

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

THE APPLICATION OF KENTUCKY UTILITIES)
COMPANY FOR CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC)
CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY AND)
APPROVAL OF ITS 2011 COMPLIANCE PLAN) CASE NO. 2011-00161
FOR RECOVERY BY ENVIRONMENTAL)
SURCHARGE)

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY
RESPONSE TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SUPPLEMENTAL DATA REQUESTS
DATED AUGUST 18, 2011

**ONE PAPER COPY
QUESTION NO. 2**

FILED: SEPTEMBER 1, 2011

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

Response to Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated August 18, 2011

Case No. 2011-00161

Question No. 2

Witness: Daniel K. Arbough

Q-2. For the four quarters ending June 30, 2011, please provide:

- (1) a calculation detailing the Company's cost of long-term debt;
- (2) all data, work papers, and source documents, and calculations used in computing the long-term cost rate;
- (3) all details, including calculations, amortization tables, and work sheets, related to the amounts for unamortized debt issuance balance and unamortized premium/discount and issuance expenses;
- (4) copies, details, and documentation of all debt issues as well as private placement, and/or loan agreements (issue date, debt amounts, private placement agreements, lending agreements, underwriter, underwriting spread, SEC filings, etc.) associated all financings used in determining the Company's long-term debt cost rate; and
- (5) copies of all debt cost documents, work papers, and data in both hard copy and electronic (Microsoft Excel) formats, with all data and formulas intact. If this information has been provided in response to another data request, please indicate the appropriate data request number, the document title, and the page number(s).

- A-2. (1) Please see the attachment on CD in the folder titled Question No. 2 being filed pursuant to a Petition for Confidential Protection.
- (2) Please see the attachment on CD in the folder titled Question No. 2 being filed pursuant to a Petition for Confidential Protection.
- (3) Please see the attachment on CD in the folder titled Question No. 2 being filed pursuant to a Petition for Confidential Protection. Amortization tables for Purchase Accounting Adjustments (PAA) are not included because PAA is not used for ratemaking purposes.

(4) Copies of all debt documents are on CD in folder titled Question No. 2. The underwriter spread provided below for the KU First Mortgage bond issuances was calculated by taking the difference between the offering price within the Term Sheet and the purchase price stated in Section 3 of the Bond Purchase Agreement. The Term Sheet and Bond Purchase Agreement are also attached as support to this response.

Kentucky Utilities First Mortgage Bonds

<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Term Sheet</u>	<u>Bond Purchase Agreement</u>	<u>Underwriter Spread</u>
2015	\$ 250,000,000	99.650%	99.050%	0.600%
2020	\$ 500,000,000	99.622%	98.972%	0.650%
2040	\$ 750,000,000	98.915%	98.040%	0.875%

(5) See responses to items 1-4 above.

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

November 25, 2009

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation, Inc.
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on November 25, 2009

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the Borrower); and

Fidelia Corporation, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the Lender).

Whereas

The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the "Loan Amount");

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open;

Default Interest Rate means the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means November 25, 2019;

Interest Payment Date means May 25 and November 25 of each year, commencing May 25, 2010, during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of Clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3:1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on November 25, 2009 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 4.445%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business days' prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause 5.2 to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in E.ON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause 7.2.2 of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses 7.2.1 or 7.2.3 of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer, Fax No. (502) 627-4742, except for confirmations, which shall be sent to the attention of Karen Daly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, Inc., 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, DE 19808, Fax No. (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

12. Counterparts

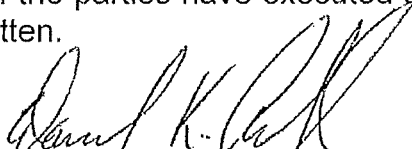
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

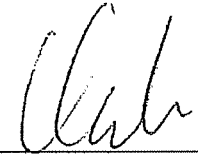
IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by




Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer
for and on behalf of
Kentucky Utilities Company

SIGNED by



Udo H. Koch, President
Fidelia Corporation

SIGNED by



Claire Morse, Treasurer
Fidelia Corporation

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

January 15, 2004

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on January 15, 2004

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky corporation, as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the *Lender*).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means January 16, 2012;

Interest Payment Date means January 15th and July 15th of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on January 15, 2004 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 4.39%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);
 - 7.2.4 Securities and Exchange Commission or Public Utility Holding Company Act (PUHCA) requirements prohibit the transactions hereunder.

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) or (7.2.4) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Mimi Kelly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 919 N. Market Street, Suite 504, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, fax# (302) 778-5014, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

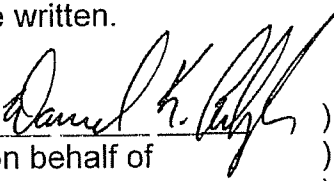
12. Counterparts


- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

July 25, 2008

**Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)**

**Fidelia Corporation, Inc.
(as Lender)**

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on July 25, 2008

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the Borrower); and

Fidelia Corporation, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the Lender).

Whereas

The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the "Loan Amount");

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open;

Default Interest Rate means the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means July 25, 2018;

Interest Payment Date means January 25 and July 25 of each year, commencing January 26, 2009, during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of Clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on July 25, 2008 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 6.16%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business days' prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause 5.2 to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
 - 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in E.ON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause 7.2.2 of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses 7.2.1 or 7.2.3 of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer, Fax No. (502) 627-4742, except for confirmations, which shall be sent to the attention of Karen Daly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, Inc., 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, DE 19808, Fax No. (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

12. Counterparts

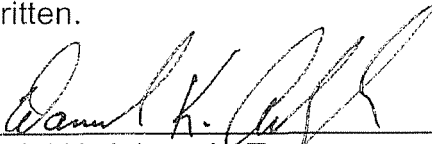
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13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

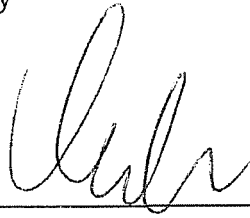
IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by



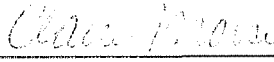
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer
for and on behalf of
Kentucky Utilities Company

SIGNED by



Udo H. Koch, President
Fidelia Corporation

SIGNED by



Claire Morse, Treasurer
Fidelia Corporation

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

August 26, 2008

**Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)**

**Fidelia Corporation, Inc.
(as Lender)**

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on August 26, 2008

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the Borrower); and

Fidelia Corporation, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the Lender).

Whereas

The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the "Loan Amount");

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open;

Default Interest Rate means the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means August 27, 2018;

Interest Payment Date means February 26 and August 26 of each year, commencing February 26, 2009, during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of Clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on August 26, 2008 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.645%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business days' prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause 5.2 to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in E.ON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause 7.2.2 of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses 7.2.1 or 7.2.3 of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer, Fax No. (502) 627-4742, except for confirmations, which shall be sent to the attention of Karen Daly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelia Corporation, Inc., 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, DE 19808, Fax No. (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

12. Counterparts

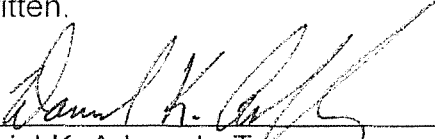
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

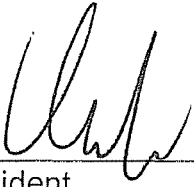
IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by




Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer
for and on behalf of
Kentucky Utilities Company

SIGNED by



Udo H. Koch, President
Fidelia Corporation

SIGNED by



Claire Morse, Treasurer
Fidelia Corporation

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

June 20, 2007

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

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THIS AGREEMENT made on June 20, 2007

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the
Lender).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means June 20, 2017;

Interest Payment Date means June 20th and December 20th of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on June 20, 2007 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.98%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Mimi Kelly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, fax# (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

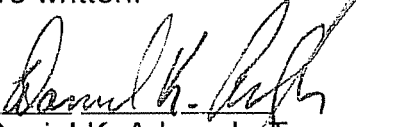
12. Counterparts


- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer)
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by _____ )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

June 23, 2006

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on June 23, 2006

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky corporation, as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the *Lender*).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means June 23, 2036;

Interest Payment Date means June 23rd and December 23rd of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on June 23, 2006 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 6.33%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.

7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:

7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;

7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;

7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Joe Barnes.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 919 N. Market Street, Suite 504, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, fax# (302) 778-5514, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

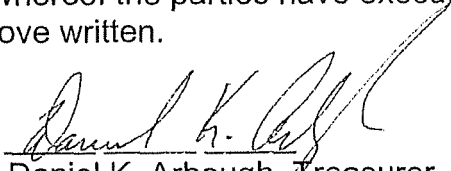
12. Counterparts

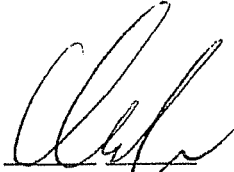
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer)
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

July 8, 2005

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on July 8, 2005

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky corporation, as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the *Lender*).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means July 8, 2015;

Interest Payment Date means January 8 and July 8 of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on July 8, 2005 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 4.735%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
 - 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);
 - 7.2.4 Securities and Exchange Commission or Public Utility Holding Company Act (PUHCA) requirements prohibit the transactions hereunder.

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) or (7.2.4) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Mimi Kelly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 919 N. Market Street, Suite 504, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, fax# (302) 778-5014, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

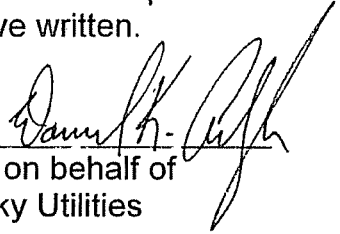
12. Counterparts

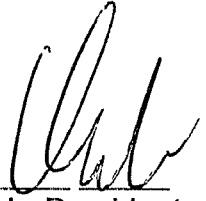
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

October 25, 2006

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on October 25, 2006

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky corporation, as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the *Lender*).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means October 25, 2016;

Interest Payment Date means April 25th and October 25th of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on October 25, 2006 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.675%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Joe Barnes.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 919 N. Market Street, Suite 504, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, fax# (302) 778-5514, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

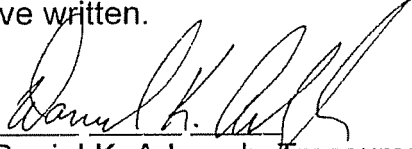
12. Counterparts


- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer)
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

April 24, 2009

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation, Inc.
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on April 24, 2009

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the Borrower); and

Fidelia Corporation, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the Lender).

Whereas

The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the "Loan Amount");

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open;

Default Interest Rate means the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means April 24, 2017;

Interest Payment Date means October 24 and April 24 of each year, commencing October 26, 2009, during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of Clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on April 24, 2009 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.28%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business days' prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause 5.2 to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in E.ON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause 7.2.2 of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses 7.2.1 or 7.2.3 of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer, Fax No. (502) 627-4742, except for confirmations, which shall be sent to the attention of Karen Daly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, Inc., 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, DE 19808, Fax No. (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

12. Counterparts

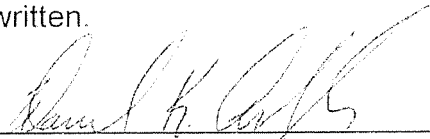
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

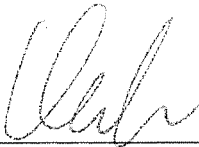
IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by



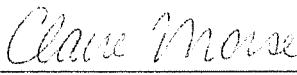
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer
for and on behalf of
Kentucky Utilities Company

SIGNED by



Udo H. Koch, President
Fidelia Corporation

SIGNED by



Claire Morse, Treasurer
Fidelia Corporation

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

July 27, 2009

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation, Inc.
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on July 27, 2009

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the Borrower); and

Fidelia Corporation, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the Lender).

Whereas

The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$50,000,000 (the "Loan Amount");

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open;

Default Interest Rate means the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means July 29, 2019;

Interest Payment Date means January 27 and July 27 of each year, commencing January 27, 2010, during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$50,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of Clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on July 27, 2009 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$50,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 4.81%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business days' prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause 5.2 to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
 - 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in E.ON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause 7.2.2 of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses 7.2.1 or 7.2.3 of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer, Fax No. (502) 627-4742, except for confirmations, which shall be sent to the attention of Karen Daly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, Inc., 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, DE 19808, Fax No. (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

12. Counterparts

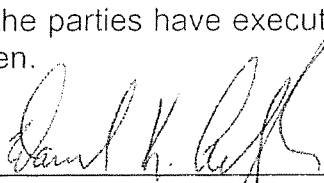
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

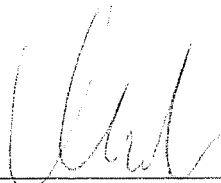
IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by



Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer
for and on behalf of
Kentucky Utilities Company

SIGNED by



Udo H. Koch, President
Fidelia Corporation

SIGNED by



Claire Morse, Treasurer
Fidelia Corporation

Attachment to Question No. 2 -- 2(4)

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Arbough

February 7, 2007

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on February 7, 2007

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky corporation, as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the *Lender*).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$53,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means February 7, 2022;

Interest Payment Date means February 7 and August 7 of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$53,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on February 7, 2007 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$53,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.69%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Joe Barnes.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, fax# (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

12. Counterparts

- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.


6. Payments


- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer)
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

October 25, 2007

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on October 25, 2007

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the
Lender).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$70,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means October 25, 2019;

Interest Payment Date means April 25th and October 25th of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$70,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on October 25, 2007 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$70,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.71 %.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Gretchen Newton.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, fax# (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

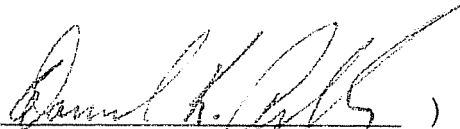
12. Counterparts

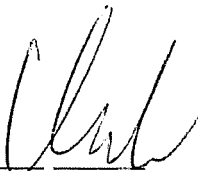
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer)
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

AMENDED AND RESTATED NOTE

\$75,000,000

February 12, 2007

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, on August 15, 2013, ("Maturity Date") the undersigned, KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation (the "Borrower"), unconditionally promises to pay to FIDELIA CORPORATION (the "Lender"), at the Lender's office at 300 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, or at such other place as the holder of this Note may from time to time designate in writing, in lawful money of the United States of America and immediately available funds, the principal sum of \$75,000,000. This Note is referred to in and was executed and delivered under the Loan and Security Agreement dated as of August 15, 2003, as amended by the Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement dated as of February 12, 2007 (as amended, modified or restated from time to time, the "Loan Agreement") between the Borrower and the Lender, to which reference is made for a more complete statement of the terms and conditions under which the loan evidenced by this Note was made and is to be repaid. Capitalized terms used in this Note and not otherwise defined have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Loan Agreement.

Unless otherwise paid sooner under the provisions of Section 2.6(c) or 7.1 of the Loan Agreement, the principal indebtedness represented by this Note is payable on the Maturity Date. The Borrower further promises to pay interest on the outstanding principal amount of the indebtedness represented by this Note from the date of this Note until payment in full at the applicable rates determined in accordance with Section 2.3(A) of the Loan Agreement. Except as otherwise provided in the Loan Agreement, interest is payable quarterly in arrears not later than the last Business Day of each calendar quarter and is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

If payment under this Note becomes due and payable on a day that is not a Business Day, the due date of such payment is extended to the next succeeding Business Day. In no contingency or event whatsoever will interest charged under this Note, however such interest may be characterized or computed, exceed the highest rate permissible under any law which a court of competent jurisdiction, in a final determination, deems applicable to this Note. In the event that such a court determines that the Lender has received interest under this Note in excess of the highest rate applicable to this Note, any such excess interest collected by the Lender is deemed to have been a repayment of principal and be so applied.

This Note is subject to prepayment at the option of the Borrower as provided in the Loan Agreement.

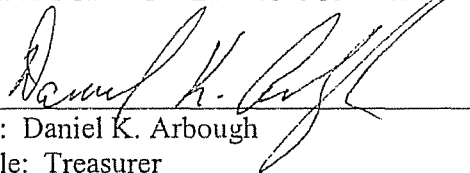
DEMAND, PRESENTMENT, PROTEST AND NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT AND PROTEST ARE WAIVED BY THE BORROWER.

This Note amends and restates the Note dated as of August 15, 2003 (the "Existing Note") made by the Borrower in favor of the Lender in the original principal amount of

\$75,000,000. Execution and delivery of this Note and any document executed pursuant hereto are not intended and should not be construed (i) to deem to have repaid or otherwise discharged any amount of principal of or interest on the Existing Note, or (ii) to effect a novation or otherwise to release the obligation of the undersigned under or extinguish the debt evidenced by the Existing Note.

This Note has been delivered and is deemed to have been made, at Wilmington, Delaware and will be interpreted in accordance with the internal law as (as opposed to conflicts of law provisions) and decisions of the State of Delaware. Whenever possible each provision of this Note will be interpreted in such manner as to be effective and valid under applicable law, but if any provision of this Note is prohibited by or invalid under applicable law, such provision will be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition or invalidity, without invalidating the remainder of such provision or the remaining provisions of this Note. Whenever in this Note reference is made to the Lender or the Borrower, such reference is deemed to include, as applicable, a reference to their respective successors and assigns. The provisions of this Note are binding upon and inure to the benefit of said successors and assigns. The Borrower's successors and assigns include, without limitation, a receiver, trustee or debtor-in-possession of or for the Borrower.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY



By: Daniel K. Arbough
Title: Treasurer

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

March 30, 2007

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on March 30, 2007

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the
Lender).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$75,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means March 30, 2037;

Interest Payment Date means March 30th and September 30th of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$75,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on March 30, 2007 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$75,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.86%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Mimi Kelly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, fax# (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

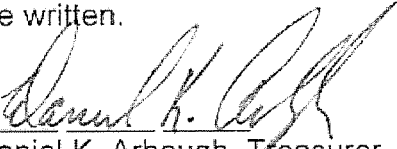
12. Counterparts

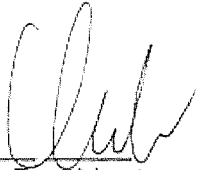
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer)
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 -- 2(4)

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Arbough

May 20, 2008

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation, Inc.
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on May 20, 2008

Between

Kentucky Utilities Company, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation, as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

Fidelia Corporation, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the *Lender*).

Whereas

The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$75,000,000 (the "Loan Amount");

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open;

Default Interest Rate means the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means May 22, 2023;

Interest Payment Date means May 20 and November 20 of each year, commencing November 20, 2008, during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$75,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of Clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on May 20, 2008 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$75,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.85%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business days' prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause 5.2 to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in E.ON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause 7.2.2 of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses 7.2.1 or 7.2.3 of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer, Fax No. (502) 627-4742, except for confirmations, which shall be sent to the attention of Becky Smith.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, Inc., 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, DE 19808, Fax No. (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

12. Counterparts

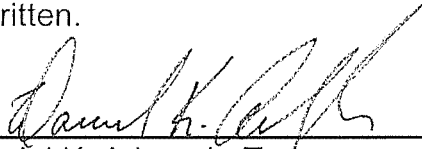
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by



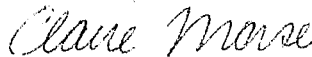
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer
for and on behalf of
Kentucky Utilities Company

SIGNED by



Udo H. Koch, President
Fidelia Corporation

SIGNED by



Claire Morse, Treasurer
Fidelia Corporation

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

December 19, 2005

**Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)**

**Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)**

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THIS AGREEMENT made on December 19, 2005

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky corporation, as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the *Lender*).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$75,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means December 21, 2015;

Interest Payment Date means June 19th and December 19th of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$75,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on December 19, 2005 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$75,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.36%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Joe Barnes.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelia Corporation, 919 N. Market Street, Suite 504, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, fax# (302) 778-5514, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

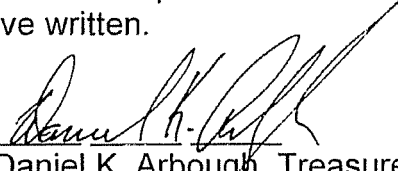
12. Counterparts


- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer)
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 -- 2(4)

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Arbough

December 15, 2008

**Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)**

**Fidelia Corporation, Inc.
(as Lender)**

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THIS AGREEMENT made on December 15, 2008

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the Borrower); and

Fidelia Corporation, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the Lender).

Whereas

The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$75,000,000 (the "Loan Amount");

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open;

Default Interest Rate means the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means December 17, 2018;

Interest Payment Date means June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing June 15, 2009, during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$75,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of Clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on December 15, 2008 (the "Effective Date").

2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$75,000,000.

2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 7.035%.

4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months upon the Loan Amount.

4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business days' prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause 5.2 to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in E.ON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause 7.2.2 of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses 7.2.1 or 7.2.3 of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer, Fax No. (502) 627-4742, except for confirmations, which shall be sent to the attention of Karen Daly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, Inc., 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, DE 19808, Fax No. (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

12. Counterparts

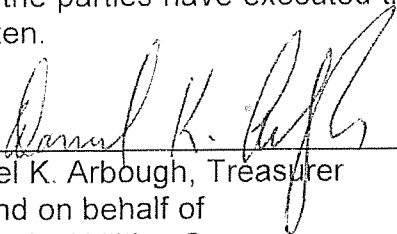
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.


IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by



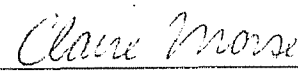
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer
for and on behalf of
Kentucky Utilities Company

SIGNED by



Udo H. Koch, President
Fidelia Corporation

SIGNED by



Claire Morse, Treasurer
Fidelia Corporation

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

COPY

30 April, 2003

Kentucky Utilities
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on April 30, 2003

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES, a Kentucky corporation, as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the *Lender*).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$100,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means April 30, 2013;

Interest Payment Date means April 30 and October 30 of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$100,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on April 30, 2003 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$100,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 4.55%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);
 - 7.2.4 Securities and Exchange Commission or Public Utility Holding Company Act (PUHCA) requirements prohibit the transactions hereunder.

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) or (7.2.4) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502)627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Mimi Kelly.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 300 Delaware Avenue, Suite 545, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, fax# (302) 427-5913, Attn: President

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

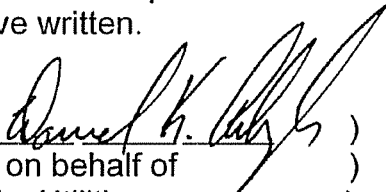
12. Counterparts

- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.


13. Law

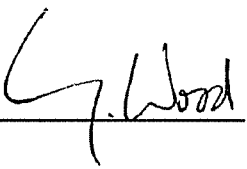
13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities)
in the presence of:)

Rhonda E. Anderson
Rhonda E. Anderson

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

SIGNED by )

10

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

19 of 30

Arbough

September 14, 2007

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on September 14, 2007

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the *Borrower*); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the
Lender).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$100,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means September 14, 2028;

Interest Payment Date means March 14th and September 14th of each year during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$100,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on September 14, 2007 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$100,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.96%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business day's prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
 - 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Gretchen Newton.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, fax# (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

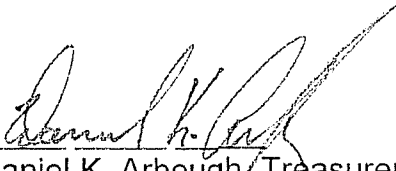
12. Counterparts

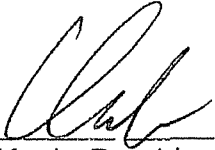
- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer)
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

December 20, 2007

Kentucky Utilities Company
(as Borrower)

Fidelia Corporation
(as Lender)

LOAN AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT made on December 20, 2007

Between

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation,
as borrower (the ***Borrower***); and

FIDELIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, as lender (the
Lender).

Whereas

(A) The Lender and the Borrower hereby enter into an agreement for the provision by the Lender to the Borrower of a loan in the amount of \$100,000,000 (the Loan Amount).

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Agreement

Business Day means a day on which banks in New York are generally open

Default Interest Rate means: the rate, as determined by the Lender, applying to the principal element of an overdue amount under Clause 6.3, calculated as the sum of the interest rate in effect immediately before the due date of such amount, plus 1%;

Effective Date shall have the meaning given to it in Clause 2.1;

Final Repayment Date means December 19, 2014;

Interest Payment Date means June 20th and December 20th of each year, commencing June 20, 2008, during the term of this agreement, provided, that:

any Interest Payment Date which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day;

Loan Amount means \$100,000,000;

Maturity Date means the Final Repayment Date;

Request means a request for the Loan Amount from the Borrower to the Lender under the terms of clause 3.1;

Termination Event means an event specified as such in Clause 7;

Value Date means the date upon which cleared funds are made available to the Borrower by the Lender pursuant to a Request made in accordance with Clause 3.1. Such date shall be a Business Day as defined herein.

2. Term Loan

- 2.1 This Agreement shall come into effect on December 20, 2007 (the "Effective Date").
- 2.2 The Lender grants to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions of this Agreement a term loan in an amount of \$100,000,000.
- 2.3 The new indebtedness shall be evidenced by a note in substantially the form of Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

3. Availability of Requests

- 3.1 On the Effective Date, the Borrower will submit a request (the "Request") to the Lender for the Loan Amount, such Request specifying the Value Date, the Maturity Date and the bank account to which payment is to be made. The Request shall be submitted to the Lender by the Borrower and delivered in accordance with Clause 9.3.

4. Interest

- 4.1 The rate of interest on the Loan Amount is 5.45%.
- 4.2 Interest shall accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30 day months upon the Loan Amount.
- 4.3 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.

5. Repayment and Prepayment

- 5.1 The Borrower shall repay the Loan Amount together with all interest accrued thereon and all other amounts due from the Borrower hereunder on the Final Repayment Date, whereupon this Agreement shall be terminated.
- 5.2 On any Interest Payment Date, and with at least three business days' prior written notice, the Borrower shall be entitled to prepay any amount of the loan outstanding, provided such payment is not less than \$1,000,000 and, provided further, the Borrower shall pay a prepayment charge equal to the present value of the difference between (i) the interest payable provided in this loan agreement and (ii) the interest payable at the prevailing interest rate at the time of prepayment, for the period from the date of prepayment through the Maturity Date, which difference, if negative, shall be deemed to be zero. The present value will be determined using the prevailing interest rate at the time of the prepayment as the discount rate.
- 5.3 A certificate from the Lender as to the amount due at any time from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive.

6. Payments

- 6.1 All payments of principal to be made to the Lender by the Borrower shall be made on the Final Repayment Date, or on an Interest Payment Date under Clause (5.2) to such account as the Lender shall have specified.
- 6.2 Interest shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- 6.3 If and to the extent that full payment of any amount due hereunder is not made by the Borrower on the due date then, interest shall be charged at the Default Interest Rate on such overdue amount from the date of such default to the date payment is received by the Lender.

7. Termination Events

- 7.1 The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any Event of Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- 7.2 The following shall constitute an Event of Default hereunder:
- 7.2.1 Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
 - 7.2.2 Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower;
 - 7.2.3 The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e. the companies consolidated in EON AG's balance sheet);

If a Termination Event occurs under Clause (7.2.2) of this section, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

If a Termination Event occurs according to Clauses (7.2.1) or (7.2.3) of this Section, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Termination Event is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loan Amount outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

8. Operational Breakdown

- 8.1 The Borrower is not liable for any damages incurred by the Lender and the Lender is not liable for any damages incurred by the Borrower caused by Acts of God or other circumstances incurred by one party for which the other party cannot be held responsible (i.e. power outages, strikes, lock-outs, domestic and foreign acts of government and the like).

9. Notices

- 9.1 Each communication to be made in respect of this Agreement shall be made in writing but, unless otherwise stated, may be made by facsimile transmission or letter.
- 9.2 Communications to the Borrower shall be addressed to: Kentucky Utilities Company, 220 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202, Attn: Treasurer fax# (502) 627-4742 except for confirmations which should be sent to the attention of Gloria Dickson.
- 9.3 Communications to the Lender shall be addressed to: Fidelity Corporation, 2751 Centerville Road, Suite 231, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, fax # (302) 996-9080, Attn: President.

10. Assignment

- 10.1 The Lender may at any time assign, novate or otherwise transfer all or any part of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any affiliate of the Lender.

11. Severability

- 11.1 If any of the provisions of this Agreement becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired.

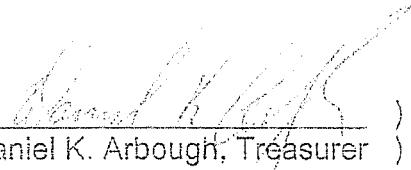
12. Counterparts


- 12.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts that shall together constitute one Agreement. Any party may enter into an Agreement by signing any such counterpart.

13. Law

13.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed for all purposes in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by )
Daniel K. Arbough, Treasurer)
for and on behalf of)
Kentucky Utilities Company)

SIGNED by )
Udo Koch, President)
Fidelia Corporation)

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

21 of 30

Arbough

**Amendment
to
Loan and Security Agreement
between
Kentucky Utilities Company
and
Fidelia Corporation**

This Amendment (the "Amendment") to that certain Loan and Security Agreement dated as of August 15, 2003 between Kentucky Utilities Company (the "Borrower") and Fidelia Corporation (the "Lender") is entered into as of February 12, 2007.

WHEREAS, Borrower and Lender entered a Loan and Security Agreement dated as of August 15, 2003 (as modified and amended, the "Loan and Security Agreement") pursuant to which Lender agreed to make term loans available to Borrower;

WHEREAS, in order to induce the Lender to make such term loans available, the Borrower agreed to secure its obligations to Lender by granting the Lender a security interest in, and lien upon, the Collateral (as defined in the Loan and Security Agreement);

WHEREAS, pursuant to such Loan and Security Agreement, Borrower has two Loans outstanding – one in the amount of \$75,000,000 due August 15, 2013, and evidenced by a promissory note dated August 15, 2003 and one in the amount of \$33,000,000 due November 24, 2010 and evidenced by a promissory note dated November 24, 2003 (collectively, the "Promissory Notes");

WHEREAS, Lender and Borrower have determined that it is no longer necessary or advisable for the existing and future Loans under the Loan and Security Agreement to be secured by the Collateral; and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to amend the Loan and Security Agreement and the Promissory Notes to reflect that the Loans will be unsecured.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and the mutual agreements contained in this Amendment, the Borrower and the Lender agree as follows:

1. Definitions. All capitalized terms used herein shall have the same meaning given to them in the Loan and Security Agreement, unless otherwise defined herein.

2. Issuance of Amended and Restated Notes; Cancellation of Prior Notes; Release of Security Interest. In connection with this Amendment, the Borrower shall issue to the Lender Amended and Restated Notes duly executed by the Borrower in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B for each of the existing Promissory Notes. Concurrent with receipt thereof, the Lender shall deliver such existing Promissory Notes to Borrower marked "Cancelled. Replaced with "Amended and Restated Note." The Lender's security interest and other liens in, on and to the Collateral shall be, and hereby is, terminated and released and Lender shall, and hereby does, reassign and redeliver (or cause to be reassigned and redelivered) to the Borrower, or to such Person as the Borrower designates such of the Collateral (if any) assigned by the Borrower to the

Lender (or otherwise held by the Lender) as has not been sold or otherwise applied by the Lender under the terms of the Loan and Security Agreement and still held by it thereunder, together with appropriate instruments of reassignment and release, including UCC termination statements. For avoidance of doubt, the use of the term "Loan and Security Agreement" shall not be construed so as to evidence any continuing or future security interest or lien in the Collateral.

3. Amendment of Section 1.1. (a) Section 1.1 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby amended by deleting the following definitions:

"Bond Trustee"
"Code"
"Collateral"
"Equipment"
"First Mortgage Indenture"
"Lien"
"Permitted Lien"

(b) Section 1.1 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby amended by deleting the definition of "Agreement" in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

"Agreement" means that certain Loan and Security Agreement dated as of August 15, 2003 between Kentucky Utilities Company and Fidelia Corporation, as the same may be amended, modified or restated from time to time.

4. Amendment of Section 1.3. Section 1.3 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

1.3 Intentionally omitted.

5. Amendment of Section 2.7. Section 2.7 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby amended by deleting the phrase, "and the Lender is entitled to retain its security interest in and to all existing and future Collateral" in the second sentence thereof.

6. Amendment of Section 3.1. Section 3.1 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

3.1 Documents. The Lender has received all of the following (or the delivery of such has been waived), each duly executed, in form and substance satisfactory to the Lender, and delivered on or prior to the applicable Borrowing Date:

- (i) This Agreement, duly executed by the Borrower.
- (ii) The Note, evidencing such Loan, duly executed by the Borrower.

- (iii) Certified copies of all documents evidencing any necessary corporate action, consents and governmental approvals, if any, with respect to this Agreement and the Notes.
- (iv) A signature authorization certificate for the Borrower.
- (v) Such other documents as the Lender may reasonably request.”

7. Amendment of Article 4. Article 4 “Collateral” of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

“4. Intentionally omitted.”

8. Amendment of Section 5.2. Section 5.2 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

“5.2 **Authority.** The execution and delivery by the Borrower of this Agreement and the Notes and the performance of the Borrower’s obligations under this Agreement and the Notes: (i) are within the Borrower’s corporate powers; (ii) are duly authorized by the Borrower’s board of directors or other governing body; (iii) are not in contravention of the terms of the Borrower’s certificate of incorporation or bylaws or of any material indenture, agreement or undertaking to which the Borrower is a party or by which the Borrower or any of its property is bound; (iv) does not require any consent, registration or approval of any Governmental Authority, which has not been obtained; (v) does not contravene any material contractual or governmental restriction binding upon the Borrower; and (vi) will not result in the imposition of any lien, claim or encumbrance upon any property of the Borrower under any existing material indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, loan or credit agreement or other material agreement or instrument to which the Borrower is a party or by which it or its property may be bound or affected.”

9. Amendment of Section 5.5. Section 5.5 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

“5.5 Intentionally omitted.”

10. Amendment of Section 6.1. Section 6.1 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby amended by deleting clause (A) in its entirety and replacing clause (A) with the following:

“(A) Intentionally omitted.”

11. Amendment of Section 6.2. Section 6.2 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

“6.2 Intentionally omitted.”

12. Amendment of Article 7. Article 7 of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby amended by deleting Sections 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 in their entirety and replacing them with the following:

“7. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

7.1 Events of Default. The following events shall constitute events of default (“Events of Default”):

- (A) Default is made by the Borrower in the payment of any sum due under this Agreement and such default continues for a period of 10 Business Days;
- (B) Bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Borrower; or
- (C) The Borrower leaves the E.ON Group (i.e., the companies consolidated in E.ON AG’s balance sheet);

If an Event of Default occurs under clause (B) of this Section 7.1, the Loans will become immediately due and payable.

If an Event of Default occurs under clause (A) or (C) of this Section 7.1, Lender shall at its discretion grant Borrower a reasonable grace period unless such grace period shall be detrimental to the Lender. If the Event of Default is uncured at the expiration of such period, the Loans outstanding together with interest will become due and payable immediately.

7.2 Rights and Remedies Generally. Upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default, the Lender has all rights and remedies contained in this Agreement and under applicable laws, all of which rights and remedies are cumulative, and none exclusive, to the extent permitted by law. Any single or partial exercise by the Lender of any right or remedy for a default or breach of any term covenant, condition or agreement in this Agreement does not affect its rights and does not waive, alter, affect or prejudice any other right or remedy to which the Lender may be lawfully entitled for the same default or breach.

7.3 Waiver of Demand. Demand, presentment, protest and notice of nonpayment are waived by the Borrower.

7.4 Payments Set Aside. To the extent that the Borrower makes a payment or payments to the Lender and such payment or payments or any part thereof are substantially invalidated, declared to be fraudulent or preferential, set aside and/or required to be repaid to a trustee, receiver or any other party under the bankruptcy law, state or federal law, common law or equitable cause, then to the extent of such recovery, the obligation or part thereof originally intended to be satisfied will be revived and continue in full force and effect as if such payment had not been made or such enforcement or setoff had not occurred.”

13. Amendment of Article 8. Article 8 “Subordination” of the Loan and Security Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

“8. Intentionally omitted.”

14. Amendment to Form of Note. Exhibit A, Form of Note, is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the new Exhibit A attached hereto.

15. Conditions to Effectiveness. The amendments to the Loan and Security Agreement set forth above shall become effective upon (i) the execution of this Amendment by the Borrower and the Lender and (ii) delivery of Amended and Restated Notes duly executed by the Borrower in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B for each of the existing Promissory Notes.

16. Continuing Force and Effect of Loan and Security Agreement. Except as specifically modified or amended by the terms of this Amendment, all other terms and provisions of the Loan and Security Agreement are incorporated by reference herein, and in all respects, shall continue in full force and effect. The Borrower, by execution of this Amendment, hereby reaffirms, assumes and binds itself to all of the obligations, duties, rights, covenants, terms and conditions that are contained in the Loan and Security Agreement.

17. Miscellaneous.

(a) Choice of Law. THIS AMENDMENT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY AND CONSTRUED FOR ALL PURPOSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTERNAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

(b) Successors and Assigns. This Amendment shall be binding upon the Borrower and the Lender and their respective successors and assigns, and shall inure to the benefit of the Borrower and the Lender and their respective successors and assigns.

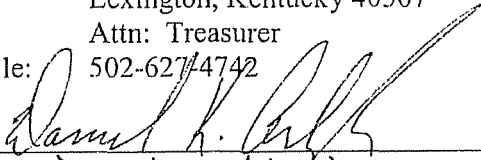
(c) Counterparts. This Amendment may be executed in any number of counterparts, all of which shall constitute one and the same agreement.

(d) Further Assurances. From time to time, the parties hereto agree to execute and deliver all such documents and instruments and take or cause to be taken, all such further actions, as may reasonably be necessary or desirable to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Amendment.

[Signature Page to Follow].

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

Address: 1 Quality Street
Lexington, Kentucky 40507
Attn: Treasurer
Facsimile: 502-627-4742
By: 
Name: Daniel K. Arbooghy
Title: Treasurer

FIDELIA CORPORATION


Address: 300 Delaware Avenue
Wilmington, Delaware 19801
Attn: Executive Vice President
Facsimile: 302-417-5913
By: 
Name: Udo Koch
Title: President

EXHIBIT A
FORM OF NOTE

NOTE

\$ _____ Date _____

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, on _____ (“Maturity Date”) the undersigned, KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation (the “Borrower”), unconditionally promises to pay to FIDELIA CORPORATION (the “Lender”), at the Lender’s office at 300 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, or at such other place as the holder of this Note may from time to time designate in writing, in lawful money of the United States of America and immediately available funds, the principal sum of \$ _____. This Note is referred to in and was executed and delivered under the Loan and Security Agreement dated as of August 15, 2003, as amended by the Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement dated as of October __, 2006 (as amended, modified or restated from time to time, the “Loan Agreement”) between the Borrower and the Lender, to which reference is made for a more complete statement of the terms and conditions under which the loan evidenced by this Note was made and is to be repaid. Capitalized terms used in this Note and not otherwise defined have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Loan Agreement.

Unless otherwise paid sooner under the provisions of Section 2.6(c) or 7.1 of the Loan Agreement, the principal indebtedness represented by this Note is payable on the Maturity Date. The Borrower further promises to pay interest on the outstanding principal amount of the indebtedness represented by this Note from the date of this Note until payment in full at the applicable rates determined in accordance with Section 2.3(A) of the Loan Agreement. Except as otherwise provided in the Loan Agreement, interest is payable quarterly in arrears not later than the last Business Day of each calendar quarter and is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

If payment under this Note becomes due and payable on a day that is not a Business Day, the due date of such payment is extended to the next succeeding Business Day. In no contingency or event whatsoever will interest charged under this Note, however such interest may be characterized or computed, exceed the highest rate permissible under any law which a court of competent jurisdiction, in a final determination, deems applicable to this Note. In the event that such a court determines that the Lender has received interest under this Note in excess of the highest rate applicable to this Note, any such excess interest collected by the Lender is deemed to have been a repayment of principal and be so applied.

This Note is subject to prepayment at the option of the Borrower as provided in the Loan Agreement.

DEMAND, PRESENTMENT, PROTEST AND NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT AND PROTEST ARE WAIVED BY THE BORROWER.

This Note has been delivered and is deemed to have been made, at Wilmington, Delaware and will be interpreted in accordance with the internal law as (as opposed to conflicts of law provisions) and decisions of the State of Delaware. Whenever possible each provision of this Note will be interpreted in such manner as to be effective and valid under applicable law, but if any provision of this Note is prohibited by or invalid under applicable law, such provision will be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition or invalidity, without invalidating the remainder of such provision or the remaining provisions of this Note. Whenever in this Note reference is made to the Lender or the Borrower, such reference is deemed to include, as applicable, a reference to their respective successors and assigns. The provisions of this Note are binding upon and inure to the benefit of said successors and assigns. The Borrower's successors and assigns include, without limitation, a receiver, trustee or debtor-in-possession of or for the Borrower.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

By: _____
Title: _____

EXHIBIT B

FORM OF AMENDED AND RESTATED NOTE

AMENDED AND RESTATED NOTE

\$ _____ Date _____

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, on _____ (“Maturity Date”) the undersigned, KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY, a Kentucky and Virginia corporation (the “Borrower”), unconditionally promises to pay to FIDELIA CORPORATION (the “Lender”), at the Lender’s office at 300 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, or at such other place as the holder of this Note may from time to time designate in writing, in lawful money of the United States of America and immediately available funds, the principal sum of \$ _____. This Note is referred to in and was executed and delivered under the Loan and Security Agreement dated as of August 15, 2003, as amended by the Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement dated as of October __, 2006 (as amended, modified or restated from time to time, the “Loan Agreement”) between the Borrower and the Lender, to which reference is made for a more complete statement of the terms and conditions under which the loan evidenced by this Note was made and is to be repaid. Capitalized terms used in this Note and not otherwise defined have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Loan Agreement.

Unless otherwise paid sooner under the provisions of Section 2.6(c) or 7.1 of the Loan Agreement, the principal indebtedness represented by this Note is payable on the Maturity Date. The Borrower further promises to pay interest on the outstanding principal amount of the indebtedness represented by this Note from the date of this Note until payment in full at the applicable rates determined in accordance with Section 2.3(A) of the Loan Agreement. Except as otherwise provided in the Loan Agreement, interest is payable quarterly in arrears not later than the last Business Day of each calendar quarter and is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

If payment under this Note becomes due and payable on a day that is not a Business Day, the due date of such payment is extended to the next succeeding Business Day. In no contingency or event whatsoever will interest charged under this Note, however such interest may be characterized or computed, exceed the highest rate permissible under any law which a court of competent jurisdiction, in a final determination, deems applicable to this Note. In the event that such a court determines that the Lender has received interest under this Note in excess of the highest rate applicable to this Note, any such excess interest collected by the Lender is deemed to have been a repayment of principal and be so applied.

This Note is subject to prepayment at the option of the Borrower as provided in the Loan Agreement.

DEMAND, PRESENTMENT, PROTEST AND NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT AND PROTEST ARE WAIVED BY THE BORROWER.

This Note amends and restates the Note dated as of [_____] (the "Existing Note") made by the Borrower in favor of the Lender in the original principal amount of \$[_____]. Execution and delivery of this Note and any document executed pursuant hereto are not intended and should not be construed (i) to deem to have repaid or otherwise discharged any amount of principal or interest on the Existing Note, or (ii) to effect a novation or otherwise to release the obligation of the undersigned under or extinguish the debt evidenced by the Existing Note.

This Note has been delivered and is deemed to have been made, at Wilmington, Delaware and will be interpreted in accordance with the internal law as (as opposed to conflicts of law provisions) and decisions of the State of Delaware. Whenever possible each provision of this Note will be interpreted in such manner as to be effective and valid under applicable law, but if any provision of this Note is prohibited by or invalid under applicable law, such provision will be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition or invalidity, without invalidating the remainder of such provision or the remaining provisions of this Note. Whenever in this Note reference is made to the Lender or the Borrower, such reference is deemed to include, as applicable, a reference to their respective successors and assigns. The provisions of this Note are binding upon and inure to the benefit of said successors and assigns. The Borrower's successors and assigns include, without limitation, a receiver, trustee or debtor-in-possession of or for the Borrower.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

By: _____
Title: _____

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

22 of 30

Arbough

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

TERM SHEET

\$250,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds Due 2015
\$500,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds Due 2020
\$750,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds Due 2040

Issuer: Kentucky Utilities Company

Distribution: Rule 144A / Regulation S with registration rights

Trade Date: November 8, 2010

Expected Settlement Date: November 16, 2010 (T+5)

Joint Book-Running Managers: Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated
BNP Paribas Securities Corp.
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (USA), Inc.
RBS Securities Inc.
Scotia Capital (USA) Inc.

Co-Managers: BBVA Securities Inc.
RBC Capital Markets, LLC
Santander Investment Securities Inc.
SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc.
The Williams Capital Group, L.P.

Security Description:	<u>First Mortgage Bonds</u> <u>Due 2015</u>	<u>First Mortgage Bonds</u> <u>Due 2020</u>	<u>First Mortgage Bonds</u> <u>Due 2040</u>
Principal Amount:	\$250 million	\$500 million	\$750 million
Expected Ratings (Moody's / S&P / Fitch)*:	A2 / A / A+ (stable / stable / stable)	A2 / A / A+ (stable / stable / stable)	A2 / A / A+ (stable / stable / stable)
Maturity Date:	November 1, 2015	November 1, 2020	November 1, 2040
Interest Payment Dates:	May 1 and November 1, commencing May 1, 2011	May 1 and November 1, commencing May 1, 2011	May 1 and November 1, commencing May 1, 2011
Benchmark Treasury:	1.25% due October 31, 2015	2.625% due August 15, 2020	4.375% due May 15, 2040
Benchmark Treasury Yield:	1.119%	2.545%	4.117%
Spread to Benchmark Treasury:	+58 basis points	+75 basis points	+108 basis points
Yield to Maturity:	1.699%	3.295%	5.197%
Coupon:	1.625% per annum	3.250% per annum	5.125% per annum
Offering Price:	99.650% of principal amount	99.622% of principal amount	98.915% of principal amount

Redemption Provisions:	Make-whole call, in whole or in part, at T+10 basis points, plus accrued and unpaid interest.	Prior to August 1, 2020, make-whole call, in whole or in part, at T+15 basis points, plus accrued and unpaid interest.	Prior to May 1, 2040, make-whole call, in whole or in part, at T+20 basis points, plus accrued and unpaid interest.
		On or after August 1, 2020, callable, in whole or in part, at par plus accrued and unpaid interest.	On or after May 1, 2040, callable, in whole or in part, at par plus accrued and unpaid interest.
Denominations:	\$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000	\$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000	\$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000
CUSIP / ISIN:	144A: 491674 BB2 / US491674BB28	144A: 491674 BD8 / US491674BD83	144A: 491674 BF3 / US491674BF32
	Reg S: U4912Q AA6 / USU4912QAA68	Reg S: U4912Q AB4 / USU4912QAB42	Reg S: U4912Q AC2 / USU4912QAC25

* Note: A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities, it may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the assigning rating organization and each rating presented should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

These securities have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and may only be sold to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A or outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act.

This communication should be read in conjunction with the Issuer’s preliminary offering memorandum dated November 8, 2010 (the “Offering Memorandum”). The information in this communication supersedes the information in the Offering Memorandum to the extent it is inconsistent with the information in the Offering Memorandum. This communication is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Offering Memorandum.

ANY DISCLAIMERS OR OTHER NOTICES THAT MAY APPEAR BELOW ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS COMMUNICATION AND SHOULD BE DISREGARDED. SUCH DISCLAIMERS OR OTHER NOTICES WERE AUTOMATICALLY GENERATED AS A RESULT OF THIS COMMUNICATION BEING SENT VIA BLOOMBERG OR ANOTHER EMAIL SYSTEM.

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

23 of 30

Arbough

NOT A NEW ISSUE

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

On May 24, 2007, the date the Bonds were originally issued, Bond Counsel delivered its opinions that stated that, subject to the conditions and exceptions set forth under the caption "Tax Treatment," under then current law, interest on each series of Bonds offered would be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion was expressed regarding such exclusion from gross income with respect to any Bond during any period in which it is held by a "substantial user" or a "related person" of the related Project as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Interest on each series of Bonds would be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. Such interest may be subject to certain federal income taxes imposed on certain corporations, including imposition of the branch profits tax on a portion of such interest. Bond Counsel was further of the opinion that interest on each series of Bonds would be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and that, under then current law, the principal of each series of Bonds would be exempt from ad valorem taxes in Kentucky. Such opinions have not been updated as of the date hereof and no continuing tax exemption opinions are expressed by Bond Counsel. However, in connection with the conversion of the interest rate mode on each series of Bonds to the Long Term Rate Period, as more fully described herein, Bond Counsel will deliver its opinions to the effect that the conversion of the interest rate on each series of Bonds (a) is authorized or permitted by the Act and the related Indenture and (b) will not adversely affect the validity of the Bonds or any exclusion of the interest thereon from the gross income of the owners of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. See "Tax Treatment" herein.

\$17,875,000
 County of Carroll, Kentucky
 Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds
 2007 Series A
 (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
 Due: February 1, 2026
 (AMT)

\$8,927,000
 County of Trimble, Kentucky
 Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds
 2007 Series A
 (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
 Due: March 1, 2037
 (AMT)

Conversion Date: April 3, 2008

The Bonds of each series (individually the "Carroll County Bonds" and the "Trimble County Bonds" and, collectively, the "Bonds") are special and limited obligations of the County of Carroll, Kentucky and the County of Trimble, Kentucky (the "Issuers"), respectively, payable by the respective Issuers solely from and secured by payments to be received by the Issuers pursuant to separate Loan Agreements with

Kentucky Utilities Company

(the "Company"), except as payable from proceeds of such Bonds or investment earnings thereon. The Bonds do not constitute general obligations of the Issuers or a charge against the general credit or taxing powers thereof or of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any other political subdivision of Kentucky.

The Bonds of each series were originally issued on May 24, 2007 as separate series and currently bear interest at Auction Rates. Pursuant to the Indentures under which the Bonds were issued, the Company has elected to convert the interest rate mode on the Bonds of each series to the Long Term Rate Period to maturity, effective as of April 3, 2008 (the "Conversion Date"). The Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase on the Conversion Date and are being reoffered hereby.

The Carroll County Bonds will bear interest at the Long Term Rate of 5.75% per annum from April 3, 2008, to and including January 31, 2026, the day immediately preceding the maturity date of the Carroll County Bonds. The Trimble County Bonds will bear interest at the Long Term Rate of 6.00% per annum from April 3, 2008, to and including February 28, 2037, the day immediately preceding the maturity date of the Trimble County Bonds. On or after June 1, 2018 (the initial date on which the Bonds will be subject to optional redemption), the Company may elect to convert the interest rate mode on the Bonds of each series to another interest rate mode or to another Long Term Rate Period pursuant to the terms of the Indentures. See "Summary of the Bonds" in the Official Statement dated May 17, 2007, as supplemented by the Supplement dated May 22, 2007, relating to the Bonds (the "2007 Official Statement"), and "Appendix E—Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds while Bearing Interest at a Flexible Rate, a Variable Rate or a Long Term Rate" in the 2007 Official Statement.

The Bonds will accrue interest from the Conversion Date, payable on each June 1 and December 1, commencing June 1, 2008. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption, extraordinary optional redemption, in whole or in part, and mandatory redemption following a determination of taxability prior to maturity, as described herein. See "Summary of the Bonds—General—Optional Redemption," "—Extraordinary Optional Redemption," and "—Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability."

Payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due will be insured as of the Conversion Date by financial guaranty insurance policies issued by Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac Assurance" or the "Bond Insurer"), which were issued simultaneously with the original issuance of the Bonds on May 24, 2007.

The Bonds are registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository. Except as described herein, purchases of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry only form in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof; provided that one Trimble County Bond may be in the denomination of, or include an additional \$2,000. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interests in the Bonds. See the information contained under the caption "Summary of the Bonds—Book-Entry-Only System" in the 2007 Official Statement. The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be paid by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, to Cede & Co., as long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds. Disbursement of such payments to the DTC Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the purchasers of beneficial ownership interests is the responsibility of DTC's Direct and Indirect Participants, as more fully described in the 2007 Official Statement.

Price: 100%

The Bonds are reoffered subject to prior sale, to withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice (provided, however, that any such notice of withdrawal must be given no later than the Business Day prior to the Conversion Date) and to the approval of certain legal matters by Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC, Louisville, Kentucky, Bond Counsel, the approval of certain other legal matters by Jones Day, Chicago, Illinois and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company, and by Winston & Strawn LLP, Chicago, Illinois, counsel to the Remarketing Agent, and certain other conditions. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for redelivery to DTC in New York, New York on or about April 3, 2008.

Lehman Brothers

Dated: March 27, 2008

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Issuers or either of them, the Company or the Remarketing Agent to give any information or to make any representation with respect to the Bonds, other than those contained in this Reoffering Circular, and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. The Remarketing Agent has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Reoffering Circular. The Remarketing Agent has reviewed the information in this Reoffering Circular in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Remarketing Agent does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Reoffering Circular nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the parties referred to above since the date hereof. The information set forth herein with respect to the Issuers has been obtained from the Issuers, and all other information has been obtained from the Company and from other sources which are believed to be reliable, but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be construed as a representation by, the Remarketing Agent.

In connection with the reoffering of the Bonds, the Remarketing Agent may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of such Bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE ISSUERS, THE COMPANY, THE BOND INSURER AND THE TERMS OF THE REOFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED. THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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\$17,875,000
County of Carroll, Kentucky
Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds
2007 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
Due: February 1, 2026
(AMT)

\$8,927,000
County of Trimble, Kentucky
Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds
2007 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
Due: March 1, 2037
(AMT)

General Information

This Reoffering Circular is provided to furnish information in connection with the reoffering by (i) the County of Carroll, Kentucky (“Carroll County”) of its Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), in the aggregate principal amount of \$17,875,000 (the “Carroll County Bonds”) issued on May 24, 2007 pursuant to an Indenture of Trust dated as of March 1, 2007 (the “Carroll County Indenture”) between Carroll County and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the “Carroll County Trustee”), as Trustee, Paying Agent and Bond Registrar, and (ii) the County of Trimble, Kentucky (“Trimble County”) of its Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), in the aggregate principal amount of \$8,927,000 (the “Trimble County Bonds” and, collectively with the Carroll County Bonds, the “Bonds”) issued on May 24, 2007 pursuant to an Indenture of Trust dated as of March 1, 2007 (the “Trimble County Indenture” and, collectively with the Carroll County Indenture, the “Indentures”) between Trimble County and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the “Trimble County Trustee” and, collectively with the Carroll County Trustee, the “Trustee”), as Trustee, Paying Agent and Bond Registrar.

Pursuant to separate Loan Agreements by and between Kentucky Utilities Company (the “Company”) and the respective Issuers, dated as of March 1, 2007 (each, a “Loan Agreement” and, collectively, the “Loan Agreements”), proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, other than accrued interest, if any, paid by the initial purchasers thereof, were loaned by the respective Issuers to the Company. The Loan Agreements are separate undertakings by and between the Company and the applicable Issuer.

Approximately \$16 million of proceeds and accrued interest from the Carroll County Bonds have thus far been applied to finance certain solid waste disposal facilities (the “Carroll County Project”) owned by the Company. The remaining balance of approximately \$2 million of proceeds and accrued interest from the Carroll County Bonds remains in escrow and will be applied to finance the remainder of the Carroll County Project. The proceeds and accrued interest of the Trimble County Bonds were applied to finance certain solid waste disposal facilities (the “Trimble County Project”) owned by the Company. For information regarding the Carroll County Project and Trimble County Project (the “Projects”), see “The Projects” described generally under that caption in the 2007 Official Statement (as hereinafter defined).

The Bonds are being converted to bear interest during a Long Term Rate Period to the respective dates appearing on the cover of this Reoffering Circular, but may be subsequently converted again to bear interest at a Daily Rate, a Weekly Rate, a Flexible Rate, a Semi-Annual Rate, an Annual Rate or an Auction Rate. This Reoffering Circular pertains only to the Bonds

during such period of time that they bear interest at the Long Term Rate, established on the Conversion Date of April 3, 2008.

The Bonds are special and limited obligations of the respective Issuer and the respective Issuer's obligation to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, its respective series of Bonds is limited solely to the revenues and other amounts received by the Trustee under the applicable Indenture pursuant to the applicable Loan Agreement. The Bonds do not constitute an indebtedness, general obligation or pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the respective Issuer, the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any political subdivision thereof.

Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac Assurance" or the "Bond Insurer"), concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, issued separate Financial Guaranty Insurance Policies in respect of each series of Bonds (each a "Bond Insurance Policy"), insuring the payment of regularly scheduled payments of the principal of the applicable series of Bonds and interest thereon that have become "Due for Payment" (as this term is defined in each such Bond Insurance Policy), but in either case shall be unpaid by reason of nonpayment by the Issuer. Each Bond Insurance Policy was issued pursuant to an Insurance Agreement between the Company and Ambac Assurance dated the date of issuance of the applicable series of Bonds (the "Insurance Agreement"). The Bond Insurance Policy will not insure payment of the purchase price of Bonds subject to mandatory purchase or purchase on the demand of the Bondholders thereof or payment of the principal, premium or interest on the Bonds as a result of an acceleration, redemption (other than special mandatory redemption upon occurrence of a Determination of Taxability as hereinafter described) or other advancement of maturity. Certain updated information with respect to the Bond Insurer is included in this Reoffering Circular. See "The Bond Insurer" herein and "The Bond Insurance Policy and the Bond Insurer" in the 2007 Official Statement.

Brief descriptions of the Company, the Issuers, the Bonds, the Loan Agreements, the Indentures and the Bond Insurance Policies are contained in certain portions of the Official Statement (including the appendices thereto) dated May 17, 2007, as supplemented by the Supplement dated May 22, 2007 (the "2007 Official Statement"). The 2007 Official Statement, other than Appendices A, B and C thereto, is incorporated by reference in this Reoffering Circular. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the 2007 Official Statement. Information with respect to the Company is set forth in Appendix A hereto and has been furnished by the Company. The Issuers and Bond Counsel assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such Appendix A or such information. Appendix B to this Reoffering Circular contains the opinions of Bond Counsel delivered on May 24, 2007, the date on which the Bonds were initially issued, and the proposed forms of opinion of Bond Counsel to be delivered in connection with the conversion of each issue of the Bonds to the Long Term Rate Period. Such descriptions and information do not purport to be complete, comprehensive or definitive and are not to be construed as a representation or a guaranty of accuracy or completeness. All references herein to the documents are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents, and references herein to a series of Bonds are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form thereof included in the applicable Indenture. Copies of the Loan Agreements and the Indentures will be available for inspection at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee. All statements herein are qualified in their entirety by

reference to each such document and, with respect to the enforceability of certain rights and remedies, to laws and principles of equity relating to or affecting generally the enforcement of creditors' rights.

Separate Series

The Carroll County Bonds and the Trimble County Bonds will be paid from payments made by or on behalf of the Company, will have substantially the same claim to such source of funds and are treated for federal income tax purposes as a single issue of obligations. The Carroll County Bonds and the Trimble County Bonds, however, are separate series and optional or mandatory redemption of either the Carroll County Bonds or the Trimble County Bonds may be made in the manner described below without the redemption of the other series. Similarly, a default under one of the series of Bonds or one of the Loan Agreements will not necessarily constitute a default under the other series of Bonds or Loan Agreement. Each series of Bonds can bear interest at an Interest Rate Mode different from the Interest Rate Mode borne by the other series of Bonds. Unless specifically otherwise noted, any discussion herein and under the captions "Summary of the Bonds," "Security; Limitation of Liens," "The Bond Insurance Policy and the Bond Insurer," "Summary of the Loan Agreement," "Summary of the Indenture," "Enforceability Of Remedies," "Tax Treatment," "Continuing Disclosure" and "Appendix E – Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds While Bearing Interest at a Flexible Rate, a Variable Rate or a Long Term Rate" in the 2007 Official Statement applies equally, but separately, to the Carroll County Bonds and the Trimble County Bonds.

As used herein and under such captions with respect to the Carroll County Bonds, the term "Project" shall mean the Carroll County Project, the term "Bonds" shall mean the Carroll County Bonds, the term "Loan Agreement" shall mean the Loan Agreement pursuant to which Carroll County loaned the proceeds from the sale of the Carroll County Bonds to the Company, the term "Indenture" shall mean the Carroll County Indenture, the term "Issuer" shall mean Carroll County and the term "Trustee" shall mean the Carroll County Trustee.

As used herein and under such captions with respect to the Trimble County Bonds, the term "Project" shall mean the Trimble County Project, the term "Bonds" shall mean the Trimble County Bonds, the term "Loan Agreement" shall mean the Loan Agreement pursuant to which Trimble County loaned the proceeds from the sale of the Trimble County Bonds to the Company, the term "Indenture" shall mean the Trimble County Indenture, the term "Issuer" shall mean Trimble County and the term "Trustee" shall mean the Trimble County Trustee.

