to discontinue its application of SFAS No. 71.

For a further discussion of regulatory matters, see Notes 2 and 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

COAL SUPPLY

Coal-fired generating units provided approximately 97% of LG&E's net Kwh generation for 2007. The remaining net generation for 2007 was provided by natural gas and oil fueled CT peaking units and a hydroelectric plant. Coal is expected to be the predominant fuel used by LG&E in the foreseeable future, with natural gas and oil being used for peaking capacity and flame stabilization in coal-fired boilers or in emergencies. LG&E has no nuclear generating units and has no plans to build any in the foreseeable future.

LG&E maintains its fuel inventory at levels estimated to be necessary to avoid operational disruptions at its coal-fired generating units. Reliability of coal deliveries can be affected from time to time by a number of factors, including fluctuations in demand, coal mine production issues and other supplier or transporter operating difficulties.

LG&E has entered into coal supply agreements with various suppliers for coal deliveries for 2008 and beyond and normally augments its coal supply agreements with spot market purchases. LG&E has a coal inventory policy which it believes provides adequate protection under most contingencies.

LG&E expects to continue purchasing most of its coal, which has sulfur content in the 2.0% - 3.5% range, from western Kentucky, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, Ohio and West Virginia for the foreseeable future. This supply, in combination with the Company's SO_2 removal systems, is expected to enable LG&E to continue to provide electric service in compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations. Coal is delivered to LG&E's generating stations by a mix of transportation modes including rail and barge.

GAS SUPPLY

LG&E purchases natural gas supplies from multiple sources under contracts for varying periods of time, while transportation services are purchased from Texas Gas and Tennessee Gas.

LG&E currently transports natural gas on the Texas Gas system under Rate Schedules NNS and FT service. LG&E's total winter season NNS capacity is 184,900 MMBtu/day and its total summer season NNS capacity is 60,000 MMBtu/day. There are three separate NNS agreements with Texas Gas which are subject to termination by LG&E in equal amounts during 2010, 2011 and 2013. LG&E's total winter and summer season FT capacity is 28,000 MMBtu/day. One of the FT agreements with Texas Gas is for 10,000 MMBtu/day (winter and summer seasons) and is subject to termination by LG&E during 2011. The other FT agreement with Texas Gas is for 18,000 MMBtu/day (winter and summer seasons) and has been terminated effective November 1, 2008. Commencing November 1, 2008, LG&E has contracted for transportation service with Texas Gas under Rate Schedule Short-Term Firm with a winter season capacity of 100 MMBtu/day and a summer season capacity of 18,000 MMBtu/day. This new Short-Term Firm agreement is subject to termination by LG&E during 2013. LG&E also transports on the Tennessee Gas system under Tennessee Gas' Rate Schedule FT-A. LG&E's contract capacity with Tennessee Gas is 51,000 MMBtu/day throughout the year (winter and summer seasons). The FT-A agreement with Tennessee Gas expires during 2012.

LG&E participates in rate and other proceedings affecting the regulated interstate natural gas pipelines that provide it service. Both Texas Gas and Tennessee Gas have active proceedings at the FERC in which LG&E is participating. However, neither pipeline is billing charges subject to refund, and neither currently has rate case proceedings before the FERC that would change the pipeline's base transportation rates under which LG&E receives service.

LG&E also has a portfolio of supply arrangements of various terms with a number of suppliers designed to meet its firm sales obligations. These natural gas supply arrangements include pricing provisions that are market-responsive. These natural gas supplies, in tandem with pipeline transportation services, provide the reliability and flexibility necessary to serve LG&E's natural gas customers.

For further discussion of wholesale natural gas prices, see Note 2 of Notes to Financial Statements.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Protection of the environment is a major priority for LG&E. Federal, state and local regulatory agencies have issued LG&E permits for various activities subject to air quality, water quality and waste management laws and regulations. See Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements for additional information.

COMPETITION

At this time, neither the Kentucky General Assembly nor the Kentucky Commission has adopted or approved a plan or timetable for retail electric industry competition in Kentucky. The nature or timing of the ultimate legislative or regulatory actions regarding industry restructuring and their impact on LG&E, which may be significant, cannot currently be predicted. Some states that have already deregulated have begun discussions that could lead to re-regulation. See Note 2 of Notes to Financial Statements for additional information.

EMPLOYEES AND LABOR RELATIONS

LG&E had 944 full-time regular employees at December 31, 2007, 655 of which were operating, maintenance an construction employees represented by the IBEW Local 2100. LG&E and employees represented by the IBEW Local 2100 signed a three-year collective bargaining agreement in November 2005. The new agreement provides fo negotiated increases or changes to wages and annual benefits re-openers. Benefits re-openers were negotiated in November 2006 and November 2007.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

At December 31, 2007: **

Name	Age	Position	Effective Date of Election to Present Position
Victor A. Staffieri	52	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer	May 2001
John R. McCall	64	Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer	July 1994
S. Bradford Rives	49	Chief Financial Officer	September 2003
Martyn Gallus *	43	Senior Vice President – Energy Marketing	December 2000
Chris Hermann	60	Senior Vice President – Energy Delivery	February 2003
Paula H. Pottinger	50	Senior Vice President – Human Resources	January 2006
Paul W. Thompson	50	Senior Vice President – Energy Services	June 2000
Wendy C. Welsh	53	Senior Vice President – Information Technology	December 2000
Michael S. Beer	49	Vice President – Federal Regulation and Policy	September 2004
Lonnie E. Bellar	43	Vice President – State Regulation and Rates	August 2007
Kent W. Blake	41	Vice President – Corporate Planning and Development	August 2007
D. Ralph Bowling	50	Vice President – Power Operations – WKE	August 2002
Laura G. Douglas	58	Vice President – Corporate Responsibility and Community Affairs	November 2007
R. W. Chip Keeling	51	Vice President – Communications	March 2002
John P. Malloy	46	Vice President – Energy Delivery – Retail Business	April 2007
Dorothy E. O'Brien	54	Vice President and Deputy General Counsel – Legal and Environmental Affairs	October 2007
George R. Siemens	58	Vice President – External Affairs	January 2001
P. Greg Thomas	51	Vice President – Energy Delivery – Distribution Operations	April 2007
John N. Voyles, Jr.	53	Vice President – Regulated Generation	June 2003
Daniel K. Arbough	46	Treasurer	December 2000
Valerie L. Scott	51	Controller	January 2005

Officers generally serve in the same capacities at LG&E and its affiliates, E.ON U.S. and KU.
*Mr. Gallus is serving in a position with an international E.ON affiliate, effective January 2008.
**David Sinclair, age 46, was promoted to Vice President – Energy Marketing in January 2008.

Risk Factors

LG&E is subject to a number of risks, including without limitation, those listed below and elsewhere in this document. Such risks could affect actual results and cause results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by LG&E.

The electric and gas rates that LG&E charges customers, as well as other aspects of the business, are subject to significant and complex governmental regulation. Federal and state entities regulate many aspects of utility operations, including financial and capital structure matters; siting and construction of facilities; rates, terms and conditions of service and operations; mandatory reliability and safety standards; accounting and cost allocation methodologies; tax matters; acquisition and disposal of utility assets and securities and other matters. Such regulations may subject LG&E to higher operating costs or increased capital expenditures and failure to comply could result in sanctions or possible penalties. In any rate-setting proceedings, federal or state agencies, intervenors and other permitted parties may challenge LG&E's rate request and ultimately reduce, alter or limit the rates LG&E seeks.

Changes in transmission and wholesale power market structures, as well as LG&E's exit from the MISO, could increase costs or reduce revenues. The resulting changes to transmission and wholesale power market structures and prices are not estimable and may result in unforeseen effects on energy purchases and sales, transmission and related costs or revenues.

Transmission and interstate market activities of LG&E, as well as other aspects of the business, are subject to significant FERC regulation. LG&E's business is subject to extensive regulation under the FERC covering matters including rates charged to transmission users and wholesale customers; interstate power market structure; construction and operation of transmission facilities; mandatory reliability standards; standards of conduct and affiliate restrictions; certain natural gas operations and other matters. Existing FERC regulation, changes thereto or issuances of new rules or situations of non-compliance, can affect the earnings, operations or other activities of LG&E.

LG&E undertakes significant capital projects and is subject to unforeseen costs, delays or failures in such projects, as well as risk of full recovery of such costs. The completion of these facilities without delays or cost overruns is subject to risks in many areas including approval and licensing; permitting; construction problems or delays; increases in commodity prices or labor rates; contractor performance; weather and geological issues and political, labor and regulatory developments.

LG&E's costs of compliance with environmental laws are significant and are subject to continuing changes. Extensive federal, state and local environmental regulations are applicable to LG&E's air emissions, water discharges and the management of hazardous and solid waste, among other areas; and the costs of compliance or alleged non-compliance cannot be predicted with certainty. Costs may take the form of increased capital or operating and maintenance expenses; monetary fines, penalties or forfeitures or other restrictions.

LG&E's operating results are affected by weather conditions, including storms and seasonal temperature variations, as well as by significant man-made or accidental disturbances, including terrorism or natural disasters. These weather or man-made factors can significantly affect LG&E's finances or operations by changing demand levels; causing outages; damaging infrastructure or requiring significant repair costs; affecting capital markets or impacting future growth.

LG&E is subject to risks regarding potential developments concerning global climate change matters. Such developments could include potential federal or state legislation or industry initiatives limiting GHG emissions; establishing costs or charges on GHG emissions or on fuels relating to such emissions; requiring GHG remediation or sequestration; establishing renewable portfolio standards or generation fleet-diversification requirements to address GHG emissions; promoting energy efficiency and conservation or other measures. LG&E's generation fleet is predominantly coal-fired and may be highly impacted by developments in this area.

LG&E's business is concentrated in the Midwest United States, specifically Kentucky. Local and regional economic conditions, such as population growth, industrial growth or expansion and economic development, as well as the operational or financial performance of major industries or customers, can affect the demand for energy.

LG&E is subject to operational risks relating to its generating plants, transmission facilities and distribution equipment. Operation of power plants, transmission and distribution facilities subjects LG&E to many risks, including the breakdown or failure of equipment; accidents; labor disputes; delivery/transportation problems; disruptions of fuel supply and performance below expected levels.

LG&E could be negatively affected by rising interest rates, downgrades to company or bond insurer credit ratings that could impact the Company's bond credit ratings or other negative developments in its ability to access capital markets. In the ordinary course of business, LG&E is reliant upon adequate long-term and short-term financing means to fund its significant capital expenditures, debt interest or maturities and operating needs. Increases in interest rates could result in increased costs to LG&E.

LG&E is subject to commodity price risk, credit risk, counterparty risk and other risks associated with the energy business. General market or pricing developments or failures by counterparties to perform their obligations relating to energy, fuels, other commodities, goods, services or payments could result in potential increased costs to LG&E.

LG&E is subject to risks associated with defined benefit retirement plans, health care plans, wages and other employee-related matters. Risks include adverse developments in legislation or regulation, future costs or funding levels, returns on investments, interest rates and actuarial matters, as well as, changing wage levels, whether related to collective bargaining agreements or employment market conditions, ability to attract and retain key personnel and changing costs of providing health care benefits.

Legal Proceedings

Rates and Regulatory Matters

For a discussion of current rates and regulatory matters, including electric and natural gas base rate increase proceedings, merger surcredit proceedings, VDT proceedings, TC2 proceedings, Kentucky Commission, FERC and MISO proceedings and other rates or regulatory matters affecting LG&E, see Notes 2 and 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Environmental

For a discussion of environmental matters including additional reductions in SO_2, NOx and other emissions mandated by recent or potential regulations; items regarding other emissions proceedings and the manufactured gas plant sites; global warming or climate change matters and other environmental items affecting LG&E, see Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Litigation

For a discussion of litigation matters, see Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Other

In the normal course of business, other lawsuits, claims, environmental actions and other governmental proceedings arise against LG&E. To the extent that damages are assessed in any of these lawsuits, LG&E believes that its insurance coverage is adequate. Management, after consultation with legal counsel, does not anticipate that liabilities arising out of currently pending or threatened lawsuits and claims will have a material adverse effect on LG&E's financial position or results of operations.

Selected Financial Data

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31 2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Operating revenues	$1,286	$1,338	$1,424	$1,173	$1,094
Net operating income	$ 230	$ 223	$ 230	$ 185	$ 179
Net income	$ 120	$ 117	$ 129	$ 96	$ 91
Total assets	$3,313	$3,184	$3,146	$2,967	$2,882
Long-term obligations (including amounts due within one year)	$ 984	$ 820	$ 821	$ 872	$ 798

Management's Discussion and Analysis and Notes to Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the above information.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion and analysis by management focuses on those factors that had a material effect on LG&E's financial results of operations and financial condition during 2007 and 2006 and should be read in connection with the financial statements and notes thereto.

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the following discussion may contain forward-looking statements that are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Such forward-looking statements are intended to be identified in this document by the words "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "objective," "possible," "potential" and similar expressions. Actual results may materially vary. Factors that could cause actual results to materially differ include: general economic conditions; business and competitive conditions in the energy industry; changes in federal or state legislation; unusual weather; actions by state or federal regulatory agencies; actions by credit rating agencies and other factors described from time to time in LG&E's reports, including as noted in the Risk Factors section of this report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The electric and gas utility business is affected by seasonal temperatures. As a result, operating revenues (and associated operating expenses) are not generated evenly throughout the year.

Net Income

Net income related to the electric business increased $5 million and net income related to the natural gas business decreased $2 million in 2007 compared to 2006, resulting in an overall $3 million net income increase. Increased retail sales volumes associated with warmer summer weather and cooler winter weather and increased natural gas wholesale sales resulted in an increase in net income. Lower electric wholesale sales and lower MISO related revenues partially offset this increase.

Revenues

Electric revenues in 2007 decreased $10 million primarily due to:

- Decreased wholesale sales ($66 million) due to decreased volumes and lower wholesale market pricing
- Decreased MISO related revenues ($8 million) resulting from the exit from the MISO

These decreases were partially offset by:

- Increased fuel costs ($35 million) billed to customers through the FAC due to increased fuel prices and sales volumes delivered
- Increased sales volumes delivered ($19 million) resulting from a 3% increase in heating degree days and a 51% increase in cooling degree days
- Increased ECR surcharge ($9 million) due to increased recoverable capital spending

Natural gas revenues in 2007 decreased $42 million primarily due to a decrease in the average cost of gas billed to customers throughout the year ($71 million), partially offset by increased volumes ($19 million) and increased wholesale sales ($10 million).

Expenses

Fuel for electric generation and natural gas supply expenses comprise a large component of total operating expenses. Increases or decreases in the cost of fuel and natural gas supply are reflected in electric and natural gas retail rates, through the FAC and GSC, subject to the approval of the Kentucky Commission.

Fuel for electric generation increased $24 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Increased cost of fuel burned ($17 million) due to higher coal prices
- Increased generation ($7 million) due to higher demand

Power purchased expense decreased $32 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Decreased volumes purchased ($33 million) due to increased internal generation
- Increased cost per Mwh of purchases ($2 million) due to higher fuel prices

Gas supply expenses decreased $41 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Decreased cost of net gas supply ($77 million) due to lower inventory unit cost and adjustments to the GSC for recoveries
- Increased volumes of natural gas delivered to the distribution system ($36 million) due to higher demand

Other operation and maintenance expenses decreased $12 million in 2007 primarily due to decreased other operation expenses ($17 million), partially offset by increased maintenance expenses ($4 million).

Other operation expenses decreased $17 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Decreased VDT workforce reduction expense ($8 million) due to completion of VDT amortization in March 2006
- Decreased MISO Day 1 and Day 2 expense ($8 million) due to the exit from the MISO effective September 1, 2006, and refunds from the MISO for certain charges
- Decreased steam expense ($5 million) due to lower lease expense
- Decreased pension expense ($3 million) due to a pension contribution early in 2007
- Decreased write-offs of uncollectible accounts ($3 million) primarily due to lower gas prices in 2007 as compared with prices in the first quarter of 2006
- Increased wholesale expense ($6 million) due to a recorded credit in April 2006 for a FERC ordered refund from the MISO for charges assessed in excess of the rates in the MISO transmission tariff
- Increased scrubber reactant expense ($2 million) due to a higher priced lime contract in 2007

Maintenance expenses increased $4 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Increased boiler maintenance expense ($3 million)
- Increased gas main distribution maintenance and other maintenance services ($2 million)
- Decreased overhead conductor and devices maintenance ($1 million)

Other expense – net decreased $2 million in 2007 primarily due to increased other income ($1 million) and decreased other expense ($1 million).

Interest expense increased $9 million in 2007 primarily due to increased interest to affiliated companies ($8 million) due to increased affiliate borrowings to fund the pension plan and redeem the Company's preferred stock and increased interest rates on variable rate debt ($1 million).

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES/ESTIMATES

Preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles requires the application of appropriate technical accounting rules and guidance, as well as the use of estimates. The application of these policies necessarily involves judgments regarding future events, including legal and regulatory challenges and anticipated recovery of costs. These judgments could materially impact the financial statements and disclosures based on varying assumptions, which may be appropriate to use. In addition, the financial and operating environment also may have a significant effect, not only on the operation of the business, but on the results reported through the application of accounting measures used in preparing the financial statements and related disclosures, even if the nature of the accounting policies applied has not changed. Specific risks for these critical accounting policies are described in the Notes to Financial Statements. Each of these has a higher likelihood of resulting in materially different reported amounts under different conditions or using different assumptions. Events rarely develop exactly as forecasted and the best estimates routinely require adjustment.

Critical accounting policies and estimates including unbilled revenue, allowance for doubtful accounts, regulatory mechanisms, pension and postretirement benefits and income taxes are detailed in Notes 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. Recent accounting pronouncements affecting LG&E are detailed in Note 1 of Notes to Financial Statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

LG&E uses net cash generated from its operations and external financing (including financing from affiliates) to fund construction of plant and equipment and the payment of dividends. LG&E believes that such sources of funds will be sufficient to meet the needs of its business in the foreseeable future.