Summary of the Bonds

General

The Bonds currently bear interest at Auction Rates. Pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Indentures summarized in the 2007 Official Statement, attached hereto as Appendix C, under the caption "Summary of the Bonds — Conversion of Interest Rate Modes," the Company has exercised its option, effective April 3, 2008 (the "Conversion Date"), to convert the interest rate on each series of the Bonds to the Long Term Rate to maturity. The Carroll County Bonds will bear interest at the Long Term Rate of 5.75% per annum from April 3, 2008, to and

including January 31, 2026, the day immediately preceding the maturity date of the Bonds. The Trimble County Bonds will bear interest at the Long Term Rate of 6.00% per annum from April 3, 2008, to and including February 28, 2037, the day immediately preceding the maturity date of the Bonds. On or after June 1, 2018 (the initial date on which the Bonds will be subject to optional redemption), the Company may elect to convert the interest rate mode on the Bonds of a series to another interest rate mode or to another Long Term Rate Period.

Interest on the Bonds will be payable on each June 1 and December 1, commencing June 1, 2008 (unless any such June 1 or December 1 is not a Business Day, in which case interest will be paid on the next succeeding Business Day) to the persons who are the registered owners of the Bonds as of the fifteenth day of the calendar month preceding such interest payment date. Interest also is payable at maturity upon surrender of the Bonds to the Trustee. Interest on the Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year, consisting of twelve 30-day months. Interest payable on any Interest Payment Date will be payable to the registered owner of the Bond as of the Record Date for such payment. The Record Date will be the close of business on May 15 and November 15 preceding each Interest Payment Date.

The Carroll County Bonds were issued in the aggregate principal amount set forth on the cover page of this Reoffering Circular and will mature on February 1, 2026. The Trimble County Bonds were issued in the aggregate principal amount set forth on the cover page of this Reoffering Circular and will mature on March 1, 2037. The Bonds are also subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

Optional Redemption. The Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, on any date on and after June 1, 2018 at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption. The Bonds are subject to optional redemption on the same terms as described in the 2007 Official Statement under the captions “Summary of the Bonds—Redemption Provisions—Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole” and “Summary of the Bonds—Redemption Provisions—Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part.”

Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability. The Bonds are subject to mandatory redemption on the same terms as described in the 2007 Official Statement under the caption “Summary of the Bonds—Redemption Provisions—Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability.”

For a summary of certain other provisions relating to the Bonds bearing interest at the Long Term Rate relating to, among other things, changing one Long Term Rate Period to another Long Term Rate Period, purchases of Bonds on the demand of the registered owners, and mandatory purchase dates, see “Summary of the Bonds” in the 2007 Official Statement and “Appendix E — Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds while Bearing Interest at a Flexible Rate, a Variable Rate or a Long Term Rate” in the 2007 Official Statement.

The Bond Insurer

The information relating to Ambac Assurance contained herein has been furnished solely by Ambac Assurance. No representation is made by the Remarketing Agent, the Issuers or the Company as to the accuracy, completeness or adequacy of such information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in such information or the financial condition of Ambac Assurance subsequent to the date hereof.

Ambac Assurance Corporation

Ambac Assurance is a Wisconsin-domiciled stock insurance corporation regulated by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin, and is licensed to do business in 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, with admitted assets of approximately \$10,792,000,000 (unaudited) and statutory capital of approximately \$6,409,000,000 (unaudited) as of December 31, 2007. Statutory capital consists of Ambac Assurance's policyholders' surplus and statutory contingency reserve.

Ambac Assurance has been assigned the following financial strength ratings by the following rating agencies: Aaa, with negative outlook, by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"); AAA, with negative outlook, by Standard and Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"); and AA, with negative outlook, by Fitch Ratings ("Fitch").

Ambac Assurance has obtained a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that the insuring of an obligation by Ambac Assurance will not affect the treatment for federal income tax purposes of interest on such obligation and that insurance proceeds representing maturing interest paid by Ambac Assurance under policy provisions substantially identical to those contained in the financial guaranty insurance policy shall be treated for federal income tax purposes in the same manner as if such payments were made by the Issuer of the Bonds.

Ambac Assurance makes no representation regarding the Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Bonds and makes no representation regarding, nor has it participated in the preparation of, this Reoffering Circular other than the information supplied by Ambac Assurance and presented under the heading "The Bond Insurer" herein, presented under the headings "The Bond Insurance Policy and the Bond Insurer – Payment Pursuant to Bond Insurance Policy" and "- Insurance Agreement with Company" in the 2007 Official Statement and presented in Appendix D to the 2007 Official Statement.

Available Information

The parent company of Ambac Assurance, Ambac Financial Group, Inc. ("AFG"), is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and in accordance therewith files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). These reports, proxy statements and other information can be read and copied at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The SEC maintains an internet site at

<http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding companies that file electronically with the SEC, including AFG. These reports, proxy statements and other information can also be read at Ambac Assurance's internet website at www.ambac.com and at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

Copies of Ambac Assurance's financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the State of Wisconsin Office of the Commissioner of Insurance are available without charge from Ambac Assurance. The address of Ambac Assurance's administrative offices is One State Street Plaza, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10004, and its telephone number is (212) 668-0340.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

The following documents filed by the AFG with the SEC (File No. 1-10777) are incorporated by reference in this Reoffering Circular:

1. AFG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 and filed on February 29, 2008;
2. AFG's Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on March 7, 2008; and
3. AFG's Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on March 12, 2008.

Ambac Assurance's consolidated financial statements and all other information relating to Ambac Assurance and subsidiaries included in AFG's periodic reports filed with the SEC subsequent to the date of this Reoffering Circular and prior to the Conversion Date shall, to the extent filed (rather than furnished pursuant to Item 9 of Form 8-K), be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Reoffering Circular and to be a part hereof from the respective dates of filing of such reports.

Any statement contained in a document incorporated in this Reoffering Circular by reference shall be modified or superseded for the purposes of this Reoffering Circular to the extent that a statement contained in a subsequently filed document incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Reoffering Circular.

Copies of all information regarding Ambac Assurance that is incorporated by reference in this Reoffering Circular are available for inspection in the same manner as described above in "Available Information".

All documents subsequently filed by AFG pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act after the date of this Reoffering Circular will be available for inspection in the same manner as described above in "Available Information".

Reoffering

Subject to the terms and conditions of a Remarketing and Bond Purchase Agreement dated as of April 3, 2008 (the "Remarketing Agreement"), between the Remarketing Agent and the Company, the Remarketing Agent has agreed to purchase and reoffer the Bonds delivered to the Paying Agent for purchase on April 3, 2008, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Bonds, plus accrued interest (if any), and in connection therewith will receive compensation in the amount of \$134,010, plus reimbursement of certain expenses. Under the terms of the Remarketing Agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify the Remarketing Agent against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws.

Tax Treatment

On May 24, 2007, the date of original issuance and delivery of the Bonds, Bond Counsel delivered its opinions stating that under existing law, including current statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and official interpretations, subject to the qualifications and exceptions set forth below, interest on the Bonds would be excluded from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion would be 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 applicable Project or a "related person" as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Code. Interest on the Bonds would be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. Bond Counsel further opined that, subject to the assumptions stated in the preceding sentence, (i) interest on the Bonds would be excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and (ii) the Bonds would be exempt from all ad valorem taxes in Kentucky. Such opinions have not been updated as of the date hereof and no continuing tax exemption opinions are expressed by Bond Counsel.

Bond Counsel also will deliver opinions in connection with this reoffering to the effect that the conversion of the interest rate on the Bonds to the Long Term Rate to maturity (i) is authorized or permitted by Sections 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (the "Act") and the Indenture and (ii) will not adversely affect the validity of the Bonds or any exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes to which interest on the Bonds would otherwise be entitled.

The opinions of Bond Counsel as to the excludability of interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes were based upon and assumed the accuracy of certain representations of facts and circumstances, including with respect to the Projects, which were within the knowledge of the Company and compliance by the Company with certain covenants and undertakings set forth in the proceedings authorizing the Bonds which are intended to assure that the Bonds are and will remain obligations the interest on which is not includable in gross income of the recipients thereof under the law in effect on the date of such opinion. Bond Counsel did not independently verify the accuracy of the certifications and representations made by the Company and the Issuer. On the date of the opinions and subsequent to the original delivery of the Bonds on May 24, 2007, such representations of facts and circumstances must be accurate and such covenants and undertakings must continue to be complied with in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excludable from gross income of the recipients thereof for

federal income tax purposes under existing law. Bond Counsel expressed 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 the approval of Bond Counsel 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.

Bond Counsel further opined that the Code prescribed a number of qualifications and conditions for the interest on state and local government obligations to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, some of which, including provisions for potential payments by the Issuers to the federal government, require future or continued compliance after issuance of the Bonds in order for the interest to be and to continue to be so excluded from the date of issuance. Noncompliance with certain of these requirements by the Company or the Issuers with respect to the Bonds could cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and to be subject to federal income taxation retroactively to the date of their issuance. The Company and the Issuers each covenanted to take all actions required of each to assure that the interest on the Bonds shall be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and not to take any actions that would adversely affect that exclusion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel 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 was subject to the following exceptions and qualifications:

(a) The Code also 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.

(b) 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, Bond Counsel expressed no opinion as to any federal or Kentucky tax consequences resulting from the receipt of interest on the Bonds.

Owners 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 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 tax 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. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding such matters and any other tax consequences of holding the Bonds.

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in Congress which, if enacted, could alter or amend one or more of the federal tax matters referred to above or could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether, if enacted, it would apply to obligations (such as the Bonds) issued prior to enactment.

The opinions of Bond Counsel relating to conversion of the Bonds in substantially the forms in which they are expected to be delivered on the Conversion Date, redated to the Conversion Date, are attached as Appendix B-3 and Appendix B-4.

Other Company Auction Rate Securities

At December 31, 2007, the Company had an aggregate of \$333 million of outstanding pollution control indebtedness, of which \$300 million is in the form of auction rate securities that are insured by monoline bond insurers whose ratings have been under pressure due to exposures relating to sub-prime mortgages. In the first quarter of 2008, the ratings of the Company's \$50,000,000 Carroll County 2004 Series A bonds were downgraded from AAA to AA and subsequently to A by S&P, and from Aaa to A2 by Moody's, and the Company's \$16,693,620 Carroll County 2006 Series C bonds were downgraded from Aaa to A2 by Moody's, from AAA to A- by S&P and from AAA to A by Fitch due to downgrades of the bond insurers, Financial Guaranty Insurance Company and XL Capital Assurance Inc., respectively. Also in the first quarter of 2008, the ratings of the Bonds and the Company's \$96,000,000 Carroll County 2002 Series C bonds, \$13,266,950 Carroll County 2005 Series A bonds, \$13,266,950 Carroll County 2005 Series B bonds, \$16,693,620 Carroll County 2006 Series A bonds, and \$54,000,000 Carroll County 2006 Series B bonds were downgraded from AAA to AA by Fitch due to a downgrade of the bond insurer, Ambac Assurance.

As a result of the ratings downgrades, the additional pressures facing the bond insurers and the overall uncertainty in the auction rate securities market, the auction process for the bonds in 2008 has resulted in significantly higher interest rates, which translates into higher interest expense for the Company. The instruments governing these auction rate bonds permit the Company 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 February 2008, the Company issued a notice to bondholders of its intention to convert the Bonds from the auction rate mode to a fixed interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. The Company also has notified the indenture trustee that it intends to convert the Carroll County

2006 Series C bonds to a weekly rate and will purchase the approximately \$17 million of such bonds in the remarketing.

Uncertainty in markets relating to auction rate securities or steps the Company has taken or may take to mitigate such uncertainty, such as additional conversions, subsequent restructurings or redemptions and refinancings, could result in the Company incurring increased interest expense, transaction expenses or other costs and fees or experiencing reduced liquidity relating to existing or future pollution control financing structures.

Legal Matters

Certain legal matters in connection with the conversion and reoffering of the Bonds will be passed upon by *Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC*, Louisville, Kentucky, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters pertaining to the Company will be passed upon by *Jones Day*, Chicago, Illinois, and *John R. McCall, Esq.*, Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company. *Winston & Strawn LLP*, Chicago, Illinois, will pass upon certain legal matters for the Remarketing Agent.

This Reoffering Circular has been duly approved, executed and delivered by the Company.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

By: /s/ Daniel K. Arbough
Treasurer

Kentucky Utilities Company

Kentucky Utilities 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 Company	The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990
CT	KU
DSM	Combustion Turbines
ECR	Demand Side Management
EI	Environmental Cost Recovery
E.ON	Electric Energy, Inc.
E.ON U.S.	E.ON AG
E.ON U.S. Services	E.ON U.S. LLC (formerly LG&E Energy LLC and LG&E Energy Corp.)
EPA	E.ON U.S. Services Inc. (formerly LG&E Energy Services Inc.)
EPA 2005	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FAC	Energy Policy Act of 2005
FASB	Fuel Adjustment Clause
FERC	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FGD	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Fidelia	Flue Gas Desulfurization
FIN	Fidelia Corporation (an E.ON affiliate)
GHG	FASB Interpretation No.
IBEW	Greenhouse Gas
IRP	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
IRS	Integrated Resource Plan
Kentucky Commission	Internal Revenue Service
KIUC	Kentucky Public Service Commission
KU	Kentucky Industrial Utility Consumers, Inc.
Kwh	Kentucky Utilities Company
LG&E	Kilowatt hours
LG&E Energy	Louisville Gas and Electric Company
MISO	LG&E Energy LLC (now E.ON U.S. LLC)
MMBtu	Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc.
Moody's	Million British thermal units
MVA	Moody's Investor Services, Inc.
Mw	Megavolt-ampere
Mwh	Megawatts
NOV	Megawatt hours
NOx	Notice of Violation
OMU	Nitrogen Oxide
OVEC	Owensboro Municipal Utilities
PUHCA 2005	Ohio Valley Electric Corporation
S&P	Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005
SCR	Standard & Poor's Rating Services
SFAS	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SIP	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SO ₂	State Implementation Plan
TC2	Sulfur Dioxide
VDT	Trimble County Unit 2
Virginia Commission	Value Delivery Team Process
	Virginia State Corporation Commission

Business

GENERAL

KU, incorporated in Kentucky in 1912 and in Virginia in 1991, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. KU provides electricity to approximately 506,000 customers in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, to approximately 30,000 customers in 5 counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. KU's service area covers approximately 6,600 square miles. KU's coal-fired electric generating stations produce most of KU's electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled CTs. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

KU 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 KU an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. KU's affiliate, LG&E, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy and the distribution and sale of natural gas in Kentucky.

OPERATIONS

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

	<u>2007</u>		<u>2006</u>	
	<u>Revenues</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>Volumes</u> <u>(000Mwh)</u>	<u>Revenues</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>Volumes</u> <u>(000Mwh)</u>
Residential	\$ 430	6,847	\$ 380	6,313
Industrial & Commercial	597	11,047	547	10,776
Municipals	90	2,058	85	1,978
Other Retail	98	1,691	89	1,608
Wholesale	58	1,582	109	2,473
Total	<u>\$1,273</u>	<u>23,225</u>	<u>\$1,210</u>	<u>23,148</u>

KU set a new record peak load of 4,344 Mw on August 9, 2007, when the temperature reached 98 degrees Fahrenheit in Lexington.

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

	Summer Capability <u>Rating (Mw)</u>
Steam Stations:	
Tyrone – Woodford County, KY	71
Green River – Muhlenberg County, KY	163
E.W. Brown – Mercer County, KY	697
Ghent – Carroll County, KY	<u>1,932</u>
Total Steam Stations	2,863
Dix Dam Hydroelectric Station – Mercer County, KY	24
CT Generators (Peaking capability):	
E.W. Brown – Mercer County, KY*	757
Haeffling – Fayette County, KY	36
Paddy's Run – Jefferson County, KY *	74
Trimble County – Trimble County, KY *	<u>632</u>
Total CT Generators	<u>1,499</u>
Total Capability Rating	<u>4,386</u>

* Some of these units are jointly owned with LG&E. See Note 10 of Notes to Financial Statements for information regarding jointly owned units.

At December 31, 2007, KU's transmission system included 111 substations (39 of which are shared with the distribution system) with a total capacity of approximately 17,223 MVA and approximately 4,030 miles of lines. The distribution system included 481 substations (39 of which are shared with the transmission system) with a total capacity of approximately 6,653 MVA, 14,082 miles of overhead lines and 2,046 miles of underground conduit.

KU has a purchase power agreement with OMU, owns 20% of EEI's common stock and owns 2.5% of OVEC's common stock. Additional information regarding these relationships is provided in Notes 1 and 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

KU 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. KU withdrew from the MISO effective September 1, 2006. KU 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.

RATES AND REGULATIONS

E.ON, KU's ultimate parent, is a registered holding company under PUHCA 2005. E.ON, its utility subsidiaries, including KU, 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. KU 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 February 2007, KU 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.

KU is subject to the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Commission, the Virginia Commission, the Tennessee Regulatory Authority and the FERC in virtually all matters related to electric 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 and Virginia, KU 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 96% of KU'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 KU in the foreseeable future, with natural gas and oil being used for peaking capacity and flame stabilization in coal-fired boilers or in emergencies. KU has no nuclear generating units and has no plans to build any in the foreseeable future.

KU 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.

KU 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. KU has a coal inventory policy which it believes provides adequate protection under most contingencies.

KU expects to continue purchasing most of its coal, which has sulfur content in the 0.7% - 3.5% range, from western and eastern Kentucky, West Virginia, southern Indiana, southern Illinois and Ohio for the foreseeable future. With the installation of FGDs (SO₂ removal systems), KU expects its use of higher sulfur coal to increase. Coal is delivered to KU generating stations by a mix of transportation modes, including barge, truck and rail.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Protection of the environment is a major priority for KU. Federal, state and local regulatory agencies have issued KU 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 KU, 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

KU had 951 full-time regular employees at December 31, 2007, 152 of which were operating, maintenance and construction employees represented by the IBEW Local 2100 and the United Steelworkers of America (“USWA”) Local 9447-01. Effective August 1, 2006, KU and its employees represented by the IBEW Local 2100 entered into a new three-year collective bargaining agreement. The new agreement provides for negotiated increases or changes to wages, benefits or other provisions and for annual wage re-openers. A wage re-opener was negotiated and agreed to in July 2007. KU and employees represented by the USWA Local 9447-01 entered into a three-year collective bargaining agreement in August 2005, with provisions for annual wage re-openers. Wage re-openers were negotiated in July 2006 and July 2007.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

At December 31, 2007: **

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Effective Date of Election to Present Position</u>
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 KU and its affiliates, E.ON U.S. and LG&E.

* 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

KU 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 KU.

The rates that KU 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 KU 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 KU's rate request and ultimately reduce, alter or limit the rates KU seeks.

Changes in transmission and wholesale power market structures, as well as KU'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 KU, as well as other aspects of the business, are subject to significant FERC regulation. KU'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 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 KU.

KU 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.

KU'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 KU'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.

KU'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 KU's finances or operations by changing demand levels; causing outages; damaging infrastructure or requiring significant repair costs; affecting capital markets or impacting future growth.

KU 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. KU's generation fleet is predominantly coal-fired and may be highly impacted by developments in this area.

KU'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.

KU is subject to operational risks relating to its generating plants, transmission facilities and distribution equipment. Operation of power plants, transmission and distribution facilities subjects KU 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.

KU 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, KU 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 KU.

KU 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 KU.

KU 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 base rate increase proceedings, merger surcredit proceedings, VDT proceedings, TC2 proceedings, Kentucky Commission, FERC and MISO proceedings and other rates or regulatory matters affecting KU, see Notes 2 and 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Environmental

For a discussion of environmental matters including additional reductions in SO₂, NO_x and other emissions mandated by recent or potential regulations; items regarding notices of violations and other emissions proceedings; global warming or climate change matters and other environmental items affecting KU, 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 KU. To the extent that damages are assessed in any of these lawsuits, KU 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 KU's financial position or results of operations.

Selected Financial Data

(in millions)	<u>Years Ended December 31</u>				
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Operating revenues	<u>\$1,273</u>	<u>\$1,210</u>	<u>\$1,207</u>	<u>\$ 995</u>	<u>\$ 892</u>
Net operating income	<u>\$ 268</u>	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 202</u>	<u>\$ 228</u>	<u>\$ 162</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 167</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>	<u>\$ 112</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ 91</u>
Total assets	<u>\$3,796</u>	<u>\$3,148</u>	<u>\$2,756</u>	<u>\$2,610</u>	<u>\$2,505</u>
Long-term obligations (including amounts due within one year)	<u>\$1,264</u>	<u>\$ 843</u>	<u>\$ 746</u>	<u>\$ 726</u>	<u>\$ 688</u>

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 KU'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 KU's reports, including as noted in the Risk Factors section of this report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The electric 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 in 2007 increased \$15 million compared to 2006. The increase was primarily the result of increased retail sales volumes, increased ECR surcharge and decreased purchased power expense. Partially offsetting these items were decreased wholesale sales, higher interest expense, decreased MISO related revenue and decreased equity in earnings of EEL.

Revenues

Revenues in 2007 increased \$63 million primarily due to:

- Increased fuel costs (\$57 million) billed to customers through the FAC due to increased fuel prices and sales volumes delivered
- Increased sales volumes delivered (\$30 million) resulting from a 2% increase in heating degree days and a 46% increase in cooling degree days
- Increased ECR surcharge (\$25 million) due to increased recoverable capital spending
- Increased transmission service revenues (\$4 million)

These increases were partially offset by:

- Lower wholesale sales (\$37 million) due to decreased volumes and lower wholesale market pricing
- Lower MISO related revenue (\$16 million) resulting from the exit from the MISO

Expenses

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

Fuel for electric generation increased \$37 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Increased cost of fuel burned (\$20 million) due to higher coal prices
- Increased generation (\$17 million) due to higher demand

Power purchased expense decreased \$14 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Decreased volumes purchased (\$19 million) due to increased internal generation
- Increased cost per Mwh of purchases (\$5 million) due to higher fuel prices

Other operation and maintenance expenses increased \$1 million in 2007 primarily due to increased maintenance expenses (\$12 million), partially offset by decreased other operation expenses (\$11 million).

Other maintenance expenses increased \$12 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Increased boiler maintenance expense (\$7 million)
- Increased electric plant maintenance (\$5 million)
- Increased vegetation management expense (\$1 million)
- Decreased overhead conductor and devices maintenance (\$1 million)

Other operation expenses decreased \$11 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Decreased MISO Day 1 and Day 2 expenses (\$16 million) due to the exit from the MISO effective September 1, 2006, and refunds from the MISO for certain charges
- Decreased VDT workforce reduction expense (\$3 million) due to completion of VDT amortization in March 2006
- Increased MISO Day 1 expense (\$3 million) due to credit received from the MISO for financial transmission rights in 2006
- Increased outside services expense (\$3 million)
- Increased wholesale expense (\$1 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 research and development expenses (\$1 million)

Equity earnings in EEI decreased \$3 million in 2007 primarily due to decreased other electric earnings at EEI, resulting from decreased emission allowance sales in 2007 and increased purchased power expense.

Other income – net increased \$5 million in 2007 primarily due to increased other income (\$7 million) relating to increased allowance for funds used during construction, gain on disposal of property and increased interest income from bond proceeds on deposit with a trustee, partially offset by increased other expenses (\$2 million) relating to penalties.

Interest expense increased \$17 million in 2007, primarily due to increased interest expense to affiliated companies resulting from increased affiliate borrowings to fund increased capital additions.

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 KU are detailed in Note 1 of Notes to Financial Statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

KU 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. KU 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, KU is in a negative working capital position in part because of the classification of certain variable-rate pollution control bonds totaling \$33 million that are subject to tender for purchase at the option of the holder as current portion of long-term debt. Credit facilities totaling \$35 million are in place to fund such tenders, if necessary. KU has never needed to access these facilities. KU expects to cover any working capital deficiencies with cash flow from operations, money pool borrowings and borrowings from Fidelity.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operations was \$302 million and \$223 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The 2007 increase of \$79 million was primarily the result of increases in cash due to changes in:

- Earnings, net of non-cash items (\$55 million)
- Material and supplies (\$33 million) due to lower coal inventories on hand at December 31, 2007
- MISO exit fee (\$20 million) due to the MISO exit being completed effective September 1, 2006
- Accrued income taxes (\$15 million) due to income tax accrued during 2007 being greater than estimated payments
- ECR recovery (\$11 million)
- Prepayments and other current assets (\$9 million)
- Other current liabilities (\$8 million)
- Other liabilities (\$7 million)
- Other regulatory assets (\$4 million)
- FAC recovery (\$3 million)

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

- Pension and postretirement funding (\$36 million)
- Accounts payable (\$26 million)
- Property and other taxes payable (\$14 million)
- Accounts receivable (\$10 million)

Investing Activities

The primary use of funds for investing activities continues to be for capital expenditures. Net cash used for investing activities increased \$382 million in 2007 compared to 2006 primarily due to increased capital expenditures of \$395 million, offset by decreased restricted cash of \$13 million. Restricted cash represents the escrowed proceeds of the Pollution Control Bonds issued, which are disbursed as qualifying costs are incurred.

Financing Activities

Net cash inflows from financing activities were \$422 million and \$124 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

KU expects its capital expenditures for the three-year period ending December 31, 2010, to total approximately \$1,465 million, consisting primarily of construction estimates for installation of FGDs on Ghent and Brown units totaling approximately \$425 million, construction of TC2 totaling approximately \$360 million, the Brown ash pond totaling approximately \$40 million, a customer care system totaling approximately \$25 million and on-going construction related to generation and distribution assets. See Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements for additional information.

KU'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. 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. KU anticipates funding future capital requirements through operating cash flow, debt and/or infusions of capital from its parent.

Regulatory approvals are required for KU to incur additional debt. The Virginia Commission and the FERC authorize the issuance of short-term debt while the Kentucky Commission, the Virginia Commission and the Tennessee Regulatory Authority authorize the issuance of long-term debt. In November 2007, KU received a two-year authorization from the FERC to borrow up to \$400 million in short-term funds. KU also has authorization from the Virginia Commission that expires at the end of 2009 allowing short-term borrowing of up to \$400 million.

KU's debt ratings as of December 31, 2007, were:

	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>S&P</u>
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. KU anticipates cash from operations and external financing will be sufficient to fund future obligations. Future interest obligations cannot be quantified because most of KU's debt is variable rate. See Statements of Capitalization.

(in millions)	Payments Due by Period						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	Total
<u>Contractual Cash Obligations</u>							
Short-term debt (a)	\$ 23	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23
Long-term debt	-	-	33	-	50	1,181 (b)	1,264
Operating leases (c)	6	5	3	2	2	4	22
Unconditional power purchase obligations (d)	23	25	16	8	9	143	224
Coal and gas purchase obligations (e)	329	146	93	57	57	-	682
Retirement obligations (f)	23	24	23	23	23	124	240
Other obligations (g)	<u>307</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>392</u>
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>\$711</u>	<u>\$279</u>	<u>\$174</u>	<u>\$90</u>	<u>\$141</u>	<u>\$1,452</u>	<u>\$2,847</u>

- (a) Represents borrowings from affiliated company due within one year.
- (b) Includes long-term debt of \$33 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. These bonds mature in 2032. KU does not expect to pay these amounts in 2008.
- (c) Represents future operating lease payments.
- (d) Represents future minimum payments under OMU and OVEC power purchase agreements through 2010 and 2026, respectively.
- (e) Represents contracts to purchase coal and natural gas.
- (f) Represents currently projected cash flows for pension, postretirement and other post-employment benefit plans as calculated by the actuary.
- (g) Represents construction commitments, including commitments for TC2 and the FGDs.

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.

KU 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.

Kentucky Utilities Company
 Statements of Income
 (Millions of \$)

	Years Ended December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Total operating revenues (Note 11).....	<u>\$1,273</u>	<u>\$1,210</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Fuel for electric generation.....	461	424
Power purchased (Notes 9 and 11).....	168	182
Other operation and maintenance expenses.....	255	254
Depreciation and amortization (Note 1).....	<u>121</u>	<u>115</u>
Total operating expenses.....	<u>1,005</u>	<u>975</u>
Net operating income.....	268	235
Equity earnings in EEI (Note 1).....	(26)	(29)
Other income – net.....	(6)	(1)
Interest expense (Notes 7 and 8).....	15	15
Interest expense to affiliated companies (Note 11).....	<u>41</u>	<u>24</u>
Income before income taxes.....	244	226
Federal and state income taxes (Note 6).....	<u>77</u>	<u>74</u>
Net income.....	<u>\$ 167</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>

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

Statements of Retained Earnings
 (Millions of \$)

	Years Ended December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Balance January 1.....	\$ 870	\$ 718
Add net income.....	<u>167</u>	<u>152</u>
Balance December 31.....	<u>\$1,037</u>	<u>\$ 870</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
 Statements of Comprehensive Income
 (Millions of \$)

	Years Ended December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Net income.....	<u>\$167</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>
Additional minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax expense of \$0 and \$13 for 2007 and 2006, respectively (Note 5).....	— -	— 19
Other comprehensive income, net of tax (Note 12).....	— -	— 19
Comprehensive income.....	<u>\$167</u>	<u>\$ 171</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Balance Sheets
(Millions of \$)

	December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 1).....	\$ -	\$ 6
Restricted cash (Note 1)	11	23
Accounts receivable – less reserve of \$2 in 2007 and 2006 (Note 1).....	172	123
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies (Note 11)	17	50
Materials and supplies (Note 1):		
Fuel (predominantly coal)	42	64
Other materials and supplies	34	34
Prepayments and other current assets	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>
Total current assets	288	318
Other property and investments (Note 1).....	<u>29</u>	<u>25</u>
Utility plant, at original cost (Note 1)	3,868	3,681
Less: reserve for depreciation.....	<u>1,622</u>	<u>1,553</u>
Total utility plant, net	2,246	2,128
Construction work in progress.....	<u>1,071</u>	<u>487</u>
Total utility plant and construction work in progress	3,317	2,615
Deferred debits and other assets:		
Regulatory assets (Note 2):		
Pension and postretirement benefits (Notes 1 and 2).....	28	64
Other	86	83
Cash surrender value of key man life insurance.....	37	35
Other assets	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>
Total deferred debits and other assets	<u>162</u>	<u>190</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$3,796</u>	<u>\$3,148</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Balance Sheets (continued)
(Millions of \$)

	December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 7)	\$ 33	\$ 141
Notes payable to affiliated companies (Notes 8 and 11)	23	97
Accounts payable	160	83
Accounts payable to affiliated companies (Note 11)	48	87
Customer deposits	20	19
Other current liabilities	<u>28</u>	<u>23</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>312</u>	<u>450</u>
Long-term debt:		
Long-term bonds (Note 7)	300	219
Long-term notes to affiliated company (Note 7)	<u>931</u>	<u>483</u>
Total long-term debt	<u>1,231</u>	<u>702</u>
Deferred credits and other liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes (Note 6)	285	289
Accumulated provision for pensions and related benefits (Note 5)	83	126
Investment tax credit (Note 6)	55	13
Asset retirement obligations	30	28
Regulatory liabilities (Note 2):		
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	310	297
Deferred income taxes	22	27
Other regulatory liabilities	10	6
Other liabilities	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	<u>818</u>	<u>803</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
COMMON EQUITY:		
Common stock, without par value -		
Authorized 80,000,000 shares, outstanding 37,817,878 shares	308	308
Additional paid-in-capital (Note 11)	90	15
Retained earnings	1,016	854
Undistributed subsidiary earnings	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>1,037</u>	<u>870</u>
Total common equity	<u>1,435</u>	<u>1,193</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>\$3,796</u>	<u>\$3,148</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Statements of Cash Flows
(Millions of \$)

	Years Ended December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 167	\$ 152
Items not requiring cash currently:		
Depreciation and amortization	121	115
Deferred income taxes-net	(6)	14
Investment tax credit-net	42	11
Provision for pension and postretirement plans	36	4
Other	(7)	2
Change in certain current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(16)	(6)
Materials and supplies	22	(11)
Accounts payable	(26)	-
Accrued income taxes	2	(13)
Property and other taxes payable	(4)	10
Prepayments and other current assets	1	(8)
Other current liabilities	10	2
Pension and postretirement funding	(43)	(7)
MISO exit fee	-	(20)
Environmental cost recovery mechanism refundable	(1)	(12)
Other	4	(10)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>302</u>	<u>223</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Construction expenditures	(742)	(347)
Change in restricted cash	12	(1)
Net cash used for investing activities	<u>(730)</u>	<u>(348)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Long-term borrowings from affiliated company	448	100
Short-term borrowings from affiliated company	289	763
Repayment of short-term borrowings from affiliated company	(363)	(736)
Retirement of first mortgage bonds	(108)	(36)
Issuance of pollution control bonds	81	33
Additional paid-in capital	75	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>422</u>	<u>124</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6	7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income taxes	\$38	\$82
Interest on borrowed money	16	15
Interest to affiliated companies on borrowed money	29	20

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Statements of Capitalization
(Millions of \$)

December 31
2007 2006

LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 7):

First mortgage bonds:

P due May 15, 2007, 7.92% (Note 3)..... - 54

Pollution control series:

10, due November 1, 2024, variable %..... - 54
 Mercer Co. 2000 Series A, due May 1, 2023, variable %..... 13 13
 Carroll Co. 2002 Series A, due February 1, 2032, variable %..... 21 21
 Carroll Co. 2002 Series B, due February 1, 2032, variable %..... 2 2
 Muhlenberg Co. 2002 Series A, due February 1, 2032, variable %..... 2 2
 Mercer Co. 2002 Series A, due February 1, 2032, variable %..... 8 8
 Carroll Co. 2002 Series C, due October 1, 2032, variable %..... 96 96
 Carroll Co. 2004 Series A, due October 1, 2034, variable %..... 50 50
 Carroll Co. 2005 Series A, due June 1, 2035, variable %..... 13 13
 Carroll Co. 2005 Series B, due June 1, 2035, variable %..... 13 13
 Carroll Co. 2006 Series A, due June 1, 2036, variable %..... 17 17
 Carroll Co. 2006 Series C, due June 1, 2036, variable %..... 17 17
 Carroll Co. 2007 Series A, due February 1, 2026, variable %..... 18 -
 Carroll Co. 2006 Series B, due October 1, 2034, variable %..... 54 -
 Trimble Co. 2007 Series A, due March 1, 2037, variable %..... 9 -

Notes payable to Fidelity:

Due November 24, 2010, 4.24%, unsecured..... 33 33
 Due January 16, 2012, 4.39%, unsecured..... 50 50
 Due April 30, 2013, 4.55%, unsecured..... 100 100
 Due August 15, 2013, 5.31%, unsecured..... 75 75
 Due July 8, 2015, 4.735%, unsecured..... 50 50
 Due December 21, 2015, 5.36%, unsecured..... 75 75
 Due October 25, 2016, 5.675% unsecured..... 50 50
 Due June 23, 2036, 6.33%, unsecured..... 50 50
 Due December 19, 2014, 5.45% unsecured..... 100 -
 Due June 20, 2017, 5.98% unsecured..... 50 -
 Due October 25, 2019, 5.71% unsecured..... 70 -
 Due February 7, 2022, 5.69% unsecured..... 53 -
 Due September 14, 2028, 5.96% unsecured..... 100 -
 Due March 30, 2037, 5.86% unsecured..... 75 -

Total long-term debt outstanding 1,264 843

Less current portion of long-term debt 33 141

Long-term debt 1,231 702

COMMON EQUITY:

Common stock, without par value -

Authorized 80,000,000 shares, outstanding 37,817,878 shares 308 308

Additional paid-in-capital (Note 11) 90 15

Retained earnings 1,016 854

Undistributed subsidiary earnings 21 16

Total retained earnings 1,037 870

Total common equity 1,435 1,193

Total capitalization \$2,666 \$1,895

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

KU, incorporated in Kentucky in 1912 and in Virginia in 1991, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. KU provides electricity to approximately 506,000 customers in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, to approximately 30,000 customers in 5 counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. KU's coal-fired electric generating stations produce most of KU's electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled CTs. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

KU 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 KU an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. KU's affiliate, LG&E, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy and the distribution and sale of natural gas in Kentucky.

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. KU 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, the Kentucky Commission or the Virginia Commission. See Note 2, Rates and Regulatory Matters, for additional detail regarding regulatory assets and liabilities.

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

Restricted Cash. Proceeds from bond issuances for environmental equipment (primarily related to the installation of FGDs) are held in trust pending expenditure for qualifying assets.

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 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 KU. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the emission allowances inventory was less than \$1 million and approximately \$2 million, respectively.

Other Property and Investments. Other property and investments on the balance sheets consists of KU's investment in EEI, economic development loans provided to various communities in KU's service territory, KU's investment in OVEC, funds related to KU's long-term purchased power contract with OMU and non-utility plant.

Although KU holds investment interests in OVEC and EEI, it is not the primary beneficiary, therefore, neither are consolidated into KU's financial statements. KU 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 arrangements, KU's share of OVEC's output is 2.5%, approximately 55 Mw of generation capacity.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, KU's investment in OVEC totaled less than \$1 million and is accounted for under the cost method of accounting. KU'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, KU 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 KU's ownership interests and power purchase rights.

KU owns 20% of the common stock of EEI, which owns and operates a 1,162-Mw generating station in southern Illinois. Prior to 2006, KU was entitled to take 20% of the available capacity of the station under a pricing formula comparable to the cost of other power generated by KU. This contract governing the purchases from EEI terminated on December 31, 2005. Since December 31, 2005, EEI has sold power under general market-based pricing and terms. KU has not contracted with EEI for power under the new arrangements, but maintains its 20% ownership in the common stock of EEI. Replacement power for the EEI capacity has been largely provided by KU generation.

KU's investment in EEI is accounted for under the equity method of accounting and, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, totaled \$23 million and \$18 million, respectively. KU's direct exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with EEI is generally limited to the value of its investment.

Utility Plant. KU'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 in Kentucky. KU has not recorded a significant allowance for funds used during construction.

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 and 3.1% in 2006 of average depreciable plant. Of the amount provided for depreciation at December 31, 2007 and 2006, approximately 0.5% was 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. KU and LG&E 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 KU'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. KU 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 \$59 million and \$42 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Fuel Costs. The cost of fuel for generation is charged to expense as used.

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 KU:

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

KU is subject to the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Commission, the Virginia Commission, the Tennessee Regulatory Authority and the FERC in virtually all matters related to electric 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 and Virginia, KU has no plans or intentions to discontinue its application of SFAS No. 71.

Rate Case

In December 2003, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting an adjustment in KU's rates. The revenue increase requested was \$58 million. In June 2004, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving an increase in KU's base rates of approximately \$46 million (7%). The rate increase 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 KU'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)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
ARO	\$ 24	\$ 22
MISO exit	20	20
FAC	17	16
Unamortized loss on bonds	10	10
ECR	11	10
Other	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Subtotal	86	83
Pension and postretirement benefits	<u>28</u>	<u>64</u>
Total regulatory assets	<u>\$ 114</u>	<u>\$ 147</u>
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	\$ 310	\$ 297
Deferred income taxes – net	22	27
Other	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
Total regulatory liabilities	<u>\$ 342</u>	<u>\$ 330</u>

KU does not currently earn a rate of return on the FAC regulatory asset, which is a separate recovery mechanism 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 and Virginia Commissions. 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. KU will seek recovery of this asset in future proceedings with the Kentucky and Virginia Commissions. KU currently earns a rate of return on the remaining regulatory assets. Other regulatory assets include VDT costs, the merger surcredit and deferred storm 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 KU'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	Regulatory Liabilities	Accumulated Cost of Removal	Cost of Removal Depreciation
As of December 31, 2005	\$ 6	\$(27)	\$20	\$ (2)	\$ 2	\$ 1
ARO accretion	-	(1)	1	-	-	-
ARO depreciation	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
As of December 31, 2006	5	(28)	22	(2)	2	1
ARO accretion	-	(2)	2	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2007	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$(30)</u>	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

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. KU AROs are primarily related to the final retirement of assets associated with generating units. 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 or 2006. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, KU 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.

KU 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.

MISO Exit. Following receipt of applicable FERC, Kentucky Commission and other regulatory orders, KU 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, KU has been operating under a FERC-approved open access-transmission tariff. KU 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.

KU 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, KU paid approximately \$20 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, KU provided notice to the MISO of its disagreement with the calculation of the exit fee. KU 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 KU with an immediate recovery of \$1 million and will provide an estimated \$3 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 KU's next rate case, however, the Company historically has received approval to recover and refund regulatory assets and liabilities.

FAC. KU's retail rates contain an FAC, whereby increases and decreases in the cost of fuel for generation are reflected in the rates charged to retail 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 KU'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 KU'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 KU'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 KU's recovery of approximately \$5 million in aggregate fuel costs KU 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 KU's FAC charges and fuel procurement practices and indicated that KU was in compliance with the provisions of Administrative Regulation 807 KAR 5:5056. The Kentucky Commission further approved KU'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 KU 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 for the six-month period ended October 31, 2001. The Kentucky Commission ordered KU to reduce its fuel costs for purposes of calculating its FAC by less than \$1 million. At issue was the purchase of approximately 102,000 tons of coal from Western Kentucky Energy Corp., a non-regulated affiliate, for use at KU's Ghent facility. The Kentucky Commission further ordered that an independent audit be conducted to examine operational and management aspects of both KU's and LG&E'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 KU and the Kentucky Commission Staff in the second quarter of 2004, and resulted in Audit Progress Reports being filed by KU with the Kentucky Commission. In February 2007, the Kentucky Commission staff indicated that KU fully complied with all audit recommendations and that no further reports are required.

KU also employs an FAC mechanism for Virginia customers that uses an average fuel cost factor based primarily on projected fuel costs. The fuel cost factor may be adjusted annually for over or under collections of fuel costs from the previous year. In February 2007, KU filed an application with the Virginia Commission seeking approval of an increase of approximately \$4 million in its fuel cost factor to reflect higher fuel costs incurred and under-collected during 2006, and anticipated higher fuel costs to be incurred in 2007. The Virginia Commission approved KU's request in April 2007. In February 2008, KU filed an application with the Virginia Commission seeking approval of a decrease of 0.599 cents/KWh in its fuel cost factor applicable during the billing period April 2008 through March 2009. The decrease was requested because KU has fully recovered its under-recovered fuel expenses from the prior periods.

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 KU 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 KU'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, KU filed an application for a CCN to construct an SCR at the Ghent station and 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 \$125 million, of which approximately \$115 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 October 2007, KU met with the Kentucky Commission and other interested parties to discuss the status of the Ghent Unit 2 SCR construction. KU informed the Kentucky Commission that construction of the Ghent Unit 2 SCR was not going to commence before the CCN expired in December 2007, due to a change in the economics for the project. The CCN expired in December 2007, and KU has delayed construction of the Ghent Unit 2 SCR.

In April 2006, the Kentucky Commission initiated six-month and two-year reviews of KU's environmental surcharge for six-month periods ending July 2003, January 2004, January 2005, July 2005 and January 2006 and for the two-year period ending July 2004. 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 KU to set up a regulatory asset of \$54 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, along with the non-recurring charge of \$7 million for FERC and Virginia jurisdictions, thereby decreased the charge to the regulatory asset from \$64 million to \$54 million. The Order reduced revenues by approximately \$11 million through a surcredit on bills to ratepayers over the same five-

year period, reflecting a sharing (40% to the ratepayers and 60% to KU) of savings as stipulated by KU, net of amortization costs of the workforce reduction. The five-year VDT amortization period expired in March 2006.

As part of the settlement agreement in the rate case, in September 2005, KU 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 KU 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 KU files for a change in 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, KU 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 KU'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 KU over a five-year period. In that same order, the Kentucky Commission required KU, 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. KU 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, KU'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 KU would file a plan for the merger surcredit six months before its expiration.

In December 2007, KU 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.

Deferred Storm Costs. Based on an Order from the Kentucky Commission in June 2004, KU reclassified from maintenance expense to a regulatory asset, \$4 million related to costs not reimbursed from the 2003 ice storm. These costs will be amortized through June 2009. KU earns a return of these amortized costs, which are included in KU's jurisdictional operating expenses.

Pension and Postretirement Benefits. KU 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, KU can defer recoverable costs that would otherwise be charged to expense or equity by non-regulated entities. Current rate recovery in Kentucky and Virginia 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, KU 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, KU has segregated the cost of removal, previously embedded in accumulated depreciation, of \$310 million and \$297 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, KU 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. KU'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 KU to recover revenues from lost sales associated with the DSM programs based on program plan engineering estimates and post-implementation evaluations.

In July 2007, KU and LG&E 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

Utility Competition in Virginia. The Commonwealth of Virginia passed the Virginia Electric Utility Restructuring Act in 1999. This act gave Virginia customers the ability to choose their electric supplier. Rates are capped at current levels through December 2010. The Virginia Commission will continue to require each Virginia utility to make annual filings of either a base rate change or an Annual Informational Filing consisting of a set of standard financial schedules. The Virginia Commission Staff will issue a Staff Report regarding the individual utility's financial performance during the historic 12-month period. The Staff Report can lead to an adjustment in rates, but through December 2010, rates are subject to the capped rate period and essentially "frozen". In April 2007, Virginia passed legislation terminating this competitive market and commencing re-regulation of utility rates in Virginia. The new act will end the cap on rates at the end of 2008, rather than through December 2010, and end customer choice for most consumers in the applicable regions of the state. Thereafter, a hybrid model of regulation is expected to apply in Virginia, whereby utility rates would be reviewed every two years and a utility's rate of return on equity shall not be set lower than the average of the rates of return for other regional utilities, with certain caps, floors or adjustments. The legislation was effective in July 2007, and also includes a 10% nonbinding goal for renewable power generation by 2022, as well as incentives for new generation, including renewables. Under the legislation, KU retains an existing exemption from customer choice and other restructuring activities as applicable to KU's limited service territory in Virginia. However, subject to future developments, KU may or may not undertake such a rate proceeding in the first six months of 2009 based on calendar year 2008 financial data under the hybrid model of regulation, or make biennial rate filings with the Virginia Commission thereafter.

Regional Reliability Council. KU 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.

TC2 CCN Application. A CCN application for construction of the new, base-load, coal fired unit TC2, which will be jointly owned by KU and LG&E, 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, KU 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.

Ghent FGD Inquiry. In October 2006, the Kentucky Commission commenced an inquiry into elements of KU’s planned construction of one of its three new FGDs at the Ghent generating station. The proceeding requested, and KU provided, additional information regarding configuration details, expenditures and the proposed construction sequence applicable to future construction phases of the Ghent FGD project. In January 2007, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order completing its inquiry in the matter and confirming its approval of KU’s construction plan. The Order also provided general guidance for jurisdictional utilities regarding applicable information and data requirements for future CCN applications and subsequent proceedings.

Market-Based Rate Authority. In July 2006, the FERC issued an Order in KU’s market-based rate proceeding accepting KU’s further proposal to address certain market power issues the FERC had claimed would arise upon an exit from the MISO. In particular, KU 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 KU of power at market-based rates in the KU/LG&E and Big Rivers 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 KU’s power sales at control area interfaces. As a condition of receiving and retaining market-based rate authority, KU 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 KU, 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 EPAAct 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. KU is a member of the SERC, which acts as KU's RRO. The SERC is currently assessing KU's compliance with certain existing mitigation plans resulting from a prior RRO's audit of various reliability standards. While KU believes itself to be in substantial compliance with the mandatory reliability standards generally, KU 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, KU and LG&E 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. KU and LG&E will submit the next joint triennial filing in April 2008.

PUHCA 2005. E.ON, KU's ultimate parent, is a registered holding company under PUHCA 2005. E.ON, its utility subsidiaries, including KU, 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. KU 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. KU 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 KU for implementation within approximately eight months. KU 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.

Green Energy Riders. In February 2007, KU and LG&E 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 KU 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, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission for the establishment of a new Home Energy Assistance program. During September 2007, the Kentucky Commission approved KU'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.

Depreciation Study. In December 2007, KU 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 KU's non-trading financial instruments as of December 31 follow:

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>		<u>2006</u>	
	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Long-term debt (including current portion of \$33 million)	\$333	\$333	\$360	\$360
Long-term debt from affiliate	\$931	\$996	\$483	\$487

All of the above valuations reflect prices quoted by exchanges except for the loans from affiliate which are fair valued using accepted valuation models. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, cash surrender value of key man life insurance, accounts payable and notes payable are substantially the same as their carrying values.

Interest Rate Swaps (hedging derivatives). KU has used 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 has been intended to mitigate risk, earnings and cash flow volatility and was not speculative in nature. Management had designated all of the interest rate swaps as hedge instruments. Financial instruments designated as fair value hedges and the underlying hedged items are periodically marked to market with the resulting net gains and losses recorded directly into net income. Upon termination of any fair value hedge, the resulting gain or loss is recorded into net income.

KU had no outstanding interest rate swap agreements at December 31, 2007. KU was party to an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of \$53 million as of December 31, 2006. The interest rate swap was terminated in February 2007, when the underlying debt was defeased. Under this swap agreement, KU paid variable rates based on the London Interbank Offer Rate averaging 7.44% and received fixed rates averaging 7.92% at December 31, 2006. The swap agreement in effect at December 31, 2006 had been designated as a fair value hedge. The fair value designation was assigned because the underlying fixed rate debt had a firm future commitment. For 2007 and 2006, the effect of marking these financial instruments and the underlying debt to market resulted in pre-tax gains of less than \$1 million recorded in interest expense.

Interest rate swaps hedge interest rate risk on the underlying debt under SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, in addition to swaps being marked to market, the item being hedged must also be marked to market. Consequently, at December 31, 2006, KU's debt reflects a mark-to-market adjustment of less than \$1 million.

Energy Risk Management Activities (non-hedging derivatives). KU 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, as amended.

The table below summarizes KU's energy trading and risk management activities:

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
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	-	1
Changes in fair values attributable to changes in valuation techniques and assumptions	(1)	(2)
Other unrealized gains and losses and changes in fair values	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Fair value of contracts at end of period, net asset	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

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.

KU 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.

KU 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 income – net. No material pre-tax gains and losses resulted in 2007. Pre-tax gains of \$1 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.

KU's customer receivables and revenues arise from deliveries of electricity to approximately 506,000 customers in over 600 communities and adjacent suburban and rural areas in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, to approximately 30,000 customers in five counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, 100% of total revenue was derived from electric operations.

Effective August 1, 2006, KU and its employees represented by the IBEW Local 2100 entered into a new three-year collective bargaining agreement. The new agreement provides for negotiated increases or changes to wages, benefits or other provisions and for annual wage re-openers. A wage re-opener was negotiated in July 2007. KU and its employees represented by the USWA Local 9447-01 entered into a three-year collective bargaining agreement effective August 2005, with authorized annual wage re-openers. The employees represented by these two bargaining units comprise approximately 16% of KU's workforce at December 31, 2007. Wage re-openers were negotiated in July 2006, and July 2007.

Note 5 - Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

KU 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. KU 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 KU'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	\$ 303	\$ 318	\$ 88	\$ 95
Service cost	6	6	2	2
Interest cost	17	17	5	5
Benefits paid, net of retiree contributions	(19)	(19)	(5)	(5)
Actuarial gain and other	(23)	(19)	(14)	(9)
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 303</u>	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 253	\$ 247	\$ 12	\$ 9
Actual return on plan assets	17	26	-	1
Employer contributions	13	-	6	7
Benefits paid, net of retiree contributions	(19)	(19)	(5)	(5)
Administrative expenses and other	-	(1)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$ 264</u>	<u>\$ 253</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>
Funded status at end of year	<u>\$ (20)</u>	<u>\$ (50)</u>	<u>\$ (63)</u>	<u>\$ (76)</u>

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	\$ 37	\$ 59	\$ (9)	\$ 5
Accrued benefit liability (non-current)	(20)	(50)	(63)	(76)

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	\$ 284	\$ 303	\$ 76	\$ 88
Accumulated benefit obligation	243	258	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	264	253	13	12

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	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 2
Interest cost	17	17	5	5
Expected return on plan assets	(21)	(20)	(1)	(1)
Amortization of prior service costs	1	1	-	1
Amortization of actuarial loss	2	4	-	-
Amortization of transitional obligation	-	-	-	1
Benefit cost at end of year	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

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

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31:		
Discount rate	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 KU's net periodic benefit cost are shown in the following table:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
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, KU 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 \$30 million positive or negative impact to the 2007 accumulated benefit obligation and an approximate \$40 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 \$4 million in year-end 2007 postretirement benefit obligations.

Expected Future Benefit Payments and Medicare Subsidy Receipts. The following list provides the amount of expected future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service and the estimated gross amount of Medicare subsidy receipts:

(in millions)	Pension <u>Plans</u>	Other Postretirement <u>Benefits</u>	Medicare Subsidy <u>Receipts</u>
2008	\$ 18	\$ 6	\$ (1)
2009	18	7	(1)
2010	17	7	(1)
2011	17	7	(1)
2012	17	7	(1)
2013-17	90	37	(3)

Plan Assets. The following table shows KU’s weighted-average asset allocation by asset category at December 31:

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

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. KU made a discretionary contribution to the pension plan of \$13 million in January 2007. After this payment, KU’s pension plan assets are in excess of the December 31, 2007 accumulated benefit obligation.

In addition, KU made contributions to other postretirement benefit plans of \$6 million and \$7 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively. In 2008, KU 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. KU 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. KU 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 KU, 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. KU also files income tax returns in various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, KU 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.

KU adopted the provisions of FIN 48 effective January 1, 2007. At the date of adoption, KU had less than \$1 million of unrecognized tax benefits, primarily related to federal income taxes. If recognized, the less than \$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 KU that may decrease within the next 12 months total less than \$1 million and are based on the expiration of statutes during 2008.

KU, upon adoption of FIN 48, adopted a new financial statement classification for interest and penalties. Prior to the adoption of FIN 48, KU 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 KU upon adoption of FIN 48 or through December 31, 2007.

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

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Current - federal	\$ 28	\$ 51
- state	13	11
Deferred - federal – net	(5)	-
- state – net	(1)	1
Investment tax credit – deferred	43	12
Amortization of investment tax credit	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ 74</u>

Current federal income tax expense decreased and investment tax credit – deferred increased primarily due to the recording of investment tax credits of \$43 million and \$12 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, as discussed below.

In June 2006, KU and LG&E 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. KU’s and LG&E’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 the IRS announced that KU and LG&E were selected to receive the tax credit. A final IRS certification required to obtain the investment tax credit was received in August 2007. KU’s portion of the TC2 tax credit will be approximately \$100 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, KU recorded investment tax credits of \$43 million and \$12 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively, decreasing current federal income taxes.

In September 2007, KU received Order 2007-00178 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. KU 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)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and other plant-related items	\$292	\$291
Regulatory assets and other	<u>40</u>	<u>37</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>332</u>	<u>328</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Income taxes due to customers	9	10
Pensions and related benefits	17	11
Liabilities and other	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>
Total deferred tax assets	<u>49</u>	<u>44</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$283</u>	<u>\$284</u>
Balance sheet classification		
Current assets	\$ (2)	\$ (5)
Non-current liabilities	<u>285</u>	<u>289</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$283</u>	<u>\$284</u>

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

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	3.4	3.9
Reduction of income tax accruals	(0.4)	(0.5)
Qualified production deduction	(1.2)	(0.4)
EEI dividend	(2.9)	(3.4)
Amortization of investment tax credit	(0.4)	(0.5)
Other differences	<u>(1.9)</u>	<u>(1.4)</u>
Effective income tax rate	<u>31.6%</u>	<u>32.7%</u>

The EEI dividend for 2007 and 2006 reflects tax benefits associated with the receipt of dividends from KU's investment in EEI. Subsequent to an EEI management decision regarding changes in the distribution of EEI's previous earnings, KU elected to provide deferred taxes for all book and tax temporary differences in this investment.

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, KU'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, KU received approval from the Kentucky Commission to establish and amortize a regulatory liability of \$11 million for these net excess deferred income tax balances. KU 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.

KU 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)	<u>Stated Interest Rates</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Principal Amounts</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2007:			
Noncurrent portion	Variable – 6.33%	2010-2037	\$1,231
Current portion	Variable	2032	\$ 33
Outstanding at December 31, 2006:			
Noncurrent portion	Variable – 6.33%	2010-2036	\$ 702
Current portion	Variable – 7.92%	2007-2032	\$ 141

Pollution control series bonds are obligations of KU issued in connection with tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds issued by various governmental entities, principally counties in Kentucky. A loan agreement obligates KU 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 February 2007, the county's debt was also secured by an equal amount of KU'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 KU defaults on the loan agreement. Proceeds from bond issuances for environmental equipment (primarily related to the installation of FGDs) are held in trust pending expenditure for qualifying assets. At December 31, 2007, and 2006, KU had \$11 million and \$23 million, respectively, of bond proceeds in trust, included in restricted cash in the balance sheets.

Several of the KU 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, KU had an aggregate \$333 million of outstanding pollution control indebtedness, of which \$300 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 3.96%, whereas the average rate in January and February of 2008 was 4.72%. The instruments governing these auction rate bonds permit KU 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 Carroll County 2004 Series A bonds were downgraded from AAA to AA and subsequently to A by S&P and from Aaa to A2 by Moody's, and the Carroll County 2006 Series C 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, KU issued a notice to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2007 Series A bonds and the Trimble County 2007 Series A bonds from the auction rate mode to a fixed interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. In March 2008, KU will issue notices to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2006 Series C bonds and the Mercer County 2000 Series A bonds from the auction mode to a weekly interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. KU 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 KU has taken or may take to mitigate such uncertainty, such as additional conversions, subsequent restructurings or redemptions and refinancings, could result in KU 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 13, Subsequent Events.

All of KU's first mortgage bonds were released and terminated in February 2007. Only the tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds issued by the counties remain. Under the provisions for certain of KU'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 3.72% and 3.56%, respectively.

At December 31, 2006, KU had an interest rate swap used to hedge KU's underlying debt obligations. The swap hedged specific debt issuances and, consistent with management's designation, was accorded hedge accounting treatment. The swap effectively converted the fixed rate obligation on KU's first mortgage bond Series P to variable-rate. At December 31, 2006, the remaining swap had a notional value of \$53 million. The swap was terminated in February 2007, when the underlying bond was defeased. See Note 3, Financial Instruments.

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

(\$ in millions)		Principal		Secured/	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Unsecured</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
2007	Pollution control bonds	\$ 54	Variable	Secured	2024
2007	First mortgage bonds	\$ 54	7.92%	Secured	2007
2006	First mortgage bonds	\$ 36	5.99%	Secured	2006

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

(\$ in millions)		Principal		Secured/	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Unsecured</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
2007	Pollution control bonds	\$ 54	Variable	Unsecured	2034
2007	Pollution control bonds	\$ 18	Variable	Unsecured	2026
2007	Pollution control bonds	\$ 9	Variable	Unsecured	2037
2007	Due to Fidelity	\$ 53	5.69%	Unsecured	2022
2007	Due to Fidelity	\$ 75	5.86%	Unsecured	2037
2007	Due to Fidelity	\$ 50	5.98%	Unsecured	2017
2007	Due to Fidelity	\$100	5.96%	Unsecured	2028
2007	Due to Fidelity	\$ 70	5.71%	Unsecured	2019
2007	Due to Fidelity	\$100	5.45%	Unsecured	2014
2006	Pollution control bonds	\$ 17	Variable	Unsecured	2036
2006	Pollution control bonds	\$ 17	Variable	Unsecured	2036
2006	Due to Fidelity	\$ 50	5.675%	Unsecured	2016
2006	Due to Fidelity	\$ 50	6.33%	Unsecured	2036

In February 2007, KU completed a series of financial transactions impacting its periodic reporting requirements. The \$54 million Pollution Control Series 10 bond was refinanced and replaced with a new unsecured tax-exempt bond of the same amount maturing in 2034. The \$53 million Series P bond was defeased and replaced with an intercompany loan totaling \$53 million from Fidelity. In conjunction with the defeasance, the Company terminated the related interest rate swap. Fidelity also agreed to eliminate the second lien on its two secured loans. Pursuant to the terms of the remaining tax-exempt bonds, the first mortgage bonds were cancelled and the underlying lien on substantially all of KU's assets was released following the completion of these steps. KU 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 KU are shown in the following table:

(in millions)	
2008 - 2009	\$ -
2010	33
2011	-
2012	50
Thereafter	<u>1,181</u> (a)
Total	<u>\$1,264</u>

(a) Includes long-term debt of \$33 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. These bonds mature in 2032. KU does not expect to pay these amounts in 2008.