As of December 31, 2007, LG&E is in a negative working capital position in part because of the classification of certain variable-rate pollution control bonds totaling $120 million that are subject to tender for purchase at the option of the holder as current portion of long-term debt. Credit facilities totaling $125 million are in place to fund such tenders, if necessary. LG&E has never needed to access these facilities. LG&E expects to cover any working capital deficiencies with cash flow from operations, money pool borrowings and borrowings from Fidelia.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operations was $138 million and $320 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The 2007 decrease of $182 million was primarily the result of decreases in cash due to changes in:

- Accounts receivable ($88 million) due to higher GSC and FAC billings in December 2007, related to higher year end coal and gas prices
- Materials and supplies ($48 million) due to higher coal inventory at December 31, 2007 resulting from higher coal prices as well as greater volumes on hand
- GSC recovery ($40 million) due to refunds of over recoveries
- Pension and postretirement funding ($26 million)
- Accrued income taxes ($22 million) due to estimated payments during 2007 being greater than income tax accrued
- Property and other taxes payable ($17 million)
- Prepaid pension asset ($14 million)

These decreases were partially offset by cash provided by changes in:

- Accounts payable ($33 million)
- Earnings, net of non-cash items ($13 million)
- MISO exit fee ($13 million) due to the MISO exit being completed effective September 1, 2006
- ECR recovery ($13 million)

Investing Activities

The primary use of funds for investing activities continues to be for capital expenditures. Net cash used for investing activities in 2007 increased $50 million in 2007 compared to 2006, primarily due to increased capital expenditures of $48 million and $2 million in restricted cash. Restricted cash primarily relates to cash received as a prepayment for equipment on order for the Louisville Arena project.

Financing Activities

Net cash inflows (outflows) for financing activities were $56 million and ($173) million in 2007 and 2006, respectively. See Note 7 of Notes to Financial Statements for information of redemptions, maturities and issuances of long-term debt.

Future Capital Requirements

LG&E expects its capital expenditures for the three-year period ending December 31, 2010, to total approximately $735 million, consisting primarily of construction of TC2 totaling approximately $85 million (including $25 million for environmental controls), gas main replacement initiatives of approximately $50 million, redevelopment of the Ohio Falls hydroelectric facility totaling approximately $45 million, a customer care system totaling approximately $30 million and on-going construction related to generation and distribution assets. See Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements for additional information.

LG&E's construction program is designed to ensure that there will be adequate capacity and reliability to meet the electric and gas needs of its service area and to comply with environmental regulations. These needs are continually being reassessed and appropriate revisions are made, when necessary, in construction schedules. Future capital requirements may be affected in varying degrees by factors such as electric energy demand load growth, changes in construction expenditure levels, rate actions by regulatory agencies, new legislation, market entry of competing electric power generators, changes in commodity prices and labor rates, changes in environmental regulations and other regulatory requirements. See Contractual Obligations further below and Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements for current commitments. LG&E anticipates funding future capital requirements through operating cash flow, debt and/or infusions of capital from its parent.

Regulatory approvals are required for LG&E to incur additional debt. The FERC authorizes the issuance of short-term debt while the Kentucky Commission authorizes issuance of long-term debt. In November 2007, LG&E received a two-year authorization from the FERC to borrow up to $400 million in short-term funds.

LG&E's debt ratings as of December 31, 2007, were:

	Moody's	S&P
Pollution control revenue bonds	A2	BBB+
Issuer rating	A2	-
Corporate credit rating	-	BBB+

These ratings reflect the views of Moody's and S&P. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agency. See Note 7 of Notes to Financial Statements for a discussion of recent downgrade actions related to the pollution control revenue bonds.

Contractual Obligations

The following is provided to summarize contractual cash obligations for periods after December 31, 2007. LG&E anticipates cash from operations and external financing will be sufficient to fund future obligations. Future interest obligations cannot be quantified because most of LG&E's debt is variable rate. See Statements of Capitalization.

(in millions)	Payments Due by Period						
Contractual Cash Obligations	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	Total
Short-term debt (a)	$ 78	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 78
Long-term debt	-	-	-	-	25	959 (b)	984
Operating leases (c)	5	4	4	3	3	5	24
Unconditional power purchase obligations (d)	16	18	19	19	19	322	413
Coal and gas purchase obligations (e)	245	197	200	212	67	5	926
Retirement obligations (f)	35	35	34	34	33	167	338
Other obligations (g)	75	26	3	-	-	-	104
Total contractual cash obligations	$ 454	$ 280	$ 260	$ 268	$ 147	$ 1,458	$ 2,867

(a) Represents borrowings from affiliated company due within one year.
(b) Includes long-term debt of $120 million classified as current liabilities because these bonds are subject to tender for purchase at the option of the holder and to mandatory tender for purchase upon the occurrence of certain events. Maturity dates for these bonds range from 2026 to 2027. LG&E does not expect to pay these amounts in 2008.
(c) Represents future operating lease payments.
(d) Represents future minimum payments under OVEC power purchase agreements through 2026.
(e) Represents contracts to purchase coal and natural gas.
(f) Represents currently projected cash flows for pension, postretirement and other post-employment benefits as calculated by the actuary.
(g) Represents construction commitments, including commitments for TC2.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company has assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, the Company used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control - Integrated Framework ("COSO"). The Company has concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

LG&E is no longer subject to the internal control and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and associated rules (the "Act") and consequently has not issued Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Act.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Statements of Income
(Millions of $)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2007	2006
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Electric (Note 12)	$ 933	$ 943
Gas	353	395
Total operating revenues	1,286	1,338
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Fuel for electric generation	318	294
Power purchased (Notes 9 and 12)	82	114
Gas supply expenses	254	295
Other operation and maintenance expenses	276	288
Depreciation and amortization (Note 1)	126	124
Total operating expenses	1,056	1,115
Net operating income	230	223
Other expense - net	1	3
Interest expense (Notes 7 and 8)	29	28
Interest expense to affiliated companies (Note 12)	21	13
Income before income taxes	179	179
Federal and state income taxes (Note 6)	59	62
Net income	$ 120	$ 117

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Retained Earnings
(Millions of $)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2007	2006
Balance January 1	$639	$621
Add net income	120	117
Preferred stock buyback	(4)	-
	755	738
Deduct: Cash dividends declared on stock:		
5% cumulative preferred	-	1
Auction rate cumulative preferred	-	3
Common	65	95
	65	99
Balance December 31	$690	$639

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Millions of $)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2007	2006
Net income	$120	$117
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments and hedging activities, net of tax benefit (expense) of $2 and $(1) for 2007 and 2006, respectively (Notes 1 and 3)	(4)	2
Additional minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax expense of $0 and $30 for 2007 and 2006, respectively (Note 5)	-	47
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax (Note 13)	(4)	49
Comprehensive income	$116	$166

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Balance Sheets
(Millions of $)

	December 31 2007	December 31 2006
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 1)	$ 4	$ 7
Restricted cash (Note 1)	7	-
Accounts receivable - less reserve of $2 in 2007 and 2006 (Note 1)	189	165
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies (Note 12)	-	19
Materials and supplies (Note 1):		
Fuel (predominantly coal)	46	38
Gas stored underground	81	83
Other materials and supplies	31	30
Prepayments and other current assets	13	9
Total current assets	371	351
Utility plant, at original cost (Note 1):		
Electric	3,246	3,200
Gas	551	526
Common	178	180
Total utility plant, at original cost	3,975	3,906
Less: reserve for depreciation	1,619	1,534
Total utility plant, net	2,356	2,372
Construction work in progress	344	217
Total utility plant and construction work in progress	2,700	2,589
Deferred debits and other assets:		
Restricted cash (Note 1)	12	16
Prepaid pension assets	14	-
Regulatory assets (Notes 1 and 2):		
Pension and postretirement benefits	110	126
Other	94	93
Other assets	12	9
Total deferred debits and other assets	242	244
Total Assets	$3,313	$3,184

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Balance Sheets (continued)
(Millions of $)

	December 31 2007	2006
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long term debt (Note 7)	$ 120	$ 248
Notes payable to affiliated companies (Notes 8 and 12)	78	68
Accounts payable	111	103
Accounts payable to affiliated companies (Note 12)	57	55
Customer deposits	19	18
Other current liabilities	34	40
Total current liabilities	419	532
Long-term debt:		
Long-term bonds (Note 7)	454	328
Long-term notes to affiliated company (Note 7)	410	225
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock (Note 7)	-	19
Total long-term debt	864	572
Deferred credits and other liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes (Note 6)	342	333
Accumulated provision for pensions and related benefits (Note 5)	94	149
Investment tax credit, in process of amortization	46	41
Asset retirement obligations	30	28
Regulatory liabilities (Note 2):		
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	241	232
Deferred income taxes	50	54
Other regulatory liabilities	19	35
Other liabilities	47	44
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	869	916
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Cumulative preferred stock	-	70
COMMON EQUITY:		
Common stock, without par value -		
Authorized 75,000,000 shares, outstanding 21,294,223 shares	424	424
Additional paid-in capital (Note 12)	60	40
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 13)	(13)	(9)
Retained earnings	690	639
Total common equity	1,161	1,094
Total Liabilities and Equity	$3,313	$3,184

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Statements of Cash Flows
(Millions of $)

	Years Ended December 31 2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 120	$ 117
Items not requiring cash currently:		
Depreciation and amortization	126	124
Deferred income taxes - net	9	22
Investment tax credit - net	5	(1)
VDT amortization	-	8
Provision for pension and postretirement plans	16	(13)
Other	(3)	3
Change in certain current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(5)	83
Materials and supplies	(7)	41
Accounts payable	(14)	(47)
Accrued income taxes	(14)	8
Property and other taxes payable	(3)	14
Prepayments and other current assets	(4)	-
Prepaid pension asset	(14)	-
Other current liabilities	7	2
Pension and postretirement funding	(55)	(29)
Gas supply clause receivable, net	(23)	17
Fuel adjustment clause receivable, net	(5)	(4)
MISO exit fee	-	(13)
Environmental cost recovery mechanism receivable	6	(7)
Other	(4)	(5)
Net cash provided by operating activities	138	320
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Construction expenditures	(194)	(146)
Change in restricted cash	(3)	(1)
Net cash used for investing activities	(197)	(147)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Long-term borrowings from affiliated company (Note 7)	185	-
Short-term borrowings from affiliated company (Note 8)	134	700
Repayment of short-term borrowings from affiliated company	(124)	(773)
Retirement of first mortgage bonds	(126)	-
Issuance of pollution control bonds	126	-
Retirement of cumulative preferred stock	(70)	-
Retirement of mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	(20)	(1)
Preferred stock buyback adjustment	(4)	-
Payment of dividends	(65)	(99)
Additional paid-in capital	20	-
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	56	(173)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(3)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7	7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 4	$ 7
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income taxes	$62	$64
Interest on borrowed money	24	24
Interest to affiliated companies on borrowed money	15	11

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Statements of Capitalization
(Millions of $)

	December 31 2007	December 31 2006
LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 7):		
Pollution control series:		
S due September 1, 2017, variable %	$ -	$ 31
T due September 1, 2017, variable %	-	60
U due August 15, 2013, variable %	-	35
Jefferson Co. 2000 Series A, due May 1, 2027, variable %	25	25
Trimble Co. 2000 Series A, due August 1, 2030, variable %	83	83
Jefferson Co. 2001 Series A environmental facilities bonds, due September 1, 2027, variable %	10	10
Jefferson Co. 2001 Series A pollution control bonds, due September 1, 2026, variable %	23	23
Trimble Co. 2001 Series A, due September 1, 2026, variable %	28	28
Jefferson Co. 2001 Series B, due November 1, 2027, variable %	35	35
Trimble Co. 2001 Series B, due November 1, 2027, variable %	35	35
Trimble Co. 2002 Series A, due October 1, 2032, variable %	42	42
Louisville Metro 2003 Series A, due October 1, 2033, variable %	128	128
Louisville Metro 2005 Series A, due February 1, 2035, variable %	40	40
Trimble Co. 2007 Series A, due June 1, 2033, 4.60%	60	-
Louisville Metro 2007 Series B, due June 1, 2033, variable %	35	-
Louisville Metro 2007 Series A, due June 1, 2033, variable %	31	-
Notes payable to Fidelia:		
Due January 16, 2012, 4.33%, unsecured	25	25
Due April 30, 2013, 4.55%, unsecured	100	100
Due August 15, 2013, 5.31%, unsecured	100	100
Due November 26, 2022, 5.72%, unsecured	47	-
Due April 13, 2031, 5.93%, unsecured	67	-
Due April 13, 2037, 5.98 %, unsecured	70	-
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock:		
$5.875 series, outstanding shares of 0 in 2007 and 200,000 in 2006	-	20
Total long-term debt outstanding	984	820
Less current portion of long-term debt	120	248
Long-term debt	864	572
CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK:		
$25 par value, 1,720,000 shares authorized – 5% series, outstanding shares of 0 in 2007 and 860,287 in 2006	-	21
Without par value, 6,750,000 shares authorized –auction rate, outstanding shares of 0 in 2007 and 500,000 in 2006	-	49
	-	70
COMMON EQUITY:		
Common stock, without par value -		
Authorized 75,000,000 shares, outstanding 21,294,223 shares	424	424
Additional paid-in capital (Note 12)	60	40
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 13)	(13)	(9)
Retained earnings	690	639
Total common equity	1,161	1,094
Total capitalization	$2,025	$1,736

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

LG&E, incorporated in Kentucky in 1913, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy and the storage, distribution and sale of natural gas. LG&E supplies natural gas to approximately 326,000 customers and electricity to approximately 401,000 customers in Louisville and adjacent areas in Kentucky. LG&E's coal-fired electric generating stations, all equipped with systems to reduce SO_2 emissions, produce most of LG&E's electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled CTs.

LG&E is a wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON U.S., formerly known as LG&E Energy LLC. E.ON U.S. is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON, a German corporation, making LG&E an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. LG&E's affiliate, KU, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.

Certain reclassification entries have been made to the previous years' financial statements to conform to the 2007 presentation with no impact on net assets, liabilities and capitalization or previously reported net income and cash flows.

Regulatory Accounting. LG&E is subject to SFAS No. 71, under which regulatory assets are created based on expected recovery from customers in future rates to defer costs that would otherwise be charged to expense. Likewise, regulatory liabilities are created based on expected return to customers in future rates to defer credits that would otherwise be reflected as income, or, in the case of costs of removal, are created to match long-term future obligations arising from the current use of assets. The accounting for regulatory assets and liabilities is based on specific ratemaking decisions or precedent for each item as prescribed by the FERC or the Kentucky Commission. See Note 2, Rates and Regulatory Matters, for additional detail regarding regulatory assets and liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. LG&E considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash. A deposit in the amount of $12 million, used as collateral for an $83 million interest rate swap expiring in 2020, is classified as restricted cash on LG&E's balance sheet. An advance deposit of $7 million from the Louisville Arena Authority is also restricted for equipment purchases related to relocating transmission facilities.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on the ratio of the amounts charged-off during the last twelve months to the retail revenues billed over the same period multiplied by the retail revenues billed over the last four months. Accounts with no payment activity are charged-off after four months, although collection efforts continue thereafter.

Materials and Supplies. Fuel, natural gas stored underground and other materials and supplies inventories are accounted for using the average-cost method. Emission allowances are included in other materials and supplies and are not currently traded by LG&E. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the emission allowances inventory was less than $1 million.

Other Property and Investments. Other property and investments on the balance sheets consists of LG&E's investment in OVEC and non-utility plant. LG&E and 11 other electric utilities are participating owners of OVEC, located in Piketon, Ohio. OVEC owns and operates two power plants that burn coal to generate electricity, Kyger Creek Station in Ohio and Clifty Creek Station in Indiana. Pursuant to current contractual agreements, LG&E's share of OVEC's output is 5.63%, approximately 124 Mw of generation capacity.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, LG&E's investment in OVEC totaled less than $1 million. LG&E is not the primary beneficiary of OVEC; therefore, it is not consolidated into the financial statements of LG&E and is accounted for under the cost method of accounting. LG&E's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with OVEC is limited to the value of its investment. In the event of the inability of OVEC to fulfill its power provision requirements, LG&E anticipates substituting such power supply with either owned generation or market purchases and believes it would generally recover associated incremental costs through regulatory rate mechanisms. See Note 9, Commitments and Contingencies, for further discussion of developments regarding LG&E's ownership interest and power purchase rights.

Utility Plant. LG&E's utility plant is stated at original cost, which includes payroll-related costs such as taxes, fringe benefits and administrative and general costs. Construction work in progress has been included in the rate base for determining retail customer rates. LG&E has not recorded any allowance for funds used during construction, in accordance with Kentucky Commission regulations.

The cost of plant retired or disposed of in the normal course of business is deducted from plant accounts and such cost is charged to the reserve for depreciation. When complete operating units are disposed of, appropriate adjustments are made to the reserve for depreciation and gains and losses, if any, are recognized.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated service lives of depreciable plant. The amounts provided were approximately 3.2% in 2007 (3.0% electric, 2.8% gas and 7.7% common); and 3.2% in 2006 (3.0% electric, 2.9% gas and 7.8% common) of average depreciable plant. Of the amount provided for depreciation, at December 31, 2007, approximately 0.4% electric, 0.8% gas and 0.1% common were related to the retirement, removal and disposal costs of long lived assets. Of the amount provided for depreciation, at December 31, 2006, approximately 0.4% electric, 0.9% gas and 0.4% common were related to the retirement, removal and disposal costs of long lived assets.

Unamortized Debt Expense. Debt expense is capitalized in deferred debits and amortized using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, over the lives of the related bond issues.

Income Taxes. Income taxes are accounted for under SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* and FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of SFAS No. 109.* In accordance with these statements, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, as measured by enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect in the periods when the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be settled or realized. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes, and there are transactions for which the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Uncertain tax positions are analyzed periodically and adjustments are made when events occur to warrant a change. See Note 6, Income Taxes.

Deferred Income Taxes. Deferred income taxes are recognized at currently enacted tax rates for all material temporary differences between the financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Investment Tax Credits. The EPAct 2005 added Section 48A to the Internal Revenue Code, which provides for an investment tax credit to promote the commercialization of advanced coal technologies that will generate electricity in an environmentally responsible manner. LG&E and KU received an investment tax credit related to TC2, for more details see Note 6, Income Taxes. Investment tax credits prior to 2006 resulted from provisions of the tax law that permitted a reduction of LG&E's tax liability based on credits for construction expenditures. Deferred investment tax credits are being amortized to income over the estimated lives of the related property that gave rise to the credits.

Revenue Recognition. Revenues are recorded based on service rendered to customers through month-end. LG&E accrues an estimate for unbilled revenues from each meter reading date to the end of the accounting period based on allocating the daily system net deliveries between billed volumes and unbilled volumes. The allocation is based on a daily ratio of the number of meter reading cycles remaining in the month to the total number of meter reading cycles in each month. Each day's ratio is then multiplied by each day's system net deliveries to determine an estimated billed and unbilled volume for each day of the accounting period. The unbilled revenue estimates included in accounts receivable were $65 million and $53 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Fuel and Gas Costs. The cost of fuel for electric generation is charged to expense as used, and the cost of natural gas supply is charged to expense as delivered to the distribution system. LG&E operates under a Kentucky Commission-approved performance-based ratemaking mechanism related to natural gas procurement activity. See Note 2, Rates and Regulatory Matters.