Note 8 - Notes Payable and Other Short-Term Obligations

KU participates in an intercompany money pool agreement wherein E.ON U.S. and/or LG&E make funds available to KU 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	\$23	\$377	4.75%
December 31, 2006	\$400	\$97	\$303	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, KU entered into a short-term bilateral line of credit totaling \$35 million. During the third quarter of 2007, KU extended the maturity date on this facility to June 2012. There was no outstanding balance under this facility at December 31, 2007.

The covenants under this revolving line of credit include:

- The debt/total capitalization ratio must be less than 70%
- E.ON must own at least 66.667% of voting stock of KU 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. KU leases office space, office equipment and vehicles and accounts for these leases as operating leases. In addition, KU reimburses LG&E for a portion of the lease expense paid by LG&E for KU's usage of office space leased by LG&E. Total lease expense was \$6 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	\$ 6
2009	5
2010	3
2011	2
2012	2
Thereafter	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>\$22</u>

Owensboro Contract Litigation. In May 2004, the City of Owensboro, Kentucky and OMU commenced a suit now removed to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, against KU concerning a long-term power supply contract (the “OMU Agreement”) with KU. The dispute involves interpretational differences regarding issues under the OMU Agreement, including various payments or charges between KU and OMU and rights concerning excess power, termination and emissions allowances. The complaint seeks in excess of \$6 million in damages in connection with one of its claims for periods prior to 2004, plus damages in an unspecified amount for later-occurring periods on that claim and for other claims. OMU has additionally requested injunctive and other relief, including a declaration that KU is in material breach of the contract. KU has filed an answer in that court denying the OMU claims and presenting counterclaims and amended such filing in January 2007, to include further counterclaims alleging additional damages. During 2005, the FERC declined KU’s application to exercise exclusive jurisdiction on matters. In July 2005, the district court resolved a summary judgment motion made by KU in OMU’s favor, ruling that a contractual provision grants OMU the ability to terminate the contract without cause upon four years’ prior notice, for which ruling KU retains certain rights to appeal. A motion to reconsider that ruling is presently pending before the Court. The parties are continuing various discovery proceedings, as well as settlement negotiations. A trial date has been set for October 2008. In May 2006, OMU issued a notification of its intent to terminate the OMU agreement contract in May 2010, without cause, absent any earlier relief which may be permitted by the proceeding. The Company is currently unable to determine the final outcome of this matter.

Sale and Leaseback Transaction. KU is a participant in a sale and leaseback transaction involving its 62% interest in two jointly owned CTs at KU’s E.W. Brown generating station (Units 6 and 7). Commencing in December 1999, KU and LG&E entered into a tax-efficient, 18-year lease of the CTs. KU and LG&E 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 KU 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, KU 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 KU and LG&E.

At December 31, 2007, the maximum aggregate amount of default fees or amounts was \$10 million, of which KU would be responsible for 62% (approximately \$6 million). KU has made arrangements with E.ON U.S., via guarantee and regulatory commitment, for E.ON U.S. to pay KU’s full portion of any default fees or amounts.

Letter of Credit. KU has provided a letter of credit totaling less than \$1 million to support certain obligations related to workers’ compensation.

Purchased Power. KU has purchased power arrangements with OMU and OVEC. Under the OMU agreement, which could last through January 1, 2020, KU purchases all of the output of an approximately 400-Mw coal-fired generating station not required by OMU. The amount of purchased power available to KU during 2008-2010, which is expected to be approximately 6% of KU’s total Kwh native load energy requirements, is dependent upon a number of factors including the OMU units’ availability, maintenance schedules, fuel costs and OMU requirements. Payments are based on the total costs of the station allocated per terms of the OMU agreement. Included in the total costs is KU’s proportionate share of debt service requirements on \$246 million of OMU bonds outstanding at December 31, 2007. The debt service is allocated to KU based on its annual

allocated share of capacity, which averaged approximately 39% in 2007. KU does not guarantee the OMU bonds, or any requirements therein, in the event of default by OMU.

KU has a contract for purchased power with OVEC, terminating in 2026, for various Mw capacities. KU has an investment of 2.5% ownership in OVEC's common stock, which is accounted for on the cost method of accounting. KU's share of OVEC's output is 2.5%, approximately 55 Mw of generation capacity. Future obligations for power purchases are shown in the following table:

(in millions)	
2008	\$ 23
2009	25
2010	16
2011	8
2012	9
Thereafter	<u>143</u>
Total	<u>\$ 224</u>

Construction Program. KU had approximately \$392 million of commitments in connection with its construction program at December 31, 2007.

In June 2006, KU and LG&E 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 pendency 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, KU 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 KU, 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 KU has in place, provisions are made to allow for price adjustments for compliance costs resulting from new or amended laws or regulations. KU 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 KU 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. KU's operations are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates, 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 KU'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 SO₂ and NO_x emissions from power plants. In 1998, the EPA issued its final "NO_x SIP Call" rule requiring reductions in NO_x 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 NO_x emissions to 0.15 pounds weight per MMBtu on a company-wide basis. In 2005, the EPA issued the CAIR which requires additional SO₂ emission reductions of 70% and NO_x emission reductions of 65% from 2003 levels. The CAIR provides for a two-phase cap and trade program, with initial reductions of NO_x and SO₂ 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, KU's power plants are potentially subject to additional reductions in SO₂ and NO_x emissions. KU's weighted-average company-wide emission rate for SO₂ in 2007 was approximately 1.33 lbs./MMBtu of heat input, with every generating unit below its emission limit established by the Kentucky Division for Air Quality.

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 2006, the Kentucky air agency adopted a regulation aimed at regulating additional hazardous air pollutants from sources including power plants, but it was withdrawn in 2007. To the extent those rules are final, they are not expected to have a material impact on KU'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 SO₂ 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 NO_x 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. KU met its Phase I SO₂ requirements primarily through installation of FGD equipment on Ghent Unit 1. KU's combined strategy for its Phase II SO₂ requirements, which commenced in 2000, includes the installation of additional FGD equipment, as well as using accumulated emissions allowances and fuel switching to defer certain additional capital expenditures. In order to achieve the NO_x emission reductions and associated obligations, KU installed additional NO_x controls, including SCR technology, during the 2000 to 2007 time period at a cost of \$220 million. In 2001, the Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by KU 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, KU expects to incur additional capital expenditures totaling approximately \$675 million during the 2008 through 2010 time period for pollution controls including FGD and SCR equipment, and additional operating and maintenance costs in operating such controls. In 2005, the Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by KU for these projects through the ECR mechanism. Such monthly recovery is subject to periodic review by the Kentucky Commission. KU believes its costs in reducing SO₂, NO_x and mercury emissions to be comparable to those of similarly situated utilities with like generation assets. KU'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. KU 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. KU 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. KU is unable to predict whether mandatory GHG reduction requirements will ultimately be enacted. As a Company with significant coal-fired generating assets, KU could be substantially impacted by programs requiring mandatory reductions in GHG emissions, although the precise impact on the operations of KU, including the reduction targets and deadlines that would be applicable, cannot be determined prior to the enactment of such programs.

Brown New Source Review Litigation. In April 2006, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act's new source review rules relating to work performed in 1997, on a boiler and turbine at KU's E.W. Brown generating station. In December 2006, the EPA issued a second NOV alleging the Company had exceeded heat input values in violation of the air permit for the unit. During 2006, KU provided data responses to the EPA with respect to the allegations in the NOVs. In March 2007, the Department of Justice filed a complaint in federal court in Kentucky alleging the same violations specified in the prior NOVs. The complaint seeks civil penalties, including potential per-day fines, remedial measures and injunctive relief. In April 2007, KU filed an answer in the civil suit denying the allegations. In July 2007, a July 2009 date for trial on the merits was scheduled. The parties continue periodic settlement discussions and a \$2 million accrual has been recorded based on the current status of those discussions, however, KU cannot determine the overall outcome or potential effects of these matters, including whether substantial fines, penalties or remedial construction may result.

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.

Ghent Opacity NOV. In September 2007, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act's operating rules relating to opacity during June and July of 2007 at Units 1 and 3 of KU's Ghent generating station. The parties have commenced initial discussions on this matter. KU is not able to estimate the outcome or potential effects of these matters, including whether substantial fines, penalties or remedial construction may result.

General Environmental Proceedings. KU has recently settled certain environmental matters. During 2005 and 2006, final judicial and administrative approvals were received regarding a consent decree relating to the October 1999 leak of approximately 38,000 gallons of diesel fuel (of which 34,000 gallons were recovered) from an underground pipeline at KU's E.W. Brown Station. Under the terms of the settlement, KU paid a civil penalty in 2006 and has agreed to construct a supplemental environmental project and maintain the project for ten years, each at a cost of less than \$1 million. During 2006, final judicial and administrative approvals were received regarding a settlement associated with a former transformer scrap-yard which had been the subject of

April 2002 correspondence to KU and other potentially responsible parties. Under the terms of the settlement, the parties bore aggregate cleanup costs of approximately \$2 million, of which KU's share was less than \$1 million, which was paid in December 2006.

From time to time, KU 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 liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act for cleanup at various off-site waste sites and ongoing claims regarding GHG emissions from KU's generating stations. Based on analysis to date, the resolution of such matters is not expected to have a material impact on the operations of KU.

Note 10 - Jointly Owned Electric Utility Plant

KU and LG&E have begun construction of TC2, a jointly owned unit at the Trimble County site. KU and LG&E own undivided 60.75% and 14.25% interests, respectively, in TC2. Of the remaining 25% of TC2, Illinois Municipal Electric Agency ("IMEA") owns a 12.12% undivided interest and Indiana Municipal Power Agency ("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

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

(\$ in millions)	KU				LG&E				Total			
	Mw Capacity	(\$) Cost	(\$) Depre- ciation	(\$) Net Book Value	Mw Capacity	(\$) Cost	(\$) Depre- ciation	(\$) Net Book Value	Mw Capacity	(\$) Cost	(\$) Depre- ciation	(\$) Net Book Value
Ownership Percentage												
KU 47%, LG&E 53% (1)	129	51	(11)	40	146	58	(12)	46	275	109	(23)	86
KU 62%, LG&E 38% (2)	190	78	(14)	64	118	50	(10)	40	308	128	(24)	104
KU 71%, LG&E 29% (3)	228	80	(14)	66	92	32	(6)	26	320	112	(20)	92
KU 63%, LG&E 37% (4)	404	137	(17)	120	236	79	(8)	71	640	216	(25)	191
KU 71%, LG&E 29% (5)	n/a	9	(2)	7	n/a	3	-	3	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 88 Mw of capacity for KU.
- 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 KU's and LG&E'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 - Related Party Transactions

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

Electric Purchases

KU and LG&E 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 operating revenues and purchased power operating expense. KU intercompany electric revenues and purchased power expense for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Electric operating revenues from LG&E	\$46	\$77
Purchased power from LG&E	93	99

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.

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

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Interest on money pool loans	\$ 6	\$ 3
Interest on Fidelity loans	35	21

Other Intercompany Billings

E.ON U.S. Services provides KU with a variety of centralized administrative, management and support services. These charges include payroll taxes paid by E.ON U.S. on behalf of KU, labor and burdens of E.ON U.S. Services employees performing services for KU and vouchers paid by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of KU. The cost of these services is directly charged to KU, 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, KU and LG&E provide services to each other and to E.ON U.S. Services. Billings between KU and LG&E 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 KU to E.ON U.S. Services

relate to cash received by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of KU, primarily tax settlements, and other payments made by KU on behalf of other non-regulated businesses which are paid through E.ON U.S. Services.

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

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
E.ON U.S. Services billings to KU	\$488	\$353
KU billings to LG&E	6	56
LG&E billings to KU	12	53
KU billings to E.ON U.S. Services	26	23

In September and December 2007, KU received capital contributions from its shareholder, E.ON U.S. in the amount of \$55 million and \$20 million, respectively.

Note 12 – Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

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

(in millions)	Minimum Pension Liability <u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Pre-Tax</u>	Income <u>Taxes</u>	<u>Net</u>
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ (32)	\$ (32)	\$ 13	\$(19)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(19)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2006	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

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 13 – 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 January 31, 2008 and February 14, 2008, the ratings of the Carroll County 2004 Series A bonds were downgraded from AAA to AA by S&P and from Aaa to A2 by Moody's, respectively, due to downgrades of the bond insurer. On February 25, 2008, the bonds were subsequently downgraded from AA to A by S&P, due to a further downgrade of the insurer.

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

On February 7, 2008 and February 25, 2008, the Carroll County 2006 Series C 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, KU commenced steps, including notice to relevant parties, to convert the Carroll County 2007 Series A bonds and the Trimble County 2007 Series A bonds, from the auction rate mode to a fixed 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 3.96%, whereas the average rate in January and February of 2008 was 4.72%.

On March 4, 2008, the FERC issued an Order approving the MISO exit fee recalculation agreement which provides KU with an immediate recovery of \$1 million and an estimated \$3 million over the next eight years for credits realized from other payments the MISO will receive, plus interest.

On March 17, 2008, KU commenced steps, including notice to relevant parties, to convert the Carroll County 2006 Series C bonds from the auction rate mode to a weekly interest rate mode. Such conversion is scheduled to occur on April 16, 2008.

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Shareholder of Kentucky Utilities 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 Kentucky Utilities 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, Kentucky Utilities 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

**Opinion of Bond Counsel dated May 24, 2007 relating to
the Carroll County Bonds**



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May 24, 2007

Re: \$17,875,000 "County of Carroll, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)"

We hereby certify that we have examined certified copies of the proceedings of record of the County of Carroll, 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 Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), dated their date of issuance, in the aggregate principal amount of \$17,875,000 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are 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 Kentucky Utilities Company (the "Company") for the purpose of financing a portion of the costs of construction, acquisition, installation and equipping of certain solid waste disposal facilities to serve the Ghent Generating Station of the Company in Carroll County, Kentucky (the "Project") in order to provide for the collection, storage, treatment and final disposal of solid wastes, as provided by the Act.

The Bonds mature on February 1, 2026 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 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 March 1, 2007 (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 finance a portion of the costs of the acquisition, construction, installation and equipping of the Project. 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

May 24, 2007

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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 March 1, 2007 (the "Indenture"), by and between the County and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, 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 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 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 95% of the proceeds of the Bonds will be used to finance solid waste disposal facilities qualified for financing under Section 142(a)(6) of the Code and the Act. 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 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 (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) 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.

(b) 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 24, 2007

Page 4

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. James C. Monk, 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 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

**Opinion of Bond Counsel dated May 24, 2007 relating to
the Trimble County Bonds**



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May 24, 2007

Re: \$8,927,000 "County of Trimble, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)"

We hereby certify that we have examined certified copies of the proceedings of record of the County of Trimble, 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 Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), dated their date of issuance, in the aggregate principal amount of \$8,927,000 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are 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 Kentucky Utilities Company (the "Company") for the purpose of financing a portion of the costs of construction, acquisition, installation and equipping of certain solid waste disposal facilities to serve the Trimble County Generating Station of the Company in Trimble County, Kentucky (the "Project") in order to provide for the collection, storage, treatment and final disposal of solid wastes, as provided by the Act.

The Bonds mature on March 1, 2037 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 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 March 1, 2007 (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 finance a portion of the costs of the acquisition, construction, installation and equipping of the Project. 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

May 24, 2007

Page 2

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 March 1, 2007 (the "Indenture"), by and between the County and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, 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 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 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 95% of the proceeds of the Bonds will be used to finance solid waste disposal facilities qualified for financing under Section 142(a)(6) of the Code and the Act. 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 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 (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) 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.

(b) 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 24, 2007

Page 4

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. Perry Arnold, 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 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

**Form of Conversion Opinion of Bond Counsel
(Carroll County Bonds)**

_____, 2008

Re: Conversion to Long-Term Interest Rate Period of \$17,875,000 "County of Carroll, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities 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 County of Carroll, Kentucky (the "Issuer") and the Trustee pertaining to \$17,875,000 principal amount of County of Carroll, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), dated May 24, 2007 (the "Bonds"), in order to satisfy certain requirements of Sections 2.02(e)(i) and 2.02(f)(ii) of the Indenture. Pursuant to Sections 2.02(e)(i) and 2.02(f)(ii) of the Indenture, the interest rate on the Bonds is being adjusted from an Auction Rate to a Long-Term Interest Rate to maturity of February 1, 2026, effective on April 3, 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, the General Tax Representation Certificate of the Company, dated May 24, 2007 (the "Tax Agreement"), 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.

STOLL KEENON OGDEN PLLC

**Form of Conversion Opinion of Bond Counsel
(Trimble County Bonds)**

_____, 2008

Re: Conversion to Long-Term Interest Rate Period of \$8,927,000 "County of Trimble, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities 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 County of Trimble, Kentucky (the "Issuer") and the Trustee pertaining to \$8,927,000 principal amount of County of Trimble, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), dated May 24, 2007 (the "Bonds"), in order to satisfy certain requirements of Sections 2.02(e)(i) and 2.02(f)(ii) of the Indenture. Pursuant to Sections 2.02(e)(i) and 2.02(f)(ii) of the Indenture, the interest rate on the Bonds is being adjusted from an Auction Rate to a Long-Term Interest Rate to maturity of March 1, 2037, effective on April 3, 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, the General Tax Representation Certificate of the Company, dated May 24, 2007 (the "Tax Agreement"), 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.

STOLL KEENON OGDEN PLLC

Appendix C

**Copy of 2007 Official Statement
(excluding Appendix A, Appendix B and Appendix C thereto)**

NEW ISSUES

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

Subject to the conditions and exceptions set forth under the caption "Tax Treatment," Bond Counsel is of the opinion that, under current law, interest on each series of Bonds offered hereby will be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion will be expressed regarding such exclusion from gross income with respect to any Bond during any period in which it is held by a "substantial user" or a "related person" of the related Project as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Interest on each series of Bonds will be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. Such interest may be subject to certain federal income taxes imposed on certain corporations, including imposition of the branch profits tax on a portion of such interest. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that interest on each series of Bonds will be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and that, under current law, the principal of each series of Bonds will be exempt from ad valorem taxes in Kentucky. Issuance of each series of Bonds is subject to receipt of a favorable tax opinion of Bond Counsel as of the date of delivery of each series of Bonds. See "Tax Treatment" herein.

\$17,875,000
County of Carroll, Kentucky
Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds
2007 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
Due: February 1, 2026
(AMT)

\$8,927,000
County of Trimble, Kentucky
Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds
2007 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
Due: March 1, 2037
(AMT)

Dated: Date of original delivery

The Bonds of each series (individually the "Carroll County Bonds" and the "Trimble County Bonds" and, collectively, the "Bonds") will be special and limited obligations of the County of Carroll, Kentucky and the County of Trimble, Kentucky (the "Issuers"), respectively, payable by the respective Issuers solely from and secured by payments to be received by the Issuers pursuant to separate Loan Agreements with

Kentucky Utilities Company

(the "Company"), except as payable from proceeds of such Bonds or investment earnings thereon. The Bonds will not constitute general obligations of the Issuers or a charge against the general credit or taxing powers thereof or of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any other political subdivision of Kentucky.

Payment of the principal of and interest on each series of Bonds when due will be insured by separate financial guaranty insurance policies to be issued by Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac Assurance" or the "Bond Insurer") simultaneously with the delivery of the Bonds.

Ambac

The Bonds of each series are separate series and the sale and delivery of one series is not dependent on the sale and delivery of the other series. The Bonds of each series will accrue interest from the respective date of original issuance, will initially be issued in a seven-day Auction Period, and will initially bear interest at an Auction Rate determined pursuant to the Auction Procedures described in Appendix B hereto. The first Auction will occur on May 30, 2007 with subsequent auctions occurring each Wednesday unless changed as provided herein. The first Interest Payment Date on the Bonds will be May 31, 2007 and each Thursday thereafter subject to certain exceptions described herein. The Bonds of each series will continue to bear interest at an Auction Rate until their Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or until maturity. While the Bonds of a series bear interest at the Auction Rate, the Bonds of such series will not be subject to purchase on demand of the owners thereof. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should carefully review the Auction Procedures and should note that such procedures provide that (i) a Bid or Sell Order constitutes a commitment to purchase or sell Bonds based upon the results of an Auction, (ii) Auctions will be conducted through telephone communications and (iii) settlement for purchases and sales will be made on the Business Day following an Auction. Beneficial interests in Bonds bearing interest at an Auction Rate may be transferred only pursuant to a Bid or Sell Order placed in an Auction or to or through a Broker-Dealer. See "Summary of the Bonds—Broker-Dealer," "Summary of the Bonds—Certain Considerations Affecting Auction Rate Securities," "Summary of the Bonds—Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds" and "Appendix B—Auction Procedures."

PRICE: 100%

The Bonds of a series will be secured solely by payments to be made by the Company under the related Loan Agreement, which will be unsecured general obligations of the Company, and will rank on a parity with other unsecured indebtedness of the Company. The Company will covenant not to incur, assume or guarantee any secured indebtedness other than as permitted in the Loan Agreements. See "Security; Limitation on Liens."

The Bonds, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository. Purchases of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds bearing interest at the Auction Rate will be made in book-entry only form in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interests in the Bonds. See the information contained under the caption "Summary of the Bonds—Book-Entry-Only System" herein. The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be paid by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, to Cede & Co., as long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds. Disbursement of such payments to the DTC Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the purchasers of beneficial ownership interests is the responsibility of DTC's Direct and Indirect Participants, as more fully described herein.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriter, subject to prior sale, withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice, and to the approval of legality by Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC, Louisville, Kentucky, as Bond Counsel and upon satisfaction of certain conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Company by its counsel, Jones Day, Chicago, Illinois and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Company, for the Issuers by their respective County Attorneys, and for the Underwriter by its counsel, Winston & Strawn LLP, Chicago, Illinois. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery to DTC in New York, New York on or about May 24, 2007.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

Dated: May 17, 2007

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Issuers or either of them, the Company or the Underwriter to give any information or to make any representation with respect to the Bonds, other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. The Underwriter has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriter does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the parties referred to above since the date hereof. Although the Issuers have consented to the use of this Official Statement in connection with the initial issuance and sale of the Bonds, neither Issuer makes any representation with respect to the accuracy or completeness hereof and will incur no liability with respect thereto, except for the information under the caption "The Issuers."

In connection with the offering of the Bonds, the Underwriter may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of such Bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE ISSUERS, THE COMPANY, THE BOND INSURER AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED. THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

\$17,875,000
County of Carroll, Kentucky
Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds
2007 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

\$8,927,000
County of Trimble, Kentucky
Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds
2007 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

Introductory Statement

This Official Statement, including the cover page and Appendices, is provided to furnish information in connection with the offer and sale by the County of Carroll, Kentucky (“Carroll County”) of its Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), in the aggregate principal amount of \$17,875,000 (the “Carroll County Bonds”) to be issued pursuant to an Indenture of Trust dated as of March 1, 2007 (the “Carroll County Indenture”) between Carroll County and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the “Carroll County Trustee”), as Trustee, Paying Agent and Bond Registrar, and the County of Trimble, Kentucky (“Trimble County”) of its Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), in the aggregate principal amount of \$8,927,000 (the “Trimble County Bonds” and, collectively with the Carroll County Bonds, the “Bonds”) to be issued pursuant to an Indenture of Trust dated as of March 1, 2007 (the “Trimble County Indenture” and, collectively with the Carroll County Indenture, the “Indentures”) between Trimble County and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the “Trimble County Trustee” and, collectively with the Carroll County Trustee, the “Trustee”), as Trustee, Paying Agent and Bond Registrar.

Pursuant to separate Loan Agreements by and between Kentucky Utilities Company (the “Company”) and the respective Issuers, dated as of March 1, 2007 (each, a “Loan Agreement” and, collectively, the “Loan Agreements”), proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, other than accrued interest, if any, paid by the initial purchasers thereof, will be loaned by the respective Issuers to the Company. The Loan Agreements are separate undertakings by and between the Company and the applicable Issuer.

The proceeds of the Carroll County Bonds (other than any accrued interest) will be applied to finance certain solid waste disposal facilities (the “Carroll County Project”) owned by the Company. The proceeds of the Trimble County Bonds (other than any accrued interest) will be applied to finance certain solid waste disposal facilities (the “Trimble County Project” and, collectively with the Carroll County Project, the “Projects”) owned by the Company. For information regarding the Projects, see “The Projects.”

The Company is an operating subsidiary of E.ON U.S. LLC (formerly known as LG&E Energy LLC) and E.ON AG (the “Parents”). See “Appendix A — Kentucky Utilities Company.” The Parents will have no obligation to make any payments due under the Loan Agreements or any other payments of principal, interest, premium or purchase price of the Bonds.

The Company will repay each loan under the applicable Loan Agreement by making payments to the applicable Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, the applicable series of Bonds. See “Summary of the Loan Agreement — General.” Pursuant to the applicable Indenture, an Issuer’s rights under the applicable Loan Agreement (other than with respect to certain indemnification and expense payments) will be assigned to the applicable Trustee as security for the applicable series of Bonds.

The Bonds will be secured solely by payments to be made by the Company under the Loan Agreements, which will be unsecured general obligations of the Company, and will rank on a parity with other unsecured indebtedness of the Company. See “Security; Limitation on Liens” and “Summary of the Bonds — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds.”

The Bonds are special and limited obligations of the respective Issuer and the respective Issuer’s obligation to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, its respective series of Bonds is limited solely to the revenues and other amounts received by the Trustee under the applicable Indenture pursuant to the applicable Loan Agreement. The Bonds will not constitute an indebtedness, general obligation or pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the respective Issuer, the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any political subdivision thereof.

Ambac Assurance Corporation (“Ambac Assurance” or the “Bond Insurer”) will, concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, issue separate Financial Guaranty Insurance Policies in respect of each series of Bonds (a “Bond Insurance Policy”), insuring the payment of regularly scheduled payments of the principal of the applicable series of Bonds and interest thereon that have become “Due for Payment” (as this term is defined in such Bond Insurance Policy), but in either case shall be unpaid by reason of nonpayment by the Issuer. Each Bond Insurance Policy will be issued pursuant to an Insurance Agreement between the Company and Ambac Assurance to be dated the date of issuance of the applicable series of Bonds (the “Insurance Agreement”). The Bond Insurance Policy will not insure payment of the purchase price of Bonds subject to mandatory purchase or purchase on the demand of the Bondholders thereof or payment of the principal, premium or interest on the Bonds as a result of an acceleration, redemption (other than special mandatory redemption upon occurrence of a Determination of Taxability as hereinafter described) or other advancement of maturity. Certain information with respect to the Bond Insurance Policy and the Bond Insurer is included in this Official Statement. See “The Bond Insurance Policy and the Bond Insurer” and Appendix D. So long as the Bond Insurer is not in default under a Bond Insurance Policy, the applicable Indenture and applicable Loan Agreement may not be amended or supplemented, if such action requires the consent or approval of the Bondholders, without the prior written consent of the Bond Insurer. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under an Indenture, Ambac Assurance will be entitled to control and direct the enforcement of all rights and remedies granted to the applicable Bondholders or the applicable Trustee. See “Summary of the Indenture — Rights of Bond Insurer.”

Each series of Bonds initially will bear interest at an Auction Rate accruing from the applicable date of original issuance of such series of Bonds (the “Issue Date”). Thereafter, while the Bonds bear interest at an Auction Rate, the rate of interest, which will not exceed the

Maximum Rate (as defined herein), will be determined pursuant to the Auction Procedures on the Business Day preceding the first day of the related Auction Period by the Auction Agent and will remain in effect until the end of the Auction Period. The initial Auction Rate for each series of Bonds will be established by the Underwriter on or prior to the Issue Date. The first Auction shall occur on May 30, 2007 with subsequent auctions occurring each Wednesday unless changed as provided herein. The first Interest Payment Date will be May 31, 2007 and each Thursday thereafter subject to certain exceptions described herein. See “Appendix B — Auction Procedures.”

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will be appointed Auction Agent under the applicable Indenture. Its corporate trust office is at 60 Wall Street, 27th Floor, Mailstop NYC 60-2715, New York, New York 10005, Attention: Auction Desk. The Auction Agent may be removed or replaced by the Company in accordance with the terms of the applicable Indenture.

Lehman Brothers Inc. will be appointed as Broker-Dealer with respect to the Bonds on the Issue Date. One or more other Broker-Dealers may be appointed, and any Broker-Dealer may be removed or replaced, by the Company.

Lehman Brothers Inc. will be appointed under the applicable Indenture to serve as Remarketing Agent for the Bonds. The Remarketing Agent may resign or be removed and a successor Remarketing Agent may be appointed in accordance with the terms of the applicable Indenture and the applicable Remarketing Agreement for the Bonds between the Remarketing Agent and the Company.

Brief descriptions of the Company, the Issuers, the Bonds, the Loan Agreements, and the Indentures are included in this Official Statement. Such descriptions and information do not purport to be complete, comprehensive or definitive and are not to be construed as a representation or a guaranty of accuracy or completeness. All references herein to the documents are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents, and references herein to a series of Bonds are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form thereof included in the applicable Indenture. Copies of the Loan Agreements and the Indentures will be available for inspection at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee and, until the issuance of the Bonds, may be obtained from the Underwriter. Certain information relating to The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) and the book-entry-only system has been furnished by DTC. Appendix A to this Official Statement and all information contained under the headings “The Projects” and “Use of Proceeds” has been furnished by the Company. The Issuers and Bond Counsel assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such Appendix A or such information. Appendix B to this Official Statement contains a description of the Auction Procedures. Appendix C to this Official Statement contains the proposed forms of opinion of Bond Counsel to be delivered in connection with the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. Appendix D to this Official Statement contains the proposed form of Bond Insurance Policy to be issued by Ambac Assurance in connection with the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. Appendix E to this Official Statement contains a description of certain provisions applicable to the Bonds while bearing interest at a Flexible Rate, a Variable Rate (as hereinafter defined) or a Long Term Rate.

The Issuers

Each Issuer is a public body corporate and politic duly created and existing as a county and political subdivision under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Each Issuer is authorized by Sections 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (collectively, the “Act”) to (a) issue the respective series of Bonds and to assist in financing the Projects, (b) lend the proceeds from the sale of such respective series of Bonds to the Company for such purpose and (c) enter into and perform its obligations under the applicable Loan Agreement and the applicable Indenture. Each Issuer, through its legislative body, the Fiscal Court, has adopted one or more ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Bonds and the execution and delivery of the related documents.

THE BONDS OF EACH SERIES ARE SPECIAL AND LIMITED OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE SOLELY AND ONLY FROM CERTAIN SOURCES, INCLUDING AMOUNTS TO BE RECEIVED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICABLE ISSUER UNDER THE APPLICABLE LOAN AGREEMENT. THE BONDS OF EACH SERIES WILL NOT CONSTITUTE AN INDEBTEDNESS, GENERAL OBLIGATION OR PLEDGE OF THE FAITH AND CREDIT OR TAXING POWER OF THE RESPECTIVE ISSUER, THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, AND WILL NOT GIVE RISE TO A PECUNIARY LIABILITY OF THE RESPECTIVE ISSUER OR A CHARGE AGAINST ITS GENERAL CREDIT OR TAXING POWERS.

The Projects

Carroll County Project

The Carroll County Project consists of certain solid waste disposal facilities at the Company’s Ghent Generating Station located in Carroll County, Kentucky (the “Ghent Generating Station”), for the collection, storage, treatment and final disposal of solid wastes.

The Company has begun construction and fabrication of the Carroll County Project. The Kentucky Public Service Commission has issued a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (“CCN”) that authorizes construction of the Carroll County Project. When constructed, the Carroll County Project will be the property of the Company.

Trimble County Project

The Trimble County Project consists of certain solid waste disposal facilities at Unit 2 of the Trimble County Generating Station located in Trimble County, Kentucky (“Trimble 2”), for the collection, storage, treatment and final disposal of solid wastes.

The Company and its affiliate, Louisville Gas and Electric Company, a Kentucky corporation (“LG&E” and, collectively with the Company, the “Utilities”), have begun construction and fabrication of Trimble 2. The Utilities will have an undivided 75% ownership interest in Trimble 2 when constructed, of which the Company will own an 81% undivided interest and LG&E will own a 19% undivided interest. The remaining 25% undivided ownership interest will be owned by governmental entities existing outside of Kentucky. The Kentucky Public Service Commission has issued a CCN that authorizes construction of Trimble 2.

Use of Proceeds

The proceeds from the sale of each series of Bonds (exclusive of accrued interest, if any) will be used to finance a portion of the costs of the acquisition, construction, installation and equipping of the respective Projects.

Separate Series

The Carroll County Bonds and the Trimble County Bonds will be paid from payments made by or on behalf of the Company, will have substantially the same claim to such source of funds and are treated for federal income tax purposes as a single issue of obligations. The Carroll County Bonds and the Trimble County Bonds, however, are separate series and the sale and delivery of one series is not dependent on the sale and delivery of the other series. In addition, optional or mandatory redemption of either the Carroll County Bonds or the Trimble County Bonds may be made in the manner described below without the redemption of the other series. Similarly, a default under one of the series of Bonds or one of the Loan Agreements will not necessarily constitute a default under the other series of Bonds or Loan Agreement. Each series of Bonds can bear interest at an Interest Rate Mode different from the Interest Rate Mode borne by the other series of Bonds. Unless specifically otherwise noted, the following discussion under the captions “Summary of the Bonds,” “Security; Limitation of Liens,” “The Bond Insurance Policy and the Bond Insurer,” “Summary of the Loan Agreement,” “Summary of the Indenture,” “Enforceability Of Remedies,” “Tax Treatment,” “Continuing Disclosure” and “Appendix B – Auction Procedures” applies equally, but separately, to the Carroll County Bonds and the Trimble County Bonds.

As used under such captions with respect to the Carroll County Bonds, the term “Project” shall mean the Carroll County Project, the term “Generating Station” shall mean the Ghent Generating Station, the term “Bonds” shall mean the Carroll County Bonds, the term “Loan Agreement” shall mean the Loan Agreement pursuant to which Carroll County will loan the proceeds from the sale of the Carroll County Bonds to the Company, the term “Indenture” shall mean the Carroll County Indenture, the term “Issuer” shall mean Carroll County and the term “Trustee” shall mean the Carroll County Trustee.

As used under such captions with respect to the Trimble County Bonds, the term “Project” shall mean the Trimble County Project, the term “Generating Station” shall mean Trimble 2, the term “Bonds” shall mean the Trimble County Bonds, the term “Loan Agreement” shall mean the Loan Agreement pursuant to which Trimble County will loan the proceeds from the sale of the Trimble County Bonds to the Company, the term “Indenture” shall mean the Trimble County Indenture, the term “Issuer” shall mean Trimble County and the term “Trustee” shall mean the Trimble County Trustee.

Summary of the Bonds

General

The Bonds will be issued in the aggregate principal amount set forth on the cover page of this Official Statement. The Carroll County Bonds will mature on February 1, 2026. The

Trimble County Bonds will mature on March 1, 2037. The Bonds are also subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

From and after the date of the issuance and delivery of the Bonds, the Bonds will bear interest at the Auction Rate and will continue to bear interest at the Auction Rate until a Conversion to another Interest Rate Mode is specified by the Company or until the maturity of the Bonds. The permitted Interest Rate Modes for the Bonds are (i) the "Flexible Rate," (ii) the "Daily Rate," (iii) the "Weekly Rate," (iv) the "Semi-Annual Rate," (v) the "Annual Rate," (vi) the "Long Term Rate" and (vii) the "Auction Rate." The Daily Rate, Weekly Rate, Semi-Annual Rate and Annual Rate are collectively referred to herein as "Variable Rates." Changes in the Interest Rate Mode will be effected, and notice of such changes will be given, as described below in "Conversion of Interest Rate Modes."

The Bonds initially will bear interest at an Auction Rate accruing from the Issue Date. Thereafter, while the Bonds bear interest at an Auction Rate, the rate of interest, which will not exceed the Maximum Rate, will be determined pursuant to the Auction Procedures on the Business Day preceding the first day of the related Auction Period by the Auction Agent and will remain in effect until the end of the Auction Period. The initial Auction Rate will be established by the Underwriter on or prior to the Issue Date. The first Auction will occur on May 30, 2007 with subsequent auctions occurring each Wednesday unless changed as provided herein. The first Interest Payment Date will be May 31, 2007 and each Thursday thereafter subject to certain exceptions described herein. See "Appendix B — Auction Procedures."

If there are more Bonds which bear interest at an Auction Rate offered for sale than there are buyers for those Bonds in any Auction, the owners of the Bonds may not be able to sell some or all of their Bonds at that time. The relative buying and selling interest of market participants in the Bonds and in the auction rate securities market as a whole vary over time, may be adversely affected by, among other things, news relating to the Company or the Issuer, the attractiveness of alternative investments, the perceived risk of owning the security (whether related to credit, liquidity or any other risk), the tax treatment accorded the instruments, the accounting treatment accorded auction rate securities, including recent clarifications of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles relating to the treatment of the Bonds, reactions to regulatory actions or press reports, financial reporting cycles and market sentiment generally. Shifts of demand in response to any of the factors listed above cannot be predicted and may be short-lived or exist for longer periods.

While the Bonds bear interest at the Auction Rate, the Bonds will not be subject to purchase on demand of the owners of the Bonds. The Bonds may be transferred by a Beneficial Owner only by offering such Bonds for sale at a scheduled Auction. There can be no assurance that sufficient Bonds by Potential Holders will be submitted to enable Bonds submitted for sale to be actually sold. Reference is made to "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds," "Broker-Dealer" and "Certain Considerations Affecting Auction Rate Securities" below, as well as "Appendix B - Auction Procedures" for further details of the Bonds.

During each Rate Period for an Interest Rate Mode (other than an Auction Rate), the interest rate or rates for the Bonds in that Interest Rate Mode, and Flexible Rate Periods for

Bonds accruing interest at a Flexible Rate, will be determined by the Remarketing Agent in accordance with the Indenture; provided that the interest rate or rates borne by any Bonds may not exceed the lesser of (i) the maximum interest rate permitted by applicable law or (ii) 15% per annum.

Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at an Auction Rate for an Auction Period of 180 days or less will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual number of days elapsed. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Flexible Rate, Daily Rate or Weekly Rate will be computed on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as appropriate, and paid for the actual number of days elapsed. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate, Long Term Rate or Auction Rate for an Auction Period of more than 180 days will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year, consisting of twelve 30-day months. Interest payable on any Interest Payment Date will be payable to the registered owner of the Bond as of the Record Date for such payment; provided that in the case of Bonds bearing interest at the Flexible Rate, interest will be payable to the registered owner of such Bond on the Interest Payment Date therefor. The Record Date, in the case of interest accrued at an Auction Rate, will be the close of business on the second Business Day preceding each Interest Payment Date, in the case of interest accrued at a Daily Rate or Weekly Rate, will be the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date, and in the case of interest accrued at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, will be the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not a Business Day) of the month preceding each Interest Payment Date.

The Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form through DTC (or its nominee, Cede & Co.). So long as the Bonds are held in the book-entry-only system, DTC or its nominee will be the registered owner or holder of the Bonds for all purposes of the Indenture, the Bonds and this Official Statement. See “Summary of the Bonds — Book-Entry-Only System” below. Individual purchases of book-entry interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry-only form in (i) denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Auction Rate, (ii) denominations of \$100,000 or any integral multiple thereof, if bearing interest at the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, (iii) denominations of \$100,000 or any integral multiple of \$5,000 in excess of \$100,000, if bearing interest at Flexible Rates, or (iv) denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate; provided, that, (i) if the Carroll County Bonds bear interest at the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, one Carroll County Bond may be in the denomination of, or include an additional \$75,000, and (ii) if the Trimble County Bonds bear interest at (A) the Flexible Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, one Trimble County Bond may be in the denomination of, or include an additional \$2,000, and (B) the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, one Trimble County Bond may be in the denomination of, or include an additional \$27,000.

Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC’s book-entry-only system, the principal or redemption price of the Bonds is payable at the designated corporate trust office in New York, New York, of the Trustee, as paying agent (the “Paying Agent”). Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC’s book-entry-only system, interest on the Bonds is payable by check mailed to the owner of record; provided that interest payable on each Bond will be payable in immediately available funds by wire transfer within the continental

United States or by deposit into a bank account maintained with the Paying Agent (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Auction Rate, the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate or the Flexible Rate, or (ii) at the written request of any owner of record holding at least \$1,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Bonds, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, received by the Trustee, as bond registrar (the “Bond Registrar”), at least one Business Day prior to any Record Date. Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC’s book-entry-only system, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, interest payable on each Bond will be paid only upon presentation and surrender of such Bond.

Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner or the owner’s duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond (i) during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption of Bonds, (ii) after such Bond has been called for redemption or (iii) for which a registered owner has submitted a demand for purchase (see “Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner” below), or which has been purchased (see “Payment of Purchase Price” below). Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the registered owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any registered owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

Tender Agent

While the Bonds bear interest at the Auction Rate, the Bonds will not be subject to purchase on demand of the owners. While the Bonds bear interest in another Interest Rate Mode, owners may tender their Bonds, and in certain circumstances will be required to tender their Bonds, to the Tender Agent for purchase at the times and in the manner described herein under “Mandatory Purchases of Bonds” and in Appendix E. So long as the Bonds are held in DTC’s book-entry-only system, the Trustee will act as Tender Agent under the Indenture. Any successor Tender Agent appointed pursuant to the Indenture will also be a Paying Agent.

Remarketing Agent

Lehman Brothers Inc. will act as the Remarketing Agent with respect to the Bonds (the “Remarketing Agent”). The Remarketing Agent (i) may be removed by the Issuer at any time in the Issuer’s sole discretion, (ii) will resign if so requested by the Company by an instrument filed with the Issuer, the Remarketing Agent, the Trustee and the Tender Agent, and (iii) may resign in accordance with the Remarketing Agreement upon sixty days’ notice.

Broker-Dealer

Each Auction requires the participation of one or more Broker-Dealers. The Auction Agent will enter into a Broker-Dealer Agreement with Lehman Brothers Inc., as initial Broker-Dealer (the “Broker-Dealer”). The Auction Agent may, with the consent of the Company, enter into similar agreements with one or more additional Broker-Dealers which provide for the

participation of such Broker-Dealers in Auctions. In the Broker-Dealer Agreement, the Broker-Dealer agrees to handle customers' orders in accordance with its duties under applicable securities laws and rules.

Certain Considerations Affecting Auction Rate Securities

Role of Broker-Dealer. The Broker-Dealer has been appointed by the issuers or obligors of various auction rate securities to serve as a dealer in the auctions for those securities and is paid by the issuers for its services. The Broker-Dealer receives broker-dealer fees from such issuers at an agreed-upon annual rate that is applied to the principal amount of securities sold or successfully placed through the Broker-Dealer in such auctions.

The Broker-Dealer is designated in the Broker-Dealer Agreement as the Broker-Dealer to contact Existing Holders and Potential Holders and solicit Bids (as such terms are defined herein) for the Bonds. The Broker-Dealer will receive Broker-Dealer fees from the Company with respect to the Bonds sold or successfully placed through it in Auctions. The Broker-Dealer may share a portion of such fees with other dealers that submit Orders through it that are filled in the Auction.

Bidding by Broker-Dealer. The Broker-Dealer is permitted, but not obligated, to submit Orders in Auctions for its own account either as a Bidder (as defined herein) or a Seller (as defined herein) and routinely does so in the auction rate securities market in its sole discretion. If the Broker-Dealer submits an Order (as defined herein) for its own account, it would have an advantage over other Bidders because the Broker-Dealer would have knowledge of the other Orders placed through it in that Auction, and, thus, could determine the rate and size of its Order so as to increase the likelihood that (i) its Order will be accepted in the Auction and (ii) the Auction will clear at a particular rate. For this reason, and because the Broker-Dealer is appointed and paid by the Company to serve as a Broker-Dealer in the Auction, the Broker-Dealer's interests in serving as the Broker-Dealer in an Auction may differ from those of Existing Holders and Potential Holders who participate in Auctions. See "*Role of Broker-Dealer.*" The Broker-Dealer would not have knowledge of Orders submitted to the Auction Agent by any other firm that is, or may in the future be, appointed to accept Orders pursuant to a Broker-Dealer Agreement.

Where the Broker-Dealer is the only Broker-Dealer appointed by the Company to serve as the Broker-Dealer in the Auction, it would be the only Broker-Dealer that submits Orders to the Auction Agent in that Auction. As a result, in such circumstances, the Broker-Dealer could discern the clearing rate before the Orders are submitted to the Auction Agent and set the clearing rate with its Order.

The Broker-Dealer may routinely place one or more Bids in an Auction for its own account to acquire the Bonds for its inventory, to prevent an "Auction Failure" (which occurs if there are insufficient clearing bids which would result in the Auction Rate being set at the Maximum Rate) or to prevent an Auction from clearing at a rate that the Broker-Dealer believes does not reflect the market for the Bonds. The Broker-Dealer may place such Bids even after obtaining knowledge of some or all of the other Orders submitted through it. When bidding in

an Auction for its own account, the Broker-Dealer also may bid inside or outside the range of rates that it posts in its Price Talk. See “*Price Talk*.”

The Broker-Dealer routinely encourages bidding by others in auctions generally for which it serves as broker-dealer. The Broker-Dealer also may encourage bidding by others in Auctions, including to prevent an Auction Failure or to prevent an Auction from clearing at a rate that the Broker-Dealer believes does not reflect the market for the Bonds. The Broker-Dealer may encourage such Bids even after obtaining knowledge of some or all of the other Orders submitted through it.

Bids by the Broker-Dealer or by those it may encourage to place Bids are likely to affect (i) the Auction Rate — including preventing the Auction Rate from being set at the Maximum Rate or otherwise causing Bidders to receive a lower rate than they might have received had the Broker-Dealer not bid or not encouraged others to bid and (ii) the allocation of Bonds being auctioned — including displacing some Bidders who may have their Bids rejected or receive fewer Bonds than they would have received if the Broker-Dealer had not bid or encouraged others to bid. Because of these practices, the fact that an Auction clears successfully does not mean that an investment in the Bonds involves no significant liquidity or credit risk. The Broker-Dealer is not obligated to continue to place such bids or to continue to encourage other Bidders to do so in any particular Auction to prevent an Auction Failure or an Auction from clearing at a rate the Broker-Dealer believes does not reflect the market for the Bonds. Investors should not assume that the Broker-Dealer will place bids or encourage others to do so or that Auction Failures will not occur. Investors should also be aware that Bids by the Broker-Dealer or by those it may encourage to place Bids may cause lower Auction Rates to occur.

The statements herein regarding bidding by the Broker-Dealer apply only to the Broker-Dealer’s auction desk and any other business units of the Broker-Dealer that are not separated from the auction desk by an information barrier designed to limit inappropriate dissemination of bidding information.

In any particular Auction, if all outstanding Bonds are the subject of Submitted Hold Orders, the Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period will be the All Hold Rate (as defined herein) (such a situation is called an “All Hold Auction”).

If the Broker-Dealer holds any Bonds for its own account on an Auction Date, it is the Broker-Dealer’s practice to submit a Sell Order into the Auction with respect to such Bonds, which would prevent that Auction from being an All Hold Auction. The Broker-Dealer may, but is not obligated to, submit Bids for its own account in that same Auction, as set forth above.

“*Price Talk*.” Before the start of an Auction, the Broker-Dealer may, in its discretion, make available to its customers who are Existing Holders and Potential Holders the Broker-Dealer’s good faith judgment of the range of likely clearing rates for the Auction based on market and other information. This is known as “Price Talk.” Price Talk is not a guaranty that the rate established through the Auction will be within the Price Talk, and Existing Holders and Potential Holders are free to use it or ignore it. The Broker-Dealer may occasionally update and change the Price Talk based on changes in credit quality or macroeconomic factors that are likely to result in a change in interest rate levels, such as an announcement by the Federal Reserve

Board of a change in the Federal Funds rate or an announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of unemployment numbers. Potential Holders should confirm with the Broker-Dealer the manner by which the Broker-Dealer will communicate such Price Talk and any changes to the Price Talk.

“All-or-Nothing” Bids. The Broker-Dealer will not accept “all-or-nothing” Bids (i.e., Bids whereby the Bidder proposes to reject an allocation smaller than the entire quantity bid) or any other type of Bid that allows the Bidder to avoid auction procedures that require the pro rata allocation of Bonds where there are not sufficient Sell Orders to fill all bids at the clearing rate.

No Assurances Regarding Auction Outcomes. The Broker-Dealer provides no assurance as to the outcome of any Auction. The Broker-Dealer also does not provide any assurance that any Bid will be successful, in whole or in part, or that the Auction will clear at a rate that a Bidder considers acceptable. Bids may be only partially filled, or not filled at all, and the Auction Rate on any Bonds purchased or retained in the Auction may be lower than market rate for similar investments.

The Broker-Dealer will not agree before an Auction to buy Bonds from or sell Bonds to a customer after the Auction.

Deadlines. Each particular Auction has a formal deadline by which all Bids must be submitted by the Broker-Dealer to the Auction Agent. This deadline is called the “Submission Deadline.” To provide sufficient time to process and submit customer Bids to the Auction Agent before the Submission Deadline, the Broker-Dealer imposes an earlier deadline — called the “Broker-Dealer Deadline” — by which Bidders must submit Bids to the Broker-Dealer. The Broker-Dealer Deadline is subject to change by the Broker-Dealer. Potential Holders should consult with the Broker-Dealer as to its Broker-Dealer Deadline. The Broker-Dealer may allow for correction of clerical errors after the Broker-Dealer Deadline and prior to the Submission Deadline. The Broker-Dealer may submit Bids for its own account at any time until the Submission Deadline and may change Bids it has submitted for its own account at any time until the Submission Deadline. The Auction Procedures provide that until one hour after the Auction Agent completes the dissemination of the results of an Auction, new Orders can be submitted to the Auction Agent if such Orders were received by the Broker-Dealer or generated by the Broker-Dealer for its own account prior to the Submission Deadline and the failure to submit such Orders prior to the Submission Deadline was the result of force majeure, a technological failure or a clerical error. In addition until one hour after the Auction Agent completes the dissemination of the results of an Auction, the Broker-Dealer may modify or withdraw an Order submitted to the Auction Agent prior to the Submission Deadline if the Broker-Dealer determines that such Order contained a clerical error. In the event of such a submission, modification or withdrawal the Auction Agent will rerun the Auction, if necessary, taking into account such submission, modification or withdrawal.

Existing Holder’s Ability to Resell Auction Rate Securities May Be Limited. An Existing Holder may sell, transfer or dispose of a Bond (i) in an Auction, only pursuant to a Bid or Sell Order in accordance with the Auction Procedures, or (ii) outside an Auction, only to or through the Broker-Dealer.

Existing Holders will be able to sell all of the Bonds that are the subject of their submitted Sell Orders only if there are Bidders willing to purchase those Bonds in the Auction. If Sufficient Clearing Bids have not been made, Existing Holders that have submitted Sell Orders will not be able to sell in the Auction all, and may not be able to sell any, of the Bonds subject to such submitted Sell Orders. As discussed above (see “*Bidding by Broker-Dealer*”), the Broker-Dealer may submit a bid in an Auction to avoid an Auction Failure, but are not obligated to do so. There may not always be enough bidders to prevent an Auction Failure in the absence of the Broker-Dealer bidding in the Auction for its own account or encouraging others to bid. Therefore, Auction Failures are possible, especially if the Company’s credit were to deteriorate, if a market disruption were to occur or if, for any reason, the Broker-Dealer were unable or unwilling to bid.

Between Auctions, there can be no assurance that a secondary market for the Bonds will develop or, if it does develop, that it will provide Existing Holders the ability to resell the Bonds on the terms or at the times desired by an Existing Holder. The Broker-Dealer may, in its own discretion, decide to buy or sell the Bonds in the secondary market for its own account from or to investors at any time and at any price, including at prices equivalent to, below, or above par for the Bonds. However, the Broker-Dealer is not obligated to make a market in the Bonds, and may discontinue trading in the Bonds without notice for any reason at any time. Existing Holders who resell between Auctions may receive an amount less than par, depending on market conditions.

If an Existing Holder purchased a Bond through a dealer which is not the Broker-Dealer for the Bonds, such Existing Holder’s ability to sell its Bond may be affected by the continued ability of its dealer to transact trades for the Bonds through the Broker-Dealer.

The ability to resell the Bonds will depend on various factors affecting the market for the Bonds, including news relating to Company or the Bond Insurer, the attractiveness of alternative investments, investor demand for short term securities, the perceived risk of owning the Bonds (whether related to credit, liquidity or any other risk), the tax or accounting treatment accorded the Bonds (including U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as they apply to the accounting treatment of auction rate securities), reactions of market participants to regulatory actions (such as those described in “*Securities and Exchange Commission Settlements*,” below) or press reports, financial reporting cycles and market conditions generally. Demand for the Bonds may change without warning, and declines in demand may be short-lived or continue for longer periods.

Resignation of the Auction Agent or the Broker-Dealer Could Impact the Ability to Hold Auctions. The Auction Agreement provides that the Auction Agent may resign from its duties as Auction Agent by giving at least 90 days’ notice (30 days’ notice if the Auction Agent has not received payment of its fees) to the Trustee, the Company, the Bond Insurer, the initial Broker-Dealer and the Issuer and does not require, as a condition to the effectiveness of such resignation, that a replacement Auction Agent be in place if its fees have not been paid. The Broker-Dealer Agreement provides that the Broker-Dealer thereunder may resign upon 5 days’ notice (provided, however that if the Broker-Dealer is the initial Broker-Dealer, such initial Broker-Dealer may not resign or terminate the Broker-Dealer Agreement without first obtaining the prior written consent of the Company) and does not require, as a condition to the effectiveness of

such resignation, that a replacement Broker-Dealer be in place. For any Auction Period during which there is no duly appointed Auction Agent, or during which there is no duly appointed Broker-Dealer, it will not be possible to hold Auctions, with the result that the interest rate on the Bonds will be Maximum Rate.

Securities and Exchange Commission Settlements. On May 31, 2006, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) announced that it had settled its investigation of fifteen firms, including the Broker-Dealer, that participate in the auction rate securities market regarding their respective practices and procedures in this market. The SEC alleged in the settlement that the firms had managed auctions for auction rate securities in which they participated in ways that were not adequately disclosed or that did not conform to disclosed auction procedures. As part of the settlement, the Broker-Dealer agreed to pay a civil penalty. In addition, the Broker-Dealer, without admitting or denying the SEC’s allegations, agreed to provide to customers written descriptions of its material auction practices and procedures, and to implement procedures reasonably designed to detect and prevent any failures by the Broker-Dealer to conduct the auction process in accordance with disclosed procedures. No assurance can be offered as to how the settlement may affect the market for auction rate securities or the Bonds.

In addition, on January 9, 2007, the SEC announced that it had settled its investigation of three banks, including the Auction Agent, that participate as auction agents in the auction rate securities market, regarding their respective practices and procedures in this market. The SEC alleged in the settlement that the auction agents allowed broker-dealers in auctions to submit bids or revise bids after the submission deadlines and allowed broker-dealers to intervene in auctions in ways that affected the rates paid on the auction rate securities. As part of the settlement, the Auction Agent agreed to pay civil penalties. In addition, the Auction Agent, without admitting or denying the SEC’s allegations, agreed to provide to broker-dealers and issuers written descriptions of its material auction practices and procedures and to implement procedures reasonably designed to detect and prevent any failures by that Auction Agent to conduct the auction process in accordance with disclosed procedures. No assurance can be offered as to how the settlement may affect the market for auction rate securities or the Bonds.

Certain Definitions

As used herein, each of the following terms will have the meaning indicated. Certain capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined will have the meanings set forth in Appendix B.

“*Annual Rate Period*” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Annual Rate and ending on, and including, the day next preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter, and each successive twelve-month period (or portion thereof) thereafter until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“*Auction Rate*” shall have the meaning set forth in Appendix B.

“*Auction Rate Period*” shall have the meaning set forth in Appendix B.

“*Beneficial Owner*” means the person in whose name a Bond is recorded as such by the respective systems of DTC and each Participant (as defined herein) or the registered holder of such Bond if such Bond is not then registered in the name of Cede & Co.

“*Business Day*” means any day other than a Saturday or Sunday or legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions located in the City of New York, New York, or the New York Stock Exchange or banking institutions in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent, the Paying Agent, the Auction Agent, the Company or the Remarketing Agent are located are authorized by law or executive order to close.

“*Conversion*” means any conversion from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Indenture of the Bonds from one Interest Rate Mode to another Interest Rate Mode.

“*Conversion Date*” means initially the date of original issuance of the Bonds, and thereafter means the date on which any Conversion becomes effective.

“*Daily Rate Period*” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Daily Rate and ending on and including the day preceding the next Business Day and each period thereafter beginning on and including a Business Day and ending on and including the day preceding the next succeeding Business Day until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“*Flexible Rate*” means the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds in which the interest rate for each Bond is determined with respect to such Bond during each Flexible Rate Period applicable to that Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

“*Flexible Rate Period*” means with respect to any Bond, each period (which may be from one day to 270 days, or such lower maximum number of days as is then permitted under the Indenture) determined for such Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

“*Interest Payment Date*” means (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the first Business Day of each calendar month, (ii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, for each Bond the last day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day), (iii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, June 1 and December 1, and, in the case of the Long Term Rate, also the Conversion Date or the effective date of a change to a new Long Term Rate Period; (iv) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Auction Rate (a) for any Auction Period other than a daily Auction Period or a Flexible Auction Period, the Business Day immediately following such Auction Period, (b) for a daily Auction Period, the first Business Day of the month immediately succeeding such Auction Period, and (c) for a Flexible Auction Period of (i) seven or more but fewer than 183 days, the Business Day immediately following such Flexible Auction Period, or (ii) 183 or more days, each semiannual date on which interest on the Bonds would be payable if such Bonds bore interest at a fixed rate of interest and on the Business Day immediately following such Flexible Auction Period; and (v) with respect to any Bond, the Conversion Date (including the date of a failed Conversion) or the effective date of a change to a new Long Term Rate Period for such Bond. In any case, the final Interest Payment Date will be the maturity date of the Bonds.

“*Interest Period*” means for all Bonds (or for any Bond if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate) the period from and including each Interest Payment Date to and including the day immediately preceding the next Interest Payment Date, provided, however that the first Interest Period for the Bonds will begin on (and include) the date of issuance of the Bonds and the final Interest Period will end on January 31, 2026 with respect to the Carroll County Bonds and February 28, 2037 with respect to the Trimble County Bonds.

“*Interest Rate Mode*” means the Auction Rate, the Flexible Rate, the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate and the Long Term Rate.

“*Long Term Rate Period*” means any period established by the Company as hereinafter set forth under “Appendix E — Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds while Bearing Interest at a Flexible Rate, a Variable Rate or a Long Term Rate – Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes — Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods” and beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Long Term Rate and ending on, and including, the day preceding the last Interest Payment Date for such period and, thereafter, each successive period of the same duration as the Long Term Rate Period previously established until the day preceding the earliest of the change to a different Long Term Rate Period, the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“*Maximum Rate*” means the lesser of (i) the maximum interest rate permitted by applicable law or (ii) 15%.

“*Prevailing Market Conditions*” means, without limitation, the following factors: existing short-term or long-term market rates for securities, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; indexes of such short-term or long-term rates and the existing market supply and demand for securities bearing such short-term or long-term rates; existing yield curves for short-term or long-term securities for obligations of credit quality comparable to the Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; general economic conditions; industry economic and financial conditions that may affect or be relevant to the Bonds; and such other facts, circumstances and conditions as the Remarketing Agent, in its sole discretion, determine to be relevant.

“*Purchase Date*” means any date on which Bonds are to be purchased on the demand of the registered owners thereof or are subject to mandatory purchase as described in the Indenture.

“*Semi-Annual Rate Period*” means any period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Semi-Annual Rate, and ending on, and including, the day preceding the first Interest Payment Date thereafter and each successive six-month period thereafter beginning on and including an Interest Payment Date and ending on and including the day next preceding the next Interest Payment Date until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“*Weekly Rate Period*” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Weekly Rate, and ending on, and including, the next Wednesday, and thereafter the period beginning on, and including, any Thursday and ending on, and including, the earliest of

the next Wednesday, the day preceding the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds

The Bonds initially will bear interest at an Auction Rate accruing from the Issue Date, at a rate established by the Underwriter on or prior to the Issue Date. Thereafter, the Auction Rate for each Auction Period (as defined in Appendix B hereto) will equal the interest rate determined pursuant to the Auction Procedures set forth in Appendix B; provided that such interest rate will not exceed the Maximum Rate. The Bonds will bear interest at the applicable Auction Rate until they are converted to a Variable Rate, Flexible Rate or Long Term Rate. Following the Initial Period (as defined herein), the Bonds will be in a seven-day Auction Period. During any Auction Period, the Bonds may be converted among flexible, daily, seven-day, 28-day, 35-day, three month or six month periods.

During any Auction Period, the Bonds will bear interest at the Auction Rate determined pursuant to the Auction Procedures. The Auction Rate for any initial Auction Period immediately after either any conversion to an Auction Period or a mandatory purchase of Bonds pursuant to the Indenture will be the rate of interest per annum determined and certified to the Trustee (with a copy to the Bond Registrar, Paying Agent and the Company) by the initial Broker-Dealer on a date not later than the effective date of such conversion or the date of such mandatory purchase, as the case may be, as the minimum rate of interest which, in the opinion of the initial Broker-Dealer, would be necessary as of the date of such conversion or the date of such mandatory purchase, as the case may be, to market Bonds in a secondary market transaction at a price equal to the principal amount thereof; provided that such interest rate will not exceed the Maximum Rate.

If the Auction Agent fails to calculate or, for any reason, fails to provide the Auction Rate on the Auction Date, for any Auction Period (i) if the preceding Auction Period was a period of 35 days or less, (A) a new Auction Period shall be established for the same length of time as the preceding Auction Period, if the failure to make such calculation was because there was not at the time a duly appointed and acting Auction Agent or Broker-Dealer, and the Auction Period Rate for the new Auction Period shall be 80% of the Index if the Index is ascertainable on such date (by the Auction Agent, if there is at the time an Auction Agent, or the Trustee, if at the time there is no Auction Agent) or, (B) if the failure to make such calculation was for any other reason or if the Index is not ascertainable on such date, the prior Auction Period shall be extended to the seventh day following the day that would have been the last day of the preceding Auction Period (or if such seventh day is not followed by a Business Day then to the next succeeding day that is followed by a Business Day) and the Auction Period Rate for the period as so extended shall be the same as the Auction Period Rate for the Auction Period prior to the extension, and (ii) if the preceding Auction Period was a period of greater than 35 days, (A) a new Auction Period shall be established for a period that ends on the seventh day following the day that was the last day of the preceding Auction Period, (or if such seventh day is not followed by a Business Day then to the next succeeding day which is followed by a Business Day) if the failure to make such calculation was because there was not at the time a duly appointed and acting Auction Agent or Broker-Dealer, and the Auction Period Rate for the new Auction Period shall be 100% of the Index if the Index is ascertainable on such date (by the Auction Agent, if

there is at the time an Auction Agent, or the Trustee, if at the time there is no Auction Agent) or, (B) if the failure to make such calculation was for any other reason or if the Index is not ascertainable on such date, the prior Auction Period shall be extended to the seventh day following the day that would have been the last day of the preceding Auction Period (or if such seventh day is not followed by a Business Day then to the next succeeding day that is followed by a Business Day) and the Auction Period Rate for the period as so extended shall be the same as the Auction Period Rate for the Auction Period prior to the extension. If a new Auction Period is established as set forth in clause (ii) (A) above, an Auction shall be held on the last Business Day of the new Auction Period to determine an Auction Rate for an Auction Period beginning on the Business Day immediately following the last day of the new Auction Period and ending on the date on which the Auction Period otherwise would have ended had there been no new Auction Period or Auction Periods subsequent to the last Auction Period for which a Winning Bid Rate had been determined. If an Auction Period is extended as set forth in clause (i) (B) or (ii) (B) above, an Auction shall be held on the last Business Day of the Auction Period as so extended to determine an Auction Rate for an Auction Period beginning on the Business Day immediately following the last day of the extended Auction Period and ending on the date on which the Auction Period otherwise would have ended had there been no extension of the prior Auction Period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither new nor extended Auction Periods shall total more than 35 days in the aggregate. If at the end of the 35 days the Auction Agent fails to calculate or provide the Auction Rate, or there is not at the time a duly appointed and acting Auction Agent or Broker-Dealer, the Auction Period Rate shall be the Maximum Rate.

If there is a failed conversion from an Auction Period to any other period or if there is a failure to change the length of the current Auction Period due to the lack of Sufficient Clearing Bids at the Auction on the Auction Date for the first new Auction Period, the Auction Period Rate for the next Auction Period shall be the Maximum Rate and the Auction Period shall be a seven-day Auction Period.

An Auction to determine the interest rate for the next succeeding Auction Period will be held on each Auction Date. The procedure for submitting orders prior to the Submission Deadline (as defined in Appendix B) on each Auction Date is described in Appendix B, as are the particulars regarding the determination of the Auction Rate and the allocation of the Bonds.

The Company, may, from time to time on the Interest Payment Date immediately following the end of any Auction Period, change the length of the Auction Period with respect to all of the Bonds of a Series among daily, seven-days, 28-days, 35-days, three months, six months or a Flexible Auction Period in order to accommodate economic and financial factors that may affect or be relevant to the length of the Auction Period and the interest rate borne by such Bonds. The Company shall initiate the change in the length of the Auction Period by giving written notice to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Auction Agent, the Broker-Dealers and DTC that the Auction Period shall change if the conditions described herein are satisfied and the proposed effective date of the change, at least 10 Business Days prior to the Auction Date for such Auction Period.

Any such changed Auction Period shall be for a period of one day, seven-days, 28-days, 35-days, three months, six months or a Flexible Auction Period and shall be for all of the Bonds of such Series.

The change in length of the Auction Period shall take effect only if Sufficient Clearing Bids exist at the Auction on the Auction Date for such new Auction Period. For purposes of the Auction for such new Auction Period only, except to the extent any Existing Holder submits an Order with respect to such Bonds of any Series, each Existing Holder shall be deemed to have submitted Sell Orders with respect to all of its Bonds of such Series if the change is to a longer Auction Period and a Hold Order if the change is to a shorter Auction Period. If there are not Sufficient Clearing Bids for the first Auction Period, the Auction Rate for the new Auction Period shall be the Maximum Rate, and the Auction Period shall be a seven-day Auction Period.

The Auction Agent, at the direction of the Company, may specify an earlier or later Auction Date (but in no event more than five Business Days earlier or later) than the Auction Date that would otherwise be determined in accordance with the definition of “Auction Date” in order to conform with then current market practice with respect to similar securities or to accommodate economic and financial factors that may affect or be relevant to the day of the week constituting an Auction Date and the interest rate borne by the Bonds. The Auction Agent shall provide notice of the Company’s direction to specify an earlier Auction Date for an Auction Period by means of a written notice delivered at least 45 days prior to the proposed changed Auction Date to the Trustee, the Issuer, the Company and the Broker-Dealers with a copy to DTC. In the event the Auction Agent is instructed to specify an earlier Auction Date, the days of the week on which an Auction Period begins and ends, the day of the week on which a Flexible Auction Period ends and the Interest Payment Date relating to a Flexible Auction Period shall be adjusted accordingly.

If, in the opinion of the Auction Agent and the Broker-Dealers, there is insufficient notice of an unscheduled holiday to allow the efficient implementation of the Auction Procedures set forth herein, the Auction Agent and the Broker-Dealers may, as they deem appropriate, set a different Auction Date and adjust any Interest Payment Dates and Auction Periods affected by such unscheduled holiday.

For a more detailed discussion of the Bonds and the Auction Procedures to be used to determine the Auction Rate, see Appendix B to this Official Statement.

Conversion of Interest Rate Modes

Method of Conversion. The Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is subject to Conversion from time to time, in whole but not in part, on the dates specified below under “Limitations on Conversion,” at the option of the Company, upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the registered owners of the Bonds, as described below. With any notice of Conversion, the Company must also deliver to the Bond Registrar and the Bond Insurer an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such Conversion is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, other than a Conversion from the Daily Rate Period to the Weekly Rate Period or from the Weekly Rate Period to the Daily Rate Period.

Limitations on Conversion. Any Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds must be in compliance with the following conditions: (i) the Conversion Date must be a date on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption (see “Redemptions — Optional Redemption” below); provided that any Conversion from the Daily Rate Period to a Weekly Rate Period or from the Weekly Rate Period to the Daily Rate Period must be on a Thursday and, if the Conversion is to or from an Auction Rate Period, the Conversion Date must be the last Interest Payment Date in respect of that Auction Rate Period; (ii) if the proposed Conversion Date would not be an Interest Payment Date but for the Conversion, the Conversion Date must be a Business Day; (iii) if the Conversion is from the Flexible Rate, (a) the Conversion Date may be no earlier than the latest Interest Payment Date established prior to the giving of notice to the Remarketing Agent of such proposed Conversion and (b) no further Interest Payment Date may be established while the Interest Rate Mode is then the Flexible Rate if such Interest Payment Date would occur after the effective date of that Conversion; and (iv) after a determination is made requiring mandatory redemption of all Bonds pursuant to the Indenture (see “Redemptions” below), no change in the Interest Rate Mode may be made prior to such mandatory redemption. Before the Company may convert the Interest Rate Mode for Bonds from the Auction Rate to any other Interest Rate Mode, the Company must first obtain the written consent of the Bond Insurer to that Conversion and, unless such conversion is to a Long-Term Rate Period fixed to maturity, the Bond Insurer may require that the Company obtain a liquidity facility.

Notice to Owners of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode. The Bond Registrar will notify each registered owner of the Conversion by first class mail at least 15 days (30 days in the case of Conversion from or to the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or a Long Term Rate) but not more than 45 days before each Conversion Date. The notice will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture.

Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Conversion will occur if (A) the Remarketing Agent has not determined the initial interest rate for the new Interest Rate Mode in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, (B) the Bonds that are to be purchased are not remarketed or sold by the Remarketing Agent, or (C) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the opening of business on the effective date of Conversion to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. If such Conversion fails to occur, such Bonds in the Auction Rate will remain in such Interest Rate Mode and Bonds in any other Interest Rate Mode will automatically be converted to the Weekly Rate (with the first period adjusted in length so that the last day of such period will be a Wednesday) at the rate determined by the Remarketing Agent on the failed Conversion Date; provided, that there must be delivered to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent, the Company, the Bond Insurer and the Remarketing Agent, an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that determining the interest rate to be borne by the Bonds at a Weekly Rate is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized under the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. If such opinion is not delivered on the failed Conversion Date, the Bonds will bear interest for a Rate Period of the same type and of substantially the same length as the Rate Period in effect prior to the failed Conversion Date at a rate of interest determined by the Remarketing Agent on the failed Conversion Date (or if shorter, the Rate Period ending on the date before the maturity date); provided that if the Bonds then bear interest at the Long Term Rate, and if such opinion is not delivered on the date which would have been

the effective date of a new Long Term Rate Period, the Bonds will bear interest at the Annual Rate, commencing on such date, at an Annual Rate determined by the Remarketing Agent on such date. If the proposed Conversion of Bonds fails as described herein, any mandatory purchase of such Bonds will remain effective.

Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner

As initially issued, the Bonds will bear interest at the Auction Rate and as a result will not be subject to purchase on demand of the owners thereof. When the Interest Rate Mode is other than the Auction Rate, the Bonds are subject to purchase on the demand of the owners thereof as described in Appendix E.

Mandatory Purchases of Bonds

Mandatory Purchase on All Conversion Dates or Change by the Company in Long Term Rate Period. The Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Long Term Rate, the redemption premium, if any, which would be payable as described under “Redemptions — Optional Redemption” below, if the Bonds were redeemed on the Purchase Date (A) on each Conversion Date and (B) on the effective date of any change by the Company of the Long Term Rate Period. Such tender and purchase will be required even if the change in Long Term Rate Period or the Conversion is canceled pursuant to the Indenture. For a description of provisions applicable to Interest Rate Modes other than the Auction Rate, see Appendix E.

Notice to Owners of Mandatory Purchases. Notice to owners of a mandatory purchase of Bonds on a Conversion Date or upon a change in Long Term Rate Period will be given by the Bond Registrar, together with the notice of such Conversion or change of Long Term Rate Period, as applicable, by first class mail at least 15 days (30 days in the case of Conversion from or to the Auction Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate or in the case of a change in the Long Term Rate Period) but not more than 45 days before each Conversion Date or each effective date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period. The notice of mandatory purchase will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture.

Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds

The Indenture provides that, subject to the terms of a Remarketing Agreement with the Company, the Remarketing Agent will use its commercially reasonable best efforts to offer for sale Bonds purchased upon demand of the owners thereof and, unless otherwise instructed by the Company, upon mandatory purchase, provided that Bonds will not be remarketed upon the occurrence and continuance of certain Events of Default under the Indenture, except in the sole discretion of the Remarketing Agent. Each such sale will be at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued to the date of sale. The Remarketing Agent, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar or the Tender Agent each may purchase any Bonds offered for sale for its own account.

The purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase will be paid by the Tender Agent from moneys derived from the remarketing of such Bonds by the Remarketing Agent and, if such remarketing proceeds are insufficient, from moneys made available by the Company. The

Company is obligated to purchase any Bonds tendered for purchase to the extent such Bonds have not been remarketed. Any such purchases by the Company will not result in the extinguishment of the purchased Bonds. The Company currently maintains lines of credit or other liquidity facilities in amounts determined by it to be sufficient to meet its current needs and expects to continue to maintain such lines of credit or other liquidity facilities from time to time to the extent determined by it to be necessary to meet its then-current needs. The Trustee, any Paying Agent, the Tender Agent and the owners of the Bonds have no right to draw under any line of credit or other liquidity facility maintained by the Company. There is no provision in the Indenture or the Loan Agreement requiring the Company to maintain such financing arrangements which may be discontinued at any time without notice. The Bond Insurance Policy is not intended to provide a direct source of liquidity to pay the purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase pursuant to the Indenture.

Any deficiency in purchase price payments resulting from the Remarketing Agent's failure to deliver remarketing proceeds of all Bonds with respect to which the Remarketing Agent notified the Tender Agent were remarketed will not result in an Event of Default under the Indenture until the opening of business on the next succeeding Business Day unless the Company fails to provide sufficient funds to pay such purchase price by the opening of business on such next succeeding Business Day. If sufficient funds are not available for the purchase of all tendered Bonds, no purchase of Bonds will be consummated, but failure to consummate such purchase will not be deemed to be an Event of Default under the Indenture if sufficient funds have been provided in a timely manner by the Company to the Tender Agent for such purpose.

Payment of Purchase Price

When a book-entry-only system is not in effect, payment of the purchase price of any Bond will be payable (and delivery of a replacement Bond in exchange for the portion of any Bond not purchased if such Bond is purchased in part will be made) on the Purchase Date upon delivery of such Bond to the Tender Agent on such Purchase Date; provided that such Bond must be delivered to the Tender Agent: (i) at or prior to 12:00 noon (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Weekly Rate Period or Flexible Rate Period, (ii) at or prior to 1:00 p.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Daily Rate Period or (iii) at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period. If the date of such purchase is not a Business Day, the purchase price will be payable on the next succeeding Business Day.

Any Bond delivered for payment of the purchase price must be accompanied by an instrument of transfer thereof in form satisfactory to the Tender Agent executed in blank by the registered owner thereof and with all signatures guaranteed. The Tender Agent may refuse to accept delivery of any Bond for which an instrument of transfer satisfactory to it has not been provided and has no obligation to pay the purchase price of such Bond until a satisfactory instrument is delivered.

If the registered owner of any Bond (or portion thereof) that is subject to purchase pursuant to the Indenture fails to deliver such Bond with an appropriate instrument of transfer to the Tender Agent for purchase on the Purchase Date, and if the Tender Agent is in receipt of the

purchase price therefor, such Bond (or portion thereof) nevertheless will be deemed purchased on the Purchase Date thereof. Any owner who so fails to deliver such Bond for purchase on (or before) the Purchase Date will have no further rights thereunder, except the right to receive the purchase price thereof from those moneys deposited with the Tender Agent in the Purchase Fund pursuant to the Indenture upon presentation and surrender of such Bond to the Tender Agent properly endorsed for transfer in blank with all signatures guaranteed.

When a book-entry-only system is in effect, the requirement for physical delivery of the Bonds will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on the records of DTC to the participant account of the Tender Agent.

Redemptions

Optional Redemption.

(i) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Auction Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, on the Business Day immediately succeeding any Auction Date (as defined in Appendix B attached hereto), at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the redemption date.

(ii) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date, on any Business Day.

(iii) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for a Bond is the Flexible Rate, such Bond will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date for that Bond.

(iv) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date for each Semi-Annual Rate Period.

(v) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for each Annual Rate Period.

(vi) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, (A) on the final Interest Payment Date for the then current Long Term Rate Period at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof and (B) prior to the end of the then current Long Term Rate Period at any time during the redemption periods and at the redemption prices set forth below, plus in each case interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date:

Original Length of Current Long Term Rate Period (Years)	Commencement of Redemption Period	Redemption Price as Percentage of Principal
More than or equal to 10 years	First Interest Payment Date on or after the tenth anniversary of commencement of Long Term Rate Period	100%
Less than 10 years	Non-callable	Non-callable

Subject to certain conditions, including provision of an opinion of Bond Counsel that a change in the redemption provisions of the Bonds will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, the redemption periods and redemption prices may be revised, effective as of the Conversion Date, the date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period or a Purchase Date on the final Interest Payment Date during a Long Term Rate Period, to reflect Prevailing Market Conditions on such date as determined by the Remarketing Agent in its judgment. Any such revision of the redemption periods and redemption prices will not be considered an amendment or a supplement to the Indenture and will not require the consent of any Bondholder or any other person or entity.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole. The Bonds may be redeemed by the Issuer in whole at any time at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date upon the exercise by the Company of an option under the Loan Agreement to prepay the loan if any of the following events shall have occurred within 180 days preceding the giving of written notice by the Company to the Trustee of such election:

- (i) if in the judgment of the Company, unreasonable burdens or excessive liabilities have been imposed upon the Company after the issuance of the Bonds with respect to the Project or the operation thereof, including without limitation federal, state or other ad valorem property, income or other taxes not imposed on the date of the Loan Agreement, other than ad valorem taxes levied upon privately owned property used for the same general purpose as the Project;
- (ii) if the Project or a portion thereof or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used has been damaged or destroyed to such an extent so as, in the judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use, and such condition continues for a period of six months;
- (iii) there has occurred condemnation of all or substantially all of the Project or the taking by eminent domain of such use or control of the Project or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used so as, in the judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use;

(iv) in the event changes, which the Company cannot reasonably control, in the economic availability of materials, supplies, labor, equipment or other properties or things necessary for the efficient operation of the Generating Station have occurred, which, in the judgment of the Company, render the continued operation of such Generating Station or any generating unit at such station uneconomical; or changes in circumstances after the issuance of the Bonds, including but not limited to changes in solid waste abatement, control and disposal requirements, have occurred such that the Company determines that use of the Project is no longer required or desirable;

(v) the Loan Agreement has become void or unenforceable or impossible of performance by reason of any changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the Constitution of the United States of America or by reason of legislative or administrative action (whether state or federal) or any final decree, judgment or order of any court or administrative body, whether state or federal; or

(vi) a final order or decree of any court or administrative body after the issuance of the Bonds requires the Company to cease a substantial part of its operation at the Generating Station to such extent that the Company will be prevented from carrying on its normal operations at such Generating Station for a period of six months.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part. The Bonds are also subject to redemption in whole or in part at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date at the option of the Company in an amount not to exceed the net proceeds received from insurance or any condemnation award received by the Issuer or the Company in the event of damage, destruction or condemnation of all or a portion of the Project, subject to receipt of an opinion of Bond Counsel that such redemption will not adversely affect the exclusion of interest on any of the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See “Summary of the Loan Agreement — Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation.” Such redemption may occur at any time, provided that if such event occurs while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate or Semi-Annual Rate, such redemption must occur on a date on which the Bonds are otherwise subject to optional redemption as described above.

Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability. The Bonds are required to be redeemed by the Issuer, in whole, or in such part as described below, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, without redemption premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date, within 180 days following a “Determination of Taxability.” As used herein, a “Determination of Taxability” means the receipt by the Trustee of written notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Company or the Issuer of (i) the issuance of a published or private ruling or a technical advice memorandum by the Internal Revenue Service in which the Company participated or has been given the opportunity to participate, and which ruling or memorandum the Company, in its discretion, does not contest or from which no further right of administrative or judicial review or appeal exists, or (ii) a final determination from which no further right of appeal exists of any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States in a proceeding in which the Company has participated or has been a party, or has been given the opportunity to participate or be a party, in each case, to the effect that as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any covenant or agreement or the

inaccuracy of any representation contained in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection with the Bonds, the interest on the Bonds is included in the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes, other than with respect to a person who is a “substantial user” or a “related person” of a substantial user within the meaning of the Section 147 of Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”); provided, however, that no such Determination of Taxability shall be considered to exist as a result of the Trustee receiving notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Issuer unless (i) the Issuer or the registered owner or former registered owner of the Bond involved in such proceeding or action (A) gives the Company and the Trustee prompt notice of the commencement thereof, and (B) (if the Company agrees to pay all expenses in connection therewith) offers the Company the opportunity to control unconditionally the defense thereof, and (ii) either (A) the Company does not agree within 30 days of receipt of such offer to pay such expenses and liabilities and to control such defense, or (B) the Company shall exhaust or choose not to exhaust all available proceedings for the contest, review, appeal or rehearing of such decree, judgment or action which the Company determines to be appropriate. No Determination of Taxability described above will result from the inclusion of interest on any Bond in the computation of minimum or indirect taxes. All of the Bonds are required to be redeemed upon a Determination of Taxability as described above unless, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, redemption of a portion of such Bonds would have the result that interest payable on the remaining Bonds outstanding after the redemption would not be so included in any such gross income.

In the event any of the Issuer, the Company or the Trustee has been put on notice or becomes aware of the existence or pendency of any inquiry, audit or other proceedings relating to the Bonds being conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, the party so put on notice is required to give immediate written notice to the other parties of such matters. Promptly upon learning of the occurrence of a Determination of Taxability (whether or not the same is being contested), or any of the events described above, the Company is required to give notice thereof to the Trustee and the Issuer.

If the Internal Revenue Service or a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the interest paid or to be paid on any Bond (except to a “substantial user” of the Project or a “related person” within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) is or was includable in the gross income of the recipient for federal income tax purposes for reasons other than as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any of its covenants, agreements or representations in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection therewith, the Bonds are not subject to redemption. In such circumstances, Bondholders would continue to hold their Bonds, receiving principal and interest at the applicable rate as and when due, but would be required to include such interest payments in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Also, if the lien of the Indenture is discharged or defeased prior to the occurrence of a final Determination of Taxability, Bonds will not be redeemed as described herein.

General Redemption Terms. Notice of redemption will be given by mailing a redemption notice conforming to the provisions and requirements of the Indenture by first class mail to the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed not less than 30 days (15 days if the Interest Rate

Mode for the Bonds is the Auction Rate, Flexible Rate, Daily Rate or Weekly Rate) but not more than 45 days prior to the redemption date.

Any notice mailed as provided in the Indenture will be conclusively presumed to have been given, irrespective of whether the owner receives the notice. Failure to give any such notice by mailing or any defect therein in respect of any Bond will not affect the validity of any proceedings for the redemption of any other Bond. No further interest will accrue on the principal of any Bond called for redemption after the redemption date if funds sufficient for such redemption have been deposited with the Paying Agent as of the redemption date. If the provisions for discharging the Indenture set forth below under the caption, “Summary of the Indenture – Discharge of Indenture” have not been complied with, any redemption notice will state that it is conditional on there being sufficient moneys to pay the full redemption price for the Bonds to be redeemed. So long as the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all redemption notices will be sent only to Cede & Co.

Book-Entry-Only System

Portions of the following information concerning DTC and DTC’s book-entry-only system have been obtained from DTC. The Issuer, the Company and the Underwriter make no representation as to the accuracy of such information.

Initially, DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds and the Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form to be held under DTC’s book-entry-only system, registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee). One fully registered bond in the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world’s largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 2.2 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation (NSCC, FICC, and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant,

either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants” and, together with “Direct Participants,” “Participants”). DTC has Standard & Poor’s highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct or Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds are being redeemed, DTC’s practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC’s Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.’s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC’s practice is to credit Direct Participants’ accounts, upon DTC’s receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Issuer or the Trustee on the payable date in accordance with their

respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, the Trustee, the Company or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Issuer or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

A Beneficial Owner shall give notice to elect to have its Bonds purchased or tendered, through its Participant, to the Tender Agent, and shall effect delivery of such Bonds by causing the Direct Participant to transfer the Participant's interest in the Bonds, on DTC's records, to the Tender Agent. The requirement for physical delivery of Bonds in connection with a demand for purchase or a mandatory purchase will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on DTC's records and followed by a book-entry credit of tendered Bonds to the Tender Agent's DTC account.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Issuer, the Company, the Tender Agent and the Trustee, or the Issuer, at the request of the Company, may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository for the Bonds). Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered as described in the Indenture (see "Summary of the Bonds — Book-Entry-Only System — Revision of Book-Entry-Only System; Replacement Bonds" below). The Beneficial Owner, upon registration of certificates held in the Beneficial Owner's name, will become the registered owner of the Bonds.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, as nominee of DTC, references herein to the registered owners of the Bonds will mean Cede & Co. and will not mean the Beneficial Owners. Under the Indenture, payments made by the Trustee to DTC or its nominee will satisfy the Issuer's obligations under the Indenture and the Company's obligations under the Loan Agreement, to the extent of the payments so made. Beneficial Owners will not be, and will not be considered by the Issuer or the Trustee to be, and will not have any rights as, owners of Bonds under the Indenture.

The Trustee and the Issuer, so long as a book-entry-only system is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption or of proposed document amendments requiring consent of registered owners and any other notices required by the document (including notices of Conversion and mandatory purchase) to be sent to registered owners only to DTC (or any successor securities depository) or its nominee. Any failure of DTC to advise any Direct Participant, or of any Direct Participant or Indirect Participant to notify the Beneficial Owner, of any such notice and its content or effect will not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption, the document amendment, the Conversion, the mandatory purchase or any other action premised on that notice.

The Issuer, the Company, the Trustee and the Underwriter cannot and do not give any assurances that DTC will distribute payments on the Bonds made to DTC or its nominee as the registered owner or any redemption or other notices, to the Participants, or that the Participants or others will distribute such payments or notices to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or that DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement.

THE ISSUER, THE COMPANY, THE UNDERWRITER AND THE TRUSTEE WILL HAVE NO RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT, INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OR ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER OR ANY OTHER PERSON NOT SHOWN ON THE REGISTRATION BOOKS OF THE TRUSTEE AS BEING A REGISTERED OWNER WITH RESPECT TO: (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (2) THE PAYMENT OF ANY AMOUNT DUE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OR REDEMPTION OR PURCHASE PRICE OF OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (3) THE DELIVERY OF ANY NOTICE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WHICH IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO REGISTERED OWNERS UNDER THE TERMS OF THE INDENTURE; (4) THE SELECTION OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF ANY PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS; OR (5) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS REGISTERED OWNER.

Revision of Book-Entry-Only System; Replacement Bonds. In the event that DTC determines not to continue as securities depository or is removed by the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, as securities depository, the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, may appoint a successor securities depository reasonably acceptable to the Trustee. If the Issuer does not or is unable to appoint a successor securities depository, the Issuer will issue and the Trustee will authenticate and deliver fully registered Bonds, in authorized denominations, to the assignees of DTC or their nominees.

In the event that the book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply. The Bonds may be issued in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Auction Rate; in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate; in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples of \$5,000 in excess thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate; and in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate; provided, that, (i) if the Carroll County Bonds bear interest at the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, one Carroll County Bond may be in the denomination of, or include an additional \$75,000, and (ii) if the Trimble County Bonds bear interest at (A) the Flexible Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, one Trimble County Bond may be in the denomination of, or include an additional \$2,000, and (B) the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, one Trimble County Bond may be in the denomination of, or include an additional \$27,000. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender

of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner or the owner's duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption, after such Bond has been called for redemption in whole or in part, or after such Bond has been tendered or deemed tendered for optional or mandatory purchase as described under "Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner" and "Mandatory Purchases of Bonds." Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

Security; Limitation on Liens

Payment of the principal of and interest and any premium on the Bonds will be secured by an assignment by the Issuer to the Trustee of the Issuer's interest in and to the Loan Agreement and all payments to be made pursuant thereto (other than certain indemnification and expense payments). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the Company will agree to pay, among other things, amounts sufficient to pay the aggregate principal amount of and premium, if any, on the Bonds, together with interest thereon as and when the same become due. The Company further will agree to make payments of the purchase price of the Bonds tendered for purchase to the extent that funds are not otherwise available therefor under the provisions of the Indenture.

As of the date hereof, all of the Company's outstanding long-term debt obligations are unsecured general obligations of the Company, ranking on a parity with the Company's obligations under the Loan Agreement to make payments on the Bonds.

In the Loan Agreement, the Company will covenant that it will not issue, assume or guarantee any debt for borrowed money secured by any mortgage, security interest, pledge, or lien ("mortgage") on any of the Company's operating property (as defined below), whether the Company owns it at the date hereof or acquires it later, unless the Company similarly secures its obligations under the Loan Agreement to make payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest required to be paid on the Bonds. This restriction will not apply to:

- mortgages on any property existing at the time the Company acquires the property or at the time the Company acquires the corporation owning the property;
- purchase money mortgages;
- specified governmental mortgages; or
- any extension, renewal or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals or replacements) of any mortgage referred to in the three clauses listed above, so long as the principal amount of indebtedness secured under this clause and not otherwise authorized by the clauses listed above, does not exceed the principal amount of indebtedness secured at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement.

In addition, the Company can also issue secured debt so long as the amount of the secured debt does not exceed the greater of 10% of net tangible assets or 10% of capitalization.

The Company will not, so long as any of the Bonds are outstanding, issue, assume, guarantee or permit to exist any debt of the Company secured by a mortgage, the creditor of which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Company.

For purposes of this limitation on liens, “operating property” means (i) any interest in real property owned by the Company, and (ii) any asset owned by the Company that is depreciable in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Bond Insurance Policy and the Bond Insurer

The information relating to Ambac Assurance contained herein has been furnished solely by Ambac Assurance. No representation is made by the Underwriter, the Remarketing Agent, the Issuer or the Company as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in the condition of Ambac Assurance subsequent to the date hereof. The following discussion does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Bond Insurance Policy, a specimen of the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix D.

Payment Pursuant to Bond Insurance Policy

Ambac Assurance has made a commitment to issue the Bond Insurance Policy relating to the Bonds effective as of the date of issuance of the Bonds. Under the terms of the Bond Insurance Policy, Ambac Assurance will pay to The Bank of New York, in New York, New York, or any successor thereto (the “Insurance Trustee”), that portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds that shall become “Due for Payment” but shall be unpaid by reason of “Nonpayment” by the “Obligor” (as such terms are defined in the Bond Insurance Policy). Ambac Assurance will make such payments to the Insurance Trustee on the later of the date on which such principal and/or interest becomes “Due for Payment” or within one Business Day following the date on which Ambac Assurance shall have received notice of Nonpayment from the Trustee. The insurance will extend for the term of the Bonds and, once issued, cannot be cancelled by Ambac Assurance.

The Bond Insurance Policy will insure payment only on the stated maturity date or upon special mandatory redemption on a determination of taxability, in the case of principal, and on stated dates for payment, in the case of interest. If the Bonds become subject to other redemption and insufficient funds are available for redemption of all outstanding Bonds, Ambac Assurance will remain obligated to pay principal of and interest on outstanding Bonds on the originally scheduled interest and principal payment dates. In the event of any acceleration of the principal of the Bonds, the insured payments will be made at such times and in such amounts as would have been made had there not been an acceleration, except to the extent that Ambac Assurance elects, in its sole discretion, to pay all or a portion of the accelerated principal and interest accrued thereon to the date of acceleration (to the extent unpaid by the Obligor). Upon payment of all such accelerated principal and interest accrued to the acceleration date, Ambac Assurance’s obligations under the Bond Insurance Policy shall be fully discharged.

In the event the Trustee has notice that any payment of principal of or interest on a Bond that has become Due for Payment and that is made to a Bondholder by or on behalf of the Issuer has been deemed a preferential transfer and theretofore recovered from its registered owner pursuant to the United States Bankruptcy Code in accordance with a final, non-appealable order of a court of competent jurisdiction, such registered owner will be entitled to payment from Ambac Assurance to the extent of such recovery if sufficient funds are not otherwise available.

The Bond Insurance Policy does **not** insure any risk other than Nonpayment. Specifically, the Bond Insurance Policy does **not** cover:

- (a) payment on acceleration, as a result of a call for redemption (other than a special mandatory redemption upon the occurrence of a determination of taxability as provided in the Bond Insurance Policy) or as a result of any other advancement of maturity;
- (b) payment of any redemption, prepayment or acceleration premium;
- (c) nonpayment of principal or interest caused by the insolvency or negligence of the Trustee, Paying Agent or Bond Registrar, if any;
- (d) loss relating to payments of the purchase price of Bonds upon tender by a registered owner thereof or any preferential transfer relating to payments of the purchase price of Bonds upon tender by a registered owner thereof; or
- (e) loss relating to payments made in connection with the sale of Bonds in connection with the sale of Bonds at Auctions or losses suffered as a result of a Bondholder's inability to sell Bonds.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under the Bond Insurance Policy, the definition of "Due for Payment" is expanded to include date or dates of mandatory redemption of the Bonds, in whole or in part, pursuant to a final determination of taxability as described herein under "Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions – *Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability.*"

If it becomes necessary to call upon the Bond Insurance Policy, payment of any principal by the Bond Insurer requires surrender of applicable Bonds to the Insurance Trustee, together with an appropriate instrument of assignment so as to permit ownership of such Bonds to be registered in the name of Ambac Assurance to the extent of the payment under the Bond Insurance Policy. Payment of interest pursuant to the Bond Insurance Policy requires proof of Bondholder entitlement to interest payments and an appropriate assignment of the Bondholder's right to payment to Ambac Assurance.

Upon payment of the insurance benefits to a Bondholder, Ambac Assurance will become the owner of the Bond or right to payment of principal or interest on such Bond and will be fully subrogated to the surrendering Bondholder's rights to payment.

Insurance Agreement with Company

Ambac Assurance has agreed to issue the Bond Insurance Policy pursuant to the Insurance Agreement. Under the Insurance Agreement, the Company is obligated to reimburse Ambac Assurance, immediately and unconditionally upon demand, for all payments made by Ambac Assurance under the terms of the Insurance Policy. The Company is also obligated to deliver certain collateral to the Trustee for the benefit of the bondholders and comply with certain financial and other covenants specified therein. The Insurance Agreement includes certain events of default, including the failure of the Company to pay amounts owed thereunder to Ambac Assurance, any breach by the Company of representations, warranties and covenants set forth therein and certain events of bankruptcy. If any such event of default should occur and be continuing, Ambac Assurance may, among other things, notify the Trustee of such an event of default which would result in an “Event of Default” under the Indenture. See “Summary of the Indenture — Defaults and Remedies.”

Ambac Assurance Corporation

Ambac Assurance is a Wisconsin-domiciled stock insurance corporation regulated by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin and is licensed to do business in 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, with admitted assets of approximately \$10,194,000,000 (unaudited) and statutory capital of approximately \$6,557,000,000 (unaudited) as of March 31, 2007. Statutory capital consists of Ambac Assurance’s policyholders’ surplus and statutory contingency reserve. Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and Fitch Ratings have each assigned a triple-A financial strength rating to Ambac Assurance.

Ambac Assurance has obtained a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that the insuring of an obligation by Ambac Assurance will not affect the treatment for federal income tax purposes of interest on such obligation and that insurance proceeds representing maturing interest paid by Ambac Assurance under policy provisions substantially identical to those contained in its financial guaranty insurance policy shall be treated for federal income tax purposes in the same manner as if such payments were made by the Issuer of the Bonds.

Ambac Assurance makes no representation regarding the Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Bonds and makes no representation regarding, nor has it participated in the preparation of, this Official Statement other than the information supplied by Ambac Assurance and presented under the heading “The Bond Insurance Policy and the Bond Insurer” and in Appendix D.

Available Information

The parent company of Ambac Assurance, Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (“AFG”), is subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act, and in accordance therewith files reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These reports, proxy statements and other information can be read and copied at the SEC’s public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further

information on the public reference room. The SEC maintains an internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding companies that file electronically with the SEC, including AFG. These reports, proxy statements and other information can also be read at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (the “NYSE”), 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

Copies of Ambac Assurance’s financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting standards are available from Ambac Assurance. The address of Ambac Assurance’s administrative offices is One State Street Plaza, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10004 and its telephone number is (212) 668-0340.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

The following documents filed by AFG with the SEC (File No. 1-10777) are incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

- 1) AFG’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and filed on March 1, 2007;
- 2) AFG’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on April 25, 2007; and
- 3) AFG’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarterly period ended March 31, 2007 and filed on May 10, 2007.

All documents subsequently filed by AFG pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act after the date of this Official Statement will be available for inspection in the same manner as described above in “Available Information.”

Summary of the Loan Agreement

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Official Statement, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Loan Agreement. This description is only a summary and does not purport to be complete and definitive. Reference is made to the Loan Agreement for the detailed provisions thereof.

General

The term of the Loan Agreement shall commence as of its date and end on the earliest to occur of (i) February 1, 2026 with respect to the Carroll County Bonds and (ii) March 1, 2037 with respect to the Trimble County Bonds, or the date on which all of the Bonds shall have been fully paid or provision has been made for such payment pursuant to the Indenture. See “Summary of the Indenture — Discharge of Indenture.”

The Company has agreed to repay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement by making timely payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest required to be paid on the Bonds on each date upon which any such payments are due. The Company has also agreed to pay (a) the agreed upon fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent and the Paying Agent and all other amounts which may be payable to the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, the Paying Agent, the Auction Agent and the Tender

Agent, as may be applicable, under the Indenture, (b) the expenses in connection with any redemption of the Bonds and (c) the reasonable expenses of the Issuer.

The Company covenants and agrees with the Issuer that it will cause the purchase of tendered Bonds that are not remarketed in accordance with the Indenture and, to that end, the Company shall cause funds to be made available to the Tender Agent at the times and in the manner required to effect such purchases in accordance with the Indenture (see “Summary of the Bonds — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds”).

All payments to be made by the Company to the Issuer pursuant to the Loan Agreement (except the fees and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent and the Auction Agent, and amounts related to indemnification) have been assigned by the Issuer to the Trustee, and the Company will pay such amounts directly to the Trustee. The obligations of the Company to make the payments pursuant to the Loan Agreement are absolute and unconditional.

Construction of the Project

The Company has commenced construction and fabrication of the Project. For more information regarding the Project, see “The Projects.” Payments or reimbursement to the Company for the costs of construction of the Project will be made from moneys in the Construction Fund (as hereinafter defined) upon requisition by the Company in accordance with the Loan Agreement.

Maintenance of Tax Exemption

The Company and the Issuer have agreed not to take any action that would result in the interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income of any Bondholder (other than a holder who is a “substantial user” of the Project or a “related person” within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) for federal income tax purposes or that adversely affects the validity of the Bonds.

Limitation on Liens

The Company has agreed that, so long as any of the Bonds are outstanding, it will not create, assume or guarantee debt for borrowed money secured by any mortgage, except as described above under “Security; Limitation on Liens.”

Payment of Taxes

The Company has agreed to pay certain taxes and other governmental charges that may be lawfully assessed, levied or charged against or with respect to the Project (see, however, subparagraph (i) under “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — *Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole*”). The Company may contest such taxes or other governmental charges unless the security provided by the Indenture would be materially endangered.

Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation

So long as any Bonds are outstanding, the Company will maintain the Project or cause the Project to be maintained in good working condition and will make or cause to be made all proper repairs, replacements and renewals necessary to continue to constitute the Project as solid waste disposal facilities under Section 142(a)(6) of the Code and the Act. However, the Company will have no obligation to maintain, repair, replace or renew any portion of the Project, the maintenance, repair, replacement or renewal of which becomes uneconomical to the Company because of certain events, including damage or destruction by a cause not within the Company's control, condemnation of the Project, change in government standards and regulations, economic or other obsolescence or termination of operation of generating facilities to the Project.

The Company, at its own expense, may remodel the Project or make substitutions, modifications and improvements to the Project as it deems desirable, which remodeling, substitutions, modifications and improvements shall be deemed, under the terms of the Loan Agreement to be a part of the Project. The Company may not, however, change or alter the basic nature of the Project or cause it to lose its status under Section 142(a)(6) of the Code and the Act.

If, prior to the payment of all Bonds outstanding, the Project or any portion thereof is destroyed, damaged or taken by the exercise of the power of eminent domain and the Issuer or the Company receives net proceeds from insurance or a condemnation award in connection therewith, the Company shall (i) cause such net proceeds to be used to repair or restore the Project or (ii) take any other action, including the redemption of the Bonds in whole or in part at their principal amount, which, by the opinion of Bond Counsel, will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See "Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — *Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part.*"

Insurance

The Company will insure the Project in a manner consistent with general industry practice.

Assignment, Merger and Release of Obligations of the Company

The Company may assign the Loan Agreement, pursuant to an opinion of Bond Counsel that such assignment will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, without obtaining the consent of either the Issuer or the Trustee. Such assignment, however, shall not relieve the Company from primary liability for any of its obligations under the Loan Agreement and performance and observance of the other covenants and agreements to be performed by the Company. The Company may dispose of all or substantially all of its assets or consolidate with or merge into another corporation, provided the acquirer of the Company's assets or the corporation with which it shall consolidate with or merge into shall be a corporation or other business organization organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America or one of the states of the United States of America or the District of Columbia, shall be qualified and admitted to do business in the

Commonwealth of Kentucky, shall assume in writing all of the obligations and covenants of the Company under the Loan Agreement and shall deliver a copy of such assumption to the Issuer and Trustee.

Release and Indemnification Covenant

The Company will indemnify and hold the Issuer harmless against any expense or liability incurred, including attorneys' fees, resulting from any loss or damage to property or any injury to or death of any person occurring on or about or resulting from any defect in the Project or from any action commenced in connection with the financing thereof.

Events of Default

Each of the following events constitutes an "Event of Default" under the Loan Agreement:

(1) failure by the Company to pay the amounts required for payment of the principal of, including purchase price for tendered Bonds and redemption and acceleration prices, and interest accrued, on the Bonds, at the times specified therein taking into account any periods of grace provided in the Indenture and the Bonds for the applicable payment of interest on the Bonds (see "Summary of the Indenture — Defaults and Remedies");

(2) failure by the Company to observe and perform any covenant, condition or agreement, other than as referred to in paragraph (1) above, for a period of thirty days after written notice by the Issuer or Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being corrected, but cannot be corrected in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an Event of Default under the Loan Agreement if corrective action with respect thereto is instituted within such period and is being diligently pursued;

(3) certain events of bankruptcy, dissolution, liquidation, reorganization or insolvency of the Company; or

(4) the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture.

Under the Loan Agreement, certain of the Company's obligations (other than the Company's obligations, among others, (i) not to permit any action which would result in interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal and Kentucky income taxes; (ii) to maintain its corporate existence and good standing, and to neither dispose of all or substantially all of its assets or consolidate with or merge into another corporation unless certain provisions of the Loan Agreement are satisfied; and (iii) to make loan payments and certain other payments under the provisions of the Loan Agreement) may be suspended if by reason of force majeure (as defined in the Loan Agreement) the Company is unable to carry out such obligations.

Remedies

Upon the happening of an Event of Default under the Loan Agreement, the Trustee, on behalf of the Issuer, may, among other things, take whatever action at law or in equity may

appear necessary or desirable to collect the amounts then due and thereafter to become due, or to enforce performance and observance of any obligation, agreement or covenant of the Company, under the Loan Agreement.

Any amounts collected upon the happening of any such Event of Default shall be applied in accordance with the Indenture or, if the Bonds have been fully paid (or provision for payment thereof has been made in accordance with the Indenture) and all other liabilities of the Company accrued under the Indenture and the Loan Agreement have been paid or satisfied, made available to the Company.

Options to Prepay, Obligation to Prepay

The Company may prepay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement, in whole or in part, on certain dates, at the prepayment prices as shown under the captions “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — *Optional Redemption*,” “*Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole*” and “*Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part*.” Upon the occurrence of the event described under the caption “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — *Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability*,” the Company shall be obligated to prepay the loan in an aggregate amount sufficient to redeem the required principal amount of the Bonds.

In each instance, the loan prepayment price shall be a sum sufficient, together with other funds deposited with the Trustee and available for such purpose, to redeem the requisite amount of the Bonds at a price equal to the applicable redemption price plus accrued interest to the redemption date, and to pay all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Paying Agent and all other liabilities of the Company under the Loan Agreement accrued to the redemption date.

Amendments and Modifications

No amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement is permissible without the written consent of the Trustee. The Issuer and the Trustee may, however, without the consent of or notice to any Bondholders, enter into any amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement (i) which may be required by the provisions of the Loan Agreement or the Indenture, (ii) for the purpose of curing any ambiguity or formal defect or omission, (iii) with the consent of the Bond Insurer, in connection with any modification or change necessary to conform the Loan Agreement with changes and modifications in the Indenture that require the consent of the Bond Insurer or (iv) in connection with any other change which, in the judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or the Bondholders. Except for such amendments, and subject to the provisions of the Indenture described under the caption “Summary of the Indenture — Rights of Bond Insurer,” the Loan Agreement may be amended or modified only with the consent of the Bondholders holding a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding (see “Summary of the Indenture — Supplemental Indentures” for an explanation of the procedures necessary for Bondholder consent); provided, however, that the approval of the Bondholders holding 100% in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding is necessary to effectuate an amendment or modification with respect to the Loan Agreement of the type described in clauses (i) through (iv) of the first sentence of the second paragraph of “Summary of the Indenture —

Supplemental Indentures.” Any amendment of the Loan Agreement requiring the consent of the Bondholders also requires the consent of the Bond Insurer.

Summary of the Indenture

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Official Statement, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Indenture. This description is only a summary and does not purport to be complete and definitive. Reference is made to the Indenture for the detailed provisions thereof.

Security

Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer will assign and pledge to the Trustee its interest in and to the Loan Agreement, including payments and other amounts due the Issuer thereunder, together with all moneys, property and securities from time to time held by the Trustee under the Indenture (with certain exceptions, including moneys held in or earnings on the Rebate Fund and the Purchase Fund). The Bonds will not be directly secured by the Project.

No Pecuniary Liability of the Issuer

No provision, covenant or agreement contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, nor any breach thereof, shall constitute or give rise to any pecuniary liability of the Issuer or any charge upon any of its assets or its general credit or taxing powers. The Issuer has not obligated itself by making the covenants, agreements or provisions contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, except with respect to the Project and the application of the amounts assigned to payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds.

The Bond Fund

The payments to be made by the Company pursuant to the Loan Agreement to the Issuer and certain other amounts specified in the Indenture will be deposited into a Bond Fund established pursuant to the Indenture (the “Bond Fund”) and will be maintained in trust by the Trustee. Moneys in the Bond Fund will be used solely and only for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, for the redemption of Bonds prior to maturity and for the payment of the reasonable fees and expenses to which the Trustee, Bond Registrar, Tender Agent, Authentication Agent, any Paying Agents and the Issuer are entitled pursuant to the Indenture or the Loan Agreement. Any moneys held in the Bond Fund will be invested by the Trustee at the specific written direction of the Company in certain Governmental Obligations, investment-grade corporate obligations and other investments permitted under the Indenture.

The Construction Fund

The net proceeds of the Bonds will be deposited in a Construction Fund (the “Construction Fund”) established under the Indenture. Moneys in the Construction Fund will be expended in accordance with the Loan Agreement to pay the costs of construction of the Project or to reimburse the Company for any amount of the costs of construction of the Project paid or incurred by the Company.

The Rebate Fund

A Rebate Fund has been created by the Indenture (the “Rebate Fund”) and will be maintained as a separate fund free and clear of the lien of the Indenture. The Issuer, the Trustee and the Company have agreed to comply with all rebate requirements of the Code and, in particular, the Company has agreed that if necessary, it will deposit in the Rebate Fund any such amount as is required under the Code. However, the Issuer, the Trustee and the Company may disregard the Rebate Fund provisions to the extent that they shall receive an opinion of Bond Counsel that such failure to comply will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Discharge of Indenture

When all the Bonds and all fees and charges accrued and to accrue of the Trustee and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for, and when proper notice has been given to the Bondholders or the Trustee that the proper amounts have been so paid or provided for, and if the Issuer is not in default in any other respect under the Indenture, the Indenture shall become null and void. The Bonds shall be deemed to have been paid and discharged when there shall have been irrevocably deposited with the Trustee moneys sufficient to pay the principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest on such Bonds to the due date (whether such date be by reason of maturity or upon redemption) or, in lieu thereof, Governmental Obligations shall have been deposited which mature in such amounts and at such times as will provide the funds necessary to so pay such Bonds, and when all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Authenticating Agent, the Bond Registrar and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for.

Defaults and Remedies

As long as the Bond Insurance Policy is in full force and effect with respect to the Bonds and the Bond Insurer is not in default thereunder, upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default, and subject to certain indemnification provisions, the Bond Insurer shall be entitled to control and direct the enforcement of all rights and remedies granted to the registered owners or the Trustee for the benefit of the registered owners under the Indenture including, without limitation, the right to accelerate the principal of the Bonds and the right to annul any declaration of acceleration, and the Bond Insurer shall also be entitled to approve waivers of Events of Default. (See “Rights of Bond Insurer” below.)

Each of the following events constitutes an “Event of Default” under the Indenture:

- (a) Failure to make payment of any installment of interest on any Bond, (i) if such Bond bears interest at other than the Long Term Rate, within a period of one Business Day from the due date and (ii) if such Bond bears interest at the Long Term Rate, within a period of five Business Days from the date due;
- (b) Failure to make punctual payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, on any Bond on the due date, whether at the stated maturity thereof, or upon proceedings for redemption, or upon the maturity thereof by declaration or if payment of the purchase price of any Bond required to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture is not made when such payment has become due and payable, provided that no Event of Default shall have

occurred in respect of failure to receive such purchase price for any Bond if the Company shall have made the payment on the next Business Day as described in the last paragraph under “Summary of the Bonds — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds” above;

(c) Failure of the Issuer to perform or observe any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions in the Indenture or in the Bonds which failure continues for a period of 30 days after written notice by the Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being cured, but cannot be cured in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an Event of Default under the Indenture if corrective action in respect of such failure is instituted within such 30-day period and is being diligently pursued;

(d) The occurrence of an “Event of Default” under the Loan Agreement (see “Summary of the Loan Agreement — Events of Default”); or

(e) Written notice from the Bond Insurer to the Trustee that an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing under the Insurance Agreement.

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Trustee may, subject to the provisions of the Indenture described under “Rights of Bond Insurer” below, and upon the written request of the registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of Bonds then outstanding and upon receipt of indemnity reasonably satisfactory to it shall: (i) declare the principal of all Bonds and interest accrued thereon to be immediately due and payable and (ii) declare all payments under the Loan Agreement to be immediately due and payable and enforce each and every other right granted to the Issuer under the Loan Agreement for the benefit of the Bondholders. In exercising such rights, the Trustee shall take any action that, in the judgment of the Trustee, would best serve the interests of the registered owners. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Trustee may also proceed to pursue any available remedy by suit at law or in equity to enforce the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds then outstanding.

In the event that the maturity of the Bonds is accelerated, the Bond Insurer may elect, in its sole discretion, to pay all or a portion of the accelerated principal and interest accrued on such principal to the date of acceleration (to the extent unpaid by the Issuer or the Company) with respect to the Bonds, and the Trustee shall accept such amounts. Upon payment of all of such accelerated principal and interest accrued to the acceleration date as provided above, the Bond Insurer’s obligations under the Bond Insurance Policy shall be fully discharged.

If the Trustee recovers any moneys following an Event of Default, unless the principal of the Bonds shall have been declared due and payable, all such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent and the payment of any sums due and payable to the United States pursuant to Section 148(f) of the Code, (ii) to the payment of all interest then due on the Bonds, and (iii) to the payment of unpaid principal and premium, if any, of the Bonds. If the principal of the Bonds has become due or has been accelerated, such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent and (ii) to the payment of principal of and interest then due and unpaid on the Bonds.

No Bondholder may institute any suit or proceeding in equity or at law for the enforcement of the Indenture unless an Event of Default has occurred of which the Trustee has been notified or is deemed to have notice, and registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of Bonds then outstanding shall have made written request to the Trustee to proceed to exercise the powers granted under the Indenture or to institute such action in their own name and the Trustee shall fail or refuse to exercise its powers within a reasonable time after receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it.

Any judgment against the Issuer pursuant to the exercise of rights under the Indenture shall be enforceable only against specific assigned payments, funds and accounts under the Indenture in the hands of the Trustee. No deficiency judgment shall be authorized against the general credit of the Issuer.

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture summarized under “Rights of Bond Insurer” below, no default under paragraph (c) above shall constitute an Event of Default until actual notice is given to the Issuer and the Company by the Trustee or the Bond Insurer or to the Issuer, the Company and the Trustee by the registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of all Bonds outstanding and the Issuer and the Company shall have had thirty days after such notice to correct the default and failed to do so. If the default is such that it cannot be corrected within the applicable period but is capable of being cured, it will not constitute an Event of Default if corrective action is instituted by the Issuer or the Company within the applicable period and diligently pursued until the default is corrected.

Following the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Bond Insurer will have the right to direct an accounting at the Company’s expense, and the Company’s failure to comply with such direction within thirty (30) days after receipt of written notice of the direction from the Bond Insurer will be deemed a default under the Indenture; provided, however, that if compliance cannot occur within such period, then such period will be extended so long as compliance is begun within such period and diligently pursued, but only if such extension would not materially adversely affect the interests of the Bondholders.

Waiver of Events of Default

As long as the Bond Insurance Policy is in full force and effect with respect to the Bonds and the Bond Insurer is not in default thereunder, upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default, and subject to certain indemnification provisions, the Bond Insurer shall be entitled to control and direct the right to annul any declaration of acceleration, and the Bond Insurer shall also be entitled to approve all waivers of Events of Default. (See “Rights of Bond Insurer” below.)

Except as provided below, the Trustee may in its discretion waive any Event of Default under the Indenture and shall do so upon the written request of the registered owners holding a majority in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding. If, after the principal of all Bonds then outstanding shall have been declared to be due and payable and prior to any judgment or decree for the appointment of a receiver or for the payment of the moneys due shall have been obtained or entered, (i) the Company shall cause to be deposited with the Trustee a sum sufficient to pay all matured installments of interest upon all Bonds and the principal of and

premium, if any, on any and all Bonds which shall have become due otherwise than by reason of such declaration (with interest thereon as provided in the Indenture) and the expenses of the Trustee in connection with such default and (ii) all Events of Default under the Indenture (other than nonpayment of the principal of Bonds due by said declaration) shall have been remedied, then such Event of Default shall be deemed waived and such declaration and its consequences rescinded and annulled by the Trustee. Such waiver, rescission and annulment shall be binding upon all Bondholders. No such waiver, rescission and annulment shall extend to or affect any subsequent Event of Default or impair any right or remedy consequent thereon.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in the Indenture shall affect the right of a registered owner to enforce the payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds after the maturity thereof.

Supplemental Indentures

The Issuer and the Trustee may enter into indentures supplemental to the Indenture without the consent of or notice to, the Bondholders in order (i) to cure any ambiguity or formal defect or omission in the Indenture, (ii) to grant to or confer upon the Trustee, as may lawfully be granted, additional rights, remedies, powers or authorities for the benefit of the Bondholders, (iii) to subject to the Indenture additional revenues, properties or collateral, (iv) to permit qualification of the Indenture under any federal statute or state blue sky law, (v) to add additional covenants and agreements of the Issuer for the protection of the Bondholders or to surrender or limit any rights, powers or authorities reserved to or conferred upon the Issuer, (vi) with the consent of the Bond Insurer, to make any other modification or change to the Indenture which, in the sole judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or any Bondholder, (vii) with the consent of the Bond Insurer, to make other amendments not otherwise permitted by (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (vi) of this paragraph to provisions relating to federal income tax matters under the Code or other relevant provisions if, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, those amendments would not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, (viii) with the consent of the Bond Insurer, to make any modification or change to the Indenture necessary to provide liquidity or credit support for the Bonds, or (ix) to permit the issuance of the Bonds in other than book-entry-only form or to provide changes to or for the book-entry system.

Subject to the consent of the Bond Insurer, exclusive of supplemental indentures for the purposes set forth in the preceding paragraph, the consent of registered owners holding a majority in aggregate principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding is required to approve any supplemental indenture, except no such supplemental indenture shall permit, without the consent of all of the registered owners of the Bonds then outstanding, (i) an extension of the maturity of the principal of or the interest on any Bond issued under the Indenture or a reduction in the principal amount of any Bond or the rate of interest or time of redemption or redemption premium thereon, (ii) a privilege or priority of any Bond or Bonds over any other Bond or Bonds, (iii) a reduction in the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds required for consent to such supplemental indenture, or (iv) the deprivation of any registered owners of the lien of the Indenture. As discussed below, any action under the Indenture which requires the consent or approval of the registered owners of the Bonds shall, in addition, be subject to the consent of the Bond Insurer.

If at any time the Issuer shall request the Trustee to enter into any supplemental indenture requiring the consent of the registered owners of the Bonds, the Trustee, upon being satisfactorily indemnified with respect to expenses, must notify all such registered owners. Such notice shall set forth the nature of the proposed supplemental indenture and shall state that copies thereof are on file at the principal office of the Trustee for inspection. If, within sixty days (or such longer period as shall be prescribed by the Issuer or the Company) following the mailing of such notice, the registered owners holding the requisite amount of the Bonds outstanding shall have consented to the execution thereof, no Bondholder shall have any right to object or question the execution thereof.

No supplemental indenture shall become effective unless the Company consents to the execution and delivery of such supplemental indenture. The Company shall be deemed to have consented to the execution and delivery of any supplemental indenture if the Trustee does not receive a notice of protest or objection signed by the Company on or before 4:30 p.m., local time in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee is located, on the fifteenth day after the mailing to the Company of a notice of the proposed changes and a copy of the proposed supplemental indenture.

Rights of Bond Insurer

The Indenture grants certain rights to the Bond Insurer. In addition to those rights, the Bond Insurer shall, to the extent it makes payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, become subrogated to the rights of the recipients of such payments in accordance with the terms of the Bond Insurance Policy. If an Event of Default occurs, so long as the Bond Insurance Policy remains in full force and effect and the Bond Insurer is not in default, the Bond Insurer shall have the right to institute any suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity under the same terms as a registered owner may institute any action under the Indenture.

To the extent that the Indenture confers upon or gives or grants to the Bond Insurer any right, remedy or claim under or by reason of the Indenture, the Bond Insurer is explicitly recognized under the Indenture as being a third-party beneficiary thereunder and may enforce any such right, remedy or claim conferred, given or granted thereunder.

As long as the Bond Insurance Policy is in full force and effect with respect to the Bonds and the Bond Insurer is not in default thereunder: (a) any provision of the Indenture expressly recognizing or granting rights in or to the Bond Insurer may not be amended in any manner which affects the rights of the Bond Insurer thereunder without the prior written consent of the Bond Insurer; (b) any action under the Indenture which requires the consent or approval of the registered owners shall, in addition to such approval, be subject to the prior written consent of the Bond Insurer; (c) upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default, and subject to certain indemnification provisions, the Bond Insurer shall be entitled to control and direct the enforcement of all rights and remedies granted to the registered owners or the Trustee for the benefit of the registered owners under the Indenture including, without limitation, (i) the right to accelerate the principal of the Bonds, (ii) the right to annul any declaration of acceleration, and the Bond Insurer shall also be entitled to approve all waivers of Events of Default, and (d) the Bond Insurer shall be entitled to receive copies of notices, certificates and other documents received by the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture or given to the Bondholders and notification of

any failure to provide any such document as required by the Indenture or the Loan Agreement, and shall be furnished by the Company with any filings made in accordance with SEC Rule 15c2-12 and copies of certain financial statements, audit or annual report of the Company.

Notwithstanding anything in the Indenture or the Loan Agreement to the contrary, in the event that the principal or interest due on the Bonds shall be paid by the Bond Insurer pursuant to the Bond Insurance Policy, the Bonds shall remain outstanding for all purposes, shall not be defeased or otherwise satisfied and shall not be considered paid by the Issuer, and the assignment and pledge of the revenues and security of the Company under the Loan Agreement and all covenants, agreements and other obligations of the Issuer to the Bondholders shall continue to exist and shall run to the benefit of the Bond Insurer, and the Bond Insurer shall be subrogated to the rights of the Bondholders.