Management's Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent items at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Accrued liabilities, including legal and environmental, are recorded when they are probable and estimable. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. The following are recent accounting pronouncements affecting LG&E:

SFAS No. 160

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements,* which is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The objective of this statement is to improve the relevance, comparability and transparency of financial information in a reporting entity's consolidated financial statements. The Company expects the adoption of SFAS No. 160 to have no impact on its statements of operations, financial position and cash flows.

SFAS No. 159

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other assets and liabilities at fair value on an instrument-by-instrument basis (the fair value option). Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are to be recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. SFAS No. 159 was adopted effective January 1, 2008 and had no impact on the statements of operations, financial position and cash flows.

SFAS No. 157

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which, except as described below, is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. This statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not expand the application of fair value accounting to new circumstances. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157,* which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for all nonfinancial assets and liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. SFAS No. 157 was adopted effective January 1, 2008, except as it applies to those nonfinancial assets and liabilities, and had no impact on the statements of operations, financial position and cash flows, however, the Company will provide additional disclosures relating to its financial derivatives, AROs and pension assets as required in 2008.

FIN 48

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48 which clarifies the accounting for the uncertainty of income tax positions recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109. This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return.

The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two-step process. The first step is recognition based on the determination of whether it is "more likely than not" that a tax position will be sustained upon examination. The second step is to measure a tax position that meets the "more likely than not" threshold. The tax position is measured as the amount of potential benefit that exceeds 50% likelihood of being realized.

FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, and was adopted effective January 1, 2007. The impact of FIN 48 on the statements of operations, financial position and cash flows was not material.

Note 2 - Rates and Regulatory Matters

LG&E is subject to the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Commission and the FERC in virtually all matters related to electric and gas utility regulation, and as such, its accounting is subject to SFAS No. 71. Given its competitive position in the marketplace and the status of regulation in Kentucky, LG&E has no plans or intentions to discontinue its application of SFAS No. 71.

Electric and Gas Rate Cases

In December 2003, LG&E filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting adjustments in LG&E's electric and natural gas rates. The revenue increases requested were $64 million for electric and $19 million for natural gas. In June 2004, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving increases in LG&E's electric base rates of approximately $43 million (8%) and natural gas base rates of approximately $12 million (3%). The rate increases took effect on July 1, 2004.

Final proceedings took place during the first quarter of 2006 concerning the sole remaining open issue relating to state income tax rates used in calculating the granted rate increase. On March 31, 2006, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order resolving this issue in LG&E's favor consistent with the original rate increase order

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

The following regulatory assets and liabilities were included in the balance sheets as of December 31:

(in millions)	2007	2006
ARO	$ 24	$ 22
GSC adjustments	16	21
MISO exit	13	13
FAC	9	4
Unamortized loss on bonds	19	20
ECR	4	9
Other	9	4
Subtotal	94	93
Pension and postretirement benefits	110	126
Total regulatory assets	$ 204	$ 219
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	$ 241	$ 232
Deferred income taxes - net	50	54
GSC adjustments	10	31
Other	9	4
Total regulatory liabilities	$ 310	$ 321

LG&E does not currently earn a rate of return on the GSC adjustments, FAC and gas performance-based ratemaking regulatory assets, all of which are separate recovery mechanisms with recovery within twelve months. No return is earned on the pension and postretirement benefits regulatory asset which represents the changes in funded status of the plans. The Company will seek recovery of this asset in future proceedings with the Kentucky Commission. No return is currently earned on the ARO asset. This regulatory asset will be offset against the associated regulatory liability, ARO asset and ARO liability at the time the underlying asset is retired. The MISO exit amount represents the costs relating to the withdrawal from MISO membership. LG&E will seek recovery of this asset in future proceedings with the Kentucky Commission. LG&E currently earns a rate of return on the remaining regulatory assets. Other regulatory assets include VDT costs, the merger surcredit, gas performance based ratemaking and Mill Creek Ash Pond costs. Other regulatory liabilities include DSM and MISO costs included in base rates that will be netted against costs of withdrawing from the MISO in the next rate case.

ARO. A summary of LG&E's net ARO assets, regulatory assets, liabilities and cost of removal established under FIN 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an Interpretation of SFAS No. 143,* and SFAS No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations* follows:

(in millions)	ARO Net Assets	ARO Liabilities	Regulatory Assets	Accumulated Cost of Removal
As of December 31, 2005	$ 4	$ (27)	$ 20	$ 3
ARO accretion	-	(1)	2	-
As of December 31, 2006	4	(28)	22	3
ARO accretion	-	(2)	2	-
Removal cost incurred	-	1	-	-
As of December 31, 2007	$ 4	$ (29)	$ 24	$ 3

Pursuant to regulatory treatment prescribed under SFAS No. 71, an offsetting regulatory credit was recorded in depreciation and amortization in the income statement of $2 million in 2007 and 2006 for the ARO accretion and depreciation expense. LG&E AROs are primarily related to the final retirement of assets associated with generating units and natural gas wells. For assets associated with AROs, the removal cost accrued through depreciation under regulatory accounting is established as a regulatory liability pursuant to regulatory treatment prescribed under SFAS No. 71. There were no FIN 47 net asset additions during 2007. FIN 47 net asset additions during 2006 were less than $1 million. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, LG&E recorded less than $1 million of depreciation expense related to the cost of removal of ARO related assets. An offsetting regulatory liability was established pursuant to regulatory treatment prescribed under SFAS No. 71.

LG&E transmission and distribution lines largely operate under perpetual property easement agreements which do not generally require restoration upon removal of the property. Therefore, under SFAS No. 143, no material asset retirement obligations are recorded for transmission and distribution assets.

GSC Adjustments. LG&E's natural gas rates contain a GSC, whereby increases or decreases in the cost of natural gas supply are reflected in LG&E's rates, subject to approval by the Kentucky Commission. The GSC procedure prescribed by Order of the Kentucky Commission provides for quarterly rate adjustments to reflect the expected cost of natural gas supply in that quarter. In addition, the GSC contains a mechanism whereby any over- or under-recoveries of natural gas supply cost from prior quarters is to be refunded to or recovered from customers through the adjustment factor determined for subsequent quarters.

LG&E's GSC was modified in 1997 to incorporate a natural gas procurement incentive mechanism. Since November 1, 1997, LG&E has operated under this PBR mechanism related to its natural gas procurement activities. LG&E's rates are adjusted annually to recover (or refund) its portion of the expense (or savings) incurred during each PBR year (12 months ending October 31). During the PBR year ending in 2007, LG&E achieved $10 million in savings. Of that total savings amount, LG&E's portion was approximately $2 million and the ratepayers' portion was approximately $8 million. Pursuant to the extension of LG&E's natural gas supply cost PBR mechanism effective November 1, 2001, the sharing mechanism under the PBR requires savings (and expenses) to be shared 25% with shareholders and 75% with ratepayers up to 4.5% of the benchmarked natural gas costs. Savings (and expenses) in excess of 4.5% of the benchmarked natural gas costs are shared 50% with shareholders and 50% with ratepayers. The current natural gas supply cost PBR mechanism was extended through 2010 without further modification.

MISO Exit. Following receipt of applicable FERC, Kentucky Commission and other regulatory orders, LG&E withdrew from the MISO effective September 1, 2006. Specific proceedings regarding the costs and benefits of the MISO and exit matters had been underway since July 2003. Since the exit from the MISO, LG&E has been operating under a FERC-approved open access-transmission tariff. LG&E now contracts with the Tennessee Valley Authority to act as its transmission Reliability Coordinator and Southwest Power Pool, Inc. to function as Independent Transmission Organization, pursuant to FERC requirements.

LG&E and the MISO have agreed upon overall calculation methods for the contractual exit fee to be paid by the Company following its withdrawal. In October 2006, LG&E paid approximately $13 million to the MISO pursuant to an invoice regarding the exit fee and made related FERC compliance filings. The Company's payment of this exit fee amount was with reservation of its rights to contest the amount, or components thereof, following a continuing review of its calculation and supporting documentation. In December 2006, LG&E provided notice to the MISO of its disagreement with the calculation of the exit fee. LG&E and the MISO have resolved their dispute regarding the calculation of the exit fee and, in November 2007, filed an application with the FERC for approval of a recalculation agreement. In March 2008, the FERC approved the parties' recalculation of the exit fee, and the approved agreement provides LG&E with an immediate recovery of less than $1 million and will provide an estimated $2 million over the next eight years for credits realized from other payments the MISO will receive, plus interest. Orders of the Kentucky Commission approving the Company's exit from the MISO have authorized the establishment of a regulatory asset for the exit fee, subject to adjustment for possible future MISO credits, and a regulatory liability for certain revenues associated with former MISO administrative charges, which may continue to be collected via base rates. The treatment of the regulatory asset and liability will be determined in LG&E's next rate case, however, the Company historically has received approval to recover and refund regulatory assets and liabilities.

FAC. LG&E's retail electric rates contain an FAC, whereby increases and decreases in the cost of fuel for electric generation are reflected in the rates charged to retail electric customers. The FAC allows the Company to adjust customers' accounts for the difference between the fuel cost component of base rates and the actual fuel cost, including transportation costs. Refunds to customers occur if the actual costs are below the embedded cost component. Additional charges to customers occur if the actual costs exceed the embedded cost component. The amount of the regulatory asset or liability is the amount that has been under- or over-recovered due to timing or adjustments to the mechanism.

The Kentucky Commission requires public hearings at six-month intervals to examine past fuel adjustments, and at two-year intervals to review past operations of the fuel clause and transfer of the then current fuel adjustment charge or credit to the base charges.

In January 2008, the Kentucky Commission initiated a routine examination of LG&E's FAC for the six-month period May 1, 2007 through October 31, 2007. Data discovery is ongoing and a public hearing is scheduled in March 2008.

In August 2007, the Kentucky Commission initiated a routine examination of LG&E's FAC for the six-month period of November 1, 2006 through April 30, 2007. Data discovery has concluded and a public hearing was held in October 2007. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in January 2008, approving the charges and credits billed through the FAC during the review period.

In December 2006, the Kentucky Commission initiated its periodic two-year review of LG&E's past operations of the fuel clause and transfer of fuel costs from the FAC to base rates for November 1, 2004 through October 31, 2006. In March 2007, the KIUC challenged LG&E's recovery of approximately $1 million in aggregate fuel costs LG&E incurred during a period prior to its exit from the MISO and requested the Kentucky Commission disallow this amount. A public hearing was held in May 2007. In October 2007, the Kentucky Commission issued its Order approving the calculation and application of LG&E's FAC charges and fuel procurement practices and indicated that LG&E was in compliance with the provisions of Administrative Regulation 807 KAR 5:5056. The Kentucky Commission further approved LG&E's recommendation for the transfer of fuel cost from the FAC to base rates. In November 2007, the KIUC filed a petition for rehearing, claiming the Kentucky Commission misinterpreted the KIUC's arguments in the proceeding. In the same month, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order denying the KIUC's request for rehearing. An appeal was not filed by the KIUC.

In July 2006, the Kentucky Commission initiated a six-month review of the FAC for LG&E for the period of November 1, 2005 through April 30, 2006. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in November 2006, approving the charges and credits billed through the FAC during the review period.

In January 2003, the Kentucky Commission reviewed KU's FAC and, as part of the Order in that case, required that an independent audit be conducted to examine operational and management aspects of both LG&E's and KU's fuel procurement functions. The final report's recommendations, issued in February 2004, related to documentation and process improvements. Management Audit Action Plans were agreed upon by LG&E and the Kentucky Commission Staff in the second quarter of 2004, and resulted in Audit Progress Reports being filed by

LG&E with the Kentucky Commission. In February 2007, the Kentucky Commission staff indicated that LG&E fully complied with all audit recommendations and that no further reports are required.

Unamortized Loss on Bonds. The costs of early extinguishment of debt, including call premiums, legal and other expenses, and any unamortized balance of debt expense are amortized using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, over the life of either replacement debt (in the case of refinancing) or the original life of the extinguished debt.

ECR. Kentucky law permits LG&E to recover the costs of complying with the Federal Clean Air Act, including a return of operating expenses, and a return of and on capital invested, through the ECR mechanism. The amount of the regulatory asset or liability is the amount that has been under- or over-recovered due to timing or adjustments to the mechanism.

In September 2007, the Kentucky Commission initiated six-month and two-year reviews for periods ending October 31, 2006 and April 30, 2007, respectively, of LG&E's environmental surcharge. Data discovery concluded in December 2007, and all parties to the case submitted requests with the Kentucky Commission to waive rights to a hearing on this matter. The case is submitted for decision and an order is anticipated in the second quarter of 2008.

In June 2006, LG&E filed an application to amend its ECR plan with the Kentucky Commission seeking approval to recover investments in environmental upgrades at the Company's generating facilities. The estimated capital cost of the upgrades for the years 2008 through 2010 is approximately $40 million, of which approximately $30 million is for the Air Quality Control System at TC2. A final Order was issued by the Kentucky Commission in December 2006, approving all expenditures and investments as submitted.

In April 2006, the Kentucky Commission initiated six-month and two-year reviews of LG&E's environmental surcharge for six-month periods ending October 2003, April 2004, October 2004, October 2005 and April 2006, and for the two-year period ending April 2005. A final Order was received in January 2007, approving the charges and credits billed through the ECR during the review period as well as approving billing adjustments, a roll-in to base rates, revisions to the monthly surcharge filing and the rate of return on capital.

VDT. In December 2001, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving a settlement agreement allowing LG&E to set up a regulatory asset of $141 million for workforce reduction costs and begin amortizing it over a five-year period starting in April 2001. Some employees rescinded their participation in the voluntary enhanced severance program, which thereby decreased the charge to the regulatory asset from $144 million to $141 million. The Order reduced revenues by approximately $26 million through a surcredit on bills to ratepayers over the same five-year period, reflecting a sharing (40% to the ratepayers and 60% to LG&E) of savings as stipulated by LG&E, net of amortization costs of the workforce reduction. The five-year VDT amortization period expired in March 2006.

As part of the settlement agreements in the electric and natural gas rate cases, in September 2005, LG&E filed with the Kentucky Commission a plan for the future ratemaking treatment of the VDT surcredit and costs. In February 2006, the AG, KIUC and LG&E reached a settlement agreement on the future ratemaking treatment of the VDT surcredits and costs and subsequently submitted a joint motion to the Kentucky Commission to approve the unanimous settlement agreement. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the VDT surcredit will continue at the current level until such time as LG&E files for a change in electric or natural gas base rates. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in March 2006, approving the settlement agreement.

Merger Surcredit. As part of the LG&E Energy merger with KU Energy Corporation in 1998, LG&E estimated non-fuel savings over a ten-year period following the merger. Costs to achieve these savings were deferred and amortized over a five-year period pursuant to regulatory orders. In approving the merger, the Kentucky Commission adopted LG&E's proposal to reduce its retail customers' bills based on one-half of the estimated merger-related savings, net of deferred and amortized amounts, over a five-year period. The surcredit mechanism provides that 50% of the net non-fuel cost savings estimated to be achieved from the merger be provided to ratepayers through a monthly bill credit, and 50% be retained by LG&E over a five-year period. In that same order, the Kentucky Commission required LG&E, after the end of the five-year period, to present a plan for sharing with ratepayers the then-projected non-fuel savings associated with the merger. LG&E submitted this filing in January 2003, proposing to continue to share with ratepayers, on a 50%/50% basis, the estimated fifth-year gross level of non-fuel savings associated with the merger. In October 2003, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving a settlement agreement reached with the parties in the case. According to the Order, LG&E's merger surcredit would remain in place for another five-year term beginning July 1, 2003, the merger savings would continue to be shared 50% with ratepayers and 50% with shareholders and LG&E would file a plan for the merger surcredit six months before its expiration.

In December 2007, LG&E submitted to the Kentucky Commission its plan to allow the merger surcredit to terminate as scheduled on June 30, 2008. The Kentucky Commission has not issued a procedural schedule for this proceeding.

Pension and Postretirement Benefits. LG&E adopted SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans,* in 2006. This statement requires employers to recognize the over-funded or under-funded status of a defined benefit pension and postretirement plan as an asset or liability in the balance sheet and to recognize through comprehensive income the changes in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur. Under SFAS No. 71, LG&E can defer recoverable costs that would otherwise be charged to expense or equity by non-regulated entities. Current rate recovery in Kentucky is based on SFAS No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions,* and SFAS No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions,* both of which were amended by SFAS No. 158. Regulators have been clear and consistent with their historical treatment of such rate recovery, therefore, LG&E has recorded a regulatory asset representing the probable recovery of the portion of the change in funded status of the pension and postretirement plans that is expected to be recovered. The regulatory asset will be adjusted annually as prior service cost and actuarial gains and losses are recognized in net periodic benefit cost.

Accumulated Cost of Removal of Utility Plant. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, LG&E has segregated the cost of removal, previously embedded in accumulated depreciation, of $241 million and $232 million, respectively, in accordance with FERC Order No. 631. This cost of removal component is for assets that do not have a legal ARO under SFAS No. 143. For reporting purposes in the balance sheets, LG&E has presented this cost of removal as a regulatory liability pursuant to SFAS No. 71.

Deferred Income Taxes – Net. Deferred income taxes represent the future income tax effects of recognizing the regulatory assets and liabilities in the income statement. Deferred income taxes are recognized at currently enacted tax rates for all material temporary differences between the financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities.

DSM. LG&E's rates contain a DSM provision. The provision includes a rate mechanism that provides for concurrent recovery of DSM costs and provides an incentive for implementing DSM programs. The provision allows LG&E to recover revenues from lost sales associated with the DSM programs based on program plan engineering estimates and post-implementation evaluations.

In July 2007, LG&E and KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting an order approving enhanced versions of the existing DSM programs along with the addition of several new cost effective programs.

The total annual budget for these programs is approximately $26 million, an increase over the existing annual budget of approximately $10 million. Data discovery concluded in November 2007, and the Community Action Council ("CAC") for Lexington-Fayette, Bourbon, Harrison and Nicholas counties and the Kentucky Association for Community Action ("KACA"), filed a motion for hearing. In January 2008, the CAC and KACA filed a motion with the Kentucky Commission to withdraw the request because the parties reached a settlement. The Kentucky Commission is allowing the current tariffs to remain in effect until a final order is issued.

Other Regulatory Matters

Regional Reliability Council. LG&E has changed its regional reliability council membership from the Reliability First Corporation to the SERC Reliability Corporation ("SERC"), effective January 1, 2007. Regional reliability councils are industry consortiums that promote, coordinate and ensure the reliability of the bulk electric supply systems in North America.