Enforceability of Remedies

The remedies available to the Trustee, the Issuer and the owners upon an Event of Default under the Loan Agreement or the Indenture are in many respects dependent upon judicial actions which are often subject to discretion and delay. Under existing constitutional and statutory law and judicial decisions, the remedies specified by the Loan Agreement or the Indenture may not be readily available or may be limited. The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds will be qualified as to the enforceability of the various legal instruments by limitations imposed by principles of equity, bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally.

Tax Treatment

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, including current statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and official interpretations, subject to the qualifications and exceptions set forth below, interest on the Bonds will be excluded from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion will be 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 Code. Interest on the Bonds will be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. It is Bond Counsel’s further opinion that, subject to the assumptions stated in the preceding sentence, (i) interest on the Bonds will be excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and (ii) the Bonds will be exempt from all ad valorem taxes in Kentucky.

The opinion of Bond Counsel as to the excludability of interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes will be based upon and will assume the accuracy of certain representations of facts and circumstances, including with respect to the Project, which are within the knowledge of the Company and compliance by the Company with certain covenants and undertakings set forth in the proceedings authorizing the Bonds which are intended to assure that the Bonds are and will remain obligations the interest on which is not includable in gross income of the recipients thereof under the law in effect on the date of such opinion. Bond

Counsel will not independently verify the accuracy of the certifications and representations made by the Company and the Issuer. On the date of the opinion and subsequent to the original delivery of the Bonds, such representations of facts and circumstances must be accurate and such covenants and undertakings must continue to be complied with in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excludable from gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes under existing law. Bond Counsel will 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 the approval of Bond Counsel 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.

The Code prescribes a number of qualifications and conditions for the interest on state and local government obligations to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, some of which, including provisions for potential payments by the Issuer to the federal government, require future or continued compliance after issuance of the Bonds in order for the interest to be and to continue to be so excluded from the date of issuance. Noncompliance with certain of these requirements by the Company or the Issuer with respect to the Bonds could cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and to be subject to federal income taxation retroactively to the date of their issuance. The Company and the Issuer will each covenant to take all actions required of each to assure that the interest on the Bonds shall be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and not to take any actions that would adversely affect that exclusion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel 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 will be subject to the following exceptions and qualifications:

(a) The Code also 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.

(b) 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, Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any federal or Kentucky tax consequences resulting from the receipt of interest on the Bonds.

Owners 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 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 tax 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. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding such matters and any other tax consequences of holding the Bonds.

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in Congress which, if enacted, could alter or amend one or more of the federal tax matters referred to above or could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether, if enacted, it would apply to obligations (such as the Bonds) issued prior to enactment.

Drafts of the opinions of Bond Counsel relating to the Bonds in substantially the forms in which they are expected to be delivered on the date of issuance of the Bonds of each series are attached as Appendix C-1 and C-2.

Legal Matters

Certain legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale by the Issuers of the Bonds are subject to the approving opinions of Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel has in the past, and may in the future, act as counsel to the Company with respect to certain matters. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Issuers by their respective County Attorneys. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Company by Jones Day, Chicago, Illinois, and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for the Company. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by its counsel, Winston & Strawn LLP, Chicago, Illinois.

Underwriting

Lehman Brothers Inc. (the "Underwriter") has agreed to purchase the Bonds from the Issuers at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this Official Statement. The Underwriter is committed to purchase all the Carroll County Bonds if any Carroll County Bonds are purchased and all the Trimble County Bonds if any Trimble County Bonds are purchased. In connection with the underwriting of the Bonds, the Underwriter will be paid by the Company a fee in the amount of \$93,807, which includes reimbursement for certain reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

The Underwriter may offer and sell the Bonds to certain dealers and others at prices lower than the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this Official Statement. After the Bonds are released for sale to the public, the public offering price and other selling terms may from time to time be varied by the Underwriter.

In connection with the offering of the Bonds, the Underwriter may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of such bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

Pursuant to separate Inducement Letters, the Company has agreed to indemnify the Underwriter and the Issuers against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws, or contribute to payments that the Underwriter or the Issuers may be required to make in respect thereof.

In the ordinary course of their business, the Underwriter and certain of its affiliates have in the past and may in the future engage in investment and commercial banking transactions with the Company, including the provision of certain advisory services to the Company.

Continuing Disclosure

Because the Bonds will be special and limited obligations of the Issuer, the Issuer is not an “obligated person” for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 (the “Rule”) promulgated by the SEC under the Exchange Act, and does not have any continuing obligations thereunder. Accordingly, the Issuer will not provide any continuing disclosure information with respect to the Bonds or the Issuer.

In order to enable the Underwriter to comply with the requirements of the Rule, the Company will covenant in a continuing disclosure undertaking agreement delivered to the Trustee for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds (the “Continuing Disclosure Agreement”) to provide certain continuing disclosure for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds. Under its Continuing Disclosure Agreement, the Company will covenant to take the following actions:

(a) The Company will provide to each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository (“NRMSIR”), recognized by the SEC pursuant to the Rule, and the state information depository, if any, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (a “SID” and, together with the NRMSIR, a “Repository”) recognized by the SEC (1) annual financial information of the type set forth in Appendix A to this Official Statement (including any information incorporated by reference therein) and (2) audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, in each case not later than 120 days after the end of the Company’s fiscal year.

(b) The Company will file in a timely manner with each NRMSIR or the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and with the SID, if any, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events (if applicable) with respect to the Bonds, if material: (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults; (iii) any unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancement facilities reflecting financial

difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of the holders of the Bonds; (viii) the giving of notice of optional or unscheduled redemption of any Bonds; (ix) defeasance of the Bonds or any portion thereof; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; and (xi) rating changes with respect to the Bonds or the Company or any obligated person, within the meaning of the Rule.

(c) The Company will file in a timely manner with each Repository notice of a failure by the Company to file any of the notices or reports referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) above by the due date.

The Company may amend its Continuing Disclosure Agreement (and the Trustee shall agree to any amendment so requested by the Company that does not change the duties of the Trustee thereunder) or waive any provision thereof, but only with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the nature or status of the Company with respect to the Bonds or the type of business conducted by the Company; provided that the undertaking, as amended or following such waiver, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule on the date of issuance of the Bonds, after taking into account any amendments to the Rule as well as any change in circumstances, and the amendment or waiver does not materially impair the interests of the holders of the Bonds to which such undertaking relates, in the opinion of the Trustee or counsel expert in federal securities laws acceptable to both the Company and the Trustee, or is approved by the Beneficial Owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds. The Company acknowledges that its undertakings pursuant to the Rule described under this heading are intended to be for the benefit for the holders of the Bonds and shall be enforceable by the holders of those Bonds or by the Trustee on behalf of such holders. Any breach by the Company of these undertakings pursuant to the Rule will not constitute an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Loan Agreement or the Bonds.

This Official Statement has been duly approved, executed and delivered by the County Judge/Executive of each Issuer, on behalf of such Issuer. However, neither Issuer has or assumes any responsibility as to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information in this Official Statement except for information furnished by such Issuer under the caption "The Issuers."

COUNTY OF CARROLL, KENTUCKY

COUNTY OF TRIMBLE, KENTUCKY

By: /s/ Harold Tomlinson
County Judge/Executive

By: /s/ Randy Stevens
County Judge/Executive

Form of Bond Insurance Policy



Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy

Ambac Assurance Corporation
One State Street Plaza, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10004
Telephone: (212) 668-0340

Obligor:

Policy Number:

Obligations:

Premium:

Ambac Assurance Corporation (Ambac), a Wisconsin stock insurance corporation, in consideration of the payment of the premium and subject to the terms of this Policy, hereby agrees to pay to The Bank of New York, as trustee, or its successor (the "Insurance Trustee"), for the benefit of the Holders, that portion of the principal of and interest on the above-described obligations (the "Obligations") which shall become Due for Payment but shall be unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Obligor.

Ambac will make such payments to the Insurance Trustee within one (1) business day following written notification to Ambac of Nonpayment. Upon a Holder's presentation and surrender to the Insurance Trustee of such unpaid Obligations or related coupons, uncanceled and in bearer form and free of any adverse claim, the Insurance Trustee will disburse to the Holder the amount of principal and interest which is then Due for Payment but is unpaid. Upon such disbursement, Ambac shall become the owner of the surrendered Obligations and/or coupons and shall be fully subrogated to all of the Holder's rights to payment thereon.

In cases where the Obligations are issued in registered form, the Insurance Trustee shall disburse principal to a Holder only upon presentation and surrender to the Insurance Trustee of the unpaid Obligation, uncanceled and free of any adverse claim, together with an instrument of assignment, in form satisfactory to Ambac and the Insurance Trustee duly executed by the Holder or such Holder's duly authorized representative, so as to permit ownership of such Obligation to be registered in the name of Ambac or its nominee. The Insurance Trustee shall disburse interest to a Holder of a registered Obligation only upon presentation to the Insurance Trustee of proof that the claimant is the person entitled to the payment of interest on the Obligation and delivery to the Insurance Trustee of an instrument of assignment, in form satisfactory to Ambac and the Insurance Trustee, duly executed by the Holder or such Holder's duly authorized representative, transferring to Ambac all rights under such Obligation to receive the interest in respect of which the insurance disbursement was made. Ambac shall be subrogated to all of the Holders' rights to payment on registered Obligations to the extent of any insurance disbursements so made.

In the event that a trustee or paying agent for the Obligations has notice that any payment of principal of or interest on an Obligation which has become Due for Payment and which is made to a Holder by or on behalf of the Obligor has been deemed a preferential transfer and theretofore recovered from the Holder pursuant to the United States Bankruptcy Code in accordance with a final, nonappealable order of a court of competent jurisdiction, such Holder will be entitled to payment from Ambac to the extent of such recovery if sufficient funds are not otherwise available.

As used herein, the term "Holder" means any person other than (i) the Obligor or (ii) any person whose obligations constitute the underlying security or source of payment for the Obligations who, at the time of Nonpayment, is the owner of an Obligation or of a coupon relating to an Obligation. As used herein, "Due for Payment", when referring to the principal of Obligations, is when the scheduled maturity date or mandatory redemption date for the application of a required sinking fund installment has been reached and does not refer to any earlier date on which payment is due by reason of call for redemption (other than by application of required sinking fund installments), acceleration or other advancement of maturity; and, when referring to interest on the Obligations, is when the scheduled date for payment of interest has been reached. As used herein, "Nonpayment" means the failure of the Obligor to have provided sufficient funds to the trustee or paying agent for payment in full of all principal of and interest on the Obligations which are Due for Payment.

This Policy is noncancelable. The premium on this Policy is not refundable for any reason, including payment of the Obligations prior to maturity. This Policy does not insure against loss of any prepayment or other acceleration payment which at any time may become due in respect of any Obligation, other than at the sole option of Ambac, nor against any risk other than Nonpayment.

In witness whereof, Ambac has caused this Policy to be affixed with a facsimile of its corporate seal and to be signed by its duly authorized officers in facsimile to become effective as its original seal and signatures and binding upon Ambac by virtue of the countersignature of its duly authorized representative.

President



Secretary

Effective Date:

Authorized Representative

THE BANK OF NEW YORK acknowledges that it has agreed to perform the duties of Insurance Trustee under this Policy.

Form No.: 2B-0012 (1/01)

Authorized Officer of Insurance Trustee

Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds while Bearing Interest at a Flexible Rate, a Variable Rate or a Long Term Rate

The following table summarizes, for each of the permitted Interest Rate Modes (except the Auction Rate): the dates on which interest will be paid (*Interest Payment Dates*); the dates on which each interest rate will be determined (*Interest Rate Determination Dates*); the period of time (*Interest Rate Periods*) each interest rate will be in effect (provided that the initial Interest Rate Period for each Interest Rate Mode may begin on a different date from that specified, which date will be the Conversion Date or the date of a change in the Long Term Rate, as applicable); the dates on which registered owners may tender their Bonds for purchase to the Tender Agent and the notice requirements therefor (provided that while the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all notices of tender for purchase will be given by Beneficial Owners in the manner described below under “Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner — Notice Required for Purchases”) (*Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*); the dates on which Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase (*Mandatory Purchase Dates*); the redemption provisions applicable to the Bonds (*Redemption*); the notice requirements for redemption and mandatory tender for purchase (*Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*); and the manner by which registered owners will receive payments of principal, interest, redemption price and purchase price (*Manner of Payment*). All times stated are New York City time.

	<u>FLEXIBLE RATE</u>	<u>DAILY RATE</u>	<u>WEEKLY RATE</u>
Interest Payment Dates	With respect to any Bond, the last day of each Flexible Rate Period (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day).	The first Business Day of each calendar month.	The first Business Day of each calendar month.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	For each Bond, not later than 12:00 noon on the first day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond.	Not later than 9:30 a.m. on each Business Day.	Not later than 4:00 p.m. on the day preceding each Weekly Rate Period or, if not a Business Day, on the next preceding Business Day.
Interest Rate Periods	For each Bond, each Flexible Rate Period will be of a duration designated by the Remarketing Agent of one day to 270 days (or lower maximum number as specified in the Indenture); must end on a day immediately prior to a Business Day.	From and including each Business Day to but not including the next Business Day.	From and including each Thursday to and including the following Wednesday.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*	No purchase on demand of the owner.	Any Business Day; by written or telephonic notice, promptly confirmed in writing, to the Tender Agent by 10:00 a.m. on such Business Day.	Any Business Day; by written notice to the Tender Agent not later than 5:00 p.m. on a Business Day at least seven days prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; and with respect to each Bond, on each Interest Payment Date for such Bond.	Any Conversion Date.	Any Conversion Date.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.
Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*	No notice of mandatory purchase following the end of each Flexible Rate Period; otherwise not fewer than 15 days (not fewer than 30 days notice of mandatory purchase on a Conversion Date if Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of mandatory purchase if Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of mandatory purchase if Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.
Manner of Payment*	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

* So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices of redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., and payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC. See "Summary of the Bonds — Book-Entry-Only System" in the forepart to this Official Statement.

	<u>SEMI-ANNUAL</u>	<u>ANNUAL</u>	<u>LONG TERM</u>
Interest Payment Date	Each June 1 and December 1.	Each June 1 and December 1.	Each June 1 and December 1; any Conversion Date; and the effective date of any change to a new Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	Not later than 2:00 p.m. on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Semi-Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Periods	Each six-month period from and including each June 1 and December 1 to and including the day preceding the next Interest Payment Date.	Each period from and including the Conversion Date to the Annual Rate to and including the day immediately preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter and each successive twelve month period thereafter.	Each period designated by the Company of more than one year in duration and which is an integral multiple of six months, from and including the first day of such period (June 1 and December 1) to and including the day immediately preceding the last Interest Payment Date for that period.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice *	On any Interest Payment Date; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Annual Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Long Term Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Annual Rate Period.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Long Term Rate Period; the effective date of a change of Long Term Rate Period.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; <i>Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).</i>	Optional at par on the final Interest Payment Date; <i>Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.</i>	Optional at times and prices dependent on the length of the Long Term Rate Period; <i>Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.</i>
Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 45 days.
Manner of Payment *	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

* So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices of redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., and payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC. See "Summary of the Bonds — Book-Entry-Only System" in the forepart to this Official Statement.

Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for any Business Day will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 9:30 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such Business Day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon. For any day which is not a Business Day or if the Remarketing Agent does not give notice of a change in the interest rate, the interest rate on the Bonds will be the interest rate in effect for the immediately preceding Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Weekly Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day preceding such Weekly Rate Period or, if such day is not a Business Day, on the next preceding Business Day, as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon.

Flexible Rates and Flexible Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the interest rate on a Bond for a specific Flexible Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the first day of that Flexible Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell such Bond on that day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. Each Flexible Rate Period applicable for a Bond will be determined separately by the Remarketing Agent on or prior to the first day of such Flexible Rate Period as being the Flexible Rate Period permitted under the Indenture which, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent, taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, will, with respect to such Bond, ultimately produce the lowest overall interest cost on the Bonds while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate. Each Flexible Rate Period will be from one day to 270 days in length and will end on a day preceding a Business Day. If the Remarketing Agent fails to set the length of a Flexible Rate Period for any Bond, a new Flexible Rate Period lasting to, but not including, the next Business Day (or until the earlier Conversion or maturity of the Bonds) will be established automatically in accordance with the Indenture.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Semi-Annual Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 2:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the Business Day immediately preceding the first day of such Semi-Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Annual Rate Period will be the rate of interest established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Long Term Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Long Term Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. The Company will establish the duration of the Long Term Rate Period at the time that it directs the Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode to the Long Term Rate, and thereafter each successive Long Term Rate Period will be the same as the Long Term Rate Period so established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture (in which case the duration of that Long Term Rate Period will control succeeding Long Term Rate Periods), subject in all cases to the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds. Each Long Term Rate Period will be more than one year in duration, will be for a period which is an integral multiple of six months and will end on the day next preceding an Interest Payment Date; provided that if a Long Term Rate Period commences on a date other than a June 1 or December 1, such Long Term Rate Period may be for a period which is not an integral multiple of six months but will be of a duration as close as possible to (but not in excess of) such Long Term Rate Period established by the Company and will terminate on a day preceding an Interest Payment Date, and each successive Long Term Rate Period thereafter will be for the full period established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture or until the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds; provided further that no Long Term Rate Period will extend beyond the final maturity date of the Bonds.

Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Company may change from one Long Term Rate Period to another Long Term Rate Period on any Business Day on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption as described under “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — *Optional Redemption*” in the forepart of this Official Statement upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the owners of Bonds as described below. With any notice of such change, the Company must also deliver an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such change is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Long Term Rate Period will not be changed to a new Long Term Rate Period if (A) the Remarketing Agent has not determined the interest rate for the new Long Term Rate Period in accordance with the terms of the Indenture or (B) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the effective date of the change to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence, the Bonds will bear

interest at the Weekly Rate commencing on the date which would have been the effective date of the proposed change of Long Term Rate Period, subject to the provisions described above under “Summary of the Bonds — Conversion of Interest Rate Modes — Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode” in the forepart of this Official Statement.

Notice to Owners of Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Bond Registrar will notify each registered owner of the change of Long Term Rate Period by first class mail at least 30 days in the case of a change in the Long Term Rate Period but not more than 45 days before each effective date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period. The notice will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture.

Failure to Determine Rate. If for any reason the interest rate for a Bond is not determined by the Remarketing Agent, except as described above under “Change of Long Term Rate Period” and above under “Summary of the Bonds — Conversion of Interest Rate Modes — Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode” in the forepart of this Official Statement, the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding interest rate period will be the interest rate in effect for such Bond for the preceding interest rate period and, pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, there will be no change in the then applicable Long Term Rate Period or any Conversion from the then applicable Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if for any reason the interest rate for a Bond bearing interest at a Flexible Rate is not determined by the Remarketing Agent, the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding Interest Period will be equal to The Bond Market Association Municipal Swap Index™ (the “Municipal Index”) as defined in the Indenture and the Interest Period for such Bond will extend through the day preceding the next Business Day, until the Trustee is notified of a new Flexible Rate and Flexible Rate Period determined for such Bond by the Remarketing Agent.

Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner

If the Bonds are in the book-entry-only system, demands for purchase may be made by Beneficial Owners only through such Beneficial Owner’s Direct Participant (as defined under the caption “Summary of the Bonds – Book-Entry-Only System” in the forepart of this Official Statement). If the Bonds are in certificated form, demands for purchase may be made only by registered owners.

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Daily Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice or telephonic notice (to be immediately confirmed in writing) to the Tender Agent at its principal office not later than 10:00 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Weekly Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office at or before 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on a Business Day not later than the seventh day prior to the Purchase Date.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Interest Payment Date for a Semi-Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Long Term Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Long Term Rate Period (unless such date is the final maturity date) at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Limitations on Purchases on Demand of Owner. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there will be no purchase of (a) a portion of any Bond unless the portion to be purchased and the portion to be retained each will be in an authorized denomination or (b) any Bond upon the demand of the registered owner if an Event of Default under the Indenture with respect to the payment of principal of, interest on, or purchase price of, the Bonds has occurred and is continuing. Also, if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the Bonds will not be subject to purchase on the demand of the registered owners thereof, but each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase on each Conversion Date and on the Interest Payment Date with respect to such Bond, as described below under the caption “Mandatory Purchases of Bonds.”

Notice Required for Purchases. Any written notice delivered to the Tender Agent by an owner demanding the purchase of Bonds must (A) be delivered by the time and dates specified above, (B) state the number and principal amount (or portion thereof) of such Bond to be purchased, (C) state the Purchase Date on which such Bond is to be purchased, (D) irrevocably request such purchase and state that the owner agrees to deliver such Bond, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, with all signatures guaranteed, to the Tender Agent at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (1:00 p.m. if a tender during a Daily Rate Period and 12:00 noon if a tender during a Weekly Rate Period) (New York City time) on such Purchase Date.

Mandatory Purchases of Bonds

Mandatory Purchase on Conversion Dates or Change by the Company in Long Term Rate Period. The Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Long Term Rate, the redemption premium, if any, which would be payable as described under “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — *Optional Redemption*” in the forepart of this Official Statement, if the Bonds were redeemed on the Purchase Date (A) on each Conversion Date and (B) on the effective date of any change by the Company of the Long Term Rate Period. Such tender and purchase will be

required even if the change in Long Term Rate Period or the Conversion is canceled pursuant to the Indenture.

Mandatory Purchase on Each Interest Payment Date for Flexible Rate Period.

Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, without premium, on each Interest Payment Date that interest on such Bond is payable at an interest rate determined for the Flexible Rate. Owners of Bonds will receive no notice of such mandatory purchase.

Mandatory Purchase on Day after End of the Semi-Annual Rate Period, the Annual Rate Period or the Long Term Rate Period. Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, such Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase on the Business Day following the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period, as the case may be, for such Bond at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to such date.

Notice to Owners of Mandatory Purchases. Notice to owners of a mandatory purchase of Bonds on a Conversion Date or upon a change in Long Term Rate Period will be given by the Bond Registrar, together with the notice of such Conversion or change of Long Term Rate Period, as applicable, by first class mail at least 15 days (30 days in the case of Conversion from or to the Auction Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate or in the case of a change in the Long Term Rate Period) but not more than 45 days before each Conversion Date or each effective date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period. Notice to owners of a mandatory purchase of Bonds after the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period and Long Term Rate Period will be given by the Bond Registrar by first class mail at least 30 days prior to the end of such period. The notice of mandatory purchase will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture. No notice of mandatory purchase will be given in connection with a mandatory purchase on an Interest Payment Date for a Flexible Rate Period.

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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FOUR NEW ISSUES—BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

\$37,930,000

**Pollution Control Revenue Bonds
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)**

consisting of the following issues:

\$20,930,000
County of Carroll, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

\$7,400,000
County of Mercer, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

\$2,400,000
County of Carroll, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series B
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

\$7,200,000
County of Muhlenberg, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

Dated: Date of Original Issuance

Due: February 1, 2032

The Bonds of each issue (collectively, the "Bonds") will be special and limited obligations of the related County (the "Issuers"), payable by the respective Issuers solely from and secured by payments to be received by the Issuers pursuant to separate Loan Agreements with

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

(the "Company"), except as payable from proceeds of such Bonds or investment earnings thereon. The Bonds will not constitute general obligations of the Issuers or a charge against the general credit or taxing powers thereof or of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any other political subdivision of Kentucky.

Until the Release Date (generally, the date that all of the prior first mortgage bonds of the Company (other than the First Mortgage Bonds securing the Bonds and the First Mortgage Bonds, Pollution Control Series No. 11) have been retired), principal of, and interest on, the Bonds will be further secured by the delivery to the Trustee of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS—Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens" and "THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS" for a description of the circumstances in which the First Mortgage Bonds will be released. On the Release Date, the Bonds will cease to be secured by First Mortgage Bonds and will be secured solely by payments to be made by the Company under the respective Loan Agreements, which will become unsecured general obligations of the Company, and will rank on a parity with other unsecured indebtedness of the Company. From and after the Release Date, the Company will covenant not to incur, assume or guarantee any secured indebtedness other than as permitted in the Loan Agreements. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS—Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens."

The Bonds of each issue are separate series and the sale and delivery of one series is not dependent on the sale and delivery of the other series. The Bonds as initially issued will bear interest at Flexible Rates. The initial Flexible Rate to be borne by the Bonds will be determined and reset by Banc One Capital Markets, Inc. as sole Remarketing Agent. The interest rate period, interest rate and interest rate mode for each series of Bonds will be subject to change under certain conditions, as described herein.

The Bonds, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository. Purchases of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds bearing interest at the Flexible Rate will be made in book-entry only form in denominations of \$100,000 and any integral multiple of \$5,000 in excess of \$100,000. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interest in the Bonds. See the information contained under the caption "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS—Book-Entry-Only System" herein. The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be paid by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, to Cede & Co., as long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds. Disbursement of such payments to the DTC Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the purchasers of beneficial ownership interests is the responsibility of DTC's Direct and Indirect Participants, as more fully described herein.

PRICE: 100%

Subject to the conditions and exceptions set forth under the caption "TAX TREATMENT," Bond Counsel is of the opinion that, under current law, interest on each series of Bonds offered hereby (i) will be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion will be expressed regarding such exclusion from gross income with respect to any Bond during any period in which it is held by a "substantial user" or a "related person" of the related Project as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) will not be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. Such interest may be subject to certain federal income taxes imposed on certain corporations, including imposition of the corporate alternative minimum tax on a portion of such interest and the branch profits tax on a portion of such interest. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that interest on each series of Bonds will be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and that, under current law, the principal of each series of Bonds will be exempt from ad valorem taxes in Kentucky. Issuance of each series of Bonds is subject to receipt of a favorable tax opinion of Bond Counsel as of the date of delivery of the Bonds. See "TAX TREATMENT" herein.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriter, subject to prior sale, withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice, and to the approval of legality by Harper, Ferguson & Davis, Louisville, Kentucky, as Bond Counsel and upon satisfaction of certain conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Company by its counsel, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, Chicago, Illinois and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Company, for the Issuers by their respective County Attorneys, and for the Underwriter by its counsel, Winston & Strawn, Chicago, Illinois. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery to DTC in New York, New York on or about May 23, 2002.

BANC ONE CAPITAL MARKETS, INC.

May 16, 2002

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Issuers or either of them, the Company or the Underwriter to give any information or to make any representation with respect to the Bonds, other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. The Underwriter has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriter does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the parties referred to above since the date hereof. Although the Issuers have consented to the use of this Official Statement in connection with the initial issuance and sale of the Bonds, neither Issuer makes any representation with respect to the accuracy or completeness hereof, except for the information under the caption "THE ISSUERS."

In connection with the offering of the Bonds, the Underwriter may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of such bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

\$20,930,000
County of Carroll, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

\$2,400,000
County of Carroll, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series B
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

\$7,400,000
County of Mercer, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

\$7,200,000
County of Muhlenberg, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement, including the cover page and Appendices, is provided to furnish information in connection with the offer and sale of: (i) \$20,930,000 Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) (the "Series A Carroll Bonds"), by the County of Carroll, Kentucky ("Carroll County"), (ii) \$2,400,000 Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series B (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) (the "Series B Carroll Bonds"), by Carroll County, (iii) \$7,400,000 Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) (the "Mercer Bonds"), by the County of Mercer, Kentucky ("Mercer County") and (iv) \$7,200,000 Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) (the "Muhlenberg Bonds"), by the County of Muhlenberg, Kentucky ("Muhlenberg County"). For purposes of this Official Statement, the Series A Carroll Bonds, the Series B Carroll Bonds, the Mercer Bonds and the Muhlenberg Bonds are collectively referred to as the "Bonds" and Carroll County, Mercer County and Muhlenberg County are individually referred to as an "Issuer" and collectively as the "Issuers."

Each issue of the Bonds will be issued pursuant to a separate Indenture of Trust, each dated as of February 1, 2002 (individually an "Indenture" and collectively the "Indentures"), between the related Issuer and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the "Trustee"), as Trustee and Paying Agent.

Pursuant to separate Loan Agreements by and between Kentucky Utilities Company (the "Company") and each of the Issuers, dated as of February 1, 2002 (each a "Loan Agreement" and, collectively, the "Loan Agreements"), proceeds from the sale of each issue of Bonds, other than accrued interest, if any, paid by the initial purchasers thereof, will be loaned by the applicable Issuer to the Company. The Loan Agreements are separate undertakings by and between the Company and the applicable Issuer.

The proceeds (other than any accrued interest) of each issue of Bonds will be applied in full, together with other funds made available by the Company, to pay and discharge certain outstanding bonds (collectively, the "1992 Bonds") previously issued by such Issuer to finance certain pollution control facilities (individually, a "Project," and collectively, the "Projects") owned by the Company.

It is a condition to the Underwriter's obligation to purchase the applicable series of Bonds that the Company irrevocably instruct the trustees in respect of the 1992 Bonds, on or prior to the date of issuance of the Bonds, to call the 1992 Bonds, for redemption.

The Company is an operating subsidiary of LG&E Energy Corp. and Powergen plc (the "Parents"). The Parents will have no obligation to make any payments due under the Loan Agreements or First Mortgage Bonds (as defined herein) or any other payments of principal, interest, premium or purchase price of the Bonds.

The Company will repay each loan under the applicable Loan Agreement by making payments to the applicable Trustee in sufficient amount to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, the applicable series of Bonds. See "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — General." Pursuant to the applicable Indenture, an Issuer's rights under the applicable Loan Agreement (other than with respect to certain indemnification and expense payments) will be assigned to the applicable Trustee as security for the applicable series of Bonds.

For the purpose of further securing the Bonds, the Company will issue and deliver to the Trustee separate series of the Company's First Mortgage Bonds (individually and collectively as appropriate, the "First Mortgage Bonds"). The principal amount, maturity date and interest rate (or method of determining interest rates) of each such series of the First Mortgage Bonds will be identical to the principal amount, maturity date and interest rate (or method of determining interest rates) of the related series of Bonds. The First Mortgage Bonds will only be payable, and interest thereon will only accrue, as described herein. See "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Issuance and Delivery of First Mortgage Bonds; Limitation on Liens" and "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS." The applicable series of First Mortgage Bonds will not provide a direct source of liquidity to pay the purchase price of applicable series of Bonds tendered for purchase in accordance with the Indenture. On the applicable Release Date (as defined herein), the Bonds will cease to be secured by the First Mortgage Bonds and will be secured solely by payments to be made by the Company under the applicable Loan Agreement, which at that time will become an unsecured general obligation of the Company and will rank on a parity with other unsecured indebtedness of the Company. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens" and "-- Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds."

The Bonds are special and limited obligations of the respective Issuer and the respective Issuer's obligation to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, its respective series of Bonds is limited solely to the revenues and other amounts received by the Trustee under the applicable Indenture pursuant to the applicable Loan Agreement and amounts payable under the applicable First Mortgage Bonds. The Bonds will not constitute an indebtedness, general obligation or pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the respective Issuer, the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any political subdivision thereof.

Banc One Capital Markets, Inc. will be appointed under the applicable Indenture to serve as Remarketing Agent for the Bonds. The Remarketing Agent may resign or be removed and a successor Remarketing Agent may be appointed in accordance with the terms of the applicable Indenture and the applicable Remarketing Agreement for the Bonds between the Remarketing Agent and the Company.

Brief descriptions of the Company, the Issuers, the Bonds, the Loan Agreements, the Indentures and the First Mortgage Bonds (including the First Mortgage Indenture) are included in this Official Statement. Such descriptions and information do not purport to be complete, comprehensive or definitive and are not to be construed as a representation or a guaranty of accuracy or completeness. All references herein to the documents are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents, and references herein to a series of Bonds are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form thereof included in the applicable Indenture. Copies of the Loan Agreements and the Indentures will be available for inspection at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee and, until the issuance of the Bonds, may be obtained from the Underwriter. The First Mortgage Indenture (including the forms of the First Mortgage Bonds) is available for inspection at the office of the Company in Lexington, Kentucky, and at the corporate trust office of the First Mortgage Trustee, in Chicago, Illinois. Certain information relating to The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and the book-entry-only system has been furnished by DTC. APPENDIX A to this Official Statement and all information contained under the headings "THE PROJECTS" and "USE OF PROCEEDS" has been furnished by the Company. The Issuers and Bond Counsel assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such APPENDIX A or such information. APPENDIX B to this Official Statement contains the proposed forms of opinion of Bond Counsel to be delivered in connection with the issuance and delivery of the Bonds.

THE ISSUERS

Each Issuer is a public body corporate and politic duly created and existing as a county and political subdivision under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Each Issuer is authorized by Section 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (the "Act") to (a) issue the respective series of Bonds to pay and discharge the related series of 1992 Bonds, (b) lend the proceeds from the sale of such respective series of Bonds to the Company for such purpose and (c) enter into and perform its obligations under the applicable Loan Agreement and the applicable Indenture. Each Issuer, through its legislative body, the Fiscal Court, has adopted one or more ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Bonds and the execution and delivery of the applicable related documents.

THE BONDS OF EACH ISSUE ARE SPECIAL AND LIMITED OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE SOLELY AND ONLY FROM CERTAIN SOURCES, INCLUDING AMOUNTS TO BE RECEIVED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICABLE ISSUER UNDER THE APPLICABLE LOAN AGREEMENT AND OTHER AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM PAYMENTS MADE UNDER THE APPLICABLE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. THE BONDS OF EACH ISSUE WILL NOT CONSTITUTE AN INDEBTEDNESS, GENERAL OBLIGATION OR PLEDGE OF THE FAITH AND CREDIT OR TAXING POWER OF THE RESPECTIVE ISSUER, THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, AND WILL NOT GIVE RISE TO A PECUNIARY LIABILITY OF THE RESPECTIVE ISSUER OR A CHARGE AGAINST ITS GENERAL CREDIT OR TAXING POWERS.

THE PROJECTS

Each Project has been completed and is the property of the Company, subject to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture.

The Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the agency exercising jurisdiction with respect to the Projects, has certified that each Project, as designed, is in furtherance of the purposes of controlling atmospheric pollutants or contaminants and water pollutants and contaminants, as applicable.

The Carroll County Series A Project consists of certain air, solid waste and water pollution control facilities at the Company's Ghent Generating Station located in Carroll County. The Carroll County Series B Project consists of certain air pollution control facilities at Unit 2 at the Ghent Generating Station.

The Mercer County Project consists of certain air pollution control facilities at the Company's E.W. Brown Generating Station located in Mercer County.

The Muhlenberg County Project consists of certain air pollution control facilities at the Company's Green River Generating Station located in Muhlenberg County.

For purposes of this Official Statement, the Ghent Generating Station, the E.W. Brown Generating Station and the Green River Generating Station are individually referred to as the "Generating Station."

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds from the sale of each issue of the Bonds (exclusive of accrued interest, if any) will be used, together with funds to be provided by the Company, to pay and discharge, at a redemption price of 102% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, the related issue of the 1992 Bonds on the date of issuance of the Bonds. The 1992 Bonds bear interest at 6 1/4% per annum and mature in February, 2018.

SEPARATE SERIES

The Bonds are being offered and sold pursuant to a common plan of marketing and financing pursuant to this Official Statement. The Bonds will be paid from payments made by or on behalf of the Company and will have substantially the same claim to such source of funds. Each issue of Bonds, however, is a separate series and the sale and delivery of one series is not dependent on the sale and delivery of the other series. In addition, optional or mandatory redemption of one issue of Bonds may be made in the manner described below without the redemption of the other series. Similarly, a default under one of the series of Bonds or Loan Agreements will not necessarily constitute a default under the other series of Bonds or Loan Agreements. Each series of Bonds can bear interest at an Interest Rate Mode different from the Interest Rate Mode borne by the other series of Bonds. Each series of Bonds is separately secured by a separate series of First Mortgage Bonds. Unless specifically otherwise noted, the following discussion under the captions "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS," "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT," "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE," "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS," "ENFORCEABILITY OF REMEDIES" and "TAX TREATMENT" applies equally, but separately, to each issue of Bonds. As used under such captions, references to the terms "Issuer", "Project", "Generating Station", "Bonds", "First Mortgage Bonds", "1992 Bonds", "Loan Agreement", "Indenture" and "Trustee" should be read as separately referring to each issue of Bonds and the related Issuer, Project, Generating Station, First Mortgage Bonds, 1992 Bonds, Loan Agreement, Indenture and Trustee.

SUMMARY OF THE BONDS

General

The Bonds will be issued in the aggregate principal amount set forth on the cover page of this Official Statement and will mature on February 1, 2032. The Bonds are also subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

From and after the date of the issuance and delivery of the Bonds, the Bonds will bear interest at the Flexible Rate and will continue to bear interest at the Flexible Rate until a Conversion to another Interest Rate Mode is specified by the Company or until the maturity of the Bonds. The permitted Interest Rate Modes are (i) the "Flexible Rate," (ii) the "Daily Rate," (iii) the "Weekly Rate," (iv) the "Semi-Annual Rate," (v) the "Annual Rate," (vi) the "Long Term Rate" and (vii) the "Dutch Auction Rate." Changes in the Interest Rate Mode will be effected, and notice of such changes will be given, as described below in "Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods."

During each Rate Period for an Interest Rate Mode (other than a Dutch Auction Rate), the interest rate or rates for the Bonds in that Interest Rate Mode, and Flexible Rate Periods for Bonds accruing interest at a Flexible Rate, will be determined by the Remarketing Agent in accordance with the Indenture; provided that the interest rate or rates borne by any Bonds may not exceed the lesser of (i) the maximum interest rate permitted by applicable law or (ii) 14% per annum.

Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year for the number of days actually elapsed. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Flexible Rate, Daily Rate or Weekly Rate will be computed on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as appropriate, and paid for the actual number of days elapsed. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Interest payable on any Interest Payment Date will be payable to the registered owner of the Bond as of the Record Date for such payment; provided that in the case of Bonds bearing interest at the Flexible Rate, interest will be payable to the registered owner of such Bond on the Interest Payment Date therefor. The Record Date, in the case of interest accrued at a Daily Rate or Weekly Rate, will be the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date, in the case of interest accrued at a Dutch Auction Rate, will be the close of business on the second Business Day immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date, and in the case of interest accrued at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, will be the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not a Business Day) of the month preceding each Interest Payment Date.

The Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form through DTC (or its nominee, Cede & Co.). So long as the Bonds are held in the book-entry-only system, DTC or its nominee will be the registered owner or holder of the Bonds for all purposes of the Indenture, the Bonds and this Official Statement. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Book-Entry-Only System" below. Individual purchases of book-entry interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry-only form in (i) denominations of \$25,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Dutch Auction Rate, (ii) denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate; (iii) denominations of \$100,000 or any integral multiple of \$5,000 in excess of \$100,000, if bearing interest at Flexible Rates; or (iv) denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate.

Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC's book-entry-only system, the principal or redemption price of the Bonds is payable at the designated corporate trust office in New York, New York of the Trustee, as paying agent (the "Paying Agent"). Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC's book-entry-only system, interest on the Bonds is payable by check mailed to the owner of record; provided that interest payable on each Bond will be payable in immediately available funds by wire transfer within the continental United States or by deposit into a bank account maintained with the Paying Agent (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate, the Dutch Auction Rate or the Flexible Rate, or (ii) at the written request of any owner of record holding at least \$1,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Bonds, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, received by the Trustee, as bond registrar (the "Bond Registrar"), at least one Business Day prior to any Record Date. Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC's book-entry-only system, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, interest payable on each Bond will be paid only upon presentation and surrender of such Bond.

Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner or the owner's duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond (i) during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption of Bonds, (ii) after such Bond has been called for redemption or (iii) for which a registered owner has submitted a demand for purchase (see "Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner" below), or which has been purchased (see "Payment of Purchase Price" below). Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the registered owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any registered owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

Tender Agent

Owners may tender their Bonds, and in certain circumstances will be required to tender their Bonds, to the Tender Agent for purchase at the times and in the manner described herein under "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds." So long as the Bonds are held in DTC's book-entry-only system, the Trustee will act as Tender Agent under the Indenture. Any successor Tender Agent appointed pursuant to the Indenture will also be a Paying Agent.

Remarketing Agent

Banc One Capital Markets, Inc. will act as the Remarketing Agent with respect to the Bonds (the "Remarketing Agent"). The Remarketing Agent may be removed by the Issuer, if so directed by the Company, upon seven days' notice, and may resign in accordance with the Remarketing Agreement upon 10 days' notice.

Certain Definitions

As used herein, each of the following terms will have the meaning indicated:

"*Annual Rate Period*" means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Annual Rate and ending on, and including, the day next preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter, and each successive twelve-month period (or portion thereof) thereafter until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

"*Beneficial Owner*" means the person in whose name a Bond is recorded as such upon the systems of DTC and each Participant (as defined herein) or the registered holder of such Bonds if such Bond is not then registered in the name of Cede & Co.

"*Business Day*" means any day other than (i) a Saturday or Sunday or legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent, the Paying Agent, the Auction Agent, the Company or the Remarketing Agent are located are authorized by law or executive order to close or (ii) a day on which the New York Stock Exchange is closed.

"*Conversion*" means any conversion from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Indenture of the Bonds from one Interest Rate Mode to another Interest Rate Mode.

"*Conversion Date*" means initially the date of original issuance of the Bonds, and thereafter means the date on which any Conversion becomes effective.

"*Daily Rate Period*" means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Daily Rate and ending on and including the day preceding the next Business Day and each period thereafter beginning on and including a Business Day and ending on and including the day preceding the next succeeding Business Day until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

"*Dutch Auction Rate Period*" means the period during which the Bonds bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate determined in accordance with the Dutch Auction Procedures to be implemented at the time of conversion to the Dutch Auction Rate.

"*Flexible Rate*" means the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds in which the interest rate for each Bond is determined with respect to that Bond during each Flexible Rate Period applicable to that Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

"*Flexible Rate Period*" means with respect to any Bond, each period (which may be from one day to 270 days, or such lower maximum number of days as is then permitted under the Indenture) determined for such Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

"*Interest Payment Date*" means (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the first Business Day of each calendar month, (ii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, for each Bond the last day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day), (iii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, February 1 and August 1, and, in the case of the Long Term Rate, the effective date of a change to a new Long Term Rate Period; (iv) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate Mode (a) for an Auction Period of 91 days or less, the Business Day immediately succeeding the last day of such Auction Period and (b) for an Auction Period of more than 91 days, each 13th Wednesday after the first day of such Auction Period and the Business Day immediately succeeding the last day of such Auction Period (in each case it being understood that in those instances where the immediately preceding Auction Date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the Interest Payment Date with respect to the succeeding Auction Period shall be one Business Day immediately succeeding the next Auction Date); and (v) any Conversion Date (including the date of a failed Conversion). In any case, the final Interest Payment Date will be the maturity date of the Bonds.

"*Interest Period*" means for all Bonds (or for any Bond if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate) the period from and including each Interest Payment Date to and including the day immediately preceding the next Interest Payment Date, provided, however that the first Interest Period for the Bonds

will begin on (and include) the date of issuance of the Bonds and the final Interest Period will end on January 31, 2032.

"*Interest Rate Mode*" means the Dutch Auction Rate, the Flexible Rate, the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate and the Long Term Rate.

"*Long Term Rate Period*" means any period established by the Company as hereinafter set forth under "Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes — Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods" and beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Long Term Rate and ending on, and including, the day preceding the last Interest Payment Date for such period and, thereafter, each successive period of the same duration as the Long Term Rate Period previously established until the day preceding the earliest of the change to a different Long Term Rate Period, the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

"*Prevailing Market Conditions*" means, without limitation, the following factors: existing short-term or long-term market rates for securities, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; indexes of such short-term or long-term rates and the existing market supply and demand for securities bearing such short-term or long-term rates; existing yield curves for short-term or long-term securities for obligations of credit quality comparable to the Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; general economic conditions; industry economic and financial conditions that may affect or be relevant to the Bonds; and such other facts, circumstances and conditions as the Remarketing Agent, in its sole discretion, determines to be relevant.

"*Purchase Date*" means any date on which Bonds are to be purchased on the demand of the registered owners thereof or are subject to mandatory purchase as described in the Indenture.

"*Semi-Annual Rate Period*" means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Semi-Annual Rate, and ending on, and including, the day preceding the first Interest Payment Date thereafter and each successive six-month period thereafter beginning on and including an Interest Payment Date and ending on and including the day next preceding the next Interest Payment Date until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

"*Weekly Rate Period*" means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Weekly Rate, and ending on, and including, the next Tuesday, and thereafter the period beginning on, and including, each Wednesday and ending on, and including, the earliest of the next Tuesday, the day preceding the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds

The following table summarizes, for each of the permitted Interest Rate Modes (except the Dutch Auction Rate): the dates on which interest will be paid (*Interest Payment Dates*); the dates on which each interest rate will be determined (*Interest Rate Determination Dates*); the period of time (*Interest Rate Periods*) each interest rate will be in effect (provided that the initial Interest Rate Period for each Interest Rate Mode may begin on a different date from that specified, which date will be the Conversion Date or the date of a change in the Long Term Rate, as applicable); the dates on which registered owners may tender their Bonds for purchase to the Tender Agent and the notice requirements therefor (provided that while the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all notices of tender for purchase will be given by Beneficial Owners in the manner described under "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner — Notice Required for Purchases") (*Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*); the dates on which Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase (*Mandatory Purchase Dates*); the redemption provisions applicable to the Bonds (*Redemption*); the notice requirements for redemption and mandatory tender for purchase (*Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*); and the manner by which registered owners will receive payments of principal, interest, redemption price and purchase price (*Manner of Payment*). All times stated are New York City time.

	<u>FLEXIBLE RATE</u>	<u>DAILY RATE</u>	<u>WEEKLY RATE</u>
Interest Payment Dates	With respect to any Bond, the last day of each Flexible Rate Period (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day).	The first Business Day of each calendar month.	The first Business Day of each calendar month.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	For each Bond, not later than 12:00 noon on the first day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond.	Not later than 9:30 a.m. on each Business Day.	Not later than 4:00 p.m. on the day preceding each Weekly Rate Period or, if not a Business Day, on the next preceding Business Day.
Interest Rate Periods	For each Bond, each Flexible Rate Period will be of a duration designated by the Remarketing Agent of one day to 270 days (or lower maximum number as specified in the Indenture); must end on a day immediately prior to a Business Day.	From and including each Business Day to but not including the next Business Day.	From and including each Wednesday to and including the following Tuesday.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice	No purchase on demand of the owner.	Any Business Day; by written or telephonic notice, promptly confirmed in writing, to the Tender Agent by 11:00 a.m. on such Business Day.	Any Business Day; by written notice to the Tender Agent not later than 5:00 p.m. on a Business Day at least seven days prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; and with respect to each Bond, on each Interest Payment Date for such Bond.	Any Conversion Date.	Any Conversion Date.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.
Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases	No notice of mandatory purchase following the end of each Flexible Rate Period; otherwise not fewer than 15 days (not fewer than 30 days notice of mandatory purchase on a Conversion Date if Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of mandatory purchase if Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of mandatory purchase if Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.
Manner of Payment	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices of redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., and payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC. See "-- Book-Entry-Only System" below.

	SEMI-ANNUAL	ANNUAL	LONG-TERM
Interest Payment Date	Each February 1 and August 1.	Each February 1 and August 1.	Each February 1 and August 1; any Conversion Date; and the effective date of any change to a new Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	Not later than 2:00 p.m. on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Semi-Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Periods	Each six-month period from and including each February 1 and August 1 to and including the day preceding the next Interest Payment Date.	Each period from and including the Conversion Date to the Annual Rate to and including the day immediately preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter and each successive twelve month period thereafter.	Each period designated by the Company of more than one year in duration and which is an integral multiple of six months, from and including the first day of such period (February 1 and August 1) to and including the day immediately preceding the last Interest Payment Date for that period.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice	On any Interest Payment Date; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Annual Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Long Term Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Annual Rate Period.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Long Term Rate Period; the effective date of a change of Long Term Rate Period.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).	Optional at par on the final Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.	Optional at times and prices dependent on the length of the Long Term Rate Period; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.
Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 45 days.
Manner of Payment	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices or redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., and payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC. See "-- Book-Entry-Only System" below.

Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes

For any Rate Period other than a Dutch Auction Rate Period, interest rates shall be established by the Remarketing Agent as described below. During a Dutch Auction Rate Period, the interest rate will be established in accordance with Dutch Auction Procedures to be implemented at the time of conversion to the Dutch Auction Rate.

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for any Business Day will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 9:30 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such Business Day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon. For any day which is not a Business Day or if the Remarketing Agent does not give notice of a change in the interest rate, the interest rate on the Bonds will be the interest rate in effect for the immediately preceding Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Weekly Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day preceding such Weekly Rate Period or, if such day is not a Business Day, on the next preceding Business Day, as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon.

Flexible Rates and Flexible Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the interest rate on a Bond for a specific Flexible Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the first day of that Flexible Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell such Bond on that day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. Each Flexible Rate Period applicable for a Bond will be determined separately by the Remarketing Agent on or prior to the first day of such Flexible Rate Period as being the Flexible Rate Period permitted under the Indenture which, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent, taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, will, with respect to such Bond, ultimately produce the lowest overall interest cost on the Bonds while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate. Each Flexible Rate Period will be from one day to 270 days in length and will end on a day preceding a Business Day. If the Remarketing Agent fails to set the length of a Flexible Rate Period for any Bond, a new Flexible Rate Period lasting to, but not including, the next Business Day (or until the earlier Conversion or maturity of the Bonds) will be established automatically in accordance with the Indenture.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Semi-Annual Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 2:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the Business Day immediately preceding the first day of such Semi Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Annual Rate Period will be the rate of interest established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Long Term Rate Period will be the rate

established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Long Term Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. The Company will establish the duration of the Long Term Rate Period at the time that it directs the Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode to the Long Term Rate, and thereafter each successive Long Term Rate Period will be the same as the Long Term Rate Period so established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture (in which case the duration of that Long Term Rate Period will control succeeding Long Term Rate Periods), subject in all cases to the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds. Each Long Term Rate Period will be more than one year in duration, will be for a period which is an integral multiple of six months and will end on the day next preceding an Interest Payment Date; provided that if a Long Term Rate Period commences on a date other than a February 1 and August 1, such Long Term Rate Period may be for a period which is not an integral multiple of six months but will be of a duration as close as possible to (but not in excess of) such Long Term Rate Period established by the Company and will terminate on a day preceding an Interest Payment Date, and each successive Long Term Rate Period thereafter will be for the full period established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture or until the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds; provided further that no Long Term Rate Period will extend beyond the final maturity date of the Bonds.

Failure to Determine Rate. If for any reason the interest rate for a Bond is not determined by the Remarketing Agent, except as described below under "Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods — Change of Long Term Rate Period" and "Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode," the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding interest rate period will be the interest rate in effect for such Bond for the preceding interest rate period and, pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, there will be no change in the then applicable Long Term Rate Period or any Conversion from the then applicable Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if for any reason the interest rate for a Bond bearing interest at a Flexible Rate is not determined by the Remarketing Agent, the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding Interest Period will be equal to The Bond Market Association Municipal Swap Index™ (the "Municipal Index") as defined in the Indenture and the Interest Period for such Bond will extend through the day preceding the next Business Day, until the Trustee is notified of a new Flexible Rate and Flexible Rate Period determined for such Bond by the Remarketing Agent.

Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods

Method of Conversion. The Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is subject to Conversion from time to time, in whole but not in part, on the dates specified below under "Limitations on Conversion," at the option of the Company, upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the registered owners of the Bonds, as described below. With any notice of Conversion, the Company must also deliver to the Bond Registrar an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such Conversion is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, other than a Conversion from the Daily Rate Period to the Weekly Rate Period or from the Weekly Rate Period to the Daily Rate Period.

Limitations on Conversion. Any Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds must be in compliance with the following conditions: (i) the Conversion Date must be a date on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption (see "Redemptions — Optional Redemption" below); provided that any Conversion from the Daily Rate Period to a Weekly Rate Period or from the Weekly Rate Period to the Daily Rate Period must be on a Wednesday and, if the Conversion is to or from a Dutch Auction Rate Period, the Conversion Date must be the last Interest Payment Date in respect of that Dutch Auction Rate Period; (ii) if the proposed Conversion Date would not be an Interest Payment Date but for the Conversion, the Conversion Date must be a Business Day; (iii) if the Conversion is from the Flexible Rate, (a) the Conversion Date may be no earlier than the latest Interest Payment Date established prior to the giving of notice to the Remarketing Agent of such proposed Conversion and (b) no further Interest Payment Date may be established while the Interest Rate Mode is then the Flexible Rate if such Interest Payment Date would occur after the effective date of that Conversion; and (iv) after a determination is

made requiring mandatory redemption of all Bonds pursuant to the Indenture (see "Redemptions" below), no change in the Interest Rate Mode may be made prior to such mandatory redemption. Before the Company may convert the Interest Rate Mode for Bonds from the Dutch Auction Rate to any other Interest Rate Mode, the Company must first obtain the written consent of the Bond Insurer to that Conversion.

Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Company may change from one Long Term Rate Period to another Long Term Rate Period on any Business Day on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption as described under "Redemptions — Optional Redemption" below upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the owners of Bonds as described below. With any notice of such change, the Company must also deliver an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such change is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Long Term Rate Period will not be changed to a new Long Term Rate Period if (A) the Remarketing Agent has not determined the interest rate for the new Long Term Rate Period in accordance with the terms of the Indenture or (B) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the effective date of the change to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence, the Bonds will bear interest at the Weekly Rate commencing on the date which would have been the effective date of the proposed change of Long Term Rate Period, subject to the provisions described below under "--Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode."

Notice to Owners of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode or of Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Bond Registrar will notify each registered owner of the Conversion or change of Long Term Rate Period, as applicable, by first class mail at least 15 days (30 days in the case of Conversion from or to the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or a Long Term Rate or in the case of a change in the Long Term Rate Period) but not more than 45 days before each Conversion Date or each effective date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period. The notice will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture.

Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Conversion will occur if (A) the Remarketing Agent has not determined the initial interest rate for the new Interest Rate Mode in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, (B) the Bonds that are to be purchased are not remarketed or sold by the Remarketing Agent, or (C) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the opening of business on the effective date of Conversion to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. If such Conversion fails to occur, such Bonds in the Dutch Auction Rate shall remain in such Interest Rate Mode and Bonds in any other Interest Rate Mode will automatically be converted to the Weekly Rate (with the first period adjusted in length so that the last day of such period will be a Tuesday) at the rate determined by the Remarketing Agent on the failed Conversion Date; provided, that there must be delivered to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Tender Agent, the Company and the Remarketing Agent an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that determining the interest rate to be borne by the Bonds at a Weekly Rate is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized under the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. If such opinion is not delivered on the failed Conversion Date, the Bonds will bear interest for a Rate Period of the same type and of substantially the same length as the Rate Period in effect prior to the failed Conversion Date at a rate of interest determined by the Remarketing Agent on the failed Conversion Date (or if shorter, the Rate Period ending on the date before the maturity date); provided that if the Bonds then bear interest at the Long Term Rate, and if such opinion is not delivered on the date which would have been the effective date of a new Long Term Rate Period, the Bonds will bear interest at the Annual Rate, commencing on such date, at an Annual Rate determined by the Remarketing Agent on such date. If the proposed Conversion of Bonds fails as described herein, any mandatory purchase of such Bonds will remain effective.

Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner

As initially issued, the Bonds will bear interest at the Flexible Rate and as a result will not be subject to purchase on demand of the owners thereof. If converted to another Interest Rate Mode, the Bonds will be subject to purchase on the demand of the owners thereof as described below. If the Bonds are in the book-entry-only system, demands for purchase may be made by Beneficial Owners only through such Beneficial Owner's Direct Participant (as defined under the caption "Book-Entry-Only System"). If the Bonds are in certificated form, demands for purchase may be made only by registered owners.

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Daily Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice or telephonic notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office not later than 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Weekly Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office at or before 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on a Business Day not later than the seventh day prior to the Purchase Date.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Interest Payment Date for a Semi-Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Long Term Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Long Term Rate Period (unless such date is the final maturity date) at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Limitations on Purchases on Demand of Owner. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there will be no purchase of (a) a portion of any Bond unless the portion to be purchased and the portion to be retained each will be in an authorized denomination or (b) any Bond upon the demand of the registered owner if an Event of Default under the Indenture with respect to the payment of principal of, interest on, or purchase price of, the Bonds has occurred and is continuing. Also, if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the Bonds will not be subject to purchase on the demand of the registered owners thereof, but each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase on each Conversion Date and on the Interest Payment Date with respect to such Bond, as described below under the caption "Mandatory Purchases of Bonds."

Notice Required for Purchases. Any written notice delivered to the Tender Agent by an owner demanding the purchase of Bonds must (A) be delivered by the time and dates specified above, (B) state the number and principal amount (or portion thereof) of such Bond to be purchased, (C) state the Purchase Date on which such Bond is to be purchased, (D) irrevocably request such purchase and state that the owner agrees to deliver such Bond, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, with all signatures guaranteed, to the Tender Agent at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (1:00 p.m. if a tender during a Daily Rate Period and 12:00 noon if a tender during a Weekly Rate Period) (New York City time) on such Purchase Date.

Mandatory Purchases of Bonds

Mandatory Purchase on Conversion Dates or Change by the Company in Long Term Rate Period. The Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Long Term Rate, the redemption premium, if any, which would be payable as described under "Redemptions — *Optional Redemption*" below, if the Bonds were redeemed on the Purchase Date (A) on each Conversion Date and (B) on the effective date of any change by the Company of the Long Term Rate Period. Such tender and purchase will be required even if the change in Long Term Rate Period or the Conversion is canceled pursuant to the Indenture.

Mandatory Purchase on Each Interest Payment Date for Flexible Rate Period. Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, without premium, on each Interest Payment Date that interest on such Bond is payable at an interest rate determined for the Flexible Rate. Owners of Bonds will receive no notice of such mandatory purchase.

Mandatory Purchase on Day after End of the Semi-Annual Rate Period, the Annual Rate Period or the Long Term Rate Period. Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, such Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase on the Business Day following the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period, as the case may be, for such Bond at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to such date.

Notice to Owners of Mandatory Purchases. Notice to owners of a mandatory purchase of Bonds on a Conversion Date or upon a change in Long Term Rate Period will be given by the Bond Registrar, together with the notice of such Conversion or change of Long-Term Rate Period, as applicable, by first class mail at least 15 days (30 days in the case of Conversion from or to the Dutch Auction Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate or in the case of a change in the Long Term Rate Period) but not more than 45 days before each Conversion Date or each effective date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period. Notice to owners of a mandatory purchase of Bonds after the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period and Long Term Rate Period will be given by the Bond Registrar by first class mail at least 30 days prior to the end of such period. The notice of mandatory purchase will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture. No notice of mandatory purchase will be given in connection with a mandatory purchase on an Interest Payment Date for a Flexible Rate Period.

Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds

The Indenture provides that, subject to the terms of a Remarketing Agreement with the Company, the Remarketing Agent will use its best efforts to offer for sale Bonds purchased upon demand of the owners thereof and, unless otherwise instructed by the Company, upon mandatory purchase, provided that Bonds will not be remarketed upon the occurrence and continuance of certain Events of Default under the Indenture, except in the sole discretion of the Remarketing Agent. Each such sale will be at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued to the date of sale. The Remarketing Agent, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar or the Tender Agent each may purchase any Bonds offered for sale for its own account.

The purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase will be paid by the Tender Agent from moneys derived from the remarketing of such Bonds by the Remarketing Agent and, if such remarketing proceeds are insufficient, from moneys made available by the Company. The Company is obligated to purchase any Bonds tendered for purchase to the extent such Bonds have not been remarketed. Any such purchases by the Company will not result in the extinguishment of the purchased Bonds. The Company currently maintains lines of credit or other liquidity facilities in amounts determined by it to be sufficient to meet its current needs and expects to continue to maintain such lines of credit or other liquidity facilities from time to time to the extent determined by it to be necessary to meet its then-current needs. The Trustee, any Paying Agent, the Tender Agent and the owners of the Bonds have no right to draw under any line of credit or other liquidity facility maintained by the Company. There is no provision in

the Indenture or the Loan Agreement requiring the Company to maintain such financing arrangements which may be discontinued at any time without notice. The First Mortgage Bonds are not intended to provide a direct source of liquidity to pay the purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase pursuant to the Indenture.

Any deficiency in purchase price payments resulting from the Remarketing Agent's failure to deliver remarketing proceeds of all Bonds with respect to which the Remarketing Agent notified the Tender Agent were remarketed will not result in an Event of Default under the Indenture until the opening of business on the next succeeding Business Day unless the Company fails to provide sufficient funds to pay such purchase price by the opening of business on such next succeeding Business Day. If sufficient funds are not available for the purchase of all tendered Bonds, no purchase of Bonds will be consummated, but failure to consummate such purchase will not be deemed to be an Event of Default under the Indenture if sufficient funds have been provided in a timely manner by the Company to the Tender Agent for such purpose.

Payment of Purchase Price

When a book-entry-only system is not in effect, payment of the purchase price of any Bond will be payable (and delivery of a replacement Bond in exchange for the portion of any Bond not purchased if such Bond is purchased in part will be made) on the Purchase Date upon delivery of such Bond to the Tender Agent on such Purchase Date; provided that such Bond must be delivered to the Tender Agent: (i) at or prior to 12:00 noon (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Weekly Rate Period or Flexible Rate Period, (ii) at or prior to 1:00 p.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Daily Rate Period or (iii) at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period. If the date of such purchase is not a Business Day, the purchase price will be payable on the next succeeding Business Day.

Any Bond delivered for payment of the purchase price must be accompanied by an instrument of transfer thereof in form satisfactory to the Tender Agent executed in blank by the registered owner thereof and with all signatures guaranteed. The Tender Agent may refuse to accept delivery of any Bond for which an instrument of transfer satisfactory to it has not been provided and has no obligation to pay the purchase price of such Bond until a satisfactory instrument is delivered.

If the registered owner of any Bond (or portion thereof) that is subject to purchase pursuant to the Indenture fails to deliver such Bond with an appropriate instrument of transfer to the Tender Agent for purchase on the Purchase Date, and if the Tender Agent is in receipt of the purchase price therefor, such Bond (or portion thereof) nevertheless will be deemed purchased on the Purchase Date thereof. Any owner who so fails to deliver such Bond for purchase on (or before) the Purchase Date will have no further rights thereunder, except the right to receive the purchase price thereof from those moneys deposited with the Tender Agent in the Purchase Fund pursuant to the Indenture upon presentation and surrender of such Bond to the Tender Agent properly endorsed for transfer in blank with all signatures guaranteed.

When a book-entry-only system is in effect, the requirement for physical delivery of the Bonds will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on the records of DTC to the participant account of the Tender Agent.

Redemptions

Optional Redemption.

(i) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date, on any Business Day.

(ii) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for a Bond is the Flexible Rate, such Bond will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date for that Bond.

(iii) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, on the Business Day immediately succeeding any auction date, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the redemption date.

(iv) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date.

(v) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for each Annual Rate Period.

(vi) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, (A) on the final Interest Payment Date for the then current Long Term Rate Period at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof and (B) prior to the end of the then current Long Term Rate Period at any time during the redemption periods and at the redemption prices set forth below, plus in each case interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date:

Original Length of Current Long Term Rate Period (Years)	Commencement of Redemption Period	Redemption Price as Percentage of Principal
More than or equal to 11 years	First Interest Payment Date on or after the tenth anniversary of commencement of Long Term Rate Period	101%, declining by 1% on the next succeeding anniversary of the first day of the redemption period and thereafter 100%
Less than 11 years	Non-callable	Non-callable

Subject to certain conditions, including provision of an opinion of Bond Counsel that a change in the redemption provisions of the Bonds will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, the redemption periods and redemption prices may be revised, effective as of the Conversion Date, the date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period or a Purchase Date on the final Interest Payment Date during a Long Term Rate Period, to reflect Prevailing Market Conditions on such date as determined by the Remarketing Agent in its judgment.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole. The Bonds may be redeemed by the Issuer in whole at any time at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date upon the exercise by the Company of an option under the Loan Agreement to prepay the loan if any of the following events shall have occurred within 180 days preceding the giving of written notice by the Company to the Trustee of such election:

(i) if in the judgment of the Company, unreasonable burdens or excessive liabilities have been imposed upon the Company after the issuance of the Bonds with respect to the Project or the operation thereof, including without limitation federal, state or other ad valorem property,

income or other taxes not imposed on the date the Bonds are issued, other than ad valorem taxes levied upon privately owned property used for the same general purpose as the Project;

(ii) if the Project or a portion thereof or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used has been damaged or destroyed to such an extent so as, in the judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use, and such condition continues for a period of six months;

(iii) there has occurred condemnation of all or substantially all of the Project or the taking by eminent domain of such use or control of the Project or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used so as, in the judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use;

(iv) in the event changes, which the Company cannot reasonably control, in the economic availability of materials, supplies, labor, equipment or other properties or things necessary for the efficient operation of the Generating Station where any of the Project is located have occurred, which, in the judgment of the Company, render the continued operation of such Generating Station or any generating unit at such station uneconomical; or changes in circumstances after the issuance of the Bonds, including but not limited to changes in clean air or other air and water pollution control requirements or solid waste disposal requirements, have occurred such that the Company determines that use of the Project is no longer required or desirable;

(v) the Loan Agreement has become void or unenforceable or impossible of performance by reason of any changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the Constitution of the United States of America or by reason of legislative or administrative action (whether state or federal) or any final decree, judgment or order of any court or administrative body, whether state or federal; or

(vi) a final order or decree of any court or administrative body after the issuance of the Bonds requires the Company to cease a substantial part of its operation at the Generating Station where any of the Project is located to such extent that the Company will be prevented from carrying on its normal operations at such Generating Station for a period of six months.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part. The Bonds are also subject to redemption in whole or in part at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date at the option of the Company in an amount not to exceed the net proceeds received from insurance or any condemnation award received by the Issuer, the Company or the First Mortgage Trustee in the event of damage, destruction or condemnation of all or a portion of the Project, subject to receipt of an opinion of Bond Counsel that such redemption will not adversely affect the exclusion of interest on any of the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation." Such redemption may occur at any time, provided that if such event occurs while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, Weekly Rate, Flexible Rate or Semi-Annual Rate, such redemption must occur on a date on which the Bonds are otherwise subject to optional redemption as described above.

Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability. The Bonds are required to be redeemed by the Issuer, in whole, or in such part as described below, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, without redemption premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date, within 180 days following a "Determination of Taxability." As used herein, a "Determination of Taxability" means the receipt by the Trustee of written notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Company or the Issuer of (i) the issuance of a published or private ruling or a technical advice memorandum by the Internal Revenue Service in which the Company participated or has been given the opportunity to participate, and which ruling or memorandum the Company, in its discretion, does not contest or from which no further right of administrative or judicial review or appeal

exists, or (ii) a final determination from which no further right of appeal exists of any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States in a proceeding in which the Company has participated or has been a party, or has been given the opportunity to participate or be a party, in each case, to the effect that as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any covenant or agreement or the inaccuracy of any representation contained in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection with the Bonds, the interest on the Bonds is included in the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes, other than with respect to a person who is a "substantial user" or a "related person" of a substantial user within the meaning of the Section 147 of Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"); provided, however, that no such Determination of Taxability shall be considered to exist as a result of the Trustee receiving notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Issuer unless (i) the Issuer or the registered owner or former registered owner of the Bond involved in such proceeding or action (A) gives the Company and the Trustee prompt notice of the commencement thereof, and (B) (if the Company agrees to pay all expenses in connection therewith) offers the Company the opportunity to control unconditionally the defense thereof, and (ii) either (A) the Company does not agree within 30 days of receipt of such offer to pay such expenses and liabilities and to control such defense, or (B) the Company shall exhaust or choose not to exhaust all available proceedings for the contest, review, appeal or rehearing of such decree, judgment or action which the Company determines to be appropriate. No Determination of Taxability described above will result from the inclusion of interest on any Bond in the computation of minimum or indirect taxes. All of the Bonds are required to be redeemed upon a Determination of Taxability as described above unless, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, redemption of a portion of such Bonds would have the result that interest payable on the remaining Bonds outstanding after the redemption would not be so included in any such gross income.

In the event any of the Issuer, the Company or the Trustee has been put on notice or becomes aware of the existence or pendency of any inquiry, audit or other proceedings relating to the Bonds being conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, the party so put on notice is required to give immediate written notice to the other parties of such matters. Promptly upon learning of the occurrence of a Determination of Taxability (whether or not the same is being contested), or any of the events described above, the Company is required to give notice thereof to the Trustee and the Issuer.

If the Internal Revenue Service or a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the interest paid or to be paid on any Bond (except to a "substantial user" of the Project or a "related person" within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) is or was includable in the gross income of the recipient for federal income tax purposes for reasons other than as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any of its covenants, agreements or representations in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection therewith, the Bonds are not subject to redemption. In such circumstances, Bondholders would continue to hold their Bonds, receiving principal and interest at the applicable rate as and when due, but would be required to include such interest payments in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Also, if the lien of the Indenture is discharged or defeased prior to the occurrence of a final Determination of Taxability, Bonds will not be redeemed as described herein.

General Redemption Terms. Notice of redemption will be given by mailing a redemption notice by first class mail to the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed not less than 30 days (15 days if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, Flexible Rate, Daily Rate or Weekly Rate) but not more than 45 days prior to the redemption date. Any notice mailed as provided in the Indenture will be conclusively presumed to have been given, irrespective of whether the owner receives the notice. Failure to give any such notice by mailing or any defect therein in respect of any Bond will not affect the validity of any proceedings for the redemption of any other Bond. No further interest will accrue on the principal of any Bond called for redemption after the redemption date if funds sufficient for such redemption have been deposited with the Paying Agent as of the redemption date. So long as the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all redemption notices will be sent only to Cede & Co.

Book-Entry-Only System

Portions of the following information concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry-only system have been obtained from DTC. The Issuer, the Company and the Underwriter make no representation as to the accuracy of such information.

Initially, DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds and the Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form to be held under DTC's book-entry-only system, registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee). One fully registered bond in the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds will be deposited with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). DTC holds securities that its participants ("Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in Participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. "Direct Participants" include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks, and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The rules applicable to DTC and its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. So long as the Bonds are maintained in book-entry form with DTC, the following procedures will be applicable with respect to the Bonds.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry-only system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices will be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Trustee as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Issuer and the Trustee on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Trustee, the Company or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. is the responsibility of the Issuer or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

A Beneficial Owner may give notice to elect to have its Bonds purchased or tendered, through its Participant, to the Tender Agent, and will effect delivery of such Bonds by causing the Direct Participant to transfer the Participant's interest in the Bonds on DTC's records to the Tender Agent. The requirement for physical delivery of Bonds in connection with a demand for purchase or a mandatory purchase will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on DTC's records and followed by a book-entry credit of tendered Bonds to the Tender Agent's DTC account.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Issuer, the Company, the Tender Agent and the Trustee, or the Issuer, at the request of the Company, may remove DTC as the securities depository for the Bonds. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be delivered as described in the Indenture (see "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Book-Entry-Only System — Revision of Book-Entry-Only System; Replacement Bonds" below). The Beneficial Owner, upon registration of certificates held in the Beneficial Owner's name, will become the registered owner of the Bonds.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, as nominee of DTC, references herein to the registered owners of the Bonds will mean Cede & Co. and will not mean the Beneficial Owners. Under the Indenture, payments made by the Trustee to DTC or its nominee will satisfy the Issuer's obligations under the Indenture, the Company's obligations under the Loan Agreement and the First Mortgage Bonds, to the extent of the payments so made. Beneficial Owners will not be, and will not be considered by the Issuer or the Trustee to be, and will not have any rights as, owners of Bonds under the Indenture.

The Trustee and the Issuer, so long as a book-entry-only system is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption or of proposed document amendments requiring consent of registered owners and any other notices required by the document (including notices of Conversion and mandatory purchase) to be sent to registered owners only to DTC (or any successor securities depository) or its nominee. Any failure of DTC to advise any Direct Participant, or of any Direct Participant or Indirect Participant to notify the Beneficial Owner, of any such notice and its content or effect will not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption, the document amendment, the Conversion, the mandatory purchase or any other action premised on that notice.

The Issuer, the Company, the Trustee and the Underwriter cannot and do not give any assurances that DTC will distribute payments on the Bonds made to DTC or its nominee as the registered owner or any redemption or other notices, to the Participants, or that the Participants or others will distribute such payments or notices to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or that DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement.

THE ISSUER, THE COMPANY, THE UNDERWRITER AND THE TRUSTEE WILL HAVE NO RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT, INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OR ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER OR ANY OTHER PERSON NOT SHOWN ON THE REGISTRATION BOOKS OF THE TRUSTEE AS BEING A REGISTERED OWNER WITH RESPECT TO: (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (2) THE PAYMENT OF ANY AMOUNT DUE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OR REDEMPTION OR PURCHASE PRICE OF OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (3) THE DELIVERY OF ANY NOTICE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WHICH IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO REGISTERED OWNERS UNDER THE TERMS OF THE INDENTURE; (4) THE SELECTION OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF ANY PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS; OR (5) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS REGISTERED OWNER.

Revision of Book-Entry-Only System; Replacement Bonds. In the event that DTC determines not to continue as securities depository or is removed by the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, as securities depository, the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, may appoint a successor securities depository reasonably acceptable to the Trustee. If the Issuer does not or is unable to appoint a successor securities depository, the Issuer will issue and the Trustee will authenticate and deliver fully registered Bonds, in authorized denominations, to the assignees of DTC or their nominees.

In the event that the book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply. The Bonds may be issued in denominations of \$25,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate; in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate; in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples of \$5,000 in excess thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate; and in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner or the owner's duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption, after such Bond has been called for redemption in whole or in part, or after such Bond has been tendered or deemed tendered for optional or mandatory purchase as described under "Purchases of Bonds." Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens

Payment of the principal of and interest and any premium on the Bonds will be secured by an assignment by the Issuer to the Trustee of the Issuer's interest in and to the Loan Agreement and all payments to be made pursuant thereto (other than certain indemnification and expense payments). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the Company will agree to pay, among other things, amounts sufficient to pay the aggregate principal amount of and premium, if any, on the Bonds, together with interest thereon as and when the same become due. The Company further will agree to make payments of the purchase price of the Bonds tendered for purchase to the extent that funds are not otherwise available therefor under the provisions of the Indenture.

Until the Release Date, the payment of the principal of and interest and any premium on the Bonds will be further secured by a principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company which will equal the principal amount of the Bonds. In the event of a default under the Loan Agreement or default in payment of the principal of or interest or any premium on, or purchase price of, the Bonds, and upon receipt by the First Mortgage Trustee of a written demand from the Trustee for redemption of the First

Mortgage Bonds, such First Mortgage Bonds will bear interest at the same interest rate or rates borne by the Bonds and the principal of such First Mortgage Bonds, together with interest accrued thereon from the last date or dates to which interest on the Bonds has been paid in full, will be payable in accordance with the Supplemental Indenture. See "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS."

The First Mortgage Bonds are not intended to provide a direct source of liquidity to pay the purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase in accordance with the Indenture. The Company is not required under the Loan Agreement or Indenture to provide any letter of credit or liquidity support for the Bonds. The First Mortgage Bonds are secured by a lien on certain property owned by the Company. In certain circumstances prior to the Release Date, the Company is permitted to reduce the aggregate principal amount of its First Mortgage Bonds held by the Trustee, but in no event to an amount lower than the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Bonds. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds."

The Release Date will be the date that all first mortgage bonds of the Company issued prior to the date of the Bonds (other than the First Mortgage Bonds and the First Mortgage Bonds, Pollution Control Series No. 11) have been retired through payment, redemption or otherwise (including those first mortgage bonds "deemed to be paid" within the meaning of that term as used in Article XII of the First Mortgage Indenture). Excluding the First Mortgage Bonds and the First Mortgage Bonds, Pollution Control Series No. 11, as of March 31, 2002, 8 series of first mortgage bonds in an aggregate principal amount of \$434 million currently are outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture. As of the date of this Official Statement, the earliest date that all of such first mortgage bonds could be redeemed is May 15, 2007.

On the Release Date, the Trustee will deliver to the Company for cancellation all First Mortgage Bonds and the Company will cause the Trustee to provide notice to all holders of Bonds of the occurrence of the Release Date. As a result, on the Release Date, such First Mortgage Bonds shall cease to secure the Bonds, and the obligations of the Company under the Loan Agreement will become unsecured general obligations of the Company.

In the Loan Agreement the Company will covenant that, from and after the Release Date and so long as any Bonds are outstanding, it will not issue, assume or guarantee any debt for borrowed money secured by any mortgage, security interest, pledge, or lien ("mortgage") on any of the Company's operating property (as defined below), whether the Company owns it at the date hereof or acquires it later, unless the Company similarly secures its obligations under the Loan Agreement to make payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest required to be paid on the Bonds. This restriction will not apply to:

- mortgages on any property existing at the time the Company acquires the property or at the time the Company acquires the corporation owning the property;
- purchase money mortgages;
- specified governmental mortgages; or
- any extension, renewal or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals or replacements) of any mortgage referred to in the three clauses listed above, so long as the principal amount of indebtedness secured under this clause and not otherwise authorized by the clauses listed above, does not exceed the principal amount of indebtedness secured at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement.

In addition, the Company can also issue secured debt so long as the amount of the secured debt does not exceed the greater of 10% of net tangible assets or 10% of capitalization.

For purposes of this limitation on liens, "operating property" means (i) any interest in real property owned by the Company, and (ii) any asset owned by the Company that is depreciable in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Official Statement, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Loan Agreement. Reference is made to the Loan Agreement for the detailed provisions thereof.

General

The term of the Loan Agreement shall commence as of its date and end on the earliest to occur of February 1, 2032, or the date on which all of the Bonds shall have been fully paid or provision has been made for such payment pursuant to the Indenture. See "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Discharge of Indenture."

The Company has agreed to repay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement by making timely payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest required to be paid on the Bonds on each date upon which any such payments are due. The Company has also agreed to pay (a) the reasonable fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, any Tender Agent and any Paying Agent appointed under the Indenture, (b) the expenses in connection with any redemption of the Bonds and (c) the reasonable expenses of the Issuer.

The Company covenants and agrees with the Issuer that it will cause the purchase of tendered Bonds that are not remarketed in accordance with the Indenture and, to that end, the Company shall cause funds to be made available to the Tender Agent at the times and in the manner required to effect such purchases in accordance with the Indenture (see "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds").

All payments to be made by the Company to the Issuer pursuant to the Loan Agreement (except the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent and amounts related to indemnification) have been assigned by the Issuer to the Trustee, and the Company will pay such amounts directly to the Trustee. The obligations of the Company to make the payments pursuant to the Loan Agreement are absolute and unconditional.

Maintenance of Tax Exemption

The Company and the Issuer have agreed not to take any action that would result in the interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income of any Bondholder (other than a holder who is a "substantial user" of the Project or a "related person" within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) for federal income tax purposes or that adversely affects the validity of the Bonds.

Issuance and Delivery of First Mortgage Bonds; Limitation on Liens

For the purpose of providing security for the Bonds until the Release Date, the Company will execute and deliver to the Trustee on the Issue Date the First Mortgage Bonds. The principal amount of the First Mortgage Bonds executed and delivered to the Trustee will be not less than the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds. Prior to the Release Date, in the event of a default under the Loan Agreement or default in payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds, and upon receipt by the First Mortgage Trustee of a written demand from the Trustee for redemption of the First Mortgage Bonds ("Redemption Demand"), the First Mortgage Bonds will bear interest at the same rate borne by the Bonds and the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds, together with interest accrued thereon from the last date to which interest on the Bonds shall have been paid in full, will be payable in accordance with the Supplemental Indenture for such First Mortgage Bonds. See, however, "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Waiver of Events of Default."

Prior to the Release Date, upon payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on any of the Bonds, and the surrender to and cancellation thereof by the Trustee, or upon provision for the payment thereof having been made in accordance with the Indenture, First Mortgage Bonds with corresponding principal amounts equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds so surrendered and canceled or for the payment of which provision has been made, will be surrendered by the Trustee to the First Mortgage Trustee and will be canceled by the First Mortgage Trustee. The First Mortgage Bonds will be registered in the name of the Trustee and will be non-transferable, except to effect transfers to any successor trustee under the Indenture.

The Company will covenant, from and after the Release Date, that it will not create, assume or guarantee debt for borrowed money secured by any mortgage, except as described above under "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens."

Payment of Taxes

The Company has agreed to pay certain taxes and other governmental charges that may be lawfully assessed, levied or charged against or with respect to the Project (see, however, subparagraph (i) under "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Redemptions — *Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole*"). The Company may contest such taxes or other governmental charges unless the security provided by the Indenture would be materially endangered.

Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation

So long as any Bonds are outstanding, the Company will maintain the Project or cause the Project to be maintained in good working condition and will make or cause to be made all proper repairs, replacements and renewals necessary to continue to constitute the Project as air and water pollution control and abatement facilities and solid waste disposal facilities, as applicable, under Section 103(b)(4)(E) and (F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. However, the Company will have no obligation to maintain, repair, replace or renew any portion of the Project, the maintenance, repair, replacement or renewal of which becomes uneconomical to the Company because of certain events, including damage or destruction by a cause not within the Company's control, condemnation of the Project, change in government standards and regulations, economic or other obsolescence or termination of operation of generating facilities to the Project.

The Company, at its own expense, may remodel the Project or make substitutions, modifications and improvements to the Project as it deems desirable, which remodeling, substitutions, modifications and improvements shall be deemed, under the terms of the Loan Agreement to be a part of the Project. The Company may not, however, change or alter the basic nature of the Project or cause it to lose its status under Section 103(b)(4)(E) and (F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

If, prior to the payment of all Bonds outstanding, the Project or any portion thereof is destroyed, damaged or taken by the exercise of the power of eminent domain and the Issuer, the Company or the First Mortgage Trustee receives net proceeds from insurance or a condemnation award in connection therewith, the Company shall (i) cause such net proceeds to be used to repair or restore the Project or (ii) take any other action, including the redemption of the Bonds in whole or in part at their principal amount, which, by the opinion of Bond Counsel, will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Redemptions — *Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part*."

Insurance

The Company has agreed to insure the Project in accordance with the provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture.

Assignment, Merger and Release of Obligations of the Company

The Company may assign the Loan Agreement, pursuant to an opinion of Bond Counsel that such assignment will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, without obtaining the consent of either the Issuer or the Trustee. Such assignment, however, shall not relieve the Company from primary liability for any of its obligations under the Loan Agreement and performance and observance of the other covenants and agreements to be performed by the Company. The Company may dispose of all or substantially all of its assets or consolidate with or merge into another corporation, provided the acquirer of the Company's assets or the corporation with which it shall consolidate with or merge into shall be a corporation organized and existing under the laws of one of the states of the United States of America, shall be qualified and admitted to do business in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and shall assume in writing all of the obligations of the Company under the Loan Agreement.

Release and Indemnification Covenant

The Company will indemnify and hold the Issuer harmless against any expense or liability incurred, including attorneys' fees, resulting from any loss or damage to property or any injury to or death of any person occurring on or about or resulting from any defect in the Project or from any action commenced in connection with the financing thereof.

Events of Default

Each of the following events constitutes an "event of default" under the Loan Agreement:

- (1) failure by the Company to pay the amounts required for payment of the principal of, including purchase price for tendered Bonds and redemption and acceleration prices, and interest accrued, on the Bonds, at the times specified therein taking into account any periods of grace provided in the Indenture and the Bonds for the applicable payment of interest on the Bonds (see "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Defaults and Remedies");
- (2) failure by the Company to observe and perform any covenant, condition or agreement, other than as referred to in paragraph (1) above, for a period of thirty days after written notice by the Issuer or Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being corrected, but cannot be corrected in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an event of default under the Loan Agreement if corrective action with respect thereto is being diligently pursued;
- (3) all first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture, if not already due, shall have become immediately due and payable, whether by declaration or otherwise, and such acceleration shall not have been rescinded by the First Mortgage Trustee; or
- (4) certain events of bankruptcy, dissolution, liquidation, reorganization or insolvency of the Company.

Under the Loan Agreement, certain of the Company's obligations (other than the Company's obligation (i) not to permit any action which would result in interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal and Kentucky income taxes, (ii) to execute and deliver the First Mortgage Bonds to the Trustee on the date of issuance of the Bonds in an aggregate principal amount not less than the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds; and (iii) to make loan payments and certain other payments under the provisions of the Loan Agreement) may be suspended if by reason of force majeure (as defined in the Loan Agreement) the Company is unable to carry out such obligations.

Remedies

Upon the happening of an event of default under the Loan Agreement, the Issuer may, among other things, take whatever action at law or in equity may appear necessary or desirable to collect the

amounts then due and thereafter to become due, or to enforce performance and observance of any obligation, agreement or covenant of the Company, under the Loan Agreement.

In the event of a default under the Loan Agreement or a default in payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds, the Trustee may, prior to the Release Date, demand redemption of the First Mortgage Bonds. See "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS" and "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Defaults and Remedies." Any amounts collected upon the happening of any such event of default shall be applied in accordance with the Indenture or, if the Bonds have been fully paid (or provision for payment thereof has been made in accordance with the Indenture), made available to the Company.

Options to Prepay, Obligation to Prepay

The Company may prepay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement, in whole or in part, on certain dates, at the prepayment prices as shown under the captions "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Redemptions — Optional Redemption," "Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole" and "Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part." Upon the occurrence of the event described under the caption "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Redemptions — Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability," the Company shall be obligated to prepay the loan in an aggregate amount sufficient to redeem the required principal amount of the Bonds.

In each instance, the loan prepayment price shall be a sum sufficient, together with other funds deposited with the Trustee and available for such purpose, to redeem the requisite amount of the Bonds at a price equal to the applicable redemption price plus accrued interest to the redemption date, and to pay all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Paying Agent and all other liabilities of the Company under the Loan Agreement accrued to the redemption date.

Amendments and Modifications

No amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement is permissible without the written consent of the Trustee. The Issuer and the Trustee may, however, without the consent of or notice to any Bondholders, enter into any amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement (i) which may be required by the provisions of the Loan Agreement or the Indenture, (ii) for the purpose of curing any ambiguity or formal defect or omission, (iii) in connection with any modification or change necessary to conform the Loan Agreement with changes and modifications in the Indenture or (iv) in connection with any other change which, in the judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or the Bondholders. Except for such amendments, the Loan Agreement may be amended or modified only with the consent of the Bondholders holding a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding (see "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Supplemental Indentures" for an explanation of the procedures necessary for Bondholder consent); provided, however, that the approval of the Bondholders holding 100% in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding is necessary to effectuate an amendment or modification with respect to the Loan Agreement of the type described in clauses (i) through (iv) of the first sentence of the second paragraph of "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Supplemental Indentures."

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Official Statement, is a brief description of certain provisions of the First Mortgage Bonds and the First Mortgage Indenture. Reference is made to the First Mortgage Indenture and to the form of the First Mortgage Bonds for the detailed provisions thereof.

General

The First Mortgage Bonds will be issued as a new series of first mortgage bonds under the First Mortgage Indenture (see "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Issuance and Delivery of First Mortgage Bonds"). The First Mortgage Bonds will mature on the same date and bear interest at the same

rate or rates as the Bonds. The statements herein made (being for the most part summaries of certain provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture) are subject to the detailed provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

The First Mortgage Bonds will be issued under, and secured by, an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of May 1, 1947, as amended and supplemented, and as to be further amended and supplemented by a Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 1, 2002 between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, Chicago, Illinois, as successor trustee, and an individual successor co-trustee (collectively the "First Mortgage Trustee") (the "Indenture of Mortgage, as so supplemented is referred to herein as the "First Mortgage Indenture").

The principal of and interest on the First Mortgage Bonds will not be payable other than upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Loan Agreement. Upon the occurrence of any of the events of default described under the caption "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Events of Default", the First Mortgage Bonds will be redeemable within 120 days following receipt by the First Mortgage Trustee of a Redemption Demand from the Trustee for redemption, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest at the rates borne by the Bonds from the last date to which interest on the Bonds has been paid.

The First Mortgage Bonds at all times will be in fully registered form registered in the name of the Trustee, will be non-negotiable, and will be non-transferable except to any successor trustee under the Indenture. Upon payment and cancellation of Bonds by the Trustee or the Paying Agent (other than any Bond or portion thereof that was canceled by the Trustee or the Paying Agent and for which one or more Bonds were delivered and authenticated pursuant to the Indenture), whether at maturity, by redemption or otherwise, or upon provision for the payment of the Bonds having been made in accordance with the Indenture, an equal principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds will be deemed fully paid and the obligations of the Company thereunder will cease.

Security

In the opinion of counsel for the Company, the First Mortgage Bonds, when issued, will be secured by the First Mortgage Indenture which constitutes a first mortgage lien, subject only to permissible encumbrances, upon substantially all of the property of the Company (except as summarized in this paragraph) for the equal pro-rata security of all first mortgage bonds issued or to be issued thereunder, subject to the provisions relating to any sinking fund or similar fund for the benefit of first mortgage bonds of any particular series. The opinion does not cover title to easements or rights-of-way. The First Mortgage Indenture excepts or excludes from the lien thereof all cash, securities, accounts and bills receivable, choses in action and certain judgments not deposited or pledged with the First Mortgage Trustee, certain personal property held for sale, lease, rental or consumption in the ordinary course of business, the last day of each term under any lease of property, all gas, oil and other minerals under any property subject thereto, and certain real estate described therein. One small hydroelectric generating station is located on land owned by the United States and is operated under an annually renewable license; a few small substations are maintained on land over which the Company holds easements; and certain of the electric transmission lines and distribution lines are installed on public streets, alleys and highways or are located on easements or rights-of-way. With respect to property located in Virginia, no examination of underlying titles as to easements or rights-of-way for transmission or distribution lines has been made, but, should the rights of the Company in this respect be questioned, valid easements and rights-of-way in Virginia may, in the opinion of counsel, be acquired from private property owners by condemnation proceedings. The First Mortgage Indenture contains provisions subjecting after-acquired property, other than excepted property, to the lien thereof. Such provisions might not be effective as to proceeds, products, rents, issues or profits of the property subject to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture realized, and additional property acquired, within 90 days prior and subsequent to the filing of a case with respect to the Company under the United States Bankruptcy Code, state insolvency laws or other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights and with respect to property located in Virginia, as to property not so affixed to other property as to become subject to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture without resort to the after-acquired property provisions, in which case the lien may be defeated, until recordation of a further supplemental indenture conveying such property to the First

Mortgage Trustees after its acquisition, (a) by the intervention of bankruptcy or (b) by the attachment of a judgment lien or sale to purchasers for value without notice.

Issuance of Additional First Mortgage Bonds

The First Mortgage Indenture does not fix an overall dollar limitation on the principal amount of first mortgage bonds that may be issued or outstanding thereunder. The Company's first mortgage bonds may be issued from time to time under the First Mortgage Indenture in a principal amount equal to (i) 60% of eligible net expenditures made by the Company for bondable property constructed or acquired by it and on which the First Mortgage Indenture is a mortgage lien, subject only to permitted encumbrances and liens and prepaid liens, (ii) the principal amount of previously authenticated first mortgage bonds of the Company which have been retired or for the retirement of which the First Mortgage Trustee holds the necessary funds, other than certain first mortgage bonds not usable for the purpose under the terms of the First Mortgage Indenture, and (iii) the amount of money deposited with the First Mortgage Trustee, which money may be applied to the retirement of the Company's first mortgage bonds or may be withdrawn in lieu of the authentication of an equivalent principal amount of first mortgage bonds under the First Mortgage Indenture provisions referred to in clauses (i) and (ii). Net expenditures for bondable property are determined as provided in the First Mortgage Indenture. In general, bondable property means any utility plant, property or equipment owned by the Company and used or useful in its utility business.

No additional first mortgage bonds may be authenticated under the First Mortgage Indenture as provided in clauses (i) and (iii) in the preceding paragraph, or authenticated as provided in clause (ii) of the preceding paragraph bearing a higher rate of interest than the first mortgage bonds to be retired (unless such first mortgage bonds to be retired would mature within 5 years), unless the net earnings (as determined pursuant to the provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture) of the Company for a 12-month period ending within 90 days next preceding such authentication were at least equal to twice the interest for one year on (i) all first mortgage bonds to be outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture immediately after such authentication (other than first mortgage bonds for the retirement of which the First Mortgage Trustee holds the necessary funds), and (ii) all other indebtedness then secured by a lien equal or prior to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture on property of the Company, with certain exceptions.

At December 31, 2001, the Company had outstanding \$484.83 million of first mortgage bonds issued under the First Mortgage Indenture. The principal amount of retired first mortgage bonds available as a basis for authenticating additional first mortgage bonds aggregated \$76 million at December 31, 2001 and available net expenditures for bondable property aggregated not less than \$947.9 million at December 31, 2001.

Maintenance and Repair

The First Mortgage Indenture provides that (i) the Company shall maintain its properties in good working order and condition, (ii) the First Mortgage Trustee may, and if requested by holders of a majority in principal amount of all outstanding first mortgage bonds and furnished with the necessary funds therefor shall, cause such properties to be inspected by an independent engineer (not more often than at five-year intervals) to determine whether they have been so maintained and whether any property, not retired on the Company's books, should be so classified for the purpose of computing net expenditures for bondable property or otherwise, and (iii) the Company shall make good any deficiency in maintenance disclosed by such engineer's report as rendered or as modified by arbitration.

The First Mortgage Bonds are not entitled to the benefits of a maintenance and renewal fund, or sinking fund. There are, however, maintenance and renewal fund provisions for the benefit of other series of the Company's first mortgage bonds.

Provisions Limiting Dividends on Common Stock

The First Mortgage Bonds are not entitled to any covenant restricting the payment of dividends on the Company's common stock.

Modification of First Mortgage Indenture

The terms and provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture may be modified or amended from time to time by a supplemental indenture executed by the Company and the First Mortgage Trustee and without the consent of the holders of the Company's first mortgage bonds for any one or more of the purposes provided in the First Mortgage Indenture. Such purposes include, among others, (i) any change or modification of any of the terms or conditions of the First Mortgage Indenture, provided that such change or modification would not adversely affect the first mortgage bonds then outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture and is made effective only with respect to first mortgage bonds authenticated under the First Mortgage Indenture after the execution of such supplemental indenture and (ii) any other change or modification of such terms or conditions which is not inconsistent with the terms, and which shall not impair the security, of the First Mortgage Indenture.

By supplemental indenture dated August 1, 1979, the First Mortgage Indenture was amended to provide that with the consent of the holders of not less than 66 2/3% in principal amount of all of the Company's first mortgage bonds of all series then outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture that would be affected thereby, the First Mortgage Indenture may be amended from time to time in any respect, except that, without the consent of the holder of each outstanding first mortgage bond affected thereby, no such amendment shall, among other things (i) extend the time or times or otherwise affect the terms of payment of the principal, interest or premium in respect of any first mortgage bond, or reduce the principal amount of any first mortgage bond or any premium thereon or the rate of interest thereon, (ii) impair the right of any bondholder to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment in respect of his first mortgage bonds, (iii) permit the creation of any lien ranking prior to, or on a parity with, the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture, other than permitted encumbrances and liens or prepaid liens, (iv) deprive any nonassenting bondholder of a lien on the mortgaged property for the security of his first mortgage bonds, or (v) reduce the percentage in principal amount of first mortgage bonds, the consent of the holders which is required for any such amendment. Such amendment is binding upon holders of all currently outstanding and subsequent series of the Company's first mortgage bonds (including the First Mortgage Bonds).

By supplemental indenture dated May 15, 1992, the First Mortgage indenture was further amended to provide that, upon the effectiveness of the amendment as described below, the percentage of bondholders necessary to consent to amendments shall be 51% (instead of 66 2/3% as described above). Such amendment will be effective upon the retirement or with the consent of the holders of certain series of outstanding first mortgage bonds. The First Mortgage Bonds will be bound by the foregoing amendment when it becomes effective as described.

Default

The First Mortgage Indenture provides that the following shall constitute events of default: (i) failure to pay the principal of any first mortgage bond of the Company when due at maturity or otherwise, (ii) failure to pay interest on any first mortgage bond of the Company within 60 days after its due date, (iii) failure to pay principal of, or interest on, any prior lien bond continued beyond the grace period (if any) specified in the lien securing such bond and also continued beyond 30 days after written notice to the Company of such failure, (iv) failure of the Company for a period of 90 days after written demand to comply with any other covenant or condition in the First Mortgage Indenture, the first mortgage bonds of the Company or any prior lien bond or lien, and (v) certain events relating to insolvency, bankruptcy, assignment or receivership involving the Company. The First Mortgage Trustee is required to give notice to the Bondholders of defaults known to the First Mortgage Trustees, within 90 days after the occurrence thereof; provided that, except with respect to default in the payment of principal of or interest on any first mortgage bond of the Company or of any sinking or purchase fund installment, the First Mortgage Trustee may withhold giving such notice if the First Mortgage Trustee determines in good faith that such withholding is in the interest of the first mortgage bondholders. Upon default, the First Mortgage Trustee may, among other remedies, and upon written notice from the holders of a majority in principal amount of first mortgage bonds then outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture

shall, declare the principal of all first mortgage bonds to be immediately due and payable. Upon certain terms and conditions, the declaration of acceleration may be rescinded and waived.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of first mortgage bonds secured by the First Mortgage Indenture have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting proceedings for remedies available to, or exercising any trust or power of, the First Mortgage Trustee. However, the First Mortgage Trustee may decline to follow such directions under certain circumstances specified in the First Mortgage Indenture; the First Mortgage Trustees is not required to exercise its power of entry or sale under the First Mortgage Indenture; and the First Mortgage Trustees are entitled to be indemnified against expenditures incurred in connection with the taking of any directed action or proceeding.

Miscellaneous

Whenever all indebtedness secured thereby has been paid, including all proper charges of the First Mortgage Trustee thereunder, the First Mortgage Trustee will, upon request of the Company, cancel and discharge the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture and execute and deliver to the Company such deeds and instruments as will be requisite to satisfy said lien and reconvey and transfer to the Company the mortgaged and pledged property. The Company is also required to furnish to the First Mortgage Trustee officers' certificates, certificates of an engineer, appraiser, or other expert and, in certain cases, accountant's certificates in connection with the authentication of first mortgage bonds, the release or release and substitution of property, compliance with all conditions and covenants under the First Mortgage Indenture, and certain other matters, and opinions of counsel as to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture and certain other matters.

SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Official Statement, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Indenture. Reference is made to the Indenture for the detailed provisions thereof.

Security

Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer will assign and pledge to the Trustee its interest in and to the Loan Agreement, including payments and other amounts due the Issuer thereunder, together with all moneys, property and securities from time to time held by the Trustee under the Indenture (with certain exceptions, including moneys held in or earnings on the Rebate Fund and the Purchase Fund. The Bonds will be further secured by the First Mortgage Bonds delivered to the Trustee (see "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Issuance and Delivery of First Mortgage Bonds; Limitation on Liens"). The First Mortgage Bonds will be registered in the name of the Trustee and will be nontransferable, except to effect a transfer to any successor trustee. The Bonds will not be directly secured by the Project (although the Project is subject to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture).

No Pecuniary Liability of the Issuer

No provision, covenant or agreement contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, nor any breach thereof, shall give rise to any pecuniary liability of the Issuer or any charge upon its general credit or taxing powers. The Issuer has not obligated itself by making the covenants, agreements or provisions contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, except with respect to the Project and the application of the amounts assigned to payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds.

The Bond Fund

The payments to be made by the Company pursuant to the Loan Agreement to the Issuer and certain other amounts specified in the Indenture will be deposited into a Bond Fund established pursuant to the Indenture (the "Bond Fund") and will be maintained in trust by the Trustee. Moneys in the Bond Fund will be used solely for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds,

for the redemption of Bonds prior to maturity and for the payment of the reasonable and necessary fees and expenses to which the Trustee, Paying Agent and the Issuer are entitled pursuant to the Indenture or the Loan Agreement. Any moneys held in the Bond Fund will be invested by the Trustee at the specific written direction of the Company in certain Governmental Obligations, investment-grade corporate obligations and other investments permitted under the Indenture.

The Rebate Fund

A Rebate Fund has been created by the Indenture (the "Rebate Fund") and will be maintained as a separate fund free and clear of the lien of the Indenture. The Issuer, the Trustee and the Company have agreed to comply with all rebate requirements of the Code and, in particular, the Company has agreed that if necessary, it will deposit in the Rebate Fund any such amount as is required under the Code. However, the Issuer, the Trustee and the Company may disregard the Rebate Fund provisions to the extent that they shall receive an opinion of Bond Counsel that such failure to comply will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Discharge of Indenture

When all the Bonds and all fees and charges accrued and to accrue of the Trustee and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for, and when proper notice has been given to the Bondholders or the Trustee that the proper amounts have been so paid or provided for, and if the Issuer is not in default in any other respect under the Indenture, the Indenture shall become null and void. The Bonds shall be deemed to have been paid and discharged when there shall have been irrevocably deposited with the Trustee moneys sufficient to pay the principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest on such Bonds to the due date (whether such date be by reason of maturity or upon redemption) or, in lieu thereof, Governmental Obligations shall have been deposited which mature in such amounts and at such times as will provide the funds necessary to so pay such Bonds, and when all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Authenticating Agent, the Bond Registrar and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for.

Surrender of First Mortgage Bonds

On the Release Date, the Trustee will deliver to the Company for cancellation all First Mortgage Bonds and the Company will cause the Trustee to provide notice to all holders of Bonds of the occurrence of the Release Date. As a result, on the Release Date, the First Mortgage Bonds shall cease to secure the Bonds, and the obligations of the Company under the Loan Agreement will become unsecured general obligations of the Company.

In addition, upon payment of any principal of, premium, if any, and interest on any of the Bonds which reduces the principal amount of Bonds outstanding, or upon provision for the payment thereof having been made in accordance with the Indenture (see "Discharge of Indenture" above), First Mortgage Bonds in a principal amount equal to the principal amount of the Bonds so paid, or for the payment of which such provision has been made, shall be surrendered by the Trustee to the First Mortgage Trustee. The First Mortgage Bonds so surrendered shall be deemed fully paid and the obligations of the Company thereunder terminated.

Defaults and Remedies

Each of the following events constitutes an "Event of Default" under the Indenture:

(a) Failure to make payment of any installment of interest on any Bond (i) if such Bond bears interest at other than the Long Term Rate, within a period of one Business Day from the due date and (ii) if such Bond bears interest at the Long Term Rate, within a period of five Business Days from the date due;

(b) Failure to make punctual payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, on any Bond, whether at the stated maturity thereof, or upon proceedings for redemption, or upon the

maturity thereof by declaration or if payment of the purchase price of any Bond required to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture is not made when such payment has become due and payable, provided that no event of default shall have occurred in respect of failure to receive such purchase price for any Bond if the Company shall have made the payment on the next Business Day as described in the last paragraph under "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds" above;

(c) Failure of the Issuer to perform or observe any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions in the Indenture or in the Bonds which failure continues for a period of 30 days after written notice by the Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being cured, but cannot be cured in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture if corrective action in respect of such failure is being diligently pursued;

(d) The occurrence of an "event of default" under the Loan Agreement (see "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Events of Default"); or

(e) Prior to the Release Date, all first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture, if not already due, shall have become immediately due and payable, whether by declaration or otherwise, and such acceleration shall not have been rescinded by the First Mortgage Trustee.

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Trustee may, and upon the written request of the registered owners holding not less than 25% in principal amount of Bonds then outstanding and upon receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it shall: (i) if prior to the Release Date, enforce each and every right granted to the Trustee as a holder of the First Mortgage Bonds (see "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS"), (ii) declare the principal of all Bonds and interest accrued thereon to be immediately due and payable and (iii) declare all payments under the Loan Agreement to be immediately due and payable and enforce each and every other right granted to the Issuer under the Loan Agreement for the benefit of the Bondholders. In exercising such rights, the Trustee shall take any action that, in the judgment of the Trustee, would best serve the interests of the registered owners. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Trustee may also proceed to pursue any available remedy by suit at law or in equity to enforce the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds then outstanding and, if prior to the Release Date, may also issue a Redemption Demand for such First Mortgage Bonds to the First Mortgage Trustee.

Prior to the Release Date, if an Event of Default under paragraph (a), (b), (d) or (e) above shall occur and be continuing, the Trustee may, and upon the written request of the registered owners holding not less than 25% in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding and upon receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it shall, exercise such rights as it shall possess under the First Mortgage Indenture as a holder of the First Mortgage Bonds. In the event the First Mortgage Bonds become due and payable, the principal of and all accrued interest on the Bonds shall be deemed to be paid solely to the extent of the moneys realized on the First Mortgage Bonds and any other moneys realized by the Trustee pursuant to any remedy exercised by it.

If the Trustee recovers any moneys following an Event of Default, unless the principal of the Bonds shall have been declared due and payable, all such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent, (ii) to the payment of all interest then due on the Bonds, and (iii) to the payment of unpaid principal and premium, if any, of the Bonds. If the principal of the Bonds has become due or has been accelerated, such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent and (ii) to the payment of principal of and interest then due and unpaid on the Bonds.

No Bondholder may institute any suit or proceeding in equity or at law for the enforcement of the Indenture unless an Event of Default has occurred of which the Trustee has been notified or is deemed to have notice, and registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of Bonds then outstanding shall have made written request to the Trustee to proceed to exercise the powers granted

under the Indenture or to institute such action in their own name and the Trustee shall fail or refuse to exercise its powers within a reasonable time after receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it.

Any judgment against the Issuer pursuant to the exercise of rights under the Indenture shall be enforceable only against specific assigned payments, funds and accounts under the Indenture in the hands of the Trustee. No deficiency judgment shall be authorized against the general credit of the Issuer.

No default under paragraph (c) above shall constitute an Event of Default until actual notice is given to the Issuer and the Company by the Trustee, or to the Issuer, the Company and the Trustee by the registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of all Bonds outstanding and the Issuer and the Company shall have had thirty days after such notice to correct the default and failed to do so. If the default is such that it cannot be corrected within the applicable period but is capable of being cured, it will not constitute an Event of Default if corrective action is instituted within the applicable period.

Waiver of Events of Default

Except as provided below, the Trustee may in its discretion waive any Event of Default under the Indenture and shall do so upon the written request of the registered owners holding a majority in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding. If, after the principal of all Bonds then outstanding shall have been declared to be due and payable and prior to any judgment or decree for the appointment of a receiver or for the payment of the moneys due shall have been entered, (i) the Company has caused to be deposited with the Trustee a sum sufficient to pay all matured installments of interest upon all Bonds and the principal of and premium, if any, on any and all Bonds which shall have become due otherwise than by reason of such declaration and the expenses of the Trustee in connection with such default (with interest thereon as provided in the Indenture) and (ii) all Events of Default under the Indenture (other than nonpayment of the principal of Bonds due by said declaration) shall have been remedied, then such Event of Default shall be deemed waived and such declaration and its consequences rescinded and annulled by the Trustee. Such waiver, rescission and annulment shall be binding upon all Bondholders. No such waiver, rescission and annulment shall extend to or affect any subsequent Event of Default or impair any right or remedy consequent thereon.

Upon any waiver or rescission as described above or any discontinuance or abandonment of proceedings under the Indenture, the Trustee shall immediately rescind in writing any Redemption Demand of First Mortgage Bonds previously given to the First Mortgage Trustee. The rescission under the First Mortgage Indenture of a declaration that all first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture are immediately due and payable shall also constitute a waiver of an Event of Default described in paragraph (e) under the subcaption "Defaults and Remedies" above and a waiver and rescission of its consequences.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in the Indenture shall affect the right of a registered owner to enforce the payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds after the maturity thereof.

Voting of First Mortgage Bonds Held by Trustee

The Trustee, as holder of the First Mortgage Bonds, shall attend any meeting of holders of first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture as to which it receives due notice. The Trustee shall vote the First Mortgage Bonds held by it, or shall consent with respect thereto, proportionally in the way in which the Trustee reasonably believes will be the vote or consent of all other holders of first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture then eligible to vote or consent.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trustee may not vote the First Mortgage Bonds in favor of, or give consent to, any action which, in the Trustee's opinion, would materially adversely affect the First Mortgage Bonds in a manner not generally shared by all other series of first mortgage bonds, except upon notification by the Trustee to the registered owners of all Bonds then outstanding of such proposal and

consent thereto of the registered owners of at least 66²/₃% in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding.

Supplemental Indentures

The Issuer and the Trustee may enter into indentures supplemental to the Indenture without the consent of or notice to, the Bondholders in order (i) to cure any ambiguity or formal defect or omission in the Indenture, (ii) to grant to the Trustee, as may lawfully be granted, additional rights for the benefit of the Bondholders, (iii) to subject to the Indenture additional revenues, properties or collateral, (iv) to permit qualification of the Indenture under any federal statute or state blue sky law, (v) to add additional covenants and agreements of the Issuer for the protection of the Bondholders or to surrender or limit any rights reserved to the Issuer, (vi) to make any modification or change to the Indenture which, in the sole judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or any Bondholder, (vii) to make amendments to provisions relating to federal income tax matters under the Code or other relevant provisions if, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, those amendments would not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, (viii) to make any modification or change to the Indenture necessary to provide liquidity or credit support for the Bonds, or (ix) to permit the issuance of the Bonds in other than book-entry-only form or to provide changes to or for the book-entry system.

Exclusive of supplemental indentures for the purposes set forth in the preceding paragraph, the consent of registered owners holding a majority in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding is required to approve any supplemental indenture, except no such supplemental indenture shall permit, without the consent of all of the registered owners of the Bonds then outstanding, (i) an extension of the maturity of the principal of or the interest on any Bond issued under the Indenture or a reduction in the principal amount of any Bond or the rate of interest or time of redemption or redemption premium thereon, (ii) a privilege or priority of any Bond or Bonds over any other Bond or Bonds, (iii) a reduction in the principal amount of the Bonds required for consent to such supplemental indenture, or (iv) the deprivation of any registered owners of the lien of the Indenture.

If at any time the Issuer shall request the Trustee to enter into any supplemental indenture requiring the consent of the registered owners of the Bonds, the Trustee, upon being satisfactorily indemnified with respect to expenses, must notify all such registered owners. Such notice shall set forth the nature of the proposed supplemental indenture and shall state that copies thereof are on file at the principal office of the Trustee for inspection. If, within sixty days (or such longer period as shall be prescribed by the Issuer or the Company) following the mailing of such notice, the registered owners holding the requisite amount of the Bonds outstanding shall have consented to the execution thereof, no Bondholder shall have any right to object or question the execution thereof.

No supplemental indenture shall become effective unless the Company consents to the execution and delivery of such supplemental indenture. The Company shall be deemed to have consented to the execution and delivery of any supplemental indenture if the Trustee does not receive a notice of protest or objection signed by the Company on or before 4:30 p.m., local time in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee is located, on the fifteenth day after the mailing to the Company of a notice of the proposed changes and a copy of the proposed supplemental indenture.

ENFORCEABILITY OF REMEDIES

The remedies available to the Trustee, the Issuer and the owners upon an event of default under the Loan Agreement, the Indenture or the First Mortgage Indenture are in many respects dependent upon judicial actions which are often subject to discretion and delay. Under existing constitutional and statutory law and judicial decisions, the remedies specified by the Loan Agreement, the Indenture and the First Mortgage Indenture may not be readily available or may be limited. The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds will be qualified as to the enforceability of the various legal instruments by limitations imposed by principles of equity, bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally.

TAX TREATMENT

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, including current statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and official interpretations, subject to the qualifications and exceptions set forth below, interest on the Bonds (i) will be excluded from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion will be 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 related Project or a "related person" as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Code and (ii) will not be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. It is Bond Counsel's further opinion that, subject to the assumptions stated in the preceding sentence, (i) interest on the Bonds will be excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and (ii) the Bonds will be exempt from all ad valorem taxes in Kentucky.

The opinion of Bond Counsel as to the excludability of interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes will be based upon and will assume the accuracy of certain representations of facts and circumstances, including with respect to the Project, which are within the knowledge of the Company and compliance by the Company with certain covenants and undertakings set forth in the proceedings authorizing the Bonds which are intended to assure that the Bonds are and will remain obligations the interest on which is not includable in gross income of the recipients thereof under the law in effect on the date of such opinion. Bond Counsel will not independently verify the accuracy of the certifications and representations made by the Company and the Issuer. On the date of the opinion and subsequent to the original delivery of the Bonds, such representations of facts and circumstances must be accurate and such covenants and undertakings must continue to be complied with in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excludable from gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes under existing law. Bond Counsel will 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 the approval of Bond Counsel 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.

The Code prescribes a number of qualifications and conditions for the interest on state and local government obligations to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, some of which, including provisions for potential payments by the Issuer to the federal government, require future or continued compliance after issuance of the Bonds in order for the interest to be and to continue to be so excluded from the date of issuance. Noncompliance with certain of these requirements by the Company or the Issuer with respect to the Bonds (or with respect to certain other bonds issued by the Issuers at substantially the same time as the Bonds) subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds could cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and to be subject to federal income taxation retroactively to the date of their issuance. The Company and the Issuer will each covenant to take all actions required of each to assure that the interest on the Bonds shall be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and not to take any actions that would adversely affect that exclusion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel 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 will be 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 also provides for "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, Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any federal or Kentucky tax consequences resulting from the receipt of interest on the Bonds.

Owners 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 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 tax 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. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding such matters and any other tax consequences of holding the Bonds.

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in Congress which, if enacted, could alter or amend one or more of the federal tax matters referred to above or could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether, if enacted, it would apply to obligations (such as the Bonds) issued prior to enactment.

A draft of the opinions of Bond Counsel relating to the Bonds in substantially the forms in which they are expected to be delivered on the date of issuance of the Bonds are attached as APPENDIX B.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale by the Issuers of the Bonds are subject to the approving opinion of Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel is affiliated with the law firm of Ogden, Newell & Welch, which has in the past, and may in the future, act as counsel to the Company with respect to certain matters. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for each Issuer by its County Attorney. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Company by Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, Chicago, Illinois, and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for the Company. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by its counsel, Winston & Strawn, Chicago, Illinois.

UNDERWRITING

Banc One Capital Markets, Inc. (the "Underwriter") has agreed to purchase the Bonds from the applicable Issuer at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this Official Statement. The Underwriter is committed to purchase all of an issue of Bonds if any of such issue of Bonds are purchased. In connection with the underwriting of the Bonds, the Underwriter will be paid by the Company underwriting commissions in the amount of: (i) \$41,860 for the Series A Carroll Bonds; (ii) \$4,800 for the Series B Carroll Bonds; (iii) \$14,800 for the Mercer Bonds and (iv) \$14,400 for the Muhlenberg Bonds. Also, the Underwriter will receive from the Company reimbursement for certain out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys' fees.

In connection with the offering of the Bonds, the Underwriter may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of such bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

In the ordinary course of their business, the Underwriter and certain of its affiliates have in the past and may in the future engage in investment and commercial banking transactions with the Company, including the provision of certain advisory services to the Company.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

Because the Bonds will be special and limited obligations of the Issuers, none of the Issuers is an "obligated person" for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule") promulgated by the SEC under the Exchange Act, or has any continuing obligations thereunder. Accordingly, none of the Issuers will provide any continuing disclosure information with respect to the Bonds or such Issuer.

The Rule generally requires that "obligated persons" such as the Company agree to provide (i) continuing disclosure on an annual basis of certain financial information and operating data and (ii) notices of certain specified events that could affect the credit underlying the payment obligations of the securities. However, offerings of securities that are subject to purchase by the issuer on the demand of the holder, such as will be the case with respect to the Bonds while bearing interest in a Daily Rate Period or a Weekly Rate Period, or while bearing interest in a Flexible Rate Period of 270 days or less, are exempt from these requirements. If the Bonds are remarketed in a mode other than the Daily Rate Period, the Weekly Rate Period or Flexible Rate Period, the Company may in the future become subject to these continuing disclosure obligations of the Rule.

As described in Appendix A under the caption "AVAILABLE INFORMATION", the Company is subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act and, accordingly, files reports, proxy or information statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This Official Statement has been duly approved, executed and delivered by the County Judge/Executive of each Issuer, on behalf of such Issuer. However, neither Issuer has or assumes any responsibility as to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information in this Official Statement except for information furnished by such Issuer under the caption "THE ISSUERS."

COUNTY OF CARROLL, KENTUCKY

By: /s/ Gene McMurry
County Judge/Executive

COUNTY OF MERCER, KENTUCKY

By: /s/ Charles McGinnis
County Judge/Executive

COUNTY OF MUHLENBERG, KENTUCKY

By: /s/ Rodney Kirtley
County Judge/Executive

14-00000

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THE COMPANY

Kentucky Utilities Company ("KU") is a regulated public utility that provides electric services to approximately 469,000 customers in over 600 communities and adjacent suburban and rural areas in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, and to about 30,000 customers in five counties in southwestern Virginia. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

More than 98% of KU's present electric generating capacity is coal-fired, the remainder being made up by oil and/or natural gas burning units and hydroelectric power plants. KU does not have any nuclear generating stations and has no plans to build any in the foreseeable future.

KU is a subsidiary of LG&E Energy Corp. ("LG&E Energy"), a diversified energy-services holding company headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky and an indirect subsidiary of Powergen plc, an international integrated energy company with its principal operations in the U.K. and the U.S.

Powergen plc acquired LG&E Energy in December 2000. As a result of the acquisition, LG&E Energy became a wholly owned subsidiary of Powergen. KU continued its separate identity and continues to serve customers in Kentucky and Virginia under its present name. The preferred stock and debt securities of KU were not affected by this merger transaction. Also as a result of the merger, Powergen registered as a holding company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and, accordingly, KU became a subsidiary of a registered holding company.

On April 9, 2001, one of Germany's two largest power companies, E.ON AG, announced a pre-conditional cash offer of £5.1 billion (\$7.3 billion) for Powergen. The offer is subject to a number of conditions, including the receipt of certain European and United States regulatory approvals. The Kentucky Public Service Commission, the Virginia State Corporation Commission, the Tennessee Regulatory Authority, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the European Commission have all approved the acquisition of Powergen and LG&E Energy by E.ON. In addition, approvals under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 and the Exon-Florio Amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950 have been obtained. On April 19, 2002, Powergen's shareholders approved the transaction. The only remaining necessary approvals are from the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The parties expect to receive such approvals in the near future, and expect to complete the transaction shortly thereafter. However, there can be no assurance that such approvals will be obtained in form or timing sufficient for such dates. For more information about the transaction, see Powergen's schedule 14D-9 and associated schedules to such filing, filed with the SEC on April 9, 2001.

KU's executive offices are located at One Quality Street, Lexington, Kentucky, 40507, telephone: (859) 255-2100.

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

(Dollars in thousands)

	12 Months Ended March 31, 2002 (unaudited)	2001	Year Ended December 31, 2000	1999
Income Statement Information:				
Operating Revenues	\$862,848	\$859,472	\$851,941	\$937,310
Net Income	127,888(1)	96,414	95,524	106,558
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (2)	7.74x	5.40x	4.58x	5.16x
 Capitalization:				
Long-Term Debt and Notes Payable (3) (including current portion)		\$551,082		40.8%
Preferred Stock		40,000		3.0
Common Stock Equity		<u>758,822</u>		<u>56.2</u>
 Total Capitalization (including current portion)		 <u>\$1,349,904</u>		 <u>100.0%</u>

- (1) Includes \$33.9 million (after-tax) related to the reversal of a non-recurring charge. See below.
- (2) For purposes of this ratio, "Earnings" consist of the aggregate of Income Before Cumulative Effect of a Change in Accounting Principle, taxes on income, investment tax credit (net) and "Fixed Charges." "Fixed Charges" consist of interest charges and one-third of rentals charged to operating expenses.
- (3) Includes \$64.2 million notes payable to associated companies.

Recent Financial Results and Developments

KU's revenues increased approximately \$3.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2002, as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2001. The increase in revenues was due primarily to the higher cost of fuel, which is recovered from retail customers. KU's net income increased \$31.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2002, as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2001. The increase was primarily due to a non-recurring charge of \$38.0 million, net of tax, made in the first quarter of 2001 for costs associated with KU's workforce reduction program. Excluding this one-time charge, net income decreased \$6.5 million, due largely to increased operations and purchased power expense, partially offset by decreased interest expense. As a result of the December 3, 2001 settlement of the workforce reduction program case (VDT case), KU reversed the first quarter charge by recording a regulatory asset for the

workforce reduction costs and began amortizing these costs over a five-year period starting April 2001. Other effects of the settlement of the VDT case include a reduction in rates from net VDT program savings stipulated by KU for KU's customers totaling \$11 million over a five year period beginning in December 2001 and a modification of certain assumptions used in the calculation of depreciation rates, resulting in estimated net annual reductions in depreciation expense of approximately \$6 million.

Available Information

KU is subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, accordingly, files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Such reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as reports and other information regarding Powergen, on file can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities of the SEC, currently at Room 1024, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20549; and copies of such material can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at its principal office at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20549 at prescribed rates or from the SEC's Web Site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

The following documents, as filed by KU with the SEC, are incorporated herein by reference:

1. Form 10-K Annual Report of KU for the year ended December 31, 2001;
2. Form 10-Q Quarterly Report of KU for the quarter ended March 31, 2002; and
3. Form 8-K Current Report of KU filed with the SEC on February 21, 2002.