Arena. In August 2006, LG&E filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval for sale of the Waterside property to the Louisville Arena Authority. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in September 2006, approving the proposed transaction. In November 2006, LG&E completed certain agreements pursuant to its August 2006 Memorandum of Understanding with the Louisville Arena Authority regarding the proposed construction of an arena in downtown Louisville. LG&E entered into a relocation agreement with the Louisville Arena Authority providing for the reimbursement to LG&E of the costs to be incurred in moving certain LG&E facilities related to the arena transaction. Those costs are currently estimated to be approximately $63 million. The parties further entered into a property sale contract providing for LG&E's sale of a downtown site to the Louisville Arena Authority for approximately $10 million, which represents the appraised value of the parcel, less certain agreed upon demolition costs. The amounts specified in the contracts are subject to certain adjustments. Depending upon continuing progress of the proposed arena, the transactions contemplated by the contracts will occur through 2008.

TC2 CCN Application. A CCN application for construction of the new, base-load, coal fired unit TC2, which will be jointly owned by LG&E and KU, was approved by the Kentucky Commission in November 2005, and initial CCN applications for three transmission lines were approved in September 2005 and May 2006. In August 2006, LG&E obtained dismissal of a judicial review of such CCN approvals by certain property owners. In December 2007, the Kentucky Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the lower Court's dismissal. Both parties have filed for reconsideration of elements of the appellate court's ruling. The transmission lines are also subject to routine regulatory filings and the right-of-way acquisition process. See Note 9, Commitments and Contingencies, for further discussion regarding the TC2 air permit.

Market-Based Rate Authority. In July 2006, the FERC issued an Order in LG&E's market-based rate proceeding accepting LG&E's further proposal to address certain market power issues the FERC had claimed would arise upon an exit from the MISO. In particular, LG&E received permission to sell power at market-based rates at the interface of control areas in which it may be deemed to have market power, subject to a restriction that such power not be collusively re-sold back into such control areas. However, restrictions exist on sales by LG&E of power at market-based rates in the LG&E/KU and Big River Electric Corporation control areas. In June 2007, the FERC issued Order No. 697 implementing certain reforms to market-based rate regulations, including restrictions similar to those previously in place for LG&E's power sales at control area interfaces. As a condition of receiving and retaining market-based rate authority, LG&E must comply with applicable affiliate restrictions set forth in FERC's regulation.

FERC Audit Results. In July 2006, the FERC issued a final report under a routine audit that its Office of Enforcement (formerly its Office of Market Oversight and Investigations) had conducted regarding the compliance of E.ON U.S. and its subsidiaries, including LG&E, under the FERC's standards of conduct and codes of conduct requirements, as well as other areas. The final report contained certain findings calling for improvements in E.ON U.S. and its subsidiaries' structures, policies and procedures relating to transmission, generation dispatch, energy marketing and other practices. E.ON U.S. and its subsidiaries have agreed to certain corrective actions and have submitted procedures related to such corrective actions to the FERC. The corrective actions are in the nature of organizational and operational improvements as described above and are not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Mandatory Reliability Standards. As a result of EPAct 2005, certain formerly voluntary reliability standards became mandatory in June 2007, and authority was delegated to various regional reliability organizations ("RRO") by the Electric Reliability Organization, which was authorized by the FERC to enforce compliance with such standards, including promulgating new standards. Failure to comply with mandatory reliability standards can subject a registered entity to sanctions, including potential fines of up to $1 million per day as well as non-monetary penalties, depending upon the circumstances of the violation. LG&E is a member of the SERC, which acts as LG&E's RRO. The SERC is currently assessing LG&E's compliance with certain existing mitigation plans resulting from a prior RRO's audit of various reliability standards. While LG&E believes itself to be in substantial compliance with the mandatory reliability standards generally, LG&E cannot predict the outcome of the current SERC proceeding or of other analysis which may be conducted regarding compliance with particular reliability standards.

IRP. Integrated resource planning regulations in Kentucky require major utilities to make triennial IRP filings with the Kentucky Commission. In April 2005, LG&E and KU filed their 2005 joint IRP with the Kentucky Commission. The IRP provides historical and projected demand, resource and financial data, and other operating performance and system information. The AG and the KIUC were granted intervention in the IRP proceeding. The Kentucky Commission issued its staff report with no substantive issues noted and closed the case by Order in February 2006. LG&E and KU will submit the next joint triennial filing in April 2008.

PUHCA 2005. E.ON, LG&E's ultimate parent, is a registered holding company under PUHCA 2005. E.ON, its utility subsidiaries, including LG&E, and certain of its non-utility subsidiaries, are subject to extensive regulation by the FERC with respect to numerous matters, including: electric utility facilities and operations, wholesale sales of power and related transactions, accounting practices, issuances and sales of securities, acquisitions and sales of utility properties, payments of dividends out of capital and surplus, financial matters and inter-system sales of non-power goods and services. LG&E believes that it has adequate authority (including financing authority) under existing FERC orders and regulations to conduct its business and will seek additional authorization when necessary.

EPAct 2005. The EPAct 2005 was enacted in August 2005. Among other matters, this comprehensive legislation contains provisions mandating improved electric reliability standards and performance; granting enhanced civil penalty authority to the FERC; providing economic and other incentives relating to transmission, pollution control and renewable generation assets; increasing funding for clean coal generation incentives; repealing the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935; enacting PUHCA 2005 and expanding FERC jurisdiction over public utility holding companies and related matters via the Federal Power Act and PUHCA 2005.

In February 2006, the Kentucky Commission initiated an administrative proceeding to consider the requirements of the EPAct 2005, Subtitle E Section 1252, Smart Metering, which concerns time-based metering and demand response, and Section 1254, Interconnections. EPAct 2005 requires each state regulatory authority to conduct a formal investigation and issue a decision on whether or not it is appropriate to implement certain Section 1252, Smart Metering standards within eighteen months after the enactment of EPAct 2005 and to commence consideration of Section 1254, Interconnection standards within one year after the enactment of EPAct 2005. Following a public hearing with all Kentucky jurisdictional electric utilities, in December 2006, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order in this proceeding indicating that the EPAct 2005 Section 1252, Smart Metering and Section 1254, Interconnection standards should not be adopted. However, all five Kentucky Commission jurisdictional utilities are required to file real-time pricing pilot programs for their large commercial and industrial customers. LG&E developed a real-time pricing pilot for large industrial and commercial customers and filed the details of the plan with the Kentucky Commission in April 2007. Data discovery concluded in July 2007, and no parties to the case requested a hearing. In February 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving the real-time pricing pilot program proposed by LG&E for implementation within approximately eight months. LG&E will notify the Kentucky Commission 10 days prior to the actual implementation date and will file annual reports on the program within 90 days of each plan year-end for the 3-year pilot period.

As part of the LG&E 2004 rate case settlement agreements, and as referred to in the Kentucky Commission EPAct 2005 Administrative Order, LG&E made its responsive pricing and smart metering pilot program filing, which addresses real-time pricing for residential and general service customers, in March 2007. The AG and KIUC were granted full intervention. In July 2007, the Kentucky Commission approved the application as filed, for 100 residential customers and a sampling of other customers, and authorized LG&E to establish the responsive pricing and smart metering pilot program, recovery of non-specific customer costs through the DSM billing mechanism and the filing of annual reports by April 1, 2009, 2010 and 2011. LG&E must also file an evaluation of the program by July 1, 2011.

Hydro Upgrade. In October 2005, LG&E received from the FERC a new license to upgrade, operate and maintain the Ohio Falls Hydroelectric Project. The license is for a period of 40 years, effective November 2005. LG&E began refurbishing the facility to add approximately 20 Mw of generating capacity in 2004, and plans to spend approximately $45 million from 2008 to 2010.

Gas Storage Field Matter. In March 2007, LG&E commenced a review of certain federal and state permitting, licensing and oversight matters relating to existing natural gas operations at its Doe Run, Kentucky storage field, which extends into Indiana. The review related, in part, to the applicable jurisdictional status of such operations under the Natural Gas Act and whether additional applications, filings or exemptions were required or advisable. During March 2007, LG&E reported to the FERC the existence of possible permitting failures and in April 2007, filed an application for corrective Federal Power Act authorizations. In July 2007, the FERC accepted LG&E's Federal Power Act filing granting appropriate permit status for retail gas activities. This corrective event places these activities in compliance for future periods. In August 2007, the FERC advised LG&E that it had concluded its investigation related to prior periods and had closed the matter with no further actions.

Green Energy Riders. In February 2007, LG&E and KU filed a Joint Application and Testimony for Proposed Green Energy Riders. The AG and KIUC were granted full intervention. In May 2007, a Kentucky Commission Order was issued authorizing LG&E to establish Small and Large Green Energy Riders, allowing customers to contribute funds to be used for the purchase of renewable energy credits.

Home Energy Assistance Program. In July 2007, LG&E filed an application with the Kentucky Commission for the establishment of a new Home Energy Assistance program. During September 2007, the Kentucky Commission approved LG&E's new five-year program as filed, effective in October 2007. The program terminates in September 2012, and is funded through a $0.10 per month meter charge.

Collection Cycle Revision. In September 2007, LG&E filed an application with the Kentucky Commission to revise the collection cycle for customer bill payments from 15 days to 10 days to more closely align with the KU billing cycle and to avoid confusion for delinquent customers. In December 2007, the Kentucky Commission denied LG&E's request to shorten the collection cycle. LG&E filed a motion with the Kentucky Commission for reconsideration and received an Order granting approval. The Kentucky Commission issued additional data requests to LG&E in February 2008. No procedural schedule has been established.

Depreciation Study. In December 2007, LG&E filed a depreciation study with the Kentucky Commission requesting a change in the depreciation rates as required by a previous Order. An adjustment to the depreciation rates is dependent on an order being received by the Kentucky Commission, the timing of which cannot currently be determined.

Note 3 - Financial Instruments

The cost and estimated fair values of LG&E's non-trading financial instruments as of December 31 follow:

	2007		2006	
(in millions)	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption (including current portion of $1 million)	$ -	$ -	$ 20	$ 20
Long-term debt (including current portion of $120 million)	$574	$571	$574	$574
Long-term debt from affiliate	$410	$438	$225	$222
Interest-rate swaps - liability	$ 21	$ 21	$ 15	$ 15

All of the above valuations reflect prices quoted by exchanges except for the swaps and loans from affiliate. The fair values of the swaps reflect price quotes from dealers. The loans from affiliate are fair valued using accepted valuation models. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable are substantially the same as their carrying values.

Interest Rate Swaps (hedging derivatives). LG&E uses over-the-counter interest rate swaps to hedge exposure to market fluctuations in certain of its debt instruments. Pursuant to Company policy, use of these financial instruments is intended to mitigate risk, earnings and cash flow volatility and is not speculative in nature. Management has designated all of the interest rate swaps as hedge instruments. Financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges have resulting gains and losses recorded within other comprehensive income and stockholders' equity. See Note 13, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

LG&E was party to various interest rate swap agreements with aggregate notional amounts of $211 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006. Under these swap agreements, LG&E paid fixed rates averaging 4.38% and received variable rates based on the London Interbank Offer Rate or the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association's municipal swap index averaging 3.5% and 3.75% at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The swap agreements in effect at December 31, 2007 have been designated as cash flow hedges and mature on dates ranging from 2020 to 2033. The cash flow designation was assigned because the underlying variable rate debt has variable future cash flows. The hedges have been deemed to be highly effective resulting in a pre-tax loss of $6 million for 2007 and a pre-tax gain of $3 million for 2006, recorded in other comprehensive income. Amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income will be reclassified into earnings in the same period during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. The amount expected to be reclassified from other comprehensive income to earnings in the next twelve months is less than $1 million. A deposit in the amount of $12 million, used as collateral for one of the interest rate swaps, is classified as restricted cash on the balance sheets. The amount of the deposit required is tied to the market value of the swap.

Energy Risk Management Activities (non-hedging derivatives). LG&E conducts energy trading and risk management activities to maximize the value of power sales from physical assets it owns. Energy trading activities are principally forward financial transactions to hedge price risk and are accounted for on a mark-to-market basis in accordance with SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities,* as amended.

The table below summarizes LG&E's energy trading and risk management activities:

(in millions)	2007	2006
Fair value of contracts at beginning of period, net asset	$ 1	$ 1
Unrealized gains and losses recognized at contract inception during the period	-	-
Realized gains and losses recognized during the period	(5)	16
Changes in fair values attributable to changes in valuation techniques and assumptions	4	(17)
Other unrealized gains and losses and changes in fair values	-	1
Fair value of contracts at end of period, net asset	$ -	$ 1

No changes to valuation techniques for energy trading and risk management activities occurred during 2007 or 2006. Changes in market pricing, interest rate and volatility assumptions were made during both years. All contracts outstanding at December 31, 2007 and 2006, have a maturity of less than one year and are valued using prices actively quoted for proposed or executed transactions or quoted by brokers.

LG&E maintains policies intended to minimize credit risk and revalues credit exposures daily to monitor compliance with those policies. At December 31, 2007, 100% of the trading and risk management commitments were with counterparties rated BBB-/Baa3 equivalent or better.

LG&E hedges the price volatility of its forecasted electric wholesale sales with the sales of market-traded electric forward contracts for periods of less than one year. Hedge accounting treatment has not been elected for these transactions, and therefore gains and losses are shown in the statements of income in other expense - net. Pre-tax losses of $5 million resulted in 2007. Pre-tax gains of $16 million resulted in 2006.

Note 4 - Concentrations of Credit and Other Risk

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counterparties failed to perform as contracted. Concentrations of credit risk (whether on- or off-balance sheet) relate to groups of customers or counterparties that have similar economic or industry characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

LG&E's customer receivables and natural gas and electric revenues arise from deliveries of natural gas to approximately 326,000 customers and electricity to approximately 401,000 customers in Louisville and adjacent areas in Kentucky. For the year ended December 31, 2007, 73% of total revenue was derived from electric operations and 27% from natural gas operations. For the year ended December 31, 2006, 70% of total revenue was derived from electric operations and 30% from natural gas operations.

Effective November 2005, LG&E and its employees represented by the IBEW Local 2100 entered into a three-year collective bargaining agreement. The new agreement provides for negotiated increases or changes to wages and annual benefits re-openers. Benefits re-openers were negotiated in November 2006, and November 2007. The employees represented by this bargaining agreement comprise approximately 69% of LG&E's workforce at December 31, 2007.

Note 5 - Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

LG&E has both funded and unfunded non-contributory defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans that together cover substantially all of its employees. The healthcare plans are contributory with participants' contributions adjusted annually. LG&E uses December 31 as the measurement date for its plans.

Obligations and Funded Status. The following tables provide a reconciliation of the changes in the plans' benefit obligations and fair value of assets over the two-year period ending December 31, 2007, and a statement of the funded status as of December 31 for LG&E's sponsored defined benefit plans:

(in millions)	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 408	$ 427	$ 105	$ 106
Service cost	4	4	1	1
Interest cost	24	23	5	6
Plan amendments	19	4	2	-
Benefits paid, net of retiree contributions	(28)	(29)	(9)	(8)
Actuarial gain and other	(19)	(21)	(15)	-
Benefit obligation at end of year	$ 408	$ 408	$ 89	$ 105
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 356	$ 333	$ 6	$ 3
Actual return on plan assets	26	36	1	-
Employer contributions	56	18	7	11
Benefits paid, net of retiree contributions	(28)	(29)	(9)	(8)
Administrative expenses and other	(1)	(2)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 409	$ 356	$ 5	$ 6
Funded status at end of year	$ 1	$ (52)	$ (84)	$ (99)

Amounts Recognized in Statement of Financial Position. The following tables provide the amounts recognized in the balance sheets and information for plans with benefit obligations in excess of plan assets as of December 31:

(in millions)	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Regulatory assets	$ 93	$ 93	$ 17	$ 33
Non-current assets	14	-	-	-
Accrued benefit liability (current)	-	-	(3)	(2)
Accrued benefit liability (non-current)	(13)	(52)	(81)	(97)

Additional year-end information for plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets:

(in millions)	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Benefit obligation	$ 408	$ 408	$ 89	$ 105
Accumulated benefit obligation	378	391	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	409	356	5	6

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost. The following table provides the components of net periodic benefit cost for the plans:

(in millions)	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Service cost	$ 4	$ 4	$ 1	$ 1
Interest cost	24	23	5	6
Expected return on plan assets	(32)	(27)	-	-
Amortization of prior service costs	5	4	2	2
Amortization of transitional asset	-	(1)	-	-
Amortization of actuarial loss	2	4	-	-
Amortization of transitional obligation	-	-	-	1
Benefit cost at end of year	$ 3	$ 7	$ 8	$ 10

The assumptions used in the measurement of LG&E's pension benefit obligation are shown in the following table:

	2007	2006
Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31:		
Discount rate - Union plan	6.56%	5.91%
Discount rate - Non-union plan	6.66%	5.96%
Rate of compensation increase	5.25%	5.25%

The discount rate is based on the November Mercer Pension Discount Yield Curve, adjusted by the basis point change in the Moody's Corporate Aa Bond Rate in December.

The assumptions used in the measurement of LG&E's net periodic benefit cost are shown in the following table:

	2007	2006
Discount rate	5.90%	5.50%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	8.25%	8.25%
Rate of compensation increase	5.25%	5.25%

To develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption, LG&E considered the current level of expected returns on risk free investments (primarily government bonds), the historical level of the risk premium associated with the other asset classes in which the portfolio is invested and the expectations for future returns of each asset class. The expected return for each asset class was then weighted based on the target asset allocation to develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption for the portfolio.

The following describes the effects on pension benefits by changing the major actuarial assumptions discussed above:

- A 1% change in the assumed discount rate could have an approximate $45 million positive or negative impact to the 2007 accumulated benefit obligation and an approximate $52 million positive or negative impact to the 2007 projected benefit obligation.
- A 25 basis point change in the expected rate of return on assets would have an approximate $1 million positive or negative impact on 2007 pension expense.

Assumed Healthcare Cost Trend Rates. For measurement purposes, a 9% annual increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits was assumed for 2007. The rate was assumed to decrease gradually to 5% by 2015 and remain at that level thereafter.

Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans. A 1% change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have resulted in an increase or decrease of less than $1 million on the 2007 total of service and interest costs components and an increase or decrease of $2 million in year-end 2007 postretirement benefit obligations.

Expected Future Benefit Payments. The following list provides the amount of expected future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service:

(in millions)	Pension Plans	Other Postretirement Benefits
2008	$ 28	$ 7
2009	27	8
2010	26	8
2011	26	8
2012	25	8
2013-17	129	38

Plan Assets. The following table shows LG&E's weighted-average asset allocation by asset category at December 31:

Pension Plans	Target Range	2007	2006
Equity securities	45% - 75%	57%	61%
Debt securities	30% - 50%	43%	39%
Other	0% - 10%	0%	0%
Totals		100%	100%

The investment policy of the pension plans was developed in conjunction with financial consultants, investment advisors and legal counsel. The goal of the investment policy is to preserve the capital of the fund and maximize investment earnings. The return objective is to exceed the benchmark return for the policy index comprised of the following: Russell 3000 Index, MSCI-EAFE Index, Lehman Aggregate and Lehman U.S. Long Government/Credit Bond Index in proportions equal to the targeted asset allocation.

Evaluation of performance focuses on a long-term investment time horizon of at least three to five years or a complete market cycle. The assets of the pension plans are broadly diversified within different asset classes (equities, fixed income securities and cash equivalents).

To minimize the risk of large losses in a single asset class, no more than 5% of the portfolio will be invested in the securities of any one issuer with the exclusion of the U.S. government and its agencies. The equity portion of the fund is diversified among the market's various subsections to diversify risk, maximize returns and avoid undue exposure to any single economic sector, industry group or individual security. The equity subsectors include, but are not limited to, growth, value, small capitalization and international.

In addition, the overall fixed income portfolio may have an average weighted duration, or interest rate sensitivity which is within +/- 20% of the duration of the overall fixed income benchmark. Foreign bonds in the aggregate shall not exceed 10% of the total fund. The portfolio may include a limited investment of up to 20% in below investment grade securities provided that the overall average portfolio quality remains "AA" or better. The below investment grade securities include, but are not limited to, medium-term notes, corporate debt, non-dollar and emerging market debt and asset backed securities. The cash investments should be in securities that either are of short maturities (not to exceed 180 days) or readily marketable with modest risk.

Derivative securities are permitted only to improve the portfolio's risk/return profile, to modify the portfolio's duration or to reduce transaction costs and must be used in conjunction with underlying physical assets in the portfolio. Derivative securities that involve speculation, leverage, interest rate anticipation, or any undue risk whatsoever are not deemed appropriate investments.

The investment objective for the postretirement benefit plan is to provide current income consistent with stability of principal and liquidity while maintaining a stable net asset value of $1.00 per share. The postretirement funds are invested in a prime cash money market fund that invests primarily in a portfolio of short-term, high-quality fixed income securities issued by banks, corporations and the U.S. government.

Contributions. LG&E made discretionary contributions to the pension plan of $56 million in January 2007, and $18 million in January 2006. The discretionary contribution made in January 2007, was slightly more than the $52 million accumulated benefit obligation and its projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2006.

In addition, LG&E made contributions to other postretirement benefit plans of $7 million and $11 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively. In 2008, LG&E anticipates making voluntary contributions to fund the Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Association trusts to match the annual postretirement expense and funding the 401(h) plan up to the maximum amount allowed by law.

Pension Legislation. The Pension Protection Act of 2006 was enacted in August 2006. The new rules are generally effective for plan years beginning after 2008. Among other matters, this comprehensive legislation contains provisions applicable to defined benefit plans which generally (i) mandate 100% funding of current liabilities within seven years; (ii) increase tax-deduction levels regarding contributions; (iii) revise certain actuarial assumptions, such as mortality tables and discount rates; and (iv) raise federal insurance premiums and other fees for under-funded and distressed plans. The legislation also contains similar provisions relating to defined-contribution plans and qualified and non-qualified executive pension plans and other matters.

Thrift Savings Plans. LG&E has a thrift savings plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the plan, eligible employees may defer and contribute to the plan a portion of current compensation in order to provide future retirement benefits. LG&E makes contributions to the plan by matching a portion of the employee contributions. The costs of this matching were $2 million for 2007 and 2006.

Note 6 - Income Taxes

A United States consolidated income tax return is filed by E.ON U.S.'s direct parent, E.ON US Investments Corp., for each tax period. Each subsidiary of the consolidated tax group, including LG&E, will calculate its separate income tax for the tax period. The resulting separate-return tax cost or benefit will be paid to or received from the parent company or its designee. LG&E also files income tax returns in various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, LG&E is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years before 2004. Statutes of limitations related to 2004 and later returns are still open. Tax years 2005, 2006 and 2007 are under audit by the IRS with the 2007 return being examined under an IRS pilot program named "Compliance Assurance Process". This program accelerates the IRS's review to the actual calendar year applicable to the return and ends 90 days after the return is filed.

LG&E adopted the provisions of FIN 48 effective January 1, 2007. At the date of adoption, LG&E had $1 million of unrecognized tax benefits related to federal and state income taxes. If recognized, the entire $1 million of unrecognized tax benefits would reduce the effective income tax rate. Additions and reductions of uncertain tax positions during 2007 were less than $1 million.

Possible amounts of uncertain tax positions for LG&E that may decrease within the next 12 months total less than $1 million and are based on the expiration of statutes during 2008.

LG&E, upon adoption of FIN 48, adopted a new financial statement classification for interest and penalties. Prior to the adoption of FIN 48, LG&E recorded interest and penalties for income taxes on the income statements in income tax expense and in the taxes accrued balance sheet account, net of tax. Upon adoption of FIN 48, interest is recorded as interest expense and penalties are recorded as operating expenses on the income statement and accrued expenses in the balance sheets, on a pre-tax basis. Interest of less than $1 million was accrued for 2007 and 2006 based on IRS and Kentucky Department of Revenue large corporate interest rates for underpayment of taxes. No penalties were accrued by LG&E upon adoption of FIN 48 or through December 31, 2007.

Components of income tax expense are shown in the table below:

(in millions)		2007	2006
Current	- federal	$ 34	$ 60
	- state	8	11
Deferred	- federal – net	10	(7)
	- state -- net	2	(1)
Investment tax credit – deferred		9	3
Amortization of investment tax credit		(4)	(4)
Total income tax expense		$ 59	$ 62

Current federal income tax expense decreased and investment tax credit – deferred increased primarily due to the recording of investment tax credits of $9 million and $3 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, as discussed below.

In June 2006, LG&E and KU filed a joint application with the U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") requesting certification to be eligible for investment tax credits applicable to the construction of TC2. The EPAct 2005 added Section 48A to the Internal Revenue Code, which provides for an investment tax credit to promote the commercialization of advanced coal technologies that will generate electricity in an environmentally responsible manner. LG&E's and KU's application requested up to the maximum amount of "advanced coal project" credit allowed per taxpayer, or $125 million, based on an estimate of 15% of projected qualifying TC2 expenditures. In November 2006, the DOE and IRS announced that

LG&E and KU were selected to receive the tax credit. A final IRS certification required to obtain the investment tax credit was received in August 2007. LG&E's portion of the TC2 tax credit will be approximately $25 million over the construction period and will be amortized to income over the life of the related property beginning when the facility is placed in service. Based on eligible construction expenditures incurred, LG&E recorded investment tax credits of $9 million and $3 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively, decreasing current federal income taxes.

In September 2007, LG&E received Order 2007-00179 from the Kentucky Commission approving the accounting of the investment tax credit. In March 2008, certain groups filed suit in federal court in North Carolina against the DOE and IRS claiming the investment tax credit program was violative of certain environmental laws and demanded relief, including suspension or termination of the program. LG&E is not able to predict the ultimate outcome of this proceeding.

Components of net deferred tax liabilities included in the balance sheets are shown below:

(in millions)	2007	2006
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and other plant-related items	$368	$367
Regulatory assets and other	30	22
Pension and related benefits	5	6
Total deferred tax liabilities	403	395
Deferred tax assets:		
Investment tax credit	14	15
Income taxes due to customers	19	21
Liabilities and other	24	26
Total deferred tax assets	57	62
Net deferred income tax liability	$346	$333
Balance sheet classification		
Current liabilities	$ 4	$ -
Non-current liabilities	342	333
Net deferred income tax liability	$346	$333

A reconciliation of differences between the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate and LG&E's effective income tax rate follows:

	2007	2006
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	3.4	3.8
Reduction of income tax accruals	(0.6)	(0.4)
Qualified production deduction	(1.1)	(0.6)
Amortization of investment tax credits	(2.2)	(2.2)
Other differences	(1.5)	(1.0)
Effective income tax rate	33.0%	34.6%

Other differences primarily relate to excess deferred taxes which reflect the benefits of deferred taxes reversing at tax rates that differ from statutory rates and various other permanent differences.

H. R. 4520, known as the "American Jobs Creation Act of 2004", allows electric utilities to take a deduction for qualified production activities income starting in 2005.

Kentucky House Bill 272, also known as "Kentucky's Tax Modernization Plan", was signed into law in March 2005. This bill contains a number of changes in Kentucky's tax system, including the reduction of the Corporate income tax rate from 8.25% to 7% effective January 1, 2005, and a further reduction to 6% effective January 1, 2007. As a result of the income tax rate changes, LG&E's deferred tax reserve amount will exceed its actual deferred tax liability attributable to existing temporary differences, since the new statutory rates are lower than rates when the deferred tax liability originated. In December 2006, LG&E received approval from the Kentucky Commission to establish and amortize a regulatory liability of $16 million for these net excess deferred income tax balances. LG&E will amortize these depreciation-related excess deferred income tax balances under the average rate assumption method which matches the amortization of the excess deferred income taxes with the life of the timing differences to which they relate. Excess deferred income tax balances related to non-depreciation timing differences were expensed in 2006 due to their immaterial amount. There were no additional adjustments in 2007.

LG&E expects to have adequate levels of taxable income to realize its recorded deferred tax assets.

Note 7 - Long-Term Debt

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, long-term debt and the current portion of long-term debt consist primarily of pollution control bonds and long-term loans from affiliated companies as summarized below.

(in millions)	Stated Interest Rates	Maturities	Principal Amounts
Outstanding at December 31, 2007:			
Noncurrent portion	Variable	2012-2037	$ 864
Current portion	Variable	2026-2027	$ 120
Outstanding at December 31, 2006:			
Noncurrent portion	Variable - 5.875%	2008-2035	$ 572
Current portion	Variable	2007-2027	$ 248

Pollution control series bonds are obligations of LG&E issued in connection with tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds issued by various governmental entities, principally counties in Kentucky. A loan agreement obligates LG&E to make debt service payments to the county that equate to the debt service due from the county on the related pollution control revenue bonds. Until a series of financing transactions was completed during April 2007, the county's debt was also secured by an equal amount of LG&E's first mortgage bonds that were pledged to the trustee for the pollution control revenue bonds that match the terms and conditions of the county's debt, but require no payment of principal and interest unless LG&E defaults on the loan agreement.

Several of the LG&E pollution control bonds are insured by monoline bond insurers whose ratings have been under pressure due to exposures relating to insurance of sub-prime mortgages. At December 31, 2007, LG&E had an aggregate $575 million of outstanding pollution control indebtedness, of which $394 million is in the form of insured auction rate securities wherein interest rates are reset either weekly or every 35 days via an auction process. Beginning in late 2007, the interest rates on these insured bonds began to increase due to investor concerns about the creditworthiness of the bond insurers. In 2008, interest rates have continued to increase, and the Company has experienced "failed auctions" when there are insufficient bids for the bonds. When there is a failed auction, the interest rate is set pursuant to a formula stipulated in the indenture which can be as high as 15%. During 2007, the average rate on the auction rate bonds was 3.77%, whereas the average rate in January and February of 2008 was 4.58%. The instruments governing these auction rate bonds permit LG&E to convert the bonds to other interest rate modes, such as various short-term variable rates, long-term fixed rates or intermediate-term fixed rates that are reset infrequently. In the first quarter of 2008, the ratings of the Louisville Metro 2003 Series A bonds were downgraded from Aaa to A2 by Moody's and from AAA to A- by S&P due to downgrades of the bond insurer. In February 2008, LG&E issued a notice to bondholders of its intention to convert the Louisville Metro 2005 Series A, 2007 Series A and 2007 Series B bonds from the auction rate mode to a weekly interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. In March 2008, LG&E will issue notices to bondholders of its intention to convert the Jefferson County 2000 Series A bonds from the auction mode to a weekly interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. LG&E expects to purchase such bonds and hold some or all such bonds until a later date, including potential further conversion, remarketings or refinancings. Uncertainty in markets relating to auction rate securities or steps LG&E has taken or may take to mitigate such uncertainty, such as additional conversions, subsequent restructurings or redemptions and refinancings, could result in LG&E incurring increased interest expense, transaction expenses or other costs and fees or experiencing reduced liquidity relating to existing or future pollution control financing structures. See Note 14, Subsequent Events.

All of LG&E's first mortgage bonds were released and terminated in April 2007. Only the tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds issued by the counties remain. Under the provisions for certain of LG&E's variable-rate pollution control bonds, the bonds are subject to tender for purchase at the option of the holder and to mandatory tender for purchase upon the occurrence of certain events, causing the bonds to be classified as current portion of long-term debt in the balance sheets. The average annualized interest rate for these bonds during 2007 and 2006 was 3.66% and 3.50%, respectively.

Interest rate swaps are used to hedge LG&E's underlying variable-rate debt obligations. These swaps hedge specific debt issuances and, consistent with management's designation, are accorded hedge accounting treatment. The swaps exchange floating-rate interest payments for fixed rate interest payments to reduce the impact of interest rate changes on LG&E's pollution control bonds. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, LG&E had swaps with an aggregate notional value of $211 million. See Note 3, Financial Instruments.

Redemptions and maturities of long-term debt for 2007 and 2006 are summarized below:

($ in millions) Year	Description	Principal Amount	Rate	Secured/ Unsecured	Maturity
2007	Pollution control bonds	$31	Variable	Secured	2017
2007	Pollution control bonds	$60	Variable	Secured	2017
2007	Pollution control bonds	$35	Variable	Secured	2013
2007	Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock	$20	5.875%	Unsecured	2008
2006	Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock	$ 1	5.875%	Unsecured	2006

LG&E did not issue any new long-term debt in 2006. Issuances of long-term debt for 2007 are summarized below:

($ in millions) Year	Description	Principal Amount	Rate	Secured/ Unsecured	Maturity
2007	Pollution control bonds	$31	Variable	Unsecured	2033
2007	Pollution control bonds	$60	4.60%	Unsecured	2033
2007	Pollution control bonds	$35	Variable	Unsecured	2033
2007	Due to Fidelia	$70	5.98%	Unsecured	2037
2007	Due to Fidelia	$67	5.93%	Unsecured	2031
2007	Due to Fidelia	$47	5.72%	Unsecured	2022

In January 2007, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving LG&E's application for certain financial transactions, including arrangements which provided a source of funds for the redemption of LG&E's preferred stock. In April 2007, LG&E redeemed all of its outstanding shares of its series of preferred stock at the following redemption prices, respectively, plus an amount equal to accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date:

- 860,287 shares of 5% cumulative preferred stock (par value $25 per share) at $28 per share;
- 200,000 shares of $5.875 cumulative preferred stock (without par value) at $100 per share; and
- 500,000 shares of auction rate, series A, cumulative preferred stock (without par value) at $100 per share.

In April 2007, LG&E agreed with Fidelia to eliminate the lien on two secured intercompany loans totaling $125 million. LG&E entered into two long-term borrowing arrangements with Fidelia in an aggregate principal amount of $138 million. The loan proceeds were used to fund the preferred stock redemption and to repay certain short-term loans incurred to fund the pension contribution made by the Company during the first quarter. LG&E also completed a series of financial transactions impacting its periodic reporting requirements. The pollution control revenue bonds issued by certain governmental entities secured by the $31 million Pollution Control Series S, the $60 million Pollution Control Series T and the $35 million Pollution Control Series U bonds were refinanced and replaced with new unsecured tax-exempt bonds of like amounts. Pursuant to the terms of the bonds, an underlying lien on substantially all of LG&E's assets was released following the completion of these steps. LG&E no longer has any secured debt and is no longer subject to periodic reporting under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Long-term debt maturities for LG&E are shown in the following table:

(in millions)	
2008 - 2011	$ -
2012	25
Thereafter	959 (a)
Total	$984

(a) Includes long-term debt of $120 million classified as current liabilities because these bonds are subject to tender for purchase at the option of the holder and to mandatory tender for purchase upon the occurrence of certain events. Maturity dates for these bonds range from 2026 to 2027. LG&E does not expect to pay these amounts in 2008.

Note 8 - Notes Payable and Other Short-Term Obligations

LG&E participates in an intercompany money pool agreement wherein E.ON U.S. and/or KU make funds available to LG&E at market-based rates (based on an index of highly rated commercial paper issues) up to $400 million.

($ in millions)	Total Money Pool Available	Amount Outstanding	Balance Available	Average Interest Rate
December 31, 2007	$400	$ 78	$322	4.75%
December 31, 2006	$400	$ 68	$332	5.25%

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, E.ON U.S. maintained a revolving credit facility totaling $150 million and $200 million, respectively, with an affiliated company, E.ON North America, Inc., to ensure funding availability for the money pool. The balance is as follows:

($ in millions)	Total Available	Amount Outstanding	Balance Available	Average Interest Rate
December 31, 2007	$150	$ 62	$88	4.97%
December 31, 2006	$200	$102	$98	5.49%

During June 2007, LG&E's five existing lines of credit totaling $185 million expired and were replaced with short-term bilateral lines of credit facilities totaling $125 million. During the third quarter of 2007, LG&E extended the maturity date of these facilities through June 2012. There was no outstanding balance under any of these facilities at December 31, 2007.

The covenants under these revolving lines of credit include the following:

- The debt/total capitalization ratio must be less than 70%
- E.ON must own at least 66.667% of voting stock of LG&E directly or indirectly
- The corporate credit rating of the Company must be at or above BBB- and Baa3 as determined by S&P and Moody's
- A limitation on disposing of assets aggregating more than 15% of total assets as of December 31, 2006

Note 9 - Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases. LG&E leases office space, office equipment and vehicles and accounts for these leases as operating leases. Total lease expense less amounts contributed by affiliated companies occupying a portion of the office space leased by LG&E, was $5 million for 2007 and 2006. The future minimum annual lease payments for operating leases for years subsequent to December 31, 2007, are shown in the following table:

(in millions)	
2008	$ 5
2009	4
2010	4
2011	3
2012	3
Thereafter	5
Total	$24

Sale and Leaseback Transaction. LG&E is a participant in a sale and leaseback transaction involving its 38% interest in two jointly owned CTs at KU's E.W. Brown generating station (Units 6 and 7). Commencing in December 1999, LG&E and KU entered into a tax-efficient, 18-year lease of the CTs. LG&E and KU have provided funds to fully defease the lease, and have executed an irrevocable notice to exercise an early purchase option contained in the lease after 15.5 years. The financial statement treatment of this transaction is no different than if LG&E had retained its ownership. The leasing transaction was entered into following receipt of required state and federal regulatory approvals.