All documents filed by KU with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the date of this Official Statement and prior to the termination of the offering of the Bonds shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Appendix and to be made a part hereof from their respective dates of filing. Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Official Statement shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this Official Statement to the extent that a statement contained in this Official Statement or in any other subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Official Statement modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Official Statement.

KU hereby undertakes to provide without charge to each person (including any beneficial owner) to whom a copy of this Official Statement has been delivered, on the written or oral request of any such person, a copy of any or all of the documents referred to above which have been or may be incorporated in this Official Statement by reference, other than certain exhibits to such documents. Requests for such copies should be directed to Dan Arbough, Kentucky Utilities Company, One Quality Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40507, telephone: (859) 255-2100.

APPENDIX B

(FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL)

_____, 2002

Re: \$_____ "County of _____, Kentucky, Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series __ (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)"

We hereby certify that we have examined certified copies of the proceedings of record of the County of _____, 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, 2002 Series __ (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), dated their date of issuance, in the aggregate principal amount of \$_____ (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 Kentucky Utilities Company (the "Company") for the current refunding of the Bonds of \$_____ aggregate principal amount of the County's Collateralized Pollution Control Revenue Bonds (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), 1992 Series __, dated August 1, 1992 (the "Prior Bonds"), the proceeds of which were loaned to the Company to currently refund a portion of the costs of construction of air and water pollution control facilities and solid waste disposal facilities to serve certain electric generating units of the Company in _____ County, Kentucky (the "Project") in order to provide for the control, containment, reduction and abatement of atmospheric and liquid pollutants and contaminants and for the disposal of solid wastes, as provided by the Act.

The Bonds mature on February 1, 2032, and bear interest initially at the Flexible Rates, 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 February 1, 2002 (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 February 1, 2002 (the "Indenture"), by and between the County and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, 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 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 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 bonds, all of the proceeds of which were used to currently refinance certain original bonds, substantially all of the proceeds of which original bonds were used to finance air and water pollution control facilities and solid waste disposal facilities qualified for financing under Section 103(b)(4)(E) and (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 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 (or with similar requirements with respect to certain bonds issued by the Counties of _____ and _____, Kentucky at substantially the same time as 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 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, Reavis & Pogue, 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 _____, County Attorney of the County, and have 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, JR.

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

25 of 30

Arbough

NOT A NEW ISSUE

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

On May 19, 2000, the date on which the Bonds were originally issued, Bond Counsel delivered its opinion that stated that, subject to the conditions and exceptions set forth under the caption "Tax Treatment," under then current law, interest on the Bonds would be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion was expressed regarding such exclusion from gross income with respect to any Bond during any period in which it is held by a "substantial user" or a "related person" of the Project as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Interest on the Bonds will be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. Such interest may be subject to certain federal income taxes imposed on certain corporations, including imposition of the branch profits tax on a portion of such interest. Bond Counsel was further of the opinion that interest on the Bonds would be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and that, under then current law, the principal of the Bonds would be exempt from ad valorem taxes in Kentucky. Such opinion has not been updated as of the date hereof and no continuing tax exemption opinions are expressed by Bond Counsel. However, in connection with the reoffering of the Bonds, as described herein, Bond Counsel will deliver its opinion to the effect that the delivery of a letter of credit (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 of the interest thereon from the gross income of the owners of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. See "Tax Treatment" herein.

\$12,900,000

**County of Mercer, Kentucky,
Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds,
2000 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
Due: May 1, 2023**

Reoffering Date: December 17, 2008

The County of Mercer, Kentucky, Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) (the "Bonds") are special and limited obligations of the County of Mercer, Kentucky (the "Issuer"), payable by the Issuer solely from and secured by payments to be received by the Issuer pursuant to a Loan Agreement with

Kentucky Utilities Company

(the "Company"), except as payable from proceeds of such Bonds or investment earnings thereon. The Bonds do not constitute general obligations of the Issuer or a charge against the general credit or taxing powers thereof or of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any other political subdivision of Kentucky. The Bonds are not entitled to the benefits of any financial guaranty insurance policies.

The Bonds were originally issued on May 19, 2000 and currently bear interest at a Weekly Rate. Pursuant to the Indenture under which the Bonds were issued, the Company has elected to deliver a letter of credit to the Trustee and reoffer the Bonds. The Bonds are subject to mandatory purchase on the Reoffering Date and are being reoffered by this Reoffering Circular. Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated will serve as the Remarketing Agent for the Bonds.

From the Reoffering Date through December 16, 2009 (the Letter of Credit (as defined below) expiration date, subject to extension or earlier termination), payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due will be paid with funds drawn under an irrevocable transferable direct pay letter of credit (the "Letter of Credit") issued by

Commerzbank AG, New York Branch

The Letter of Credit will permit the Trustee to draw with respect to the Bonds up to an amount sufficient to pay (i) the principal thereof (or that portion of the purchase price corresponding to principal) plus (ii) interest thereon (or that portion of the purchase price corresponding to interest) at an assumed rate of 10% per annum for at least 45 days.

From and after the Reoffering Date, the Bonds will continue to bear interest at a Weekly Rate, determined by the Remarketing Agent in accordance with the Indenture, payable on the first Business Day of each calendar month, commencing on January 2, 2009. The interest rate period, interest rate and Interest Rate Mode will be subject to change under certain conditions, as described in this Reoffering Circular. The Bonds are subject to optional redemption, extraordinary optional redemption, in whole or in part, and mandatory redemption following a determination of taxability prior to maturity, as described in this Reoffering Circular. The Bonds are subject to mandatory purchase on any date on which the Bonds are converted to a different Interest Rate Mode and upon the expiration of the Letter of Credit or any Alternate Credit Facility.

The Bonds are registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository. Except as described in this Reoffering Circular, purchases of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry-only form in denominations of \$100,000 and multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interest in the Bonds. See the information contained under the caption "Summary of the Bonds—Book-Entry-Only System" in this Reoffering Circular. The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be paid by The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, to Cede & Co., as long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds. Disbursement of such payments to the DTC Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the purchasers of beneficial ownership interests is the responsibility of DTC's Direct and Indirect Participants, as more fully described in this Reoffering Circular.

PRICE: 100%

The Bonds are reoffered subject to prior sale, withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice (provided, however, that any such notice of withdrawal must be given on the Business Day prior to the Reoffering Date) and to the approval of legality by Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC, Louisville, Kentucky, as Bond Counsel, and upon satisfaction of certain conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Company by its counsel, Jones Day, Chicago, Illinois, and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company, for the Issuer by its County Attorney, and for the Remarketing Agent by its counsel, Winston & Strawn LLP, Chicago, Illinois. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for redelivery to DTC in New York, New York on or about December 17, 2008.

MORGAN STANLEY

Dated: December 10, 2008

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Issuer, the Company or the Remarketing Agent to give any information or to make any representation with respect to the Bonds, other than those contained in this Reoffering Circular, and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. The Remarketing Agent has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Reoffering Circular. The Remarketing Agent has reviewed the information in this Reoffering Circular in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Remarketing Agent does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Reoffering Circular nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the parties referred to above since the date hereof. The information set forth herein with respect to the Issuer has been obtained from the Issuer, and all other information has been obtained from the Company and from other sources that are believed to be reliable, but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be construed as a representation by, the Remarketing Agent.

In connection with the reoffering of the Bonds, the Remarketing Agent may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of the Bonds at levels above those that might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE TERMS OF THE REOFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED. THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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\$12,900,000
County of Mercer, Kentucky
Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds,
2000 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
Due: May 1, 2023

Introductory Statement

This Reoffering Circular, including the cover page and appendices, is provided to furnish information in connection with the reoffering by the County of Mercer, Kentucky (the “Issuer”) of its Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), in the aggregate principal amount of \$12,900,000 (the “Bonds”) issued on May 19, 2000 pursuant to an Indenture of Trust dated as of May 1, 2000 (the “Indenture”) between the Issuer and The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Trustee”), as Trustee, Paying Agent, Tender Agent and Bond Registrar, as the same will be amended and restated as of September 1, 2008.

Pursuant to a Loan Agreement by and between Kentucky Utilities Company (the “Company”) and the Issuer, dated as of May 1, 2000 (the “Loan Agreement”) (as the same has been amended and restated as of September 1, 2008 pursuant to an ordinance of the Issuer adopted October 14, 2008), proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, other than accrued interest, if any, paid by the initial purchasers thereof, were loaned by the Issuer to the Company. The Loan Agreement is a separate undertaking by and between the Company and the Issuer.

The Company will continue to repay the loan under the Loan Agreement by making payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, the Bonds. See “Summary of the Loan Agreement — General.” Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer’s rights under the Loan Agreement (other than with respect to certain indemnification and expense payments and notification rights) were assigned to the Trustee as security for the Bonds.

The proceeds of the Bonds were applied to the current refunding of the outstanding principal amount of the \$12,900,000 “County of Mercer, Kentucky, Collateralized Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), 1990 Series A,” previously issued by the Issuer to finance certain solid waste disposal facilities (the “Project”) owned by the Company.

The Company is an operating subsidiary of E.ON U.S. LLC (formerly known as LG&E Energy LLC) and E.ON AG (the “Parents”). See “Appendix A — Kentucky Utilities Company — Financial Statements and Additional Information.” The Parents will have no obligation to make any payments due under the Loan Agreement or any other payments of principal, interest, premium or purchase price of the Bonds.

The Bonds are being reoffered at a Weekly Rate, but may be subsequently converted to bear interest at a Daily Rate, a Flexible Rate, a Semi-Annual Rate, an Annual Rate or a Dutch Auction Rate. **This Reoffering Circular pertains only to the Bonds during such period of time that they bear interest at the Weekly Rate.**

The Bonds are special and limited obligations of the Issuer, and the Issuer's obligation to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, the Bonds is limited solely to the revenues and other amounts received by the Trustee under the Indenture pursuant to the Loan Agreement and the Letter of Credit (as defined below). The Bonds will not constitute an indebtedness, general obligation or pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the Issuer, the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any political subdivision thereof. The Bonds are not entitled to the benefits of any financial guaranty insurance policies.

Concurrently with, and as a condition to, the reoffering of the Bonds, the Company will cause to be delivered an irrevocable transferable direct pay letter of credit (the "Letter of Credit"), issued by Commerzbank AG, New York Branch (the "Bank"), to provide for the timely payment of principal of and accrued interest (calculated for at least 45 days at the maximum rate of 10% per annum) on, and purchase price of, the Bonds. The Company will be required to reimburse the Bank for all amounts drawn by the Trustee under the Letter of Credit pursuant to the terms of a Reimbursement Agreement, to be dated as of December 17, 2008 (the "Reimbursement Agreement"), between the Company and the Bank. The Letter of Credit will expire on December 16, 2009, unless extended or earlier terminated.

Upon expiration of the Letter of Credit or any Alternate Credit Facility, the related Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase. See "Summary of the Bonds — Mandatory Purchases of Bonds — Mandatory Purchase upon Delivery, Cancellation, Substitution, Extension, Termination or Expiration of Any Credit Facility or Replacement with an Alternate Credit Facility." As used in this Reoffering Circular, "Bank" or "Credit Facility Issuer" refers to the Bank as the issuer of the Letter of Credit and any other issuer of any Alternate Credit Facility delivered in accordance with the Indenture; "Letter of Credit" or "Credit Facility" means the Letter of Credit delivered under the Indenture and, as applicable, any Alternate Credit Facility which may be subsequently delivered in accordance with the Indenture; and "Reimbursement Agreement" refers to the initial Reimbursement Agreement under which the Letter of Credit is provided and any subsequent agreement entered into between the Company and any other party in connection with the delivery of any Alternate Credit Facility.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated will be appointed under the Indenture to serve as Remarketing Agent for the Bonds. Any Remarketing Agent may resign or be removed and a successor Remarketing Agent may be appointed in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the Remarketing Agreement for the Bonds between the Remarketing Agent and the Company.

Brief descriptions of the Company, the Issuer, the Bonds, the Loan Agreement, the Indenture, the Letter of Credit and the Reimbursement Agreement are included in this Reoffering Circular. Appendix A to this Reoffering Circular has been furnished by the Company. The Issuer and Bond Counsel assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such Appendix A or such information. Appendix B to this Reoffering Circular contains the opinion of Bond Counsel delivered on the date on which the Bonds were initially issued, and the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel to be delivered in connection with the reoffering of the Bonds and the delivery of the Letter of Credit. Appendix C to this Reoffering Circular contains information about the Bank. The Issuer and Bond Counsel assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such Appendix C or such information. Such descriptions and

information do not purport to be complete, comprehensive or definitive and are not to be construed as a representation or a guaranty of accuracy or completeness. All references herein to the documents are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents, and references herein to the Bonds are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form thereof included in the Indenture. Copies of the Loan Agreement, the Indenture, the Letter of Credit and the Reimbursement Agreement will be available for inspection at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee. Certain information relating to The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) and the book-entry-only system has been furnished by DTC. All statements herein are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document and, with respect to the enforceability of certain rights and remedies, to laws and principles of equity relating to or affecting generally the enforcement of creditors’ rights.

The Project

The Project has been completed and consists of certain solid waste disposal facilities of the Company used in connection with its Brown Generating Station situated in Mercer County.

The Issuer

The Issuer is a public body corporate and politic duly created and existing as a county and political subdivision under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The Issuer is authorized by Sections 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (collectively, the “Act”) to (a) reoffer the Bonds and (b) amend and restate and continue to perform its obligations under the Loan Agreement and the Indenture. The Issuer, through its legislative body, the Fiscal Court, has adopted one or more ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Bonds and the execution and delivery of the related documents.

THE BONDS ARE SPECIAL AND LIMITED OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE SOLELY AND ONLY FROM CERTAIN SOURCES, INCLUDING AMOUNTS TO BE RECEIVED BY THE TRUSTEE FROM THE LETTER OF CREDIT AND BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE ISSUER UNDER THE LOAN AGREEMENT. THE BONDS DO NOT CONSTITUTE AN INDEBTEDNESS, GENERAL OBLIGATION OR PLEDGE OF THE FAITH AND CREDIT OR TAXING POWER OF THE ISSUER, THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, AND DO NOT GIVE RISE TO A PECUNIARY LIABILITY OF THE ISSUER OR A CHARGE AGAINST ITS GENERAL CREDIT OR TAXING POWERS.

Summary of the Bonds

General

The Bonds will be issued in the aggregate principal amount set forth on the cover page of this Reoffering Circular and will mature on May 1, 2023. The Bonds are also subject to optional redemption, extraordinary optional redemption, in whole or in part, and mandatory redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

The Bonds currently bear interest at a Weekly Rate. From and after the Reoffering Date, the Bonds will bear interest at a Weekly Rate and will be payable on the first Business Day of each calendar month, commencing on January 2, 2009. The Bonds will continue to bear interest at the Weekly Rate until a Conversion to another Interest Rate Mode is specified by the Company or until the redemption or maturity of the Bonds. The permitted Interest Rate Modes for the Bonds are (i) the “Flexible Rate,” (ii) the “Daily Rate,” (iii) the “Weekly Rate,” (iv) the “Semi-Annual Rate,” (v) the “Annual Rate,” (vi) the “Long Term Rate” and (vii) the “Dutch Auction Rate.” Changes in the Interest Rate Mode will be effected, and notice of such changes will be given, as described below in “— Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods.”

During each Rate Period for an Interest Rate Mode (other than a Dutch Auction Rate), the interest rate or rates for the Bonds in that Interest Rate Mode, and Flexible Rate Periods for Bonds accruing interest at a Flexible Rate, will be determined by the Remarketing Agent in accordance with the Indenture; provided that the interest rate or rates borne by any Bonds may not exceed the lesser of (i) the maximum interest rate permitted by applicable law or (ii) 10% per annum.

Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Flexible Rate, Daily Rate or Weekly Rate will be computed on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as appropriate, and paid for the actual number of days elapsed. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual number of days elapsed. Interest payable on any Interest Payment Date will be payable to the registered owner of the Bond as of the Record Date for such payment; provided that in the case of Bonds bearing interest at the Flexible Rate, interest will be payable to the registered owner of such Bond on the Interest Payment Date therefor. The Record Date, in the case of interest accrued at a Daily Rate or Weekly Rate, will be the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date, in the case of interest accrued at a Dutch Auction Rate, will be the close of business on the second Business Day immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date, and in the case of interest accrued at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, will be the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not a Business Day) of the month preceding each Interest Payment Date.

The Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form through DTC (or its nominee, Cede & Co.). So long as the Bonds are held in the book-entry-only system, DTC or its nominee will be the registered owner or holder of the Bonds for all purposes of the Indenture, the Bonds and this Reoffering Circular. See “— Book-Entry-Only System” below. Individual purchases of book-entry interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry-only form in (i) denominations of \$50,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Dutch Auction Rate, (ii) denominations of \$100,000 or any integral multiple thereof, if bearing interest at the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate or the Semi-Annual Rate, (iii) denominations of \$100,000 or any integral multiple of \$5,000 in excess of \$100,000, if bearing interest at Flexible Rates, or (iv) denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate.

Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC's book-entry-only system, the principal or redemption price of the Bonds is payable at the designated corporate trust office in New York, New York, of the Trustee, as paying agent (the "Paying Agent"). Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC's book-entry-only system, interest on the Bonds is payable by check mailed to the owner of record; provided that interest payable on each Bond will be payable in immediately available funds by wire transfer within the continental United States or by deposit into a bank account maintained with the Paying Agent (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate, the Dutch Auction Rate or the Flexible Rate, or (ii) at the written request of any owner of record holding at least \$1,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Bonds, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, received by the Trustee, as bond registrar (the "Bond Registrar"), at least one Business Day prior to any Record Date. Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC's book-entry-only system, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, interest payable on each Bond will be paid only upon presentation and surrender of such Bond.

Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner or the owner's duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond (i) during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption of Bonds, (ii) after such Bond has been called for redemption or (iii) for which a registered owner has submitted a demand for purchase (see "— Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner" below), or which has been purchased (see "— Payment of Purchase Price" below). Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the registered owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any registered owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

The Bonds Are Not Insured

Upon the issuance of the Letter of Credit on the Reoffering Date, the Municipal Bond Insurance Policy (the "Bond Insurance Policy") issued by Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac") on May 19, 2000 will have been irrevocably surrendered and cancelled. The Bonds described in this Reoffering Circular are not insured, and holders thereof will have no recourse to, under or against any bond insurance policy or bond insurer, including the aforementioned Bond Insurance Policy issued by Ambac.

Tender Agent

Owners may tender their Bonds, and in certain circumstances will be required to tender their Bonds, to the Tender Agent for purchase at the times and in the manner described herein under "— Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds," "— Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner," and "— Mandatory Purchases of Bonds." So long as the Bonds are held in DTC's book-entry-only system, the Trustee will act as Tender Agent under the Indenture. Any successor Tender Agent appointed pursuant to the Indenture will also be a Paying Agent.

Remarketing Agent

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated will act as the Remarketing Agent with respect to the Bonds (the “Remarketing Agent”). The Remarketing Agent may resign or be removed and a successor Remarketing Agent may be appointed in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the Remarketing Agreement for the Bonds between the Remarketing Agent and the Company.

Special Considerations Relating to the Remarketing Agent

The Remarketing Agent is paid by the Company.

The Remarketing Agent’s responsibilities include determining the interest rate from time to time and remarketing Bonds that are optionally or mandatorily tendered by the owners thereof (subject, in each case, to the terms of the Remarketing Agreement), all as further described herein. The Remarketing Agent is appointed by the Issuer at the request of the Company and paid by the Company for its services. As a result, the interests of the Remarketing Agent may differ from those of existing holders and potential purchasers of Bonds.

The Remarketing Agent routinely purchases bonds for its own account.

The Remarketing Agent acts as remarketing agent for a variety of variable rate demand obligations and, in its sole discretion, routinely purchases such obligations for its own account in order to achieve a successful remarketing of the obligations (i.e., because there are otherwise not enough buyers to purchase the obligations) or for other reasons. The Remarketing Agent is permitted, but not obligated, to purchase tendered Bonds for its own account and, if it does so, it may cease doing so at any time without notice. The Remarketing Agent may also make a market in the Bonds by routinely purchasing and selling Bonds other than in connection with an optional or mandatory tender and remarketing. Such purchases and sales may be at or below par. However, the Remarketing Agent is not required to make a market in the Bonds. The Remarketing Agent may also sell any Bonds it has purchased to one or more affiliated investment vehicles for collective ownership or enter into derivative arrangements with affiliates or others in order to reduce its exposure to the Bonds. The purchase of Bonds by the Remarketing Agent may create the appearance that there is greater third party demand for the Bonds in the market than is actually the case. The practices described above also may result in fewer Bonds being tendered in a remarketing.

Bonds may be offered at different prices on any date.

As more fully described under the caption “— Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes,” the Remarketing Agent shall determine the minimum rate of interest per annum which in the opinion of the Remarketing Agent, would be necessary on and as of such day to remarket the Bonds in a secondary market transaction at a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon, if any, provided that such rate of interest shall not exceed 10% per annum. The interest rate will reflect, among other factors, the level of market demand for the Bonds (including whether the Remarketing Agent is willing to purchase Bonds for its own account). There may or may not be Bonds tendered and remarketed on a day that the rate on the Bonds are set, the Remarketing Agent may or may not be able to remarket any Bonds

tendered for purchase on such date at par and the Remarketing Agent may sell Bonds at varying prices to different investors on such date or any other date. The Remarketing Agent is not obligated to advise purchasers in a remarketing if it does not have third party buyers for all of the Bonds at the remarketing price. In the event the Remarketing Agent owns any Bonds for its own account, it may, in its sole discretion in a secondary market transaction outside the tender process, offer such Bonds on any date, including the day that the rate on the Bonds are set, at a discount to par to some investors.

The ability to sell the Bonds other than through the tender process may be limited.

The Remarketing Agent may buy and sell Bonds other than through the tender process. However, it is not obligated to do so and may cease doing so at any time without notice and may require holders that wish to tender their Bonds to do so through the Trustee with appropriate notice. Thus, investors who purchase the Bonds, whether in a remarketing or otherwise, should not assume that they will be able to sell their Bonds other than by tendering the Bonds in accordance with the tender process.

Certain Definitions

As used herein, each of the following terms will have the meaning indicated. Certain capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined will have the meanings set forth in the Indenture.

“Alternate Credit Facility” means an irrevocable letter of credit, a municipal bond insurance policy, a surety bond, a line or lines of credit, a guarantee or other similar agreement or agreements or any other agreement or agreements used to provide liquidity or credit support for the Bonds, satisfactory to the Company and the Remarketing Agent and containing administrative provisions reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, issued and delivered to the Trustee in accordance with the Indenture.

“Annual Rate Period” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Annual Rate and ending on, and including, the day next preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter, and each successive twelve-month period (or portion thereof) thereafter until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“Beneficial Owner” means the person in whose name a Bond is recorded as such upon the systems of DTC and each DTC Participant (as defined herein) or the registered holder of such Bond if such Bond is not then registered in the name of Cede & Co.

“Business Day” means any day other than (i) a Saturday or Sunday or legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions located in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent, the Paying Agent, the Company, the Credit Facility Issuer or the Remarketing Agent is located are authorized by law or executive order to close or (ii) a day on which the New York Stock Exchange is closed.

“Conversion” means any conversion from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Indenture of the Bonds from one Interest Rate Mode to another Interest Rate Mode.

“*Conversion Date*” means the date on which any Conversion becomes effective.

“*Credit Facility*” means an irrevocable direct pay letter of credit or other credit enhancement or liquidity support facility, or any combination thereof, delivered to and in favor of the Trustee for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds pursuant to the Indenture and designated as a “*Credit Facility*” under the Indenture, and includes the Initial Credit Facility or any Alternate Credit Facility delivered to the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture.

“*Credit Facility Issuer*” means the Initial Credit Facility Issuer and the issuer of any Credit Facility or Alternate Credit Facility subsequently in effect.

“*Daily Rate Period*” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Daily Rate and ending on and including the day preceding the next Business Day and each period thereafter beginning on and including a Business Day and ending on and including the day preceding the next succeeding Business Day until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“*Dutch Auction Rate*” means the rate of interest to be borne by the Bonds during each Dutch Auction Rate Period determined in accordance with the Indenture.

“*Dutch Auction Rate Period*” means the period during which the Bonds bear interest at the Dutch Auction Rate.

“*Flexible Rate*” means the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds in which the interest rate for each Bond is determined with respect to that Bond during each Flexible Rate Period applicable to that Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

“*Flexible Rate Period*” means with respect to any Bond, each period (which may be from one day to 270 days, or such lower maximum number of days as is then permitted under the Indenture) determined for such Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

“*Initial Credit Facility*” means the irrevocable direct pay letter of credit issued by the Initial Credit Facility Issuer to the Trustee with respect to the Bonds on the Reoffering Date.

“*Initial Credit Facility Issuer*” means Commerzbank AG, New York Branch.

“*Interest Payment Date*” means (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the first Business Day of each calendar month, (ii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, for each Bond the first Business Day following the last day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond, (iii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, May 1 and November 1; (iv) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate Mode, the dates determined in accordance with the terms of the Indenture; and (v) any Conversion Date (including the date of a failed Conversion) or the effective date of a change to a new Long Term Rate Period for such Bonds. In any case, the final Interest Payment Date will be the maturity date of the Bonds.

“Interest Period” means for all Bonds (or for any Bond if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate) the period from and including each Interest Payment Date to and including the day immediately preceding the next Interest Payment Date, provided, however that the first Interest Period for the Bonds will begin on (and include) the date of issuance of the Bonds and the final Interest Period will end on April 30, 2023.

“Interest Rate Mode” means the Dutch Auction Rate, the Flexible Rate, the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate and the Long Term Rate.

“Long Term Rate Period” means any period established by the Company as hereinafter set forth under “— Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes — Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods” and beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Long Term Rate and ending on, and including, the day preceding the last Interest Payment Date for such period and, thereafter, each successive period of the same duration as the Long Term Rate Period previously established until the day preceding the earliest of the change to a different Long Term Rate Period, the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“Prevailing Market Conditions” means, without limitation, the following factors: existing short-term or long-term market rates for securities, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; indexes of such short-term or long-term rates and the existing market supply and demand for securities bearing such short-term or long-term rates; existing yield curves for short-term or long-term securities for obligations of credit quality comparable to the Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; general economic conditions; industry economic and financial conditions that may affect or be relevant to the Bonds; and such other facts, circumstances and conditions as the Remarketing Agent, in its sole discretion, determines to be relevant.

“Purchase Date” means any date on which Bonds are to be purchased on the demand of the registered owners thereof or are subject to mandatory purchase as described in the Indenture.

“Reimbursement Agreement” means the Reimbursement Agreement, to be dated as of December 17, 2008, between the Company and the Initial Credit Facility Issuer, as the same may be amended from time to time, and any other agreement between the Company and a Credit Facility Issuer, setting forth the obligations of the Company to such Credit Facility Issuer arising out of any payments under such Credit Facility and which provides that it will be deemed to be a Reimbursement Agreement for the purpose of the Indenture.

“Semi-Annual Rate Period” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Semi-Annual Rate, and ending on, and including, the day preceding the first Interest Payment Date thereafter and each successive six-month period thereafter beginning on and including an Interest Payment Date and ending on and including the day next preceding the next Interest Payment Date until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“*Weekly Rate Period*” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Weekly Rate, and ending on, and including, the next Tuesday, and thereafter the period beginning on, and including, each Wednesday and ending on, and including, the earliest of the next Tuesday, the day preceding the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds

The following table summarizes, for each of the permitted Interest Rate Modes (except the Dutch Auction Rate): the dates on which interest will be paid (*Interest Payment Dates*); the dates on which each interest rate will be determined (*Interest Rate Determination Dates*); the period of time (*Interest Rate Periods*) each interest rate will be in effect (provided that the initial Interest Rate Period for each Interest Rate Mode may begin on a different date from that specified, which date will be the Conversion Date or the date of a change in the Long Term Rate, as applicable); the dates on which registered owners may tender their Bonds for purchase to the Tender Agent and the notice requirements therefor (provided that while the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all notices of tender for purchase will be given by Beneficial Owners in the manner described under “— Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner — Notice Required for Purchases”) (*Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*); the dates on which the Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase (*Mandatory Purchase Dates*); the redemption provisions applicable to the Bonds (*Redemption*); the notice requirements for redemption and mandatory tender for purchase (*Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*); and the manner by which registered owners will receive payments of principal, interest, redemption price and purchase price (*Manner of Payment*). All times stated are New York City time.

	<u>FLEXIBLE RATE</u>	<u>DAILY RATE</u>	<u>WEEKLY RATE</u>
Interest Payment Dates	With respect to any Bond, the first Business Day following the last day of each Flexible Rate Period for that Bond.	The first Business Day of each calendar month.	The first Business Day of each calendar month.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	For each Bond, not later than 1:00 p.m. on the first day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond.	Not later than 9:30 a.m. on each Business Day.	Not later than 10:00 a.m. on the first day of each Weekly Rate Period or, if not a Business Day, on the next succeeding Business Day.
Interest Rate Periods	For each Bond, each Flexible Rate Period will be of a duration designated by the Remarketing Agent of one day to 270 days (or lower maximum number as specified in the Indenture); must end on a day immediately prior to a Business Day.	From and including each Business Day to but not including the next Business Day.	From and including each Wednesday to and including the following Tuesday.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*	No purchase on demand of the owner.	Any Business Day; by written or telephonic notice, promptly confirmed in writing, to the Tender Agent by 10:00 a.m. on such Business Day.	Any Business Day; by written notice to the Tender Agent not later than 5:00 p.m. on a Business Day at least seven days prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; with respect to each Bond, on each Interest Payment Date for such Bond; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.	Any Conversion Date; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.	Any Conversion Date; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.
Notices of Conversion, Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 60 days for notice of Conversion or redemption. No notice of mandatory purchase following end of each Flexible Rate Period.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 60 days for notice of Conversion or redemption. Not fewer than 15 days or greater than 45 days for notice of mandatory purchase.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 60 days for notice of Conversion or redemption. Not fewer than 15 days or greater than 45 days for notice of mandatory purchase.
Manner of Payment*	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

* So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices of redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC and notices of mandatory purchase may be given not less than five days prior to the Purchase Date. See “— Book-Entry-Only System” below.

	<u>SEMI-ANNUAL</u>	<u>ANNUAL</u>	<u>LONG TERM</u>
Interest Payment Date	Each May 1 and November 1.	Each May 1 and November 1.	Each May 1 and November 1; any Conversion Date; and the effective date of any change to a new Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Semi-Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Periods	Each six-month period from and including each May 1 and November 1 to and including the day preceding the next Interest Payment Date.	Each one-year period from and including each May 1 and November 1 to and including the day immediately preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter.	Each period designated by the Company of more than one year in duration and which is an integral multiple of six months, from and including the first day of such period (May 1 and November 1) to and including the day immediately preceding the last Interest Payment Date for that period.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*	On any Interest Payment Date; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Annual Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Long Term Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Annual Rate Period; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Long Term Rate Period; the effective date of a change of Long Term Rate Period; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).	Optional at par on the final Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.	Optional at times and prices dependent on the length of the Long Term Rate Period; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.
Notices of Conversion, Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 60 days for notice of Conversion or redemption. Not fewer than 15 days or greater than 45 days for notice of mandatory purchase.	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 60 days for notice of Conversion or redemption. Not fewer than 15 days or greater than 45 days for notice of mandatory purchase.	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 60 days for notice of Conversion or redemption. Not fewer than 15 days or greater than 45 days for notice of mandatory purchase.
Manner of Payment*	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

* So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices of redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC and notices of mandatory purchase may be given not less than five days prior to the Purchase Date. See “— Book-Entry-Only System” below.

Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for any Business Day will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 9:30 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such Business Day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon. For any day which is not a Business Day or if the Remarketing Agent does not give notice of a change in the interest rate, the interest rate on the Bonds will be the interest rate in effect for the immediately preceding Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Weekly Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 10:00 a.m. (New York City time) on the first day of such Weekly Rate Period or, if such first day is not a Business Day, on the next succeeding Business Day, as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon.

Flexible Rates and Flexible Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the interest rate on a Bond for a specific Flexible Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 1:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the first day of that Flexible Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell such Bond on that day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. Each Flexible Rate Period applicable for a Bond will be determined separately by the Remarketing Agent on or prior to the first day of such Flexible Rate Period as being the Flexible Rate Period permitted under the Indenture which, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent, taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, will, with respect to such Bond, ultimately produce the lowest overall interest cost on the Bonds while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate. Each Flexible Rate Period will be from one day to 270 days in length and will end on a day preceding a Business Day. If the Remarketing Agent fails to set the length of a Flexible Rate Period for any Bond, a new Flexible Rate Period lasting to, but not including, the next Business Day (or until the earlier Conversion or maturity of the Bonds) will be established automatically in accordance with the Indenture.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Semi-Annual Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day immediately preceding the first day of such Semi-Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Annual Rate Period will be the rate of interest established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Auction Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Dutch Auction Rate Period will be the rate established in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture.

Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Long Term Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Long Term Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. The Company will establish the duration of the Long Term Rate Period at the time that it directs the Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode to the Long Term Rate, and thereafter each successive Long Term Rate Period will be the same as the Long Term Rate Period so established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture (in which case the duration of that Long Term Rate Period will control succeeding Long Term Rate Periods), subject in all cases to the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds. Each Long Term Rate Period will be more than one year in duration, will be for a period which is an integral multiple of six months and will end on the day next preceding an Interest Payment Date; provided that if a Long Term Rate Period commences on a date other than a May 1 or November 1, such Long Term Rate Period may be for a period which is not an integral multiple of six months but will be of a duration as close as possible to (but not in excess of) such Long Term Rate Period established by the Company and will terminate on a day preceding an Interest Payment Date, and each successive Long Term Rate Period thereafter will be for the full period established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture or until the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds; provided further that no Long Term Rate Period will extend beyond the final maturity date of the Bonds.

Failure to Determine Rate. If for any reason the interest rate for a Bond is not determined by the Remarketing Agent, except as described below under “— Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods — Change of Long Term Rate Period” and “— Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode,” the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding interest rate period will be the interest rate in effect for such Bond for the preceding interest rate period and, pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, there will be no change in the then applicable Long Term Rate Period or any Conversion from the then applicable Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if for any reason the interest rate for a Bond bearing interest at a Flexible Rate is not determined by the Remarketing Agent, the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding Interest Period will be equal to The Bond

Market Association Municipal Swap Index™ (the “Municipal Index”) as defined in the Indenture and the Interest Period for such Bond will extend through the day preceding the next Business Day, until the Trustee is notified of a new Flexible Rate and Flexible Rate Period determined for such Bond by the Remarketing Agent.

Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods

Method of Conversion. The Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is subject to Conversion from time to time, in whole but not in part, on the dates specified below under “— Limitations on Conversion,” at the option of the Company, upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the registered owners of the Bonds, as described below. With any notice of Conversion, the Company must also deliver to the Bond Registrar and the Credit Facility Issuer an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such Conversion is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes.

Conditions Precedent to Conversions. The following conditions are applicable to Conversions of the Bonds:

(a) any Credit Facility to be held by the Trustee after the Conversion Date must be sufficient to cover the principal of and accrued interest on the outstanding Bonds for the maximum Interest Period permitted for that particular Interest Rate Mode plus 10 days at the maximum interest rate, and if a Credit Facility is to be held by the Trustee after the Conversion of the Bonds to a Long Term Rate Period, that Credit Facility must also extend for the entire Long Term Rate Period plus 10 days at the maximum interest rate; and

(b) if a Credit Facility is then in effect and the purchase price of the Bonds under the Indenture includes any premium, the Trustee will be entitled to draw on that Credit Facility in an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the applicable purchase price (including such premium) or, in the alternative, available moneys will be available in the necessary amount and are applied to the payment of such premium.

Limitations on Conversion. Any Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds must be in compliance with the following conditions: (i) the Conversion Date must be a date on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption (see “— Redemptions — Optional Redemption” below); provided that any Conversion from the Daily Rate Period to a Weekly Rate Period or from the Weekly Rate Period to the Daily Rate Period must be on a Wednesday and, if the Conversion is to or from a Dutch Auction Rate Period, the Conversion Date must be the last Interest Payment Date in respect of that Dutch Auction Rate Period; (ii) if the proposed Conversion Date would not be an Interest Payment Date but for the Conversion, the Conversion Date must be a Business Day; (iii) if the Conversion is from the Flexible Rate, (a) the Conversion Date may be no earlier than the latest Interest Payment Date established prior to the giving of notice to the Remarketing Agent of such proposed Conversion and (b) no further Interest Payment Date may be established while the Interest Rate Mode is then the Flexible Rate if such Interest Payment Date would occur after the effective date of that Conversion; and (iv) after a determination is made requiring mandatory redemption of all Bonds pursuant to the

Indenture (see “— Redemptions” below), no change in the Interest Rate Mode may be made prior to such mandatory redemption.

Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Company may change from one Long Term Rate Period to another Long Term Rate Period on any Business Day on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption as described under “— Redemptions — Optional Redemption” below upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the owners of Bonds as described below. With any notice of such change, the Company must also deliver an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such change is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Long Term Rate Period will not be changed to a new Long Term Rate Period if (A) the Remarketing Agent has not determined the interest rate for the new Long Term Rate Period in accordance with the terms of the Indenture or (B) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the effective date of the change to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence, the Bonds will bear interest at the Weekly Rate commencing on the date which would have been the effective date of the proposed change of Long Term Rate Period, subject to the provisions described below under “— Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode.”

Notice to Owners of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode or of Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Bond Registrar will notify each registered owner of the Conversion or change of Long Term Rate Period, as applicable, by first class mail at least 15 days (30 days in the case of Conversion from or to the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or a Long Term Rate or in the case of a change in the Long Term Rate Period) but not more than 60 days before each Conversion Date or each effective date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period. The notice will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture.

Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Conversion will occur if (A) the Remarketing Agent has not determined the initial interest rate for the new Interest Rate Mode in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, (B) the Bonds that are to be purchased are not remarketed or sold by the Remarketing Agent or (C) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the opening of business on the effective date of Conversion to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. If such Conversion fails to occur, such Bonds in the Dutch Auction Rate will remain in such Interest Rate Mode and Bonds in any other Interest Rate Mode will automatically be converted to the Weekly Rate (with the first period adjusted in length so that the last day of such period will be a Tuesday) at the rate determined by the Remarketing Agent on the failed Conversion Date; provided, that there must be delivered to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Tender Agent, the Company, the Credit Facility Issuer and the Remarketing Agent an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that determining the interest rate to be borne by the Bonds at a Weekly Rate is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized under the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. If such opinion is not delivered on the failed Conversion Date, the Bonds will bear interest for a Rate Period of the same type and of substantially the same length as the Rate Period in effect prior to the failed Conversion Date at a rate of interest determined by the Remarketing Agent on the failed Conversion Date (or if shorter, the Rate

Period ending on the date before the maturity date); provided that if the Bonds then bear interest at the Long Term Rate, and if such opinion is not delivered on the date which would have been the effective date of a new Long Term Rate Period, the Bonds will bear interest at the Annual Rate, commencing on such date, at an Annual Rate determined by the Remarketing Agent on such date. If the proposed Conversion of Bonds fails as described herein, any mandatory purchase of such Bonds will remain effective.

Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner

If the Bonds are in the book-entry-only system, demands for purchase may be made by Beneficial Owners only through such Beneficial Owner's Direct Participant (as defined under the caption "— Book-Entry-Only System"). If the Bonds are in certificated form, demands for purchase may be made only by registered owners. When the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate, the Bonds are not subject to purchase on demand of the owners thereof.

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Daily Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice or telephonic notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office not later than 10:00 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Weekly Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office at or before 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on a Business Day not later than the seventh day prior to the Purchase Date.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Interest Payment Date for a Semi-Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Long Term Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Long Term Rate Period (unless such date is the final maturity date) at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Limitations on Purchases on Demand of Owner. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there will be no purchase of (a) a portion of any Bond unless the portion to be purchased and the portion to be retained each will be in an authorized denomination or (b) any Bond upon the demand of the registered owner if an Event of Default under the Indenture with respect to the payment of principal of, interest on, or purchase price of, the Bonds has occurred and is continuing. Also, if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the Bonds will not be subject to purchase on the demand of the registered owners thereof, but each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase on each Conversion Date and on the Interest Payment Date with respect to such Bond, as described below under the caption “— Mandatory Purchases of Bonds.”

Notice Required for Purchases. Any written notice delivered to the Tender Agent by an owner demanding the purchase of Bonds must (A) be delivered by the time and dates specified above, (B) state the number and principal amount (or portion thereof) of such Bond to be purchased, (C) state the Purchase Date on which such Bond is to be purchased, (D) irrevocably request such purchase and state that the owner agrees to deliver such Bond, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, with all signatures guaranteed, to the Tender Agent at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (1:00 p.m. if a tender during a Daily Rate Period and 12:00 noon if a tender during a Weekly Rate Period) (New York City time) on such Purchase Date.

Mandatory Purchases of Bonds

Mandatory Purchase on Conversion Dates or Change by the Company in Long Term Rate Period. The Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date, plus, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Long Term Rate, the redemption premium, if any, which would be payable as described under “— Redemptions — Optional Redemption” below, if the Bonds were redeemed on the Purchase Date (A) on each Conversion Date and (B) on the effective date of any change by the Company of the Long Term Rate Period. Such tender and purchase will be required even if the change in Long Term Rate Period or the Conversion is canceled pursuant to the Indenture.

Mandatory Purchase on Each Interest Payment Date for Flexible Rate Period. Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, without premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date, on each Interest Payment Date that interest on such Bond is payable at an interest rate determined for the Flexible Rate. Owners of Bonds will receive no notice of such mandatory purchase.

Mandatory Purchase on Day after End of the Semi-Annual Rate Period, the Annual Rate Period or the Long Term Rate Period. Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, such Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase on the Business Day following the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period, as the case may be, for such Bond at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to such date.

Mandatory Purchase upon Delivery, Cancellation, Substitution, Extension, Termination or Expiration of Any Credit Facility or Replacement with an Alternate Credit Facility. If, at the option of the Company, a Credit Facility (other than the initial Letter of Credit) is delivered with respect to the Bonds subsequent to the Reoffering Date, the Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date on the date of the delivery of the Credit Facility. In addition, if the Bonds are secured by a Credit Facility, the Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, (A) on the Interest Payment Date at least five days prior to the date of the cancellation of or the expiration of the term of the then current Credit Facility and (B) on the Interest Payment Date on which a Credit Facility is replaced with an Alternate Credit Facility.

Notice to Owners of Mandatory Purchases. Notice to owners of a mandatory purchase of Bonds (except for mandatory purchase on each Interest Payment Date for Flexible Rate Periods) will be given by the Bond Registrar, by first class mail at least 15 days but not more than 45 days before the Purchase Date; provided, however, as an alternative to the foregoing, if DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notice may be given to DTC not less than five days before the Purchase Date. The notice of mandatory purchase will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture. No notice of mandatory purchase will be given in connection with a mandatory purchase on an Interest Payment Date for a Flexible Rate Period.

Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds

The Indenture provides that, subject to the terms of a Remarketing Agreement with the Company, the Remarketing Agent will use its reasonable best efforts to offer for sale Bonds purchased upon demand of the owners thereof and, unless otherwise instructed by the Company and with the consent of any Credit Facility Issuer, upon mandatory purchase, provided that Bonds will not be remarketed upon the occurrence and continuance of certain Events of Default under the Indenture, except in the sole discretion of the Remarketing Agent. Each such sale will be at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued to the date of sale. The Remarketing Agent, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar or the Tender Agent each may purchase any Bonds offered for sale for its own account.

On each date Bonds are to be purchased pursuant to optional or mandatory purchase under the Indenture, such Bonds will be purchased from the following sources in the order of priority indicated, provided that funds derived from clause (c) may not be combined with the funds derived from clauses (a) or (b) to purchase any Bonds:

(a) proceeds of the remarketing of such Bonds to persons other than the Company, its affiliates or the Issuer and furnished to the Tender Agent by the Remarketing Agent and deposited directly into, and held in, the Remarketing Proceeds Subaccount of the Purchase Fund established with the Tender Agent under the Indenture;

(b) proceeds of the Credit Facility, if any, furnished by the Trustee, as Tender Agent, and deposited by the Tender Agent directly into, and held in, the Credit Facility Subaccount of the Purchase Fund; and

(c) moneys paid by the Company (including the proceeds of the remarketing of the Bonds to the Company, its affiliates or the Issuer) to pay the purchase price to the Tender Agent.

If there is no Credit Facility in operation to secure the Bonds, any Bonds will be purchased with any moneys made available by the Company, including proceeds from the remarketing of the Bonds.

Payment of Purchase Price

When a book-entry-only system is not in effect, payment of the purchase price of any Bond will be payable (and delivery of a replacement Bond in exchange for the portion of any Bond not purchased if such Bond is purchased in part will be made) on the Purchase Date upon delivery of such Bond to the Tender Agent on such Purchase Date; provided that such Bond must be delivered to the Tender Agent: (i) at or prior to 12:00 noon (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Weekly Rate Period or Flexible Rate Period, (ii) at or prior to 1:00 p.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Daily Rate Period or (iii) at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period. If the date of such purchase is not a Business Day, the purchase price will be payable on the next succeeding Business Day.

Any Bond delivered for payment of the purchase price must be accompanied by an instrument of transfer thereof in form satisfactory to the Tender Agent executed in blank by the registered owner thereof and with all signatures guaranteed. The Tender Agent may refuse to accept delivery of any Bond for which an instrument of transfer satisfactory to it has not been provided and has no obligation to pay the purchase price of such Bond until a satisfactory instrument is delivered.

If the registered owner of any Bond (or portion thereof) that is subject to purchase pursuant to the Indenture fails to deliver such Bond with an appropriate instrument of transfer to the Tender Agent for purchase on the Purchase Date, and if the Tender Agent is in receipt of the purchase price therefor, such Bond (or portion thereof) nevertheless will be deemed purchased on the Purchase Date thereof. Any owner who so fails to deliver such Bond for purchase on (or before) the Purchase Date will have no further rights thereunder, except the right to receive the purchase price thereof from those moneys deposited with the Tender Agent in the Purchase Fund pursuant to the Indenture upon presentation and surrender of such Bond to the Tender Agent properly endorsed for transfer in blank with all signatures guaranteed.

When a book-entry-only system is in effect, the requirement for physical delivery of the Bonds will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on the records of DTC to the participant account of the Tender Agent.

Redemptions

Optional Redemption.

(a) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date, on any Business Day.

(b) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for a Bond is the Flexible Rate, such Bond will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date for that Bond.

(c) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, on the Business Day immediately succeeding any auction date, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the redemption date.

(d) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date.

(e) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for each Annual Rate Period.

(f) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, (1) on the final Interest Payment Date for the then-current Long Term Rate Period at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof and (2) prior to the end of the then-current Long Term Rate Period at any time during the redemption periods and at the redemption prices set forth below, plus in each case interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date:

Original Length of Current Long Term Rate Period (Years)	Commencement of Redemption Period	Redemption Price as Percentage of Principal
More than or equal to 11 years	First Interest Payment Date on or after the tenth anniversary of commencement of Long Term Rate Period	101%, declining 1% on the next succeeding anniversary of the first day of the redemption period, and thereafter 100%
Less than 11 years	Non-callable	Non-callable

Subject to certain conditions, including provision of an opinion of Bond Counsel that a change in the redemption provisions of the Bonds will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, the redemption periods and redemption prices may be revised, effective as of the Conversion Date, the date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period or a Purchase Date on the final Interest Payment Date during a Long Term Rate Period, to reflect Prevailing Market Conditions on such date as determined by the Remarketing Agent in its judgment.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole. The Bonds may be redeemed by the Issuer in whole at any time at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date upon the exercise by the Company of an option under the Loan Agreement to prepay the loan if any of the following events shall have occurred within 180 days preceding the giving of written notice by the Company to the Trustee of such election:

(i) if in the judgment of the Company, unreasonable burdens or excessive liabilities have been imposed upon the Company after the issuance of the Bonds with respect to the Project or the operation thereof, including without limitation federal, state or other ad valorem property, income or other taxes not imposed on the date of the Bonds were issued, other than ad valorem taxes levied upon privately owned property used for the same general purpose as the Project;

(ii) if the Project or a portion thereof or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used has been damaged or destroyed to such an extent so as, in the judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use, and such condition continues for a period of six months;

(iii) there has occurred condemnation of all or substantially all of the Project or the taking by eminent domain of such use or control of the Project or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used so as, in the judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use;

(iv) in the event changes, which the Company cannot reasonably control, in the economic availability of materials, supplies, labor, equipment or other properties or things necessary for the efficient operation of the generating station where the Project is located have occurred, which, in the judgment of the Company, render the continued operation of such generating station or any generating unit at such station uneconomical; or changes in circumstances after the issuance of the Bonds, including but not limited to changes in solid waste disposal requirements, have occurred such that the Company determines that use of the Project is no longer required or desirable;

(v) the Loan Agreement has become void or unenforceable or impossible of performance by reason of any changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the Constitution of the United States of America or by reason of legislative or administrative action (whether state or federal) or any final decree, judgment or order of any court or administrative body, whether state or federal; or

(vi) a final order or decree of any court or administrative body after the issuance of the Bonds requires the Company to cease a substantial part of its operation at the generating station where the Project is located to such extent that the Company will be prevented from carrying on its normal operations at such generating station for a period of six months.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part. The Bonds are also subject to redemption in whole or in part at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date at the option of the Company in an amount not to exceed the net proceeds received from insurance or any condemnation award received by the Issuer or the Company in the event of damage, destruction or condemnation of all or a portion of the Project, subject to receipt of an opinion of Bond Counsel that such redemption will not adversely affect the exclusion of interest on any of the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and such net proceeds must be applied to reimburse the Credit Facility Issuer for drawings under the Credit Facility to redeem the Bonds. See “Summary of the Loan Agreement — Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation.” Such redemption may occur at any time, provided that if such event occurs while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, Weekly Rate, Flexible Rate or Semi-Annual Rate, such redemption must occur on a date on which the Bonds are otherwise subject to optional redemption as described above.

Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability. The Bonds are required to be redeemed by the Issuer, in whole, or in such part as described below, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, without redemption premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date, within 180 days following a “Determination of Taxability.” As used herein, a “Determination of Taxability” means the receipt by the Trustee of written notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Company or the Issuer of (A) the issuance of a published or private ruling or a technical advice memorandum by the Internal Revenue Service in which the Company participated or has been given the opportunity to participate, and which ruling or memorandum the Company, in its discretion, does not contest or from which no further right of administrative or judicial review or appeal exists, or (B) a final determination from which no further right of appeal exists of any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States in a proceeding in which the Company has participated or has been a party,

or has been given the opportunity to participate or be a party, in each case, to the effect that as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any covenant or agreement or the inaccuracy of any representation contained in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection with the Bonds, the interest on the Bonds is included in the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes, other than with respect to a person who is a "substantial user" or a "related person" of a substantial user within the meaning of the Section 147 of Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"); provided, however, that no such Determination of Taxability shall be considered to exist as a result of the Trustee receiving notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Issuer unless (A) the Issuer or the registered owner or former registered owner of the Bond involved in such proceeding or action (1) gives the Company and the Trustee prompt notice of the commencement thereof, and (2) (if the Company agrees to pay all expenses in connection therewith) offers the Company the opportunity to control unconditionally the defense thereof, and (B) either (1) the Company does not agree within 30 days of receipt of such offer to pay such expenses and liabilities and to control such defense, or (2) the Company shall exhaust or choose not to exhaust all available proceedings for the contest, review, appeal or rehearing of such decree, judgment or action which the Company determines to be appropriate. No Determination of Taxability described above will result from the inclusion of interest on any Bond in the computation of minimum or indirect taxes. All of the Bonds are required to be redeemed upon a Determination of Taxability as described above unless, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, redemption of a portion of such Bonds would have the result that interest payable on the remaining Bonds outstanding after the redemption would not be so included in any such gross income.

In the event any of the Issuer, the Company or the Trustee has been put on notice or becomes aware of the existence or pendency of any inquiry, audit or other proceedings relating to the Bonds being conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, the party so put on notice is required to give immediate written notice to the other parties of such matters. Promptly upon learning of the occurrence of a Determination of Taxability (whether or not the same is being contested), or any of the events described above, the Company is required to give notice thereof to the Trustee and the Issuer.

If the Internal Revenue Service or a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the interest paid or to be paid on any Bond (except to a "substantial user" of the Project or a "related person" within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) is or was includable in the gross income of the recipient for federal income tax purposes for reasons other than as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any of its covenants, agreements or representations in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection therewith, the Bonds are not subject to redemption. In such circumstances, Bondholders would continue to hold their Bonds, receiving principal and interest at the applicable rate as and when due, but would be required to include such interest payments in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Also, if the lien of the Indenture is discharged or defeased prior to the occurrence of a final Determination of Taxability, Bonds will not be redeemed as described herein.

General Redemption Terms. So long as a Credit Facility is in effect in respect of the Bonds, the redemption price (including accrued interest) will be paid from drawings under such Credit Facility or from moneys which otherwise constitute Available Moneys under the Indenture. Notice of redemption will be given by mailing a redemption notice by first class mail to the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed not less than 30 days (15 days if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate or the Flexible Rate) but not more than 60 days prior to the redemption date. Any notice mailed as provided in the Indenture will be conclusively presumed to have been given, irrespective of whether the owner receives the notice. Failure to give any such notice by mailing or any defect therein in respect of any Bond will not affect the validity of any proceedings for the redemption of any other Bond. No further interest will accrue on the principal of any Bond called for redemption after the redemption date if funds sufficient for such redemption have been deposited with the Paying Agent as of the redemption date. So long as the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all redemption notices will be sent only to Cede & Co.

Book-Entry-Only System

Portions of the following information concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry-only system have been obtained from DTC. The Issuer, the Company and the Remarketing Agent make no representation as to the accuracy of such information.

Initially, DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds and the Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form to be held under DTC's book-entry-only system, registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee). One fully registered bond in the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 2.2 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation (NSCC, FICC and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant,

either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants” and, together with “Direct Participants,” “Participants”). DTC has Standard & Poor’s highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct or Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds are being redeemed, DTC’s practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC’s Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.’s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC’s practice is to credit Direct Participants’ accounts, upon DTC’s receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Issuer or the Trustee on the payable date in accordance with their

respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, the Trustee, the Company or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Issuer or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

A Beneficial Owner shall give notice to elect to have its Bonds purchased or tendered, through its Participant, to the Tender Agent, and shall effect delivery of such Bonds by causing the Direct Participant to transfer the Participant's interest in the Bonds, on DTC's records, to the Tender Agent. The requirement for physical delivery of Bonds in connection with a demand for purchase or a mandatory purchase will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on DTC's records and followed by a book-entry credit of tendered Bonds to the Tender Agent's DTC account.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Issuer, the Company, the Tender Agent and the Trustee, or the Issuer, at the request of the Company, may remove DTC as the securities depository for the Bonds. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be delivered as described in the Indenture (see "— Revision of Book-Entry-Only System; Replacement Bonds" below). The Beneficial Owner, upon registration of certificates held in the Beneficial Owner's name, will become the registered owner of the Bonds.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, as nominee of DTC, references herein to the registered owners of the Bonds will mean Cede & Co. and will not mean the Beneficial Owners. Under the Indenture, payments made by the Trustee to DTC or its nominee will satisfy the Issuer's obligations under the Indenture, the Company's obligations under the Loan Agreement, to the extent of the payments so made. Beneficial Owners will not be, and will not be considered by the Issuer or the Trustee to be, and will not have any rights as, owners of Bonds under the Indenture.

The Trustee and the Issuer, so long as a book-entry-only system is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption or of proposed document amendments requiring consent of registered owners and any other notices required by the document (including notices of Conversion and mandatory purchase) to be sent to registered owners only to DTC (or any successor securities depository) or its nominee. Any failure of DTC to advise any Direct Participant, or of any Direct Participant or Indirect Participant to notify the Beneficial Owner, of any such notice and its content or effect will not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption, the document amendment, the Conversion, the mandatory purchase or any other action premised on that notice.

The Issuer, the Company, the Trustee and the Remarketing Agent cannot and do not give any assurances that DTC will distribute payments on the Bonds made to DTC or its nominee as the registered owner or any redemption or other notices, to the Participants, or that the Participants or others will distribute such payments or notices to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or that DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Reoffering Circular.

THE ISSUER, THE COMPANY, THE REMARKETING AGENT AND THE TRUSTEE WILL HAVE NO RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT, INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OR ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER OR ANY OTHER PERSON NOT SHOWN ON THE REGISTRATION BOOKS OF THE TRUSTEE AS BEING A REGISTERED OWNER WITH RESPECT TO: (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (2) THE PAYMENT OF ANY AMOUNT DUE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OR REDEMPTION OR PURCHASE PRICE OF OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (3) THE DELIVERY OF ANY NOTICE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WHICH IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO REGISTERED OWNERS UNDER THE TERMS OF THE INDENTURE; (4) THE SELECTION OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF ANY PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS; OR (5) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS REGISTERED OWNER.

Revision of Book-Entry-Only System: Replacement Bonds. In the event that DTC determines not to continue as securities depository or is removed by the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, as securities depository, the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, may appoint a successor securities depository reasonably acceptable to the Trustee. If the Issuer does not or is unable to appoint a successor securities depository, the Issuer will issue and the Trustee will authenticate and deliver fully registered Bonds, in authorized denominations, to the assignees of DTC or their nominees.

In the event that the book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply. The Bonds may be issued in denominations of \$50,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate; in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate; in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples of \$5,000 in excess thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate; and in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate or the Semi-Annual Rate. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner or the owner's duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption, after such Bond has been called for redemption in

whole or in part, or after such Bond has been tendered or deemed tendered for optional or mandatory purchase as described under “— Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner” and “— Mandatory Purchases of Bonds.” Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

Security

Payment of the principal of and interest and any premium on the Bonds are secured by an assignment by the Issuer to the Trustee of the Issuer’s interest in and to the Loan Agreement and all payments to be made pursuant thereto (other than certain indemnification and expense payments and notification rights). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the Company will agree to pay, among other things, amounts sufficient to pay the aggregate principal amount of and premium, if any, on the Bonds, together with interest thereon as and when the same become due. The Company further will agree to make payments of the purchase price of the Bonds tendered for purchase to the extent that funds are not otherwise available therefor under the provisions of the Indenture.

The Bonds are unsecured general obligations of the Company, ranking on a parity with the Company’s obligations under the Loan Agreement to make payments on the Bonds.

The Letter of Credit

The following summarizes certain provisions of the Letter of Credit and the Reimbursement Agreement, to which reference is made for the detailed provisions thereof. Unless otherwise defined in this Reoffering Circular, capitalized terms in the following summary are used as defined in the Letter of Credit and the Reimbursement Agreement. The Company is permitted under the Indenture to deliver an Alternate Credit Facility to replace the Letter of Credit. Any such Alternate Credit Facility must meet certain requirements described in the Indenture.

The Letter of Credit

The Letter of Credit will be an irrevocable transferable direct pay letter of credit issued by the Bank in order to provide additional security for the payment of principal of, purchase price of, interest on and premium, if applicable, on any date when payments under the Bonds are due, including principal and interest payments and payments upon tender, redemption, acceleration or maturity of the Bonds. The Letter of Credit will provide for direct payments to or upon the order of the Trustee as set forth in the Letter of Credit in amounts sufficient to pay to or upon the order of the Trustee, upon request and in accordance with the terms thereof.

The Letter of Credit will be issued in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds, plus an amount that represents interest accrued thereon at an assumed rate of 10% per annum for 45 days (the “Credit Amount”). The Trustee, upon compliance with the terms of the Letter of Credit, is authorized to draw up to (a) an amount sufficient (i) to pay principal of the Bonds, when due, whether at maturity or upon redemption or acceleration, and (ii) to pay the portion of the purchase price of the Bonds delivered for purchase pursuant to a demand for purchase by the owner thereof or a mandatory tender for purchase and not

remarketed (a “Liquidity Drawing”) equal to the principal amount of the Bonds, plus (b) an amount not to exceed 45 days of accrued interest on such Bonds at an assumed rate of 10% per annum (i) to pay interest on the Bonds, when due, and (ii) to pay the portion of the purchase price of the Bonds, delivered for purchase pursuant to a demand for purchase by the owner thereof or a mandatory tender for purchase and not remarketed, equal to the interest accrued, if any, on the Bonds.