In case of default under the lease, LG&E is obligated to pay to the lessor its share of certain fees or amounts. Primary events of default include loss or destruction of the CTs, failure to insure or maintain the CTs and unwinding of the transaction due to governmental actions. No events of default currently exist with respect to the lease. Upon any termination of the lease, whether by default or expiration of its term, title to the CTs reverts jointly to LG&E and KU.

At December 31, 2007, the maximum aggregate amount of default fees or amounts was $10 million, of which LG&E would be responsible for 38% (approximately $4 million). LG&E has made arrangements with E.ON U.S., via guarantee and regulatory commitment, for E.ON U.S. to pay LG&E's full portion of any default fees or amounts.

Letters of Credit. LG&E has provided letters of credit totaling $3 million to support certain obligations related to landfill reclamation and a letter of credit totaling less than $1 million to support certain obligations related to workers' compensation.

Purchased Power. LG&E has a contract for purchased power with OVEC, terminating in 2026, for various Mw capacities. LG&E has an investment of 5.63% ownership in OVEC's common stock, which is accounted for on the cost method of accounting. LG&E's share of OVEC's output is 5.63%, approximately 124 Mw of generation capacity. Future obligations for power purchases are shown in the following table:

(in millions)	
2008	$ 16
2009	18
2010	19
2011	19
2012	19
Thereafter	322
Total	$ 413

Construction Program. LG&E had $104 million of commitments in connection with its construction program at December 31, 2007.

In June 2006, LG&E and KU entered into a construction contract regarding the TC2 project. The contract is generally in the form of a lump-sum, turnkey agreement for the design, engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning, testing and delivery of the project, according to designated specifications, terms and conditions. The contract price and its components are subject to a number of potential adjustments which may serve to increase or decrease the ultimate construction price paid or payable to the contractor. The contract also contains standard representations, covenants, indemnities, termination and other provisions for arrangements of this type, including termination for convenience or for cause rights.

TC2 Air Permit. The Sierra Club and other environmental groups filed a petition challenging the air permit issued for the TC2 baseload generating unit which was issued by the Kentucky Division of Air Quality in November 2005. The filing of the challenge did not stay the permit, so the Company was free to proceed with construction during the pendancy of the action. In June 2007, the state hearing officer assigned to the matter recommended upholding the air permit with minor revisions. In September 2007, the Secretary of the Kentucky Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet issued a final Order approving the hearing officer's recommendation and upholding the permit. In September 2007, LG&E administratively applied for a permit revision to reflect minor design changes. In October 2007, the environmental groups submitted comments objecting to the draft permit revisions and, in part, attempting to reassert general objections to the generating unit. An agency decision on the final permit revisions may occur during 2008. The Company is currently unable to determine the final outcome of this matter.

Mine Safety Compliance Costs. In March 2006, the Mine Safety and Health Administration enacted Emergency Temporary Standards regulations and has issued additional regulations as the result of the passage of the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006, which was signed into law in June 2006. At the state level, Kentucky and other states that supply coal to LG&E, have passed new mine safety legislation. These pieces of legislation require all underground coal mines to implement new safety measures and install new safety equipment. Under the terms of some of the coal contracts LG&E has in place, provisions are made to allow for price adjustments for compliance costs resulting from new or amended laws or regulations. LG&E has begun to receive information from the mines it contracts with regarding price adjustments related to these compliance costs and has hired a consultant to review all supplier claims for validity and reasonableness. At this time LG&E has not been notified of claims by all mines and is reviewing those claims it has received. An adjustment will be made to the value of the coal inventory once the amount is determinable, however, the amount cannot be estimated at this time. The Company expects to recover these costs through the FAC.

Environmental Matters. LG&E's operations are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations, governing, among other things, air emissions, wastewater discharges, the use, handling and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, soil and groundwater contamination and employee health and safety.

Clean Air Act Requirements. The Clean Air Act establishes a comprehensive set of programs aimed at protecting and improving air quality in the United States by, among other things, controlling stationary sources of air emissions such as power plants. While the general regulatory framework for these programs is established at the federal level, most of the programs are implemented and administered by the states under the oversight of the EPA. The key Clean Air Act programs relevant to LG&E's business operations are described below.

Ambient Air Quality. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to periodically review the available scientific data for six criteria pollutants and establish concentration levels in the ambient air sufficient to protect the public health and welfare with an extra margin for safety. These concentration levels are known as national ambient air quality standards ("NAAQS"). Each state must identify "nonattainment areas" within its boundaries that fail to comply with the NAAQS and develop a SIP to bring such nonattainment areas into compliance. If a state fails to develop an adequate plan, the EPA must develop and implement a plan. As the EPA increases the stringency of the NAAQS through its periodic reviews, the attainment status of various areas may change, thereby triggering additional emission reduction obligations under revised SIPs aimed to achieve attainment.

In 1997, the EPA established new NAAQS for ozone and fine particulates that required additional reductions in SO_2 and NOx emissions from power plants. In 1998, the EPA issued its final "NOx SIP Call" rule requiring reductions in NOx emissions of approximately 85% from 1990 levels in order to mitigate ozone transport from the midwestern U.S. to the northeastern U.S. To implement the new federal requirements, Kentucky amended its SIP in 2002 to require electric generating units to reduce their NOx emissions to 0.15 pounds weight per MMBtu on a company-wide basis. In 2005, the EPA issued the CAIR which requires additional SO_2 emission reductions of 70% and NOx emission reductions of 65% from 2003 levels. The CAIR provides for a two-phase cap and trade program, with initial reductions of NOx and SO_2 emissions due by 2009 and 2010, respectively, and final reductions due by 2015. The final rule is currently under challenge in a number of federal court proceedings. In 2006, Kentucky proposed to amend its SIP to adopt state requirements similar to those under the federal CAIR. Depending on the level of action determined necessary to bring local nonattainment areas into compliance with the new ozone and fine particulate standards, LG&E's power plants are potentially subject to additional reductions in SO_2 and NOx emissions. LG&E's weighted-average company-wide emission rate for SO_2 in 2007 was approximately 0.50 lbs./MMBtu of heat input, with every generating unit below its emission limit established by the Kentucky Division for Air Quality and the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District.

Hazardous Air Pollutants. As provided in the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act, the EPA investigated hazardous air pollutant emissions from electric utilities and submitted a report to Congress identifying mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants as warranting further study. In 2005, the EPA issued the CAMR establishing mercury standards for new power plants and requiring all states to issue new SIPs including mercury requirements for existing power plants. The EPA issued a model rule which provides for a two-phase cap and trade program with initial reductions due by 2010 and final reductions due by 2018. The CAMR provides for reductions of 70% from 2003 levels. The EPA closely integrated the CAMR and CAIR programs to ensure that the 2010 mercury reduction targets will be achieved as a "co-benefit" of the controls installed for purposes of compliance with the CAIR. The final rule is also currently under challenge in the federal courts. In February 2008, a federal appellate court issued a decision in one of the proceedings vacating the current CAMR, an outcome that may have the effect of resulting in more stringent mercury reduction rules. However, the ruling could be subject to further appeal. In 2006, Kentucky proposed to amend its SIP to adopt state requirements similar to those under the federal CAMR. In 2005, the local air agency in Jefferson County, Kentucky adopted a regulation aimed at regulating additional hazardous air pollutants from sources including power plants. A similar regulation was proposed by the Kentucky air agency in 2006, but it was withdrawn in 2007. To the extent those rules are final, they are not expected to have a material impact on LG&E's power plant operations.

Acid Rain Program. The 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act imposed a two-phased cap and trade program to reduce SO_2 emissions from power plants that were thought to contribute to "acid rain" conditions in the northeastern U.S. The 1990 amendments also contained requirements for power plants to reduce NOx emissions through the use of available combustion controls.

Regional Haze. The Clean Air Act also includes visibility goals for certain federally designated areas, including national parks, and requires states to submit SIPs that will demonstrate reasonable progress toward preventing future impairment and remedying any existing impairment of visibility in those areas. In 2005, the EPA issued its Clean Air Visibility Rule detailing how the Clean Air Act's BART requirements will be applied to facilities, including power plants, built between 1962 and 1974 that emit certain levels of visibility impairing pollutants. Under the final rule, as the CAIR will result in more visibility improvement than BART, states are allowed to substitute CAIR requirements in their regional haze SIPs in lieu of controls that would otherwise be required by BART. The final rule has been challenged in the courts.

Installation of Pollution Controls. Many of the programs under the Clean Air Act utilize cap and trade mechanisms that require a company to hold sufficient emissions allowances to cover its authorized emissions on a company-wide basis and do not require installation of pollution controls on every generating unit. Under cap and trade programs, companies are free to focus their pollution control efforts on plants where such controls are particularly efficient and utilize the resulting emission allowances for smaller plants where such controls are not cost effective. LG&E had previously installed flue gas desulfurization equipment on all of its generating units prior to the effective date of the acid rain program. LG&E's strategy for its Phase II SO_2 requirements, which commenced in 2000, is to use accumulated emissions allowances to defer additional capital expenditures and LG&E will continue to evaluate improvements to further reduce SO_2 emissions. In order to achieve the NOx emission reductions and associated obligations, LG&E installed additional NOx controls, including selective catalytic reduction technology, during the 2000 to 2007 time period at a cost of $197 million. In 2001, the Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by LG&E for these projects through the environmental surcharge mechanism. Such monthly recovery is subject to periodic review by the Kentucky Commission.

In order to achieve the emissions reductions mandated by the CAIR and CAMR, LG&E expects to incur additional capital expenditures totaling $130 million during the 2008 through 2010 time period for pollution control equipment, and additional operating and maintenance costs in operating such controls. In 2005, the

Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by LG&E for these projects through the ECR mechanism. Such monthly recovery is subject to periodic review by the Kentucky Commission. LG&E believes its costs in reducing SO_2, NOx and mercury emissions to be comparable to those of similarly situated utilities with like generation assets. LG&E's compliance plans are subject to many factors including developments in the emission allowance and fuels markets, future legislative and regulatory enactments, legal proceedings and advances in clean air technology. LG&E will continue to monitor these developments to ensure that its environmental obligations are met in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

Potential GHG Controls. In 2005, the Kyoto Protocol for reducing GHG emissions took effect, obligating 37 industrialized countries to undertake substantial reductions in GHG emissions. The U.S. has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol and there are currently no mandatory GHG emission reduction requirements at the federal level. Legislation mandating GHG reductions has been introduced in the Congress, but no federal legislation has been enacted to date. In the absence of a program at the federal level, various states have adopted their own GHG emission reduction programs. Such programs have been adopted in various states including 11 northeastern U.S. states and the District of Columbia under the Regional GHG Initiative program and California. Substantial efforts to pass federal GHG legislation are ongoing. In addition, litigation is currently pending before various courts to determine whether the EPA and the states have the authority to regulate GHG emissions under existing law. In April 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the EPA has the authority to regulate GHG under the Clean Air Act. LG&E is monitoring ongoing efforts to enact GHG reduction requirements at the state and federal level and is assessing potential impacts of such programs and strategies to mitigate those impacts. LG&E is unable to predict whether mandatory GHG reduction requirements will ultimately be enacted. As a Company with significant coal-fired generating assets, LG&E could be substantially impacted by programs requiring mandatory reductions in GHG emissions, although the precise impact on the operations of LG&E, including the reduction targets and deadlines that would be applicable, cannot be determined prior to the enactment of such programs.

Section 114 Requests. In August 2007, the EPA issued administrative information requests under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act requesting new source review-related data regarding certain construction and maintenance activities at LG&E's Mill Creek 4 and Trimble County 1 generating units and KU's Ghent 2 generating unit. The Companies are complying with the information requests and are not able to predict further proceedings in this matter at this time.

General Environmental Proceedings. From time to time, LG&E appears before the EPA, various state or local regulatory agencies and state and federal courts regarding matters involving compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Such matters include remediation obligations for former manufactured gas plant sites; liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act for cleanup at various off-site waste sites; ongoing claims regarding alleged particulate emissions from LG&E's Cane Run station and ongoing claims regarding GHG emissions from LG&E's generating stations. With respect to the former manufactured gas plant sites, LG&E has estimated that it could incur additional costs of less than $1 million for remaining clean-up activities under existing approved plans or agreements. Based on analysis to date, the resolution of the other matters is also not expected to have a material impact on the operations of LG&E.

Note 10 - Jointly Owned Electric Utility Plant

LG&E owns a 75% undivided interest in Trimble County Unit 1 which the Kentucky Commission has allowed to be reflected in customer rates. Of the remaining 25% of the Unit, IMEA owns a 12.12% undivided interest, and IMPA owns a 12.88% undivided interest. Each company is responsible for its proportionate ownership share of fuel cost, operation and maintenance expenses and incremental assets. The following data represent shares of the jointly owned property:

	Trimble County Unit 1			
	LG&E	IMPA	IMEA	Total
Ownership interest	75%	12.88%	12.12%	100%
Mw capacity	383	66	62	511

(in millions)	
LG&E's 75% ownership:	
Cost	$ 633
Accumulated depreciation	246
Net book value	$ 387
Construction work in progress (included in above)	$ 27

LG&E and KU have begun construction of TC2, a jointly owned unit at the Trimble County site. LG&E and KU own undivided 14.25% and 60.75% interests, respectively, in TC2. Of the remaining 25% of TC2, IMEA owns a 12.12% undivided interest and IMPA owns a 12.88% undivided interest. Each company is responsible for its proportionate share of capital cost during construction, and fuel, operation and maintenance cost when TC2 begins operation, which is expected to occur in 2010.

	TC2				
	LG&E	KU	IMPA	IMEA	Total
Ownership interest	14.25%	60.75%	12.88%	12.12%	100%
Mw capacity	107	455	97	91	750

(in millions)	LG&E	KU
Construction work in progress	$74	$332

LG&E and KU jointly own the following CTs and related equipment:

($ in millions)	LG&E				KU				Total			
Ownership Percentage	Mw Capacity	($) Cost	($) Depre-ciation	($) Net Book Value	Mw Capacity	($) Cost	($) Depre-ciation	($) Net Book Value	Mw Capacity	($) Cost	($) Depre-ciation	($) Net Book Value
LG&E 53%, KU 47% (1)	146	58	(12)	46	129	51	(11)	40	275	109	(23)	86
LG&E 38%, KU 62% (2)	118	50	(10)	40	190	78	(14)	64	308	128	(24)	104
LG&E 29%, KU 71% (3)	92	32	(6)	26	228	80	(14)	66	320	112	(20)	92
LG&E 37%, KU 63% (4)	236	79	(8)	71	404	137	(17)	120	640	216	(25)	191
LG&E 29%, KU 71% (5)	n/a	3	-	3	n/a	9	(2)	7	n/a	12	(2)	10

1) Comprised of Paddy's Run 13 and E.W. Brown 5. In addition to the above jointly owned utility plant, there is an inlet air cooling system attributable to Unit 5 and units 8-11 at the E.W. Brown facility. This inlet air cooling system is not jointly owned, however, it is used to increase production on the units to which it relates, resulting in an additional 10 Mw of capacity for LG&E.
2) Comprised of units 6 and 7 at the E.W. Brown facility.
3) Comprised of units 5 and 6 at the Trimble County facility.
4) Comprised of CT Substation 7-10 and units 7, 8, 9 and 10 at the Trimble County facility
5) Comprised of CT Substation 5 and 6 and CT Pipeline at the Trimble County facility.

Both LG&E's and KU's participating share of direct expenses of the jointly owned plants is included in the corresponding operating expenses on its respective income statement (e.g., fuel, maintenance of plant, other operating expense).

Note 11 - Segments of Business and Related Information

LG&E is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity and the storage, distribution and sale of natural gas. LG&E is regulated by the Kentucky Commission and files electric and natural gas financial information separately with the Kentucky Commission. The Kentucky Commission establishes rates specifically for the electric and natural gas businesses. Therefore, management reports analyze financial performance based on the electric and natural gas segments of the business. Financial data for business segments follow:

(in millions)	Electric	Gas	Total
2007			
Operating revenues	$ 933	$ 353	$1,286
Depreciation and amortization	107	19	126
Income taxes	54	5	59
Interest income	1	-	1
Interest expense	41	9	50
Net income	112	8	120
Total assets	2,669	644	3,313
Construction expenditures	157	37	194
2006			
Operating revenues	$ 943	$ 395	$1,338
Depreciation and amortization	105	19	124
Income taxes	57	5	62
Interest income	1	-	1
Interest expense	33	8	41
Net income	107	10	117
Total assets	2,519	665	3,184
Construction expenditures	111	35	146

Note 12 - Related Party Transactions

LG&E, subsidiaries of E.ON U.S. and subsidiaries of E.ON engage in related party transactions. Transactions between LG&E and E.ON U.S. subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation of E.ON U.S. Transactions between LG&E and E.ON subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation of E.ON. These transactions are generally performed at cost and are in accordance with FERC regulations under PUHCA 2005 and the applicable Kentucky Commission regulations. The significant related party transactions are disclosed below.

Electric Purchases

LG&E and KU purchase energy from each other in order to effectively manage the load of their retail and wholesale customers. These sales and purchases are included in the statements of income as electric operating revenues and purchased power operating expense. LG&E intercompany electric revenues and purchased power expense for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(in millions)	2007	2006
Electric operating revenues from KU	$93	$99
Purchased power from KU	46	77

Interest Charges

See Note 8, Notes Payable and Other Short-Term Obligations, for details of intercompany borrowing arrangements. Intercompany agreements do not require interest payments for receivables related to services provided when settled within 30 days.

LG&E's intercompany interest income and expense for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(in millions)	2007	2006
Interest on money pool loans	$ 4	$ 2
Interest on Fidelia loans	17	11

Other Intercompany Billings

E.ON U.S. Services provides LG&E with a variety of centralized administrative, management and support services. These charges include payroll taxes paid by E.ON U.S. on behalf of LG&E, labor and burdens of E.ON U.S. Services employees performing services for LG&E and vouchers paid by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of LG&E. The cost of these services is directly charged to LG&E, or for general costs which cannot be directly attributed, charged based on predetermined allocation factors, including the following ratios: number of customers, total assets, revenues, number of employees and other statistical information. These costs are charged on an actual cost basis.

In addition, LG&E and KU provide services to each other and to E.ON U.S. Services. Billings between LG&E and KU relate to labor and overheads associated with union employees performing work for the other utility, charges related to jointly owned CTs and other miscellaneous charges. Billings from LG&E to E.ON U.S. Services include cash received by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of LG&E, primarily tax settlements, and other payments made by LG&E on behalf of other non-regulated businesses which are paid through E.ON U.S. Services.

Intercompany billings to and from LG&E for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(in millions)	2007	2006
E.ON U.S. Services billings to LG&E	$385	$230
LG&E billings to KU	12	53
KU billings to LG&E	6	56
LG&E billings to E.ON U.S. Services	12	7

In December 2007, LG&E received a capital contribution from its shareholder, E.ON U.S. in the amount of $20 million.

Note 13 – Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consisted of the following:

(in millions)	Minimum Pension Liability Adjustment	Accumulated Derivative Gain or Loss	Pre-Tax	Income Taxes	Net
Balance at December 31, 2005	$(77)	$(18)	$(95)	$37	$(58)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	77	-	77	(30)	47
Gains (losses) on derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedging instruments	-	3	3	(1)	2
Balance at December 31, 2006	-	(15)	(15)	6	(9)
Gains (losses) on derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedging instruments	-	(6)	(6)	2	(4)
Balance at December 31, 2007	$ -	$(21)	$(21)	$ 8	$(13)

Subsequent to the application of SFAS No. 158, adjustments to the minimum pension liability are recorded as regulatory assets and liabilities. As a result, there are no adjustments to the minimum pension liability recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income at December 31, 2007 or 2006.

Note 14 - Subsequent Events

On January 18, 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving the charges and credits billed through the FAC during the review period of November 1, 2006 through April 30, 2007.

On February 1, 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving the real-time pricing pilot program proposed by LG&E, for implementation within approximately eight months, for its large commercial and industrial customers.

On February 7, 2008 and February 25, 2008, the ratings of the Louisville Metro 2003 Series A bonds were downgraded from Aaa to A2 by Moody's and from AAA to A- by S&P, due to downgrades of the bond insurer.

On February 26, 2008, LG&E commenced steps, including notice to relevant parties, to convert the Louisville Metro 2005 Series A bonds from the auction rate mode of interest to a weekly interest rate mode. Such conversion is scheduled to occur on March 24, 2008.

On February 27, 2008, LG&E commenced steps, including notice to relevant parties, to convert the Louisville Metro 2007 Series A and 2007 Series B bonds from the auction rate mode of interest to a weekly interest rate mode. Such conversions are scheduled to occur on April 4, 2008.

Beginning in late 2007, the interest rates on the insured bonds, wherein interest rates are reset either weekly or every 35 days via an auction process, began to increase due to investor concerns about the creditworthiness of the bond insurers. In 2008, interest rates have continued to increase, and the Company has experienced "failed auctions" when there are insufficient bids for the bonds. When there is a failed auction, the interest rate is set pursuant to a formula stipulated in the indenture which can be as high as 15%. During 2007, the average rate on the auction rate bonds was 3.77%, whereas the average rate in January and February of 2008 was 4.58%.

On March 4, 2008, the FERC issued an Order approving the MISO exit fee recalculation agreement which provides LG&E with an immediate recovery of less than $1 million and an estimated $2 million over the next eight years for credits realized from other payments the MISO will receive, plus interest.

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Shareholder of Louisville Gas and Electric Company:

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheets and the related statements of capitalization, income, retained earnings, cash flows and comprehensive income present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Louisville Gas and Electric Company at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, Louisville Gas and Electric Company changed the manner in which it accounts for defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans as of December 31, 2006.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Louisville, Kentucky
March 18, 2008

Appendix B

Opinions of Bond Counsel and Forms of Conversion Opinions of Bond Counsel

Appendix B-1

Opinion of Bond Counsel dated May 19, 2000 relating to the 2000 Series A Bonds

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May 19, 2000

Re: $25,000,000 County of Jefferson, Kentucky, Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project)

We hereby certify that we have examined certified copies of the proceedings of record of the County of Jefferson, Kentucky (the "County"), acting by and through its Fiscal Court as its duly authorized governing body, preliminary to and in connection with the issuance by the County of its Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project), dated the date of the Bonds, in the aggregate principal amount of $25,000,000 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds will be issued under the provisions of Sections 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (the "Act"), for the purpose of providing funds which will be used, with other funds provided by Louisville Gas and Electric Company (the "Company") for the current refunding of $25,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the County's Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 1990 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project), dated June 15, 1990 (the "Prior Bonds"), the proceeds of which were loaned to the Company to currently refund prior bonds issued to finance the construction of air pollution control facilities to serve certain electric generating units of the Company in Jefferson County, Kentucky ("the Project") in order to provide for the control, containment, reduction and abatement of atmospheric pollutants and contaminants, as provided by the Act.

The Bonds bear interest initially at the Dutch Auction Rate, as defined in the Indenture, hereinafter described, subject to change as provided in such Indenture. The Bonds will be subject to optional and mandatory redemption prior to maturity at the times, in the manner and upon the terms set forth in each of the Bonds. From such examination of the proceedings of the Fiscal Court of the County referred to above and from an examination of the Act, we are of the opinion that the County is duly authorized and empowered to issue the Bonds under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky now in force.

We have examined an executed counterpart of a certain Loan Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2000 (the "Loan Agreement"), between the County and the Company and a certified copy of the proceedings of record of the Fiscal Court of the County preliminary to and in connection with the execution and delivery of the Loan Agreement, pursuant to which the County has agreed to issue the Bonds and to lend the proceeds thereof to the Company to provide funds to pay and discharge, with other funds provided by the Company, the Prior Bonds and the Company has agreed to make Loan payments to the Trustee at times and in amounts fully adequate to pay maturing principal of, interest on and redemption premium, if any, on the Bonds as same become due and payable. From such examination, we are of the opinion that such proceedings of the Fiscal Court of the County show lawful authority for the execution and delivery of the Loan Agreement; that the Loan Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the County; and that the Loan Agreement is a legal, valid and binding obligation of the County, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject to the qualification that the enforcement thereof may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, including equitable provisions where equitable remedies are sought.

We have also examined an executed counterpart of a certain Indenture of Trust, dated as of May 1, 2000 (the "Indenture"), by and between the County and The Bank of New York, New York, New York, as trustee (the "Trustee"), securing the Bonds and setting forth the covenants and undertakings of the County in connection with the Bonds and a certified copy of the proceedings of record of the Fiscal Court of the County preliminary to and in connection with the execution and delivery of the Indenture. Pursuant to the Indenture, certain of the County's rights under the Loan Agreement, including the right to receive payments thereunder, and all moneys and securities held by the Trustee in accordance with the Indenture (except moneys and securities in the Rebate Fund created thereby) have been assigned to the Trustee, as security for the holders of the Bonds. From such examination, we are of the opinion that such proceedings of the Fiscal Court of the County show lawful authority for the execution and delivery of the Indenture; that the Indenture has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the County; and that the Indenture is a legal, valid and binding obligation upon the parties thereto according to its terms, subject to the qualification that the enforcement thereof may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, including equitable provisions where equitable remedies are sought.

In our opinion the Bonds have been validly authorized, executed and issued in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky now in full force and effect, and constitute legal, valid and binding special obligations of the County entitled to the benefit of the security provided by the Indenture and enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to the qualification that the enforcement thereof may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, including equitable provisions where equitable remedies are sought. The Bonds are payable by the County solely and only from payments and other amounts derived from the Loan Agreement and as provided in the Indenture.

In our opinion, under existing laws, including current statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and official interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service, subject to the exceptions and qualifications contained in the succeeding paragraph, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion is expressed regarding such exclusion from gross income with respect to any Bond during any period in which it is held by a "substantial user" of the Project or a "related person," as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. In arriving at this opinion, we have relied upon representations, factual statements and certifications of the Company with respect to certain material facts which are solely within the Company's knowledge in reaching our conclusion, inter alia, that all of the proceeds of the Prior Bonds were used to currently refinance certain original bonds, substantially all of the proceeds of which original bonds were used to finance air pollution control facilities qualified for financing under Section 103(b)(4)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended and Section 1313(a) of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Further, in arriving at the opinion set forth in this paragraph as to the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds, we have assumed and this opinion is conditioned on, the payment and discharge of the Prior Bonds on or before the 90th day from the date of issuance of the Bonds, and the accuracy of and continuing compliance by the Company and the County with representations and covenants set forth in the Loan Agreement and the Indenture which are intended to assure compliance with certain tax-exempt interest provisions of the Code. Such representations and covenants must be accurate and must be complied with subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with certain of such representations and covenants in respect of the Bonds subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds could cause the interest thereon to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. We express no opinion (i) regarding the exclusion of interest on any Bond from gross income for federal income tax purposes on or after the date on which any change, including any interest rate conversion, permitted by the documents with the approval of bond counsel (other than this firm) is taken which adversely affects the tax treatment of the Bonds or (ii) as to the treatment for purposes of federal income taxation of interest on the 1999 Series A Bonds upon a Determination of Taxability. We are further of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income of the recipients thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and that the Bonds are exempt from ad valorem taxation by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and all political subdivisions thereof.

Our opinion as to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes and federal tax treatment of interest on the Bonds is subject to the following exceptions and qualifications:

(a) Provisions of the Code applicable to corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) which impose an alternative minimum tax on a portion of the excess of adjusted current earnings over other alternative minimum taxable income may subject a portion of the interest on the Bonds earned by certain corporations to such corporate alternative minimum tax. Such corporate alternative minimum tax does not apply to any S corporation, regulated investment company, real estate investment trust or REMIC.

(b) The Code provides for a "branch profits tax" which subjects to tax, at a rate of 30%, the effectively connected earnings and profits of a foreign corporation which engages in a United States trade or business. Interest on the Bonds would be includable in the amount of effectively connected earnings and profits and thus would increase the branch profits tax liability.

(c) The Code also provides that passive investment income, including interest on the Bonds, may be subject to taxation for any S corporation with Subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of its taxable year if greater than 25% of its gross receipts is passive investment income.

Except as stated above, we express no opinion as to any federal or Kentucky tax consequences resulting from the receipt of interest on the Bonds.

Holders of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of the Bonds may result in collateral federal income tax consequences. For instance, the Code provides that, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, property and casualty insurance companies will be required to reduce their loss reserve deductions by 15% of the tax-exempt interest received on certain obligations, such as the Bonds, acquired after August 7, 1986. (For purposes of the immediately preceding sentence, a portion of dividends paid to an affiliated insurance company may be treated as tax-exempt interest.) The Code further provides for the disallowance of any deduction for interest expenses incurred by banks and certain other financial institutions allocable to carrying certain tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, acquired after August 7, 1986. The Code also provides that, with respect to taxpayers other than such financial institutions, such taxpayers will be unable to deduct any portion of the interest expenses incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Bonds. The Code also provides, with respect to individuals, that interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Bonds, is included in modified adjusted gross income for purposes of determining the taxability of social security and railroad retirement benefits. Furthermore, the earned income credit is not allowed for individuals with an aggregate amount of disqualified income within the meaning of section 32 of the Code, which exceeds $2,200. Interest on the Bonds will be taken into account in the calculation of disqualified income.

We have received opinions of John R. McCall, Esq., General Counsel of the Company and Gardner, Carton & Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, counsel to the Company, of even date herewith. In rendering this opinion, we have relied upon said opinions with respect to the matters therein. We have also received an opinion of even date herewith of Hon. Irv Maze, County Attorney of the County, and relied upon said opinion with respect to the matters therein. Said opinions are in forms satisfactory to us as to both scope and content.

We express no opinion as to the title to, the description of, or the existence or priority of any liens, charges or encumbrances on, the Project.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, we are passing upon only those matters specifically set forth in such opinions and are not passing upon the investment quality of the Bonds or the accuracy or completeness of any statements made in connection with any sale thereof. The opinions herein are expressed as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to supplement or update such opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

We are members of the Bar of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and do not purport to be experts on the laws of any jurisdiction other than the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the United States of America, and we express no opinion as to the laws of any jurisdiction other than those specified.

HARPER, FERGUSON & DAVIS

By: Spencer E. Harper

SPENCER E. HARPER, JR.

Appendix B-2

Opinion of Bond Counsel dated April 13, 2005 relating to the 2005 Series A Bonds

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April 13, 2005

Re: $40,000,000 Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky, Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2005 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project)

We hereby certify that we have examined certified copies of the proceedings of record of the Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky (the "Issuer"), being the governmental successor by operation of law to the County of Jefferson, Kentucky (the "Predecessor County"), acting by and through its Metro Council as its duly authorized governing body, preliminary to and in connection with the issuance by the Issuer of its Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2005 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project), dated their date of issuance, in the aggregate principal amount of $40,000,000 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are issued under the provisions of Chapter 67C and Sections 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (the "Act"), for the purpose of providing funds which will be used, with other funds provided by Louisville Gas and Electric Company (the "Company") for the current refunding of $40,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Predecessor County's Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 1995 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project), dated April 15, 1995 (the "Prior Bonds"), which were issued for the purpose of currently refunding a portion of the capital costs of facilities for the abatement and control of air pollution serving the Mill Creek and Cane Run Generating Stations of the Company in Jefferson County, Kentucky (the "Project"), as provided by the Act.

The Bonds mature on February 1, 2035 and bear interest initially at the ARS Rate, as defined in the Indenture, hereinafter described, subject to change as provided in such Indenture. The Bonds will be subject to optional and mandatory redemption prior to maturity at the times, in the manner and upon the terms set forth in the Bonds. From such examination of the proceedings of the Metro Council of the Issuer referred to above and from an examination of the Act, we are of the opinion that the Issuer is duly authorized and empowered to issue the Bonds under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky now in force.

We have examined an executed counterpart of a certain Loan Agreement, dated as of February 1, 2005 (the "Loan Agreement"), between the Issuer and the Company and a certified copy of the proceedings of record of the Metro Council of the Issuer preliminary to and in connection with the execution and delivery of the Loan Agreement, pursuant to which the Issuer has agreed to issue the Bonds and to lend the proceeds thereof to the Company to provide funds to pay and discharge, with other funds provided by the Company, the Prior Bonds. The Company has agreed to make Loan payments to the Trustee at times and in amounts fully adequate to pay maturing principal of, interest on and redemption premium, if any, on the Bonds as same become due and payable. From such examination, we are of the opinion that such proceedings of the Metro Council of the Issuer show lawful authority for the execution and delivery of the Loan Agreement; that the Loan Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Issuer; and that the Loan Agreement is a legal, valid and binding obligation of the Issuer, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject to the qualification that the enforcement thereof may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, including equitable provisions where equitable remedies are sought.

We have also examined an executed counterpart of a certain Indenture of Trust, dated as of February 1, 2005 (the "Indenture"), by and between the Issuer and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (the "Trustee"), securing the Bonds and setting forth the covenants and undertakings of the Issuer in connection with the Bonds and a certified copy of the proceedings of record of the Metro Council of the Issuer preliminary to and in connection with the execution and delivery of the Indenture. Pursuant to the Indenture, certain of the Issuer's rights under the Loan Agreement, including the right to receive payments thereunder, and all moneys and securities held by the Trustee in accordance with the Indenture (except moneys and securities in the Rebate Fund created thereby) have been assigned to the Trustee, as security for the holders of the Bonds. From such examination, we are of the opinion that such proceedings of the Metro Council of the Issuer show lawful authority for the execution and delivery of the Indenture; that the Indenture has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Issuer; and that the Indenture is a legal, valid and binding obligation upon the parties thereto according to its terms, subject to the qualification that the enforcement thereof may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, including equitable provisions where equitable remedies are sought.

In our opinion the Bonds have been validly authorized, executed and issued in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky now in full force and effect, and constitute legal, valid and binding special obligations of the Issuer entitled to the benefit of the security provided by the Indenture and enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to the qualification that the enforcement thereof may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, including equitable provisions where equitable remedies are sought. The Bonds are payable by the Issuer solely and only from payments and other amounts derived from the Loan Agreement and as provided in the Indenture.

In our opinion, under existing laws, including current statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and official interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service, subject to the exceptions and qualifications contained in the succeeding paragraphs, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion is expressed regarding such exclusion from gross income with respect to any Bond during any period in which it is held by a "substantial user" of the Project or a "related person," as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not a separate item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. In arriving at this opinion, we have relied upon representations, factual statements and certifications of the Company with respect to certain material facts which are solely within the Company's knowledge in reaching our conclusion, inter alia, that not less than substantially all of the proceeds of the Prior Bonds were used to refinance air pollution control facilities qualified for financing under Section 103(b)(4)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. Further, in arriving at the opinion set forth in this paragraph as to the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds, we have assumed and this opinion is conditioned on, the accuracy of and continuing compliance by the Company and the Issuer with representations and covenants set forth in the Loan Agreement and the Indenture which are intended to assure compliance with certain tax-exempt interest provisions of the Code. Such representations and covenants must be accurate and must be complied with subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with certain of such representations and covenants in respect of the Bonds subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds could cause the interest thereon to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. We express no opinion (i) regarding the exclusion of interest on any Bond from gross income for federal income tax purposes on or after the date on which any change, including any interest rate conversion, permitted by the documents (other than with approval of this firm) is taken which adversely affects the tax treatment of the Bonds or (ii) as to the treatment for purposes of federal income taxation of interest on the Bonds upon a Determination of Taxability. We are further of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income of the recipients thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and that the Bonds are exempt from ad valorem taxation by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and all political subdivisions thereof.

Our opinion as to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes and federal tax treatment of interest on the Bonds is further subject to the following exceptions and qualifications:

(a) Provisions of the Code applicable to corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) which impose an alternative minimum tax on a portion of the excess of adjusted current earnings over other alternative minimum taxable income may subject a portion of the interest on the Bonds earned by certain corporations to such corporate alternative minimum tax. Such corporate alternative minimum tax does not apply to any S corporation, regulated investment company, real estate investment trust or REMIC.

(b) The Code provides for a "branch profits tax" which subjects to tax, at a rate of 30%, the effectively connected earnings and profits of a foreign corporation which engages in a United States trade or business. Interest on the Bonds would be includable in the amount of effectively connected earnings and profits and thus would increase the branch profits tax liability.

(c) The Code also provides that passive investment income, including interest on the Bonds, may be subject to taxation for any S corporation with Subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of its taxable year if greater than 25% of its gross receipts is passive investment income.

Except as stated above, we express no opinion as to any federal or Kentucky tax consequences resulting from the receipt of interest on the Bonds.

Holders of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of the Bonds may result in collateral federal income tax consequences. For instance, the Code provides that, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, property and casualty insurance companies will be required to reduce their loss reserve deductions by 15% of the tax-exempt interest received on certain obligations, such as the Bonds, acquired after August 7, 1986. (For purposes of the immediately preceding sentence, a portion of dividends paid to an affiliated insurance company may be treated as tax-exempt interest.) The Code further provides for the disallowance of any deduction for interest expenses incurred by banks and certain other financial institutions allocable to carrying certain tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, acquired after August 7, 1986. The Code also provides that, with respect to taxpayers other than such financial institutions, such taxpayers will be unable to deduct any portion of the interest expenses incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Bonds. The Code also provides, with respect to individuals, that interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Bonds, is included in modified adjusted gross income for purposes of determining the taxability of social security and railroad retirement benefits. Furthermore, the earned income credit is not allowed for individuals with an aggregate amount of disqualified income within the meaning of section 32 of the Code, which exceeds $2,200. Interest on the Bonds will be taken into account in the calculation of disqualified income.

We have received opinions of John R. McCall, Esq., General Counsel of the Company and Jones Day, Chicago, Illinois, counsel to the Company, of even date herewith. In rendering this opinion, we have relied upon said opinions with respect to the matters therein. We have also received an opinion of even date herewith of Hon. Irv Maze, County Attorney of Jefferson County, Kentucky and the chief legal officer of the Issuer, and relied upon said opinion with respect to the matters therein. Said opinions are in forms satisfactory to us as to both scope and content.

We express no opinion as to the title to, the description of, or the existence or priority of any liens, charges or encumbrances on, the Project.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, we are passing upon only those matters specifically set forth in such opinions and are not passing upon the investment quality of the Bonds or the accuracy or completeness of any statements made in connection with any offer or sale thereof. The opinions herein are expressed as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to supplement or update such opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

We are members of the Bar of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and do not purport to be experts on the laws of any jurisdiction other than the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the United States of America, and we express no opinion as to the laws of any jurisdiction other than those specified.

HARPER, FERGUSON & DAVIS
Division of Ogden Newell & Welch PLLC

By: Spencer E. Harper
SPENCER E. HARPER, JR

Appendix B-3

Opinion of Bond Counsel dated April 26, 2007 relating to the 2007 Series A Bonds

STOLL · KEENON · OGDEN

PLLC

2000 PNC PLAZA
500 WEST JEFFERSON STREET
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40202-2828
502-333-6000
FAX: 502-333-6099
WWW.SKOFIRM.COM

April 26, 2007

Re: $31,000,000 "Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2007 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project)"

We hereby certify that we have examined certified copies of the proceedings of record of the Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky (the "Issuer"), being the governmental successor by operation of law to the County of Jefferson, Kentucky (the "Predecessor County"), acting by and through its Metro Council as its duly authorized governing body, preliminary to and in connection with the issuance by the Issuer of its Environmental Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2007 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project), dated their date of issuance, in the aggregate principal amount of $31,000,000 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are issued under the provisions of Chapter 67C and Sections 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (the "Act"), for the purpose of providing funds which will be used, with other funds provided by Louisville Gas and Electric Company (the "Company") for the current refunding of $31,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Predecessor County's Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 1992 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project), dated September 17, 1992 (the "Prior Bonds"), which were issued for the purpose of currently refunding a portion of the capital costs of facilities for the abatement and control of air pollution serving the Mill Creek and Cane Run Generating Stations of the Company in Jefferson County, Kentucky (the "Project"), as provided by the Act.

The Bonds mature on June 1, 2033 and bear interest initially at the Auction Rate, as defined in the Indenture, hereinafter described, subject to change as provided in such Indenture. The Bonds will be subject to optional and mandatory redemption prior to maturity at the times, in the manner and upon the terms set forth in the Bonds. From such examination of the proceedings of the Metro Council of the Issuer referred to above and from an examination of the Act, we are of the opinion that the Issuer is duly authorized and empowered to issue the Bonds under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky now in force.

We have examined an executed counterpart of a certain Loan Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2007 (the "Loan Agreement"), between the Issuer and the Company and a certified copy of the proceedings of record of the Metro Council of the Issuer preliminary to and in connection with the execution and delivery of the Loan Agreement, pursuant to which the Issuer has agreed to issue the Bonds and to lend the proceeds thereof to the Company to provide funds to pay and discharge, with other funds provided by the Company, the Prior Bonds. The Company has agreed to make Loan payments to the Trustee at times and in amounts fully adequate to pay maturing principal of, interest on and redemption premium, if any, on the Bonds as same become due and payable. From such examination, we are of the opinion that such proceedings of the Metro Council of the Issuer show lawful authority for the execution and delivery of the Loan Agreement; that the Loan Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Issuer; and that the Loan Agreement is a legal, valid and binding obligation of the Issuer, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject to the qualification that the enforcement thereof may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, including equitable provisions where equitable remedies are sought.

We have also examined an executed counterpart of a certain Indenture of Trust, dated as of March 1, 2007 (the "Indenture"), by and between the Issuer and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (the "Trustee"), securing the Bonds and setting forth the covenants and undertakings of the Issuer in connection with the Bonds and a certified copy of the proceedings of record of the Metro Council of the Issuer preliminary to and in connection with the execution and delivery of the Indenture. Pursuant to the Indenture, certain of the Issuer's rights under the Loan Agreement, including the right to receive payments thereunder, and all moneys and securities held by the Trustee in accordance with the Indenture (except moneys and securities in the Rebate Fund created thereby) have been assigned to the Trustee, as security for the holders of the Bonds. From such examination, we are of the opinion that such proceedings of the Metro Council of the Issuer show lawful authority for the execution and delivery of the Indenture; that the Indenture has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Issuer; and that the Indenture is a legal, valid and binding obligation upon the parties thereto according to its terms, subject to the qualification that the enforcement thereof may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, including equitable provisions where equitable remedies are sought.

In our opinion the Bonds have been validly authorized, executed and issued in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky now in full force and effect, and constitute legal, valid and binding special obligations of the Issuer entitled to the benefit of the security provided by the Indenture and enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to the qualification that the enforcement thereof may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, including equitable provisions where equitable remedies are sought. The Bonds are payable by the Issuer solely and only from payments and other amounts derived from the Loan Agreement and as provided in the Indenture.

In our opinion, under existing laws, including current statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and official interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service, subject to the exceptions and qualifications contained in the succeeding paragraphs, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion is expressed regarding such exclusion from gross income with respect to any Bond during any period in which it is held by a "substantial user" of the Project or a "related person," as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not a separate item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. In arriving at this opinion, we have relied upon representations, factual statements and certifications of the Company with respect to certain material facts which are solely within the Company's knowledge in reaching our conclusion, inter alia, that not less than substantially all of the proceeds of the Prior Bonds were used to refinance air pollution control facilities qualified for financing under Section 103(b)(4)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. Further, in arriving at the opinion set forth in this paragraph as to the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds, we have assumed and this opinion is conditioned on, the accuracy of and continuing compliance by the Company and the Issuer with representations and covenants set forth in the Loan Agreement and the Indenture which are intended to assure compliance with certain tax-exempt interest provisions of the Code. Such representations and covenants must be accurate and must be complied with subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with certain of such representations and covenants in respect of the Bonds subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds could cause the interest thereon to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. We express no opinion (i) regarding the exclusion of interest on any Bond from gross income for federal income tax purposes on or after the date on which any change, including any interest rate conversion, permitted by the documents (other than with approval of this firm) is taken which adversely affects the tax treatment of the Bonds or (ii) as to the treatment for purposes of federal income taxation of interest on the Bonds upon a Determination of Taxability. We are further of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income of the recipients thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and that the Bonds are exempt from ad valorem taxation by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and all political subdivisions thereof.

Our opinion as to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes and federal tax treatment of interest on the Bonds is further subject to the following exceptions and qualifications:

(a) Provisions of the Code applicable to corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) which impose an alternative minimum tax on a portion of the excess of adjusted current earnings over other alternative minimum taxable income may subject a portion of the interest on the Bonds earned by certain corporations to such corporate alternative minimum tax. Such corporate alternative minimum tax does not apply to any S corporation, regulated investment company, real estate investment trust or REMIC.

(b) The Code provides for a "branch profits tax" which subjects to tax, at a rate of 30%, the effectively connected earnings and profits of a foreign corporation which engages in a United States trade or business. Interest on the Bonds would be includable in the amount of effectively connected earnings and profits and thus would increase the branch profits tax liability.

(c) The Code also provides that passive investment income, including interest on the Bonds, may be subject to taxation for any S corporation with Subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of its taxable year if greater than 25% of its gross receipts is passive investment income.

Except as stated above, we express no opinion as to any federal or Kentucky tax consequences resulting from the receipt of interest on the Bonds.

Holders of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of the Bonds may result in collateral federal income tax consequences. For instance, the Code provides that, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, property and casualty insurance companies will be required to reduce their loss reserve deductions by 15% of the tax-exempt interest received on certain obligations, such as the Bonds, acquired after August 7, 1986. (For purposes of the immediately preceding sentence, a portion of dividends paid to an affiliated insurance company may be treated as tax-exempt interest.) The Code further provides for the disallowance of any deduction for interest expenses incurred by banks and certain other financial institutions allocable to carrying certain tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, acquired after August 7, 1986. The Code also provides that, with respect to taxpayers other than such financial institutions, such taxpayers will be unable to deduct any portion of the interest expenses incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Bonds. The Code also provides, with respect to individuals, that interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Bonds, is included in modified adjusted gross income for purposes of determining the taxability of social security and railroad retirement benefits. Furthermore, the earned income credit is not allowed for individuals with an aggregate amount of disqualified income within the meaning of Section 32 of the Code, which exceeds $2,200. Interest on the Bonds will be taken into account in the calculation of disqualified income.

We have received opinions of John R. McCall, Esq., General Counsel of the Company and Jones Day, Chicago, Illinois, counsel to the Company, of even date herewith. In rendering this opinion, we have relied upon said opinions with respect to the matters therein. We have also received an opinion of even date herewith of Hon. Irv Maze, County Attorney of Jefferson County, Kentucky and the chief legal officer of the Issuer, and relied upon said opinion with respect to the matters therein. Said opinions are in forms satisfactory to us as to both scope and content.

We express no opinion as to the title to, the description of, or the existence or priority of any liens, charges or encumbrances on, the Project.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, we are passing upon only those matters specifically set forth in such opinions and are not passing upon the investment quality of the Bonds or the accuracy or completeness of any statements made in connection with any offer or sale thereof. The opinions herein are expressed as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to supplement or update such opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

We are members of the Bar of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and do not purport to be experts on the laws of any jurisdiction other than the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the United States of America, and we express no opinion as to the laws of any jurisdiction other than those specified.

Respectfully submitted,

Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC

STOLL KEENON OGDEN PLLC

Appendix B-4

Form of Conversion Opinion of Bond Counsel
(2000 Series A Bonds)

November 25, 2008

Louisville/Jefferson County Metro
Government, Kentucky
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee
New York, New York 10005

Re: Conversion to Long Term Rate Period of $25,000,000 "Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky, Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project)"

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This opinion is being furnished in accordance with the requirements of the Indenture of Trust, dated as of May 1, 2000 (the "Indenture"), between the Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky, as governmental successor by operation of law to the County of Jefferson, Kentucky (the "Issuer"), and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (the "Trustee") pertaining to $25,000,000 principal amount of Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky, Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project), dated May 19, 2000 (the "Bonds"), in order to satisfy certain requirements of Section 2.02(e)(i) of the Indenture. Pursuant to Section 2.02(e)(i) of the Indenture, the interest rate on the Bonds is being converted from a Weekly Rate to a Long Term Rate for an initial period ending November 30, 2011, bearing interest at 5 3/8%, effective on November 25, 2008, the Conversion Date. The terms used herein denoted by initial capitals and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings specified in the Indenture.

We have examined the law and such documents and matters as we have deemed necessary to provide this opinion. As to questions of fact material to the opinions expressed herein, we have relied upon the provisions of the Indenture and related documents, and upon representations made to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Based upon the foregoing, as of the date hereof, we are of the opinion that the conversion of the interest rate on the Bonds as described herein (a) is authorized or permitted by the Act and the Indenture and (b) will not adversely affect the validity of the Bonds or any exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes to which interest on the Bonds would otherwise be entitled. Interest on the Bonds is not and will not be excluded from gross income during any period when the Bonds are held by the Company or a "related person" of the Company as defined in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

In rendering this opinion, we assume, without verifying, that the Issuer and the Company have complied and will comply with all covenants contained in the Indenture, the Loan Agreement between the Issuer and the Company, dated May 1, 2000, and other documents relating to the Bonds. We rendered our approving opinion at the time of the issuance of the

Bonds relating to, among other things, the validity of the Bonds and the exclusion from federal income taxation of interest on the Bonds. We have not been requested to update or continue such opinion and have not undertaken to do so. Accordingly, we do not express any opinion with respect to the Bonds except as set forth above.

Our opinion represents our legal judgment based upon our review of the law and the facts that we deem relevant to render such opinion and is not a guarantee of a result. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to review or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

We express no opinion herein as to the investment quality of the Bonds or the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any information furnished to any person in connection with any offer or sale of the Bonds.

Respectfully submitted,

STOLL KEENON OGDEN PLLC

Appendix B-5

Form of Conversion Opinion of Bond Counsel
(2005 Series A Bonds)

November 25 , 2008

Louisville/Jefferson County Metro
Government, Kentucky
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas,
as Trustee
Summit, New Jersey 07901

Re: Conversion to Fixed Rate Period of $40,000,000 "Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky, Pollution Control Revenue Bonds 2005 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project)"

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This opinion is being furnished in accordance with the requirements of the Indenture of Trust, dated as of February 1, 2005 (the "Indenture"), between the Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky (the "Issuer") and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee (the "Trustee"), pertaining to $40,000,000 principal amount of Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky, Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2005 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project), dated April 13, 2005 (the "Bonds"), in order to satisfy certain requirements of Section 2.14(a) of the Indenture. Pursuant to Section 2.14 of the Indenture, the interest rate on the Bonds is being converted from a Weekly Rate to a Fixed Rate for an initial period ending December 1, 2013, bearing interest at 5 ¾%, effective on November 25, 2008, the Conversion Date. The terms used herein denoted by initial capitals and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings specified in the Indenture.

We have examined the law and such documents and matters as we have deemed necessary to provide this opinion. As to questions of fact material to the opinions expressed herein, we have relied upon the provisions of the Indenture and related documents, and upon representations made to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Based upon the foregoing, as of the date hereof, we are of the opinion that the conversion of the interest rate on the Bonds as described herein (a) is authorized or permitted by the Act and the Indenture and (b) will not adversely affect the validity of the Bonds or any exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes to which interest on the Bonds would otherwise be entitled. Interest on the Bonds is not and will not be excluded from gross income during any period when the Bonds are held by the Company or a "related person" of the Company as defined in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

In rendering this opinion, we assume, without verifying, that the Issuer and the Company have complied and will comply with all covenants contained in the Indenture, the Loan Agreement between the Issuer and the Company, dated February 1, 2005, and other documents relating to the Bonds. We rendered our approving opinion at the time of the issuance of the

Bonds relating to, among other things, the validity of the Bonds and the exclusion from federal income taxation of interest on the Bonds. We have not been requested to update or continue such opinion and have not undertaken to do so. Accordingly, we do not express any opinion with respect to the Bonds except as set forth above.

Our opinion represents our legal judgment based upon our review of the law and the facts that we deem relevant to render such opinion and is not a guarantee of a result. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to review or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

We express no opinion herein as to the investment quality of the Bonds or the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any information furnished to any person in connection with any offer or sale of the Bonds.

Respectfully submitted,

STOLL KEENON OGDEN PLLC

Appendix B-6

Form of Conversion Opinion of Bond Counsel
(2007 Series A Bonds)

November 25 , 2008

Louisville/Jefferson County Metro
Government, Kentucky
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas,
as Trustee
Summit, New Jersey 07901

Re: Conversion to Long-Term Rate Period of $31,000,000 "Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds 2007 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project)"

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This opinion is being furnished in accordance with the requirements of the Indenture of Trust, dated as of March 1, 2007 (the "Indenture"), between the Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky (the "Issuer") and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee (the "Trustee"), pertaining to $31,000,000 principal amount of Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2007 Series A (Louisville Gas and Electric Company Project), dated April 26, 2007 (the "Bonds"), in order to satisfy certain requirements of Section 2.02(e)(i) of the Indenture. Pursuant to Section 2.02(e)(i) of the Indenture, the interest rate on the Bonds is being converted from a Weekly Rate to a Long Term Rate for an initial period ending December 2, 2012, bearing interest at 5 5/8%, effective on November 25, 2008, the Conversion Date. The terms used herein denoted by initial capitals and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings specified in the Indenture.

We have examined the law and such documents and matters as we have deemed necessary to provide this opinion. As to questions of fact material to the opinions expressed herein, we have relied upon the provisions of the Indenture and related documents, and upon representations made to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Based upon the foregoing, as of the date hereof, we are of the opinion that the conversion of the interest rate on the Bonds as described herein (a) is authorized or permitted by the Act and the Indenture and (b) will not adversely affect the validity of the Bonds or any exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes to which interest on the Bonds would otherwise be entitled. Interest on the Bonds is not and will not be excluded from gross income during any period when the Bonds are held by the Company or a "related person" of the Company as defined in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

In rendering this opinion, we assume, without verifying, that the Issuer and the Company have complied and will comply with all covenants contained in the Indenture, the Loan Agreement between the Issuer and the Company, dated March 1, 2007, and other documents relating to the Bonds. We rendered our approving opinion at the time of the issuance of the

Bonds relating to, among other things, the validity of the Bonds and the exclusion from federal income taxation of interest on the Bonds. We have not been requested to update or continue such opinion and have not undertaken to do so. Accordingly, we do not express any opinion with respect to the Bonds except as set forth above.

Our opinion represents our legal judgment based upon our review of the law and the facts that we deem relevant to render such opinion and is not a guarantee of a result. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to review or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

We express no opinion herein as to the investment quality of the Bonds or the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any information furnished to any person in connection with any offer or sale of the Bonds.

Respectfully submitted,

STOLL KEENON OGDEN PLLC

Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Case No. 2009-00549
Historical Test Period Filing Requirements

Filing Requirement
807 KAR 5:001 Section 10(6)(q)
Sponsoring Witness: S. Bradford Rives

Description of Filing Requirement:

Annual report to shareholders, or members, and statistical supplements covering the two (2) most recent years from the utility's application filing date.

Response:

There are no annual reports to shareholders or members during the period referenced. LG&E does not publish a statistical supplement.

Federal securities rules generally require the delivery of annual reports to public shareholders when requesting their vote via certain proxy solicitations. During the period in question, the common stock of LG&E has been wholly-owned by E.ON U.S. LLC and no proxy solicitations occurred with respect to LG&E's former preferred stock (which preferred stock was ultimately redeemed in April 2007.)

(Copies of the audited annual financial statements and other financial information of LG&E relating to the period described are provided in Filing Requirement 807 KAR 5:001 Section 10(6)(s) [Tab No. 38].)