The amount available under the Letter of Credit will be automatically reduced by the amount of any drawing thereunder, subject to reinstatement as described below. With respect to a drawing by the Trustee solely to pay interest on the Bonds on an Interest Payment Date, the amount available under the Letter of Credit will be automatically reinstated in the amount of such drawing effective on the earlier of (i) receipt by the Bank from the Company of reimbursement of any drawing solely to pay interest in full or (ii) at the opening of business on the eleventh calendar day after the date the Bank honors such drawing, unless the Trustee has received written notice from the Bank by the tenth calendar day after the date the Bank honors such drawing the Bank is not so reinstating the available amount due to the Company’s failure to reimburse the Bank for such drawing in full, or that an event of default has occurred and is continuing under the Reimbursement Agreement and, in either case, directing, an acceleration of the Bonds pursuant to the Indenture. With respect to a Liquidity Drawing under the Letter of Credit, the amount available under the Letter of Credit will be automatically reduced by the principal amount of the Bonds purchased with the proceeds of such drawing plus the amount of accrued interest on such Bonds. In the event of the remarketing of the Bonds purchased with the proceeds of a Liquidity Drawing, the amount available under the Letter of Credit will be automatically reinstated upon receipt by the Bank or the Trustee on the Bank’s behalf of an amount equal to such principal amount plus accrued interest.

The Letter of Credit will terminate on the earliest to occur of:

(a) the Bank’s close of business on December 16, 2009 (such date, as extended from time to time in accordance with the Letter of Credit is defined as the “Stated Expiration Date”);

(b) the Bank’s close of business on the date which is five Business Days following the date of receipt by the Bank of a certificate from the Trustee certifying that (a) no Bonds remain Outstanding within the meaning of the Indenture, (b) all drawings required to be made under the Indenture and available under the Letter of Credit have been made and honored, (c) an Alternate Credit Facility has been delivered to the Trustee in accordance with the Indenture to replace the Letter of Credit or (d) all of the outstanding Bonds were converted to Bonds bearing interest at a rate other than the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate;

(c) the Bank’s close of business on the date of receipt by the Bank of a certificate from the Trustee confirming that the Trustee is required to terminate the Letter of Credit in accordance with the terms of the Indenture; or

(d) the date on which the Bank receives and honors an acceleration drawing certificate.

The Reimbursement Agreement

Pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement, the Company is obligated to reimburse the Bank for all amounts drawn under the Letter of Credit, and to pay interest on all such amounts. The Company has also agreed to pay the Bank a periodic fee for issuing and maintaining the Letter of Credit.

The Reimbursement Agreement imposes various covenants and agreements, including various financial and operating covenants, on the Company. Such covenants include, but are not limited to, covenants relating to (i) inspection of the books and financial records of the Company; (ii) creation of liens; (iii) liquidations, mergers, consolidations or sales of all or substantially all of the Company's assets; and (iv) disposition of assets. Any such covenants may be amended, waived or modified at any time by the Bank and without the consent of the Trustee or the holders of the Bonds. Under certain circumstances, the failure of the Company to comply with such covenants may result in a mandatory tender or acceleration of the Bonds.

The following events will constitute an "event of default" under the Reimbursement Agreement:

(a) nonpayment of certain fees and other amounts required to be paid or reimbursed by the Company under the Reimbursement Agreement to the Bank within five days after the same was required to be paid;

(b) any representation or warranty made or deemed made by or on behalf of the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries to the Bank under or in connection with the Reimbursement Agreement or any other Transaction Document, any advance or any certificate or information delivered pursuant to or in connection with the Reimbursement Agreement or any other Transaction Document, was false or misleading in any material respect as of the time it was made or furnished;

(c) an "event of default" (not due to the Bank's failure to properly honor a drawing on the Letter of Credit) occurred under the Indenture or any of the other Transaction Documents and any applicable grace period has expired;

(d) the breach by the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries of any of the terms or provisions of certain covenants contained in the Reimbursement Agreement including, but not limited to, covenants relating to the provision of notice to the Bank regarding an "event of default" or "default" under the Reimbursement Agreement, the corporate existence and license or qualification and good standing of the Company in jurisdictions in which it owns or leases property, the creation of liens, the liquidation, merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company and the disposition of assets;

(e) the breach by the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries (other than a breach which constitutes a "default" described above) of any of the terms or provisions of the Reimbursement Agreement or any Security Document that is not remedied within thirty (30) days after an executive officer of the Company has actual

knowledge of such default or written notice of such default has been given to the Company by the Bank;

(f) the Bonds cease to be valid for any reason;

(g) a default or event of default has occurred at any time under the terms of any other agreement involving borrowed money or the extension of credit or any other Indebtedness under which the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries may be obligated for the payment of \$50,000,000 or more in the aggregate, and such breach, default or event of default continues beyond any period of grace permitted with respect thereto and as a result thereof such Indebtedness is accelerated, becomes due or is otherwise required to be repurchased or redeemed prior to the scheduled date of maturity thereof;

(h) a proceeding has been instituted in a court having jurisdiction in the premises seeking a decree or order for relief in respect of the Company or any Significant Subsidiary in an involuntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or for the appointment of a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator, conservator (or similar official) of the Company or any Significant Subsidiary for any substantial part of its property, or for the winding-up or liquidation of its affairs, and such proceeding shall remain undismissed or unstayed and in effect for a period of sixty (60) consecutive days; such court shall enter a decree or order granting any of the relief sought in such proceeding; or the Company or any Significant Subsidiary shall consent, approve or otherwise acquiesce in any of the actions sought in such proceeding;

(i) the Company or any Significant Subsidiary shall commence a voluntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, shall consent to the entry of an order for relief in an involuntary case under any such law, or shall consent to the appointment or taking possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator, conservator (or other similar official) of itself or for any substantial part of its property or shall make a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or shall fail generally to pay its debts as they become due, or shall take any action in furtherance of any of the foregoing;

(j) without the application, approval or consent of the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries, a receiver, trustee, examiner, liquidator or similar official shall be appointed for the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries, or for any substantial portion of its Property, or a proceeding described in paragraph (h) above has been instituted against the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries, and such appointment continues undischarged or such proceeding continues undismissed or unstayed for a period of 60 consecutive days;

(k) any of the following occurs: (i) any Reportable Event which constitutes grounds under Section 4042 of ERISA for the termination of any Plan by the PBGC or the appointment of a trustee to administer or liquidate any Plan, shall have occurred and be continuing; (ii) a notice of intent to terminate any Plan shall have been filed with the

PBGC under Section 4041 of ERISA; (iii) the PBGC shall give notice under Section 4042 of ERISA of its intent to institute proceedings to terminate any Plan or Plans or to appoint a trustee to administer or liquidate any Plan; (iv) the Company or any member of the ERISA Group shall fail to make any contributions when due to a Plan or a Multiemployer Plan; (v) the Company or any member of the ERISA Group shall make any amendment to a Plan with respect to which security is required under Section 307 of ERISA; (vi) the Company or any member of the ERISA Group shall withdraw completely or partially from a Multiemployer Plan pursuant to Subtitle E of Title IV of ERISA; or (vii) the Company or any member of the ERISA Group shall withdraw within the meaning of Section 4063 of ERISA (or shall be deemed under Section 4062(e) of ERISA to withdraw) from a Multiple Employer Plan; and, with respect to any of such events specified in clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) or (vii), such occurrence would be reasonably likely to result in a Material Adverse Effect;

(l) any final judgment(s) or order(s) for the payment of money shall be entered against the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries by a court having jurisdiction in the premises which judgment is not discharged, vacated, bonded or stayed pending appeal within a period of thirty (30) days from the date of entry if the aggregate uninsured amount of all such judgments and orders exceeds \$50,000,000;

(m) the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries ceases to conduct business (other than as permitted hereunder) or the Company is enjoined, restrained or in any way prevented by court order from conducting all or any material part of its business and such injunction, restraint or other preventive order is not dismissed within thirty (30) days after the entry thereof; or

(n) E.ON AG fails to own, directly or indirectly, at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the outstanding Voting Capital of the Company.

For purposes of the foregoing:

“Bond Documents” means the Indenture, the Custody Agreement, the Loan Agreement, the Bonds and the Remarketing Agreement.

“Material Adverse Effect” means (i) a material adverse change in the business, property, condition (financial or otherwise), operations or results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, (ii) a material adverse change in the ability of the Company to perform its obligation under the Transaction Documents or (iii) a material adverse change in the validity or enforceability of any of the Transaction Documents or the rights or remedies of the Bank thereunder.

“Security Documents” means the Custody, Pledge and Security Agreement dated as of December 17, 2008 among the Trustee, the Company and the Bank with respect to any Bond purchased during the period from and including the date of its purchase with proceeds of a Liquidity Drawing to but excluding the date on which such Bond is purchased by any person as a result of a remarketing of such Bond pursuant to the Remarketing Agreement and the Indenture.

“Transaction Documents” means, collectively, the Reimbursement Agreement, Bond Documents, the Security Documents and all other operative documents relating to the issuance, sale and securing of the Bonds (including without limitation any document(s) or instrument(s) through which the Bonds are now or hereafter collateralized, such as mortgages, security agreements, etc.).

Summary of the Loan Agreement

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Reoffering Circular, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Loan Agreement. This description is only a summary and does not purport to be complete and definitive. Reference is made to the Loan Agreement for the detailed provisions thereof.

General

The Loan Agreement initially commenced as of its initial date and is amended and restated as of September 1, 2008 and will end on the earliest to occur of May 1, 2023, or the date on which all of the Bonds shall have been fully paid or provision has been made for such payment pursuant to the Indenture. See “Summary of the Indenture — Discharge of Indenture.”

The Company has agreed to repay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement by making timely payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest required to be paid on the Bonds on each date upon which any such payments are due. The Company has also agreed to pay (a) the agreed upon fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, any Tender Agent and any Paying Agent appointed under the Indenture, (b) the expenses in connection with any redemption of the Bonds and (c) the reasonable expenses of the Issuer.

The Company covenants and agrees with the Issuer that it will cause the purchase of tendered Bonds that are not remarketed in accordance with the Indenture and, to that end, the Company shall cause funds to be made available to the Tender Agent at the times and in the manner required to effect such purchases in accordance with the Indenture; provided, however, that the obligation of the Company to make any such payment will be reduced by the amount of (A) moneys paid by the Remarketing Agent as proceeds of the remarketing of such Bonds by the Remarketing Agent; (B) moneys drawn under a Credit Facility, if any, for the purpose of paying such purchase price and (C) other moneys made available by the Company (see “Summary of the Bonds — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds”).

All payments to be made by the Company to the Issuer pursuant to the Loan Agreement (except the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent and amounts related to indemnification) have been assigned by the Issuer to the Trustee, and the Company will pay such amounts directly to the Trustee. The obligations of the Company to make the payments pursuant to the Loan Agreement are absolute and unconditional.

Maintenance of Tax Exemption

The Company and the Issuer have agreed not to take any action that would result in the interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income of any Bondholder (other than a holder who is a “substantial user” of the Project or a “related person” within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) for federal income tax purposes or that adversely affects the validity of the Bonds.

Payment of Taxes

The Company has agreed to pay certain taxes and other governmental charges that may be lawfully assessed, levied or charged against or with respect to the Project (see, however, subparagraph (i) under “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole”). The Company may contest such taxes or other governmental charges unless the security provided by the Indenture would be materially endangered.

Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation

So long as any Bonds are outstanding, the Company will maintain the Project or cause the Project to be maintained in good working condition and will make or cause to be made all proper repairs, replacements and renewals necessary to continue to constitute the Project as solid waste disposal facilities under Section 142(a)(6) of the Code and the Act. However, the Company will have no obligation to maintain, repair, replace or renew any portion of the Project, the maintenance, repair, replacement or renewal of which becomes uneconomical to the Company because of certain events, including damage or destruction by a cause not within the Company’s control, condemnation of the Project, change in government standards and regulations, economic or other obsolescence or termination of operation of generating facilities to the Project.

The Company, at its own expense, may remodel the Project or make substitutions, modifications and improvements to the Project as it deems desirable, which remodeling, substitutions, modifications and improvements will be deemed, under the terms of the Loan Agreement to be a part of the Project. The Company may not, however, change or alter the basic nature of the Project or cause it to lose its status under Section 142(a)(6) of the Code and the Act.

If, prior to the payment of all Bonds outstanding, the Project or any portion thereof is destroyed, damaged or taken by the exercise of the power of eminent domain and the Issuer or the Company receives net proceeds from insurance or a condemnation award in connection therewith, the Company must (i) cause such net proceeds to be used to repair or restore the Project or (ii) reimburse the Credit Facility Issuer for drawings under the Credit Facility for the redemption of the Bonds in whole or in part at their principal amount, which, by the opinion of Bond Counsel, will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part.”

Project Insurance

The Company will insure the Project in a manner consistent with general industry practice.

Assignment, Merger and Release of Obligations of the Company

The Company may assign the Loan Agreement, pursuant to an opinion of Bond Counsel that such assignment will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, without obtaining the consent of either the Issuer or the Trustee. Such assignment, however, shall not relieve the Company from primary liability for any of its obligations under the Loan Agreement and performance and observance of the other covenants and agreements to be performed by the Company. The Company may dispose of all or substantially all of its assets or consolidate with or merge into another corporation, provided the acquirer of the Company's assets or the corporation with which it shall consolidate with or merge into shall be a corporation or other business organization organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America or one of the states of the United States of America, shall be qualified and admitted to do business in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and shall assume in writing all of the obligations and covenants of the Company under the Loan Agreement.

Release and Indemnification Covenant

The Company will indemnify and hold the Issuer harmless against any expense or liability incurred, including attorneys' fees, resulting from any loss or damage to property or any injury to or death of any person occurring on or about or resulting from any defect in the Project or from any action commenced in connection with the financing thereof.

Events of Default

Each of the following events constitutes an "event of default" under the Loan Agreement:

(1) failure by the Company to pay the amounts required for payment of the principal of, including purchase price for tendered Bonds and redemption and acceleration prices, and interest accrued, on the Bonds, at the times specified therein taking into account any periods of grace provided in the Indenture and the Bonds for the applicable payment of interest on the Bonds (see "Summary of the Indenture — Defaults and Remedies");

(2) failure by the Company to observe and perform any covenant, condition or agreement, other than as referred to in paragraph (1) above, for a period of thirty days after written notice by the Issuer or Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being corrected, but cannot be corrected in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an event of default under the Loan Agreement if corrective action with respect thereto is instituted within such period and is being diligently pursued; or

(3) certain events of bankruptcy, dissolution, liquidation, reorganization or insolvency of the Company.

Under the Loan Agreement, certain of the Company's obligations (other than the Company's obligation (i) not to permit any action which would result in interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal and Kentucky income taxes and (ii) to make loan payments and certain other payments under the provisions of the Loan Agreement) may be suspended if by reason of force majeure (as defined in the Loan Agreement) the Company is unable to carry out such obligations.

Remedies

Upon the happening of an event of default under the Loan Agreement, the Issuer may, among other things, take whatever action at law or in equity may appear necessary or desirable to collect the amounts then due and thereafter to become due, or to enforce performance and observance of any obligation, agreement or covenant of the Company, under the Loan Agreement.

Any amounts collected upon the happening of any such event of default shall be applied in accordance with the Indenture or, if the Bonds have been fully paid (or provision for payment thereof has been made in accordance with the Indenture), made available to the Company.

Options to Prepay, Obligation to Prepay

The Company may prepay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement, in whole or in part, on certain dates, at the prepayment prices as shown under the captions "Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — Optional Redemption," "— Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole" and "— Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part." Upon the occurrence of the event described under the caption "Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability," the Company shall be obligated to prepay the loan in an aggregate amount sufficient to redeem the required principal amount of the Bonds.

In each instance, the loan prepayment price shall be a sum sufficient, together with other funds deposited with the Trustee and available for such purpose, to redeem the requisite amount of the Bonds at a price equal to the applicable redemption price plus accrued interest to the redemption date, and to pay all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Paying Agent and all other liabilities of the Company under the Loan Agreement accrued to the redemption date.

Amendments and Modifications

No amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement is permissible without the written consent of the Trustee. The Issuer and the Trustee may, however, without the consent of or notice to any Bondholders, enter into any amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement (i) which may be required by the provisions of the Loan Agreement or the Indenture, (ii) for the purpose of curing any ambiguity or formal defect or omission, (iii) in connection with any modification or change necessary to conform the Loan Agreement with changes and modifications in the Indenture or (iv) in connection with any other change which, in the judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or the Bondholders. Except for such amendments, the Loan Agreement may be amended or modified only with the consent of the Bondholders holding a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding (see

“Summary of the Indenture — Supplemental Indentures” for an explanation of the procedures necessary for Bondholder consent); provided, however, that the approval of the Bondholders holding 100% in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding is necessary to effectuate an amendment or modification with respect to the Loan Agreement of the type described in clauses (i) through (iv) of the first sentence of the second paragraph of “Summary of the Indenture — Supplemental Indentures.” Any amendments, changes or modification of the Loan Agreement that require the consent of the Bondholders must additionally be approved by the Credit Facility Issuer, if the Bonds are at the time secured by a Credit Facility. Additionally, so long as a Credit Facility is in place or while any amounts are outstanding under a Reimbursement Agreement, the Credit Facility Issuer must consent in writing to any amendment, change, or modification to the Agreement.

Summary of the Indenture

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Reoffering Circular, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Indenture. This description is only a summary and does not purport to be complete and definitive. Reference is made to the Indenture for the detailed provisions thereof.

Security

Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer has assigned and pledged to the Trustee its interest in and to the Loan Agreement, including payments and other amounts due the Issuer thereunder, together with all moneys, property and securities from time to time held by the Trustee under the Indenture (with certain exceptions, including moneys held in or earnings on the Rebate Fund and the Purchase Fund). The Bonds are not directly secured by the Project.

No Pecuniary Liability of the Issuer

No provision, covenant or agreement contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, nor any breach thereof, shall give rise to any pecuniary liability of the Issuer or any charge upon its general credit or taxing powers. The Issuer has not obligated itself by making the covenants, agreements or provisions contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, except with respect to the Project and the application of the amounts assigned to payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds.

The Bond Fund

The payments to be made by the Company pursuant to the Loan Agreement to the Issuer and certain other amounts specified in the Indenture will be deposited into a Bond Fund established pursuant to the Indenture (the “Bond Fund”) and will be maintained in trust by the Trustee. Moneys in the Bond Fund will be used for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, and for the redemption of Bonds prior to maturity in the following order of priority: (i) proceeds of the Credit Facility, if any, deposited into the Bond Fund in accordance with the Indenture and (ii) any other moneys provided by or on behalf of the Company. Any moneys held in the Bond Fund will be invested by the Trustee at the specific written direction of the Company in certain Governmental Obligations, investment-grade corporate obligations and other investments permitted under the Indenture.

So long as a Credit Facility is then held by the Trustee and there is no default in the payment of principal or redemption price of or interest on the Bonds, any amounts in the Bond Fund provided by or on behalf of the Company will be paid to the Credit Facility Issuer to the extent of any amounts that the Company owes the Credit Facility Issuer pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement. Any amounts remaining in the Bond Fund (first, from the proceeds of the Credit Facility, and second, from the moneys provided by or on behalf of the Company) after payment in full of the principal or redemption price of and interest on the Bonds (or provision for payment thereof) and payment of any outstanding fees and expenses of the Trustee (including its reasonable attorney fees and expenses) will be paid, first, to the Credit Facility Issuer, to the extent of any amounts that the Company owes the Credit Facility Issuer pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement and, second, to the Company. Any amounts remaining in the Bond Fund (i) after all of the outstanding Bonds have been paid and discharged, (ii) after payment of all fees, charges and expenses to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Registrar and the Paying Agent and of all other amounts required to be paid under the Indenture and the Loan Agreement and (iii) after the receipt by the Trustee of the written request of the Company for such payment, will be paid to the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, to the extent of any amounts that the Company owes to such Credit Facility Issuer pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement, and then to the Company to the extent that those moneys are in excess of the amounts necessary to effect the payment and discharge of the outstanding Bonds.

The Rebate Fund

A Rebate Fund has been created by the Indenture (the “Rebate Fund”) and is maintained as a separate fund free and clear of the lien of the Indenture. The Issuer, the Trustee and the Company have agreed to comply with all rebate requirements of the Code and, in particular, the Company has agreed that if necessary, it will deposit in the Rebate Fund any such amount as is required under the Code. However, the Issuer, the Trustee and the Company may disregard the Rebate Fund provisions to the extent that they receive an opinion of Bond Counsel that such failure to comply will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Discharge of Indenture

When all the Bonds and all fees and charges accrued and to accrue of the Trustee and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for, and when proper notice has been given to the Bondholders or the Trustee that the proper amounts have been so paid or provided for, and if the Issuer is not in default in any other respect under the Indenture, the Indenture shall become null and void. The Bonds will be deemed to have been paid and discharged when there have been irrevocably deposited with the Trustee moneys sufficient to pay the principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest on such Bonds to the due date (whether such date be by reason of maturity or upon redemption) or, in lieu thereof, Governmental Obligations have been deposited which mature in such amounts and at such times as will provide the funds necessary to so pay such Bonds, and when all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if any Bonds are rated by a rating service, no such Bonds will be deemed to have been paid and discharged by reason of any deposit pursuant to the Indenture, unless each such rating service has confirmed in writing to the Trustee that its rating will not be withdrawn or lowered as a result of any such deposit.

So long as the Company owes any amounts to the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement: (A) the lien of the Indenture may not be discharged; (B) such Credit Facility Issuer shall be subrogated to the extent of such amounts owed by the Company to such Credit Facility Issuer to all rights of the Bondholders to enforce the payment of the Bonds from the revenues and all other rights of the Bondholders under the Bonds, the Indenture and the Loan Agreement; (C) the Bondholders will be deemed paid to the extent of money drawn by the Trustee under the Credit Facility; and (D) subject to the Indenture, the Trustee will sign, execute and deliver all documents or instruments and do all things that may be reasonably required by the Credit Facility Issuer to effect the Credit Facility Issuer's subrogation of rights of enforcement and remedies set forth in the Indenture.

Defaults and Remedies

Each of the following events constitutes an "Event of Default" under the Indenture:

(a) failure to make payment of any installment of interest on any Bond (i) if such Bond bears interest at other than the Long Term Rate, within a period of one Business Day from the due date, and (ii) if such Bond bears interest at the Long Term Rate, within a period of five Business Days from the due date;

(b) failure to make punctual payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, on any Bond on the due date, whether at the stated maturity thereof, or upon proceedings for redemption, or upon the maturity thereof by declaration or if payment of the purchase price of any Bond required to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture is not made when such payment has become due and payable;

(c) failure of the Issuer to perform or observe any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions in the Indenture or in the Bonds which failure continues for a period of 30 days after written notice by the Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being cured, but cannot be cured in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture if corrective action in respect of such failure is instituted within such 30-day period and is being diligently pursued;

(d) the occurrence of an "event of default" under the Loan Agreement (see "Summary of the Loan Agreement — Events of Default");

(e) written notice from the Credit Facility Issuer to the Trustee of an event of default under the Reimbursement Agreement, by reason of which the Trustee has been directed to accelerate the Bonds; or

(f) if a Credit Facility is then held by the Trustee, on or before the close of business on the tenth calendar day following the honoring of a drawing under such Credit Facility to pay interest on the Bonds on an Interest Payment Date, written notice from the

Credit Facility Issuer to the Trustee that the interest component of the Credit Facility will not be reinstated.

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under clauses (a), (b), (e) or (f) above, the Trustee must: (i) declare the principal of all Bonds and interest accrued thereon to be immediately due and payable; (ii) declare all payments under the Loan Agreement to be immediately due and payable and enforce each and every other right granted to the Issuer under the Loan Agreement for the benefit of the Bondholders; and (iii) if a Credit Facility securing the Bonds is in effect, make an immediate drawing under the Credit Facility in accordance with its terms and deposit the proceeds of such drawing in the Bond Fund pending application to the payment of principal of the Bonds, subject to the provisions of the Indenture reserving to the Credit Facility Issuer the right to direct default proceedings and providing for termination of default proceedings upon certain occurrences.

Interest on the Bonds will cease to accrue on the date of issuance of the declaration of acceleration of payment of principal and interest on the Bonds.

In exercising such rights, the Trustee will take any action that, in the judgment of the Trustee, would best serve the interests of the registered owners. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Trustee may also proceed to pursue any available remedy by suit at law or in equity to enforce the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds then outstanding.

If the Trustee recovers any moneys following an Event of Default, unless the principal of the Bonds shall have been declared due and payable, all such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent, (ii) to the payment of all interest then due on the Bonds and (iii) to the payment of unpaid principal and premium, if any, of the Bonds. If the principal of the Bonds has become due or has been accelerated, such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent and (ii) to the payment of principal of and interest then due and unpaid on the Bonds. In each case, however, Trustee and Paying Agent fees or costs will not be payable from moneys derived from Credit Facility drawings, any remarketing proceeds or moneys constituting certain Available Moneys under the Indenture.

No Bondholder may institute any suit or proceeding in equity or at law for the enforcement of the Indenture unless an Event of Default has occurred of which the Trustee has been notified or is deemed to have notice, and registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of Bonds then outstanding shall have made written request to the Trustee to proceed to exercise the powers granted under the Indenture or to institute such action in their own name and the Trustee shall fail or refuse to exercise its powers within a reasonable time after receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it.

Any judgment against the Issuer pursuant to the exercise of rights under the Indenture shall be enforceable only against specific assigned payments, funds and accounts under the Indenture in the hands of the Trustee. No deficiency judgment shall be authorized against the general credit of the Issuer.

No default under paragraph (c) above shall constitute an Event of Default until actual notice is given to the Issuer and the Company by the Trustee, or to the Issuer, the Company and the Trustee by the registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of all Bonds outstanding or the Issuer and the Company shall have had thirty days after such notice to correct the default and failed to do so. If the default is such that it cannot be corrected within the applicable period but is capable of being cured, it will not constitute an Event of Default if corrective action is instituted within the applicable period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in addition to the rights of the Trustee and the Bondholders to direct proceedings as described above, if a Credit Facility is in effect, for so long as such Credit Facility is outstanding and the Credit Facility Issuer is not in default in its duties under the Indenture or the Credit Facility, the Credit Facility Issuer issuing will have the absolute right to direct all proceedings on behalf of the Bondholders of the Bonds. Additionally, if the Event of Default which has occurred is an Event of Default under paragraphs (e) or (f) above, the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, will have no right to direct the Trustee or the Bondholders with respect to any matters, including remedies, and the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding, will have the right, at any time, by an instrument or instruments in writing executed and delivered to the Trustee, to direct the time, method and place of conducting all proceedings to be taken in connection with the enforcement of the terms and conditions of the Indenture, or for the appointment of a receiver or any other proceedings hereunder; provided, that such direction shall not be otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of law and of the Indenture.

If an Event of Default has occurred under the Indenture due to failure by the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, to honor a properly presented and conforming drawing by the Trustee under the Credit Facility then in effect in accordance with the terms thereof, all obligations of the Trustee to the Credit Facility Issuer and all rights of such Credit Facility Issuer under the Indenture will be suspended until the earlier of the cure of such failure or all of the Bonds have been paid in full.

Waiver of Events of Default

Except as provided below, the Trustee may in its discretion waive any Event of Default under the Indenture and shall do so upon the written request of the registered owners holding a majority in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding. If, after the principal of all Bonds then outstanding shall have been declared to be due and payable and prior to any judgment or decree for the appointment of a receiver or for the payment of the moneys due shall have been entered, (i) the Company has caused to be deposited with the Trustee a sum sufficient to pay all matured installments of interest upon all Bonds and the principal of and premium, if any, on any and all Bonds which shall have become due otherwise than by reason of such declaration and the expenses of the Trustee in connection with such default (with interest thereon as provided in the Indenture) and (ii) all Events of Default under the Indenture (other than nonpayment of the principal of Bonds due by said declaration) shall have been remedied, then such Event of Default shall be deemed waived and such declaration and its consequences rescinded and annulled by the Trustee. Such waiver, rescission and annulment shall be binding upon all Bondholders. No such waiver, rescission and annulment shall extend to or affect any subsequent Event of Default or impair any right or remedy consequent thereon.

The Trustee may not waive any default under clauses (e) or (f) above unless the Trustee has received in writing from the Credit Facility Issuer a written notice of full reinstatement of the full amount of the Credit Facility and a written rescission of the notice of the Event of Default.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in the Indenture shall affect the right of a registered owner to enforce the payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds after the maturity thereof.

Supplemental Indentures

The Issuer and the Trustee may enter into indentures supplemental to the Indenture without the consent of or notice to, the Bondholders in order (i) to cure any ambiguity or formal defect or omission in the Indenture, (ii) to grant to the Trustee, as may lawfully be granted, additional rights for the benefit of the Bondholders, (iii) to subject to the Indenture additional revenues, properties or collateral, (iv) to permit qualification of the Indenture under any federal statute or state blue sky law, (v) to add additional covenants and agreements of the Issuer for the protection of the Bondholders or to surrender or limit any rights reserved to the Issuer, (vi) to make any modification or change to the Indenture which, in the sole judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or any Bondholder, (vii) to make amendments to provisions relating to federal income tax matters under the Code or other relevant provisions if, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, those amendments would not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, (viii) to make any modifications or changes to the Indenture necessary to provide the securing of a Credit Facility or Alternate Credit Facility or any liquidity or credit support of any kind for the security of the Bonds (including without limitation any line of credit, letter of credit, guaranty agreement or insurance coverage), including any modifications of the Indenture or the Agreement necessary to upgrade or maintain the then applicable ratings on the Bonds; or (ix) to permit the issuance of the Bonds in other than book-entry-only form or to provide changes to or for the book-entry system.

Subject to the consent of the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, exclusive of supplemental indentures for the purposes set forth in the preceding paragraph, the consent of registered owners holding a majority in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding is required to approve any supplemental indenture, except no such supplemental indenture shall permit, without the consent of all of the registered owners of the Bonds then outstanding, (i) an extension of the maturity of the principal of or the interest on any Bond issued under the Indenture or a reduction in the principal amount of any Bond or the rate of interest or time of redemption or redemption premium thereon, (ii) a privilege or priority of any Bond or Bonds over any other Bond or Bonds, (iii) a reduction in the principal amount of the Bonds required for consent to such supplemental indenture or (iv) the deprivation of any registered owners of the lien of the Indenture.

If at any time the Issuer shall request the Trustee to enter into any supplemental indenture requiring the consent of the registered owners of the Bonds, the Trustee, upon being satisfactorily indemnified with respect to expenses, must notify all such registered owners. Such notice shall set forth the nature of the proposed supplemental indenture and shall state that copies thereof are on file at the principal office of the Trustee for inspection. If, within sixty days (or such longer period as shall be prescribed by the Issuer or the Company) following the mailing of

such notice, the registered owners holding the requisite amount of the Bonds outstanding shall have consented to the execution thereof, no Bondholder shall have any right to object or question the execution thereof.

No supplemental indenture shall become effective unless the Company consents to the execution and delivery of such supplemental indenture. The Company shall be deemed to have consented to the execution and delivery of any supplemental indenture if the Trustee does not receive a notice of protest or objection signed by the Company on or before 4:30 p.m., local time in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee is located, on the fifteenth day after the mailing to the Company of a notice of the proposed changes and a copy of the proposed supplemental indenture.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Supplemental Indenture that requires the consent of the Bondholders that (i) is to become effective while a Credit Facility is in place or while any amounts are outstanding under any Reimbursement Agreement and (ii) adversely affects the Credit Facility Issuer will not become effective unless and until the Credit Facility Issuer consents in writing to the execution and delivery of such Supplemental Indenture.

Cancellation of Credit Facility; Delivery of Alternate Credit Facility

The Trustee will, at the written direction of the Company but subject to the conditions described in this paragraph and the receipt of an Opinion of Bond Counsel stating that the cancellation of such Credit Facility is authorized under the Indenture and under the Act and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, cancel any Credit Facility in accordance with the terms thereof which cancellation may be without substitution therefor or replacement thereof; provided, that any such cancellation will not become effective, surrender of such Credit Facility will not take place and that Credit Facility will not terminate, in any event, until (i) payment by the Credit Facility Issuer has been made for any and all drawings by the Trustee effected on or before such cancellation date (including, if applicable, any drawings for payment of the purchase price of Bonds to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture in connection with such cancellation) and (ii) if the Bonds are in an Long Term Rate Period, only if the then current Long Term Rate Period for the Bonds is ending on, or the Bonds are subject to optional redemption on, the Interest Payment Date immediately preceding the date of such cancellation. Upon written notice given by the Company to the Trustee at least 20 days (35 days if the Bonds are bearing interest at the Long Term Rate) prior to the date of cancellation of any Credit Facility of such cancellation and the effective date of such cancellation, the Trustee will surrender such Credit Facility to the Credit Facility Issuer by which it was issued on or promptly after the effective date of such cancellation in accordance with its terms; provided, that such notice will not be given in any event, if the purchase price of any Bonds to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture in connection with such cancellation includes any premium unless the Company has certified in such notice that the Trustee can draw under a Credit Facility (other than any Alternate Credit Facility being delivered in connection with such cancellation) on the purchase date related to such purchase of Bonds in an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the premium due upon such purchase of Bonds on such purchase date.

The Company may, at its option, provide for the delivery to the Trustee of an Alternate Credit Facility in replacement of any Credit Facility then in effect. At least 20 days (35 days if the Interest Rate on the Bonds is a Long Term Rate) prior to the date of delivery of an Alternate Credit Facility to the Trustee, the Company must give notice, which notice will also be given to the Remarketing Agent, of such replacement to the Trustee, together with an Opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that the delivery of such Alternate Credit Facility to the Trustee is authorized under the Indenture and the Act and complies with the terms thereof and that the delivery of such Alternate Credit Facility will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. The Trustee will then accept such Alternate Credit Facility and surrender the previously held Credit Facility, if any, to the previous Credit Facility Issuer for cancellation promptly on or after the 5th day after the Alternate Credit Facility becomes effective; provided, however, that such Alternate Credit Facility must become effective on an Interest Payment Date and, if the Bonds are in a Long Term Rate Period, such Alternate Credit Facility may only become effective on either the last Interest Payment Date for such Long Term Rate Period or an Interest Payment Date on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption. The notice given to the Trustee shall also be given to the Issuer, the then current Credit Facility Issuer, Moody's, if the Bonds are then rated by Moody's, and S&P, if the Bonds are then rated by S&P; provided that the notice will not be given if the purchase price of any Bonds to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture in connection with such cancellation includes any premium unless the Company has certified in such notice that the Trustee can draw under a Credit Facility then in effect on the purchase date related to such purchase of Bonds in an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the premium due upon such purchase of Bonds on such purchase date and until payment under the Credit Facility to be surrendered shall have been made for any and all drawings by the Trustee effected on or before the date of such surrender for cancellation (including, if applicable, any drawings for payment of the purchase price of Bonds to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture in connection with such cancellation).

Any Alternate Credit Facility delivered to the Trustee must be accompanied by an opinion of counsel to the issuer or provider of such Credit Facility stating that such Credit Facility is a legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligation of such issuer or obligor in accordance with its terms.

The Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase on the date of cancellation of a Credit Facility and on the date of the delivery of an Alternate Credit Facility. See "Summary of the Bonds — Mandatory Purchases of Bonds."

Enforceability of Remedies

The remedies available to the Trustee, the Issuer and the owners upon an event of default under the Loan Agreement or the Indenture are in many respects dependent upon judicial actions which are often subject to discretion and delay. Under existing constitutional and statutory law and judicial decisions, the remedies specified by the Loan Agreement or the Indenture may not be readily available or may be limited. The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds will be qualified as to the enforceability of the various legal instruments by limitations imposed by principles of equity, bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally.

Reoffering

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Remarketing and Bond Purchase Agreement (the “Remarketing Agreement”), between the Company and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, as Remarketing Agent, the Remarketing Agent has agreed to purchase and reoffer the Bonds delivered to the Paying Agent for purchase, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Bonds, plus accrued interest (if any), and in connection therewith will receive compensation in the amount of \$32,250, plus reimbursement of certain expenses. Under the terms of the Remarketing Agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify the Remarketing Agent against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws.

In the ordinary course of their business, the Remarketing Agent and certain of its affiliates, have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking or commercial banking transactions with the Company.

Tax Treatment

On May 19, 2000, the date of original issuance and delivery of the Bonds, Bond Counsel delivered its opinion stating that under existing law, including current statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and official interpretations, subject to the qualifications and exceptions set forth below, interest on the Bonds will be excluded from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion will be 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 Code. Interest on the Bonds will be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. Bond Counsel further opined that, subject to the assumptions stated in the preceding sentence, (i) interest on the Bonds would be excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and (ii) the Bonds would be exempt from all ad valorem taxes in Kentucky. Such opinion has not been updated as of the date hereof and no continuing tax exemption opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel.

Bond Counsel also will deliver an opinion in connection with this reoffering to the effect that the delivery of the Letter of Credit (i) is authorized or permitted by Sections 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (the “Act”) and the Indenture and (ii) will not adversely affect the validity of the Bonds or any exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes to which interest on the Bonds would otherwise be entitled.

The opinions of Bond Counsel as to the excludability of interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes were based upon and assumed the accuracy of certain representations of facts and circumstances, including with respect to the Project, which were within the knowledge of the Company and compliance by the Company with certain covenants and undertakings set forth in the proceedings authorizing the Bonds which are intended to assure that the Bonds are and will remain obligations the interest on which is not includable in gross income of the recipients thereof under the law in effect on the date of such opinion. Bond Counsel did not independently verify the accuracy of the certifications and representations made

by the Company and the Issuer. On the date of the opinion and subsequent to the original delivery of the Bonds on May 19, 2000, such representations of facts and circumstances must be accurate and such covenants and undertakings must continue to be complied with in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excludable from gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes under existing law. Bond Counsel expressed 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 the approval of Bond Counsel 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.

Bond Counsel further opined that the Code prescribed a number of qualifications and conditions for the interest on state and local government obligations to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, some of which, including provisions for potential payments by the Issuers to the federal government, require future or continued compliance after issuance of the Bonds in order for the interest to be and to continue to be so excluded from the date of issuance. Noncompliance with certain of these requirements by the Company or the Issuer with respect to the Bonds could cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and to be subject to federal income taxation retroactively to the date of their issuance. The Company and the Issuer each covenanted to take all actions required of each to assure that the interest on the Bonds shall be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and not to take any actions that would adversely affect that exclusion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel 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 was subject to the following exceptions and qualifications:

(a) The Code also 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.

(b) 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, Bond Counsel expressed no opinion as to any federal or Kentucky tax consequences resulting from the receipt of interest on the Bonds.

Owners 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 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 tax 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. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding such matters and any other tax consequences of holding the Bonds.

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in Congress which, if enacted, could alter or amend one or more of the federal tax matters referred to above or could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether, if enacted, it would apply to obligations (such as the Bonds) issued prior to enactment.

The opinion of Bond Counsel relating to the reoffering of the Bonds in substantially the form in which it is expected to be delivered on the Reoffering Date, redated to the Reoffering Date, is attached as Appendix B-2.

Legal Matters

Certain legal matters in connection with the reoffering of the Bonds will be passed upon by Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC, Louisville, Kentucky, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters pertaining to the Company will be passed upon by Jones Day, Chicago, Illinois, and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company. Winston & Strawn LLP, Chicago, Illinois, will pass upon certain legal matters for the Remarketing Agent.

Continuing Disclosure

Because the Bonds are special and limited obligations of the Issuer, the Issuer is not an “obligated person” for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 (the “Rule”) promulgated by the SEC under the Exchange Act, and does not have any continuing obligations thereunder. Accordingly, the Issuer will not provide any continuing disclosure information with respect to the Bonds or the Issuer.

In order to enable the Remarketing Agent to comply with the requirements of the Rule, the Company has covenanted in a continuing disclosure undertaking agreement delivered to the Trustee for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds (the “Continuing Disclosure Agreement”) to provide certain continuing disclosure for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds. Under its Continuing Disclosure Agreement, the Company has covenanted to take the following actions:

- (a) The Company will provide to each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository (“NRMSIR”), recognized by the SEC pursuant to the

Rule, and the state information depository, if any, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (a “SID” and, together with the NRMSIR, a “Repository”) recognized by the SEC (1) annual financial information of the type set forth in Appendix A to this Reoffering Circular (including any information incorporated by reference therein) and (2) audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, in each case not later than 120 days after the end of the Company’s fiscal year.

(b) The Company will file in a timely manner with each NRMSIR or the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and with the SID, if any, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events (if applicable) with respect to the Bonds, if material: (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults; (iii) any unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancement facilities reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of the holders of the Bonds; (viii) the giving of notice of optional or unscheduled redemption of any Bonds; (ix) defeasance of the Bonds or any portion thereof; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; and (xi) rating changes with respect to the Bonds or the Company or any obligated person, within the meaning of the Rule.

(c) The Company will file in a timely manner with each Repository notice of a failure by the Company to file any of the notices or reports referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) above by the due date.

The Company may amend its Continuing Disclosure Agreement (and the Trustee shall agree to any amendment so requested by the Company that does not change the duties of the Trustee thereunder) or waive any provision thereof, but only with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the nature or status of the Company with respect to the Bonds or the type of business conducted by the Company; provided that the undertaking, as amended or following such waiver, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule on the date of issuance of the Bonds, after taking into account any amendments to the Rule as well as any change in circumstances, and the amendment or waiver does not materially impair the interests of the holders of the Bonds to which such undertaking relates, in the opinion of the Trustee or counsel expert in federal securities laws acceptable to both the Company and the Trustee, or is approved by the Beneficial Owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds. The Company acknowledges that its undertakings pursuant to the Rule described under this heading are intended to be for the benefit for the holders of the Bonds and shall be enforceable by the holders of those Bonds or by the Trustee on behalf of such holders. Any breach by the Company of these undertakings pursuant to the Rule will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture, the Loan Agreement or the Bonds.

This Reoffering Circular has been duly approved, executed and delivered by the Company.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

By: /s/ Daniel K. Arbough
Daniel K. Arbough
Treasurer

Kentucky Utilities Company –

Financial Statements and Additional Information

This Appendix A includes the Selected Financial Data presented below, as well as the (i) Financial Statements and Additional Information (Unaudited) As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 (the “Quarterly Report”) and (ii) Financial Statements and Additional Information As of December 31, 2007 and 2006 (the “Annual Report”).

The information contained in this Appendix A relates to and has been obtained from Kentucky Utilities Company (“KU”) and from other sources as shown herein. The delivery of the Reoffering Circular shall not create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of KU since the date hereof, or that the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Appendix A is correct at any time subsequent to its date.

Kentucky Utilities Company

KU, incorporated in Kentucky in 1912 and in Virginia in 1991, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. As of September 30, 2008, KU provided electricity to approximately 507,000 customers in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, approximately 30,000 customers in 5 counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. KU’s service area covers approximately 6,600 square miles. KU’s coal-fired electric generating stations produce most of KU’s electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled combustion turbines. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

KU is a wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON U.S., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON, a German corporation, making KU an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. KU’s affiliate, Louisville Gas and Electric Company, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy and the distribution of natural gas in Kentucky.

Recent Developments

Brown New Source Review Litigation. As disclosed in Note 7 to Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited) As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, in April 2006, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act’s new source review rules and new source performance standards relating to work performed in 1997 on a boiler and turbine at Unit 3 at KU’s E.W. Brown generating station. In December 2006, the EPA issued a second NOV alleging the Company had exceeded heat input values in violation of air permits for

Unit 3. In March 2007, the U.S. Department of Justice filed a complaint in federal court in Kentucky alleging the same violations specified in the prior NOV's. The complaint seeks civil penalties, including potential per-day fines, remedial measures and injunctive relief. In April 2007, KU filed an answer in the civil suit denying the allegations. In July 2007, the court entered a schedule providing for a July 2009 date for trial. As of September 30, 2008, a \$3.2 million accrual was recorded based on the then current status of settlement discussions.

KU, the EPA and the Department of Justice have reached a tentative agreement in principle on a proposed settlement of the lawsuit and the NOV's, the terms of which include:

- Payment of a \$1.4 million civil penalty
- Establishment of \$3 million fund for environmental mitigation projects that will include carbon sequestration testing and school bus retrofits
- Surrender of 53,000 SO₂ allowances
- Surrender of excess NO_x allowances for Brown Unit 3 through 2020
- Installation of flue gas desulfurization ("FGD") controls at Brown Unit 3 by December 31, 2010
- Installation of selective catalytic reduction ("SCR") controls at Brown Unit 3 by December 31, 2012
- Compliance with specified operational restrictions, including NO_x, SO₂ and particulate matter emission limits and heat input limits

Capital expenditures associated with installation of the FGD and SCR controls at Unit 3 are currently estimated to be approximately \$585 million, of which \$109 million had been spent through December 31, 2007 and \$295 million had been included in KU's previously disclosed capital expenditures for the three years ended December 31, 2010. Funding for these capital expenditures is expected to be provided by borrowings from affiliates. KU currently expects that the capital expenditures associated with the installation of the FGD and SCR controls and any additional operating costs resulting from the surrender of SO₂ or NO_x allowances will be recoverable through existing regulatory recovery mechanisms. The terms of the proposed settlement are not expected to have a material adverse effect on KU's financial condition or results of operations or on KU's ability to operate its plants.

Final settlement of the lawsuit and the NOV's is subject to approval by the board of directors, the EPA and the Department of Justice, execution of a consent decree and approval of the consent decree by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. There is no guarantee that the proposed settlement will be executed and approved on the terms outlined above, or at all. If the proposed settlement is not approved, KU cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, including whether fines, penalties or remedial measures significantly more burdensome than those outlined above may result.

Selected Financial Data

(in millions)	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2008 (1)	Years Ended December 31,				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Operating revenues	\$1,349	\$1,273	\$1,210	\$1,207	\$ 995	\$ 892
Net operating income	\$ 249	\$ 268	\$ 235	\$ 202	\$ 228	\$ 162
Net income	\$ 154	\$ 167	\$ 152	\$ 112	\$ 134	\$ 91
Total assets	\$4,244	\$3,796	\$3,143	\$2,756	\$2,610	\$2,505
Long-term obligations (including amounts due within one year)	\$1,359	\$1,264	\$ 843	\$ 746	\$ 726	\$ 688
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (2)	4.08x	5.13x	6.77x	6.41x	8.85x	6.62x
Capitalization:				September 30, 2008	% of Capitalization	
Long-Term Debt				\$1,326	44.16%	
Common Equity				\$1,677	55.84%	
Total Capitalization				\$3,003	100.00%	

(1) The figures listed in the column titled "12 Months Ended September 30, 2008" were calculated by subtracting from the 12 months ended December 31, 2007 financial statements, the amounts from financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, and then adding the amounts from financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

(2) For purposes of this ratio, "Earnings" consist of the aggregate of Income Before Cumulative Effect of a Change in Accounting Principle, taxes on income, investment tax credit (net) and "Fixed Charges." "Fixed Charges" consist of interest charges and one-third of rentals charged to operating expenses.

Management's Discussion and Analysis in the Quarterly Report and the Annual Report, as well as the Notes to Financial Statements as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited) As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 should be read in conjunction with the above information.

Kentucky Utilities Company

Financial Statements and Additional Information
(Unaudited)

*As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007
and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended
September 30, 2008 and 2007*

INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
BART	Best Available Retrofit Technology
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CAMR	Clean Air Mercury Rule
CAVR	Clean Air Visibility Rule
CCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
Clean Air Act	The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990
CMRG	Carbon Management Research Group
Company	Kentucky Utilities Company
DSM	Demand Side Management
ECR	Environmental Cost Recovery
EEl	Electric Energy, Inc.
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
EPAAct 2005	Energy Policy Act of 2005
EUSIC	E.ON US Investments Corp.
FAC	Fuel Adjustment Clause
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGD	Flue Gas Desulfurization
Fidelia	Fidelia Corporation (an E.ON affiliate)
FIN	FASB Interpretation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
KCCS	Kentucky Consortium for Carbon Storage
KDAQ	Kentucky Division for Air Quality
Kentucky Commission	Kentucky Public Service Commission
KU	Kentucky Utilities Company
kWh	Kilowatt Hours
LG&E	Louisville Gas and Electric Company
MISO	Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc.
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
Moody's	Moody's Investor Services, Inc.
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NOV	Notice of Violation
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
OMU	Owensboro Municipal Utilities
PUHCA 2005	Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005
RRO	Regional Reliability Organization
S&P	Standard & Poor's Rating Service
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SERC	SERC Reliability Corporation
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
TC2	Trimble County Unit 2
VDT	Value Delivery Team Process
Virginia Commission	Virginia State Corporation Commission

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Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Kentucky Utilities Company Statements of Income (Unaudited) (Millions of \$)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Total operating revenues	\$ 371	\$ 345	\$ 1,039	\$ 963
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Fuel for electric generation.....	147	138	380	354
Power purchased	54	39	164	129
Other operation and maintenance expenses	67	62	208	184
Depreciation and amortization	<u>36</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>89</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>304</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>756</u>
OPERATING INCOME	67	75	188	207
Other expense (income) – net.....	(13)	(7)	(31)	(23)
Interest expense (Notes 5 and 6)	3	3	10	11
Interest expense to affiliated companies (Note 8).....	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>29</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	62	68	168	190
Federal and state income taxes (Note 5)	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>60</u>
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 117</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>

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

Statements of Retained Earnings (Unaudited) (Millions of \$)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Balance at beginning of period.....	\$ 1,111	\$ 950	\$ 1,037	\$ 870
Net income	<u>43</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>130</u>
Balance at end of period.....	<u>\$ 1,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)
(Millions of \$)

ASSETS	September 30, <u>2008</u>	December 31, <u>2007</u>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2	\$ -
Restricted cash	1	11
Accounts receivable – less reserves of \$3 million and \$2 million as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	176	172
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies (Note 8)	8	17
Materials and supplies:		
Fuel (predominantly coal)	59	42
Other materials and supplies	36	34
Prepayments and other current assets	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
Total current assets	<u>285</u>	<u>288</u>
Other property and investments	33	29
Utility plant:		
At original cost	5,459	4,939
Less: reserve for depreciation	<u>1,705</u>	<u>1,622</u>
Net utility plant	<u>3,754</u>	<u>3,317</u>
Deferred debits and other assets:		
Regulatory assets (Note 2):		
Pension and postretirement benefits	28	28
Other	96	86
Cash surrender value of key man life insurance	38	37
Other assets	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
Total deferred debits and other assets	<u>172</u>	<u>162</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,244</u>	<u>\$ 3,796</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Balance Sheets (cont.)
(Unaudited)
(Millions of \$)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	September 30, <u>2008</u>	December 31, <u>2007</u>
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 6).....	\$ 33	\$ 33
Notes payable to affiliated companies (Notes 6 and 8)	116	23
Accounts payable	141	160
Accounts payable to affiliated companies (Note 8)	41	48
Customer deposits	20	20
Other current liabilities.....	<u>31</u>	<u>28</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>382</u>	<u>312</u>
Long-term debt:		
Long-term debt (Note 6)	220	300
Long-term debt to affiliated company (Notes 6 and 8)	<u>1,106</u>	<u>931</u>
Total long-term debt.....	<u>1,326</u>	<u>1,231</u>
Deferred credits and other liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes (Note 5).....	284	285
Accumulated provision for pensions and related benefits (Note 4)..	88	83
Investment tax credit (Note 5).....	77	55
Asset retirement obligation	32	30
Regulatory liabilities (Note 2):		
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant.....	323	310
Deferred income taxes - net.....	17	22
Other.....	18	10
Other liabilities.....	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>
Total deferred credits and other liabilities.....	<u>859</u>	<u>818</u>
Common equity:		
Common stock, without par value –		
Authorized 80,000,000 shares, outstanding 37,817,878 shares ..	308	308
Additional paid-in capital.....	215	90
Retained earnings	1,129	1,016
Undistributed subsidiary earnings	<u>25</u>	<u>21</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>1,154</u>	<u>1,037</u>
Total common equity	<u>1,677</u>	<u>1,435</u>
Total liabilities and equity.....	<u>\$ 4,244</u>	<u>\$ 3,796</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
 Statements of Cash Flows
 (Unaudited)
 (Millions of \$)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 117	\$ 130
Items not requiring cash currently:		
Depreciation and amortization	99	89
Deferred income taxes – net.....	(3)	(2)
Investment tax credit – net	22	28
Other.....	2	2
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	4	(1)
Material and supplies	(19)	15
Accounts payable	15	(22)
Prepayments and other current assets.....	-	9
Other current liabilities.....	4	(3)
Pension funding.....	(2)	(13)
Fuel adjustment clause receivable, net.....	4	(22)
Other.....	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>243</u>	<u>209</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Construction expenditures.....	(554)	(512)
Asset transferred from affiliate (Note 8).....	(10)	-
Change in restricted cash.....	<u>10</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Net cash used for investing activities.....	<u>(554)</u>	<u>(529)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Retirement of first mortgage bonds.....	-	(107)
Issuance of pollution control bonds	-	81
Additional paid-in capital.....	125	55
Long-term borrowings from affiliated company (Note 6)	175	278
Short-term borrowings from affiliated company – net (Note 6)	93	8
Reacquired bonds	<u>(80)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>313</u>	<u>315</u>
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2	(5)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Notes to Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - General

The unaudited financial statements include the accounts of the Company. KU's common stock is wholly-owned by E.ON U.S., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim financial statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of financial position, results of operations, retained earnings and cash flows for the periods indicated. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. These unaudited financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and additional information for the year ended December 31, 2007, including the audited financial statements and notes therein.

Certain reclassification entries have been made to the previous years' financial statements to conform to the 2008 presentation with no impact on net assets, liabilities and capitalization or previously reported net income and cash flows.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

SFAS No. 161

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, which is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after November 15, 2008. The objective of this statement is to enhance the current disclosure framework in SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended*. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adoption of SFAS No. 161 on its statements of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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 the Company elected not to fair value its eligible financial assets and liabilities.

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. All other amendments related to SFAS No. 157 have been evaluated and have no impact on the Company's financial statements. 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, additional disclosures relating to its financial derivatives and AROs, as required, are now provided.

Note 2 - Rates and Regulatory Matters

For a description of each line item of regulatory assets and liabilities, reference is made to KU's Annual Report, Note 2 of the financial statements, for the year ended December 31, 2007.

The following regulatory assets and liabilities were included in KU's Balance Sheets:

	Kentucky Utilities Company (unaudited)	
	September 30,	December 31,
(in millions)	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
ARO	\$ 27	\$ 24
Unamortized loss on bonds	12	10
MISO exit	19	20
FAC	14	17
ECR	19	11
Other	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Subtotal	96	86
Pension and postretirement benefits	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>
Total regulatory assets	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>\$ 114</u>
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	\$ 323	\$ 310
Deferred income taxes – net	17	22
Other	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>
Total regulatory liabilities	<u>\$ 358</u>	<u>\$ 342</u>

KU does not currently earn a rate of return on the FAC regulatory asset, which is a separate recovery mechanism with recovery within twelve months. No return is earned on the pension and postretirement benefits regulatory asset that represents the changes in funded status of the plans. KU is seeking recovery of this asset with the Kentucky Commission as part of the current base rate case and will seek recovery of this asset in future proceedings with the Virginia 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. KU is seeking recovery of this asset with the Kentucky Commission as part of the current base rate case and will seek recovery of this asset in future proceedings with the Virginia Commission. KU currently earns a rate of return on the remaining regulatory assets. Other regulatory assets include the merger surcredit and deferred storm costs. Other regulatory liabilities include DSM and MISO costs currently included in base rates that will be netted against costs of withdrawing from the MISO in the next base rate case.

MISO Exit. KU 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, KU paid \$20 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. KU and the MISO 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 provided KU with an immediate recovery of \$1 million and will provide an estimated \$3 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 continue to be collected via base rates. The treatment of the regulatory asset and liability will be determined in KU's base rate case, for which a hearing is scheduled for KU's Kentucky base rate case beginning on January 13, 2009. The Company historically has received approval to recover and refund regulatory assets and liabilities.

FAC. In August 2008, the Kentucky Commission initiated a routine examination of KU's FAC for the six-month period November 1, 2007 through April 30, 2008. A hearing was held on October 7, 2008. A second hearing has been scheduled for November 25, 2008, for the sole purpose of hearing public comments, if any, from several counties in which the newspapers failed to publish notice as requested in a timely manner. An order is expected in December of 2008 or the first quarter of 2009.

In January 2008, the Kentucky Commission initiated a routine examination of KU's FAC for the six-month period May 1, 2007 through October 31, 2007. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in June 2008, approving the charges and credits billed through the FAC during the review period.

In August 2007, the Kentucky Commission initiated a routine examination of KU's FAC for the six-month period of November 1, 2006 through April 30, 2007. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in January 2008, approving the charges and credits billed through the FAC during the review period.

KU also employs an FAC mechanism for Virginia customers using an average fuel cost factor based primarily on projected fuel costs. The factor may be adjusted annually for over- or under-collections of fuel costs from the prior year. In February 2008, KU filed an application with the Virginia Commission seeking approval of a decrease in its fuel cost factor applicable during the billing period, April 2008 through March 2009. The Virginia Commission allowed the new rates to be in effect for the April 2008 customer billings. In April 2008, the Virginia Commission Staff recommended a change to the fuel factor KU filed in its application, to which KU has agreed. Following a public hearing and an Order in May 2008, the recommended change became effective in June 2008, resulting in a decrease of 0.482 cents/kWh from the factor in effect for the April 2007 through March 2008 period.

ECR. In June 2008, the Kentucky Commission initiated two six-month reviews for periods ending October 31, 2007 and April 30, 2008, of KU's environmental surcharge. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in August 2008, approving the charges and credits billed through the ECR during the review period and the rate of return on capital.

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 KU's environmental

surcharge. The Kentucky Commission issued final Orders in March 2008, approving the charges and credits billed through the ECR during the review periods, as well as approving billing adjustments, roll-in adjustments to base rates, revisions to the monthly surcharge filing and the rates of return on capital.

Other Regulatory Matters

Hurricane Ike Wind Storm. In September 2008, high winds from the remnants of the Hurricane Ike wind storm passed through KU's service territory causing significant outages and system damage. In October 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish a regulatory asset, and defer for future recovery, \$3 million of expenses related to the storm restoration. An order has been requested by the end of the year.

Base Rate Case. In July 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting increases in base electric rates of 2.0% or \$22 million 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 conjunction with the filing of the application for a change 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 \$16 million increase in revenues annually.

FERC Wholesale Rate Case. In September 2008, KU filed an application with the FERC for increases in base electric rates applicable to wholesale power sales contracts or interchange agreements involving, collectively, twelve Kentucky municipalities. The application requests a shift from current, all-in stated unit charge rates to an unbundled and formula rate. The revised rates represent an increase of 6% to 7% of current charges and requests a change from the all-in stated applicable return on equity of 12%. The proceeding involves data requests or hearings before the FERC, as well as data requests and filings by intervenors. An order in the proceeding may occur in early 2009.

CMRG and KCCS Contributions. In July 2008, KU and LG&E, along with Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc. and Kentucky Power Company, filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish regulatory assets related to contributions to the CMRG for the development of technologies for reducing carbon dioxide emissions and the KCCS to study the feasibility of geologic storage of carbon dioxide. The filing companies proposed that these contributions be treated as regulatory assets to be deferred until recovery is provided in the next base rate case of each company, at which time the regulatory assets will be amortized over the life of each project: four years with respect to the KCCS and ten years with respect to the CMRG. KU and LG&E jointly agreed to provide less than \$2 million over two years to the KCCS and up to \$2 million over ten years to the CMRG. In October 2008, an Order approving the establishment of the requested regulatory assets was received and rate recovery will be considered in each company's next base rate case.

TC2 CCN Application and Transmission Matters. A CCN application for construction of the new base-load, coal fired unit known as TC2, which will be jointly owned by KU and LG&E,

together with the Illinois Municipal Electric Agency and the Indiana Municipal Power Agency, was approved by the Kentucky Commission in November 2005.

Initial CCN applications for two transmission lines associated with the TC2 unit were approved by the Kentucky Commission in September 2005 and May 2006. One of those CCNs, for a line running from Jefferson County into Hardin County, was brought up for review to the Franklin Circuit Court by a group of landowners. In August 2006, KU, LG&E and the Kentucky Commission obtained dismissal of that action, on grounds that the landowners had failed to comply with the statutory procedures governing the action for review. That dismissal was appealed by the landowners to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and in December 2007, that Court reversed the lower court's dismissal and remanded the challenge of the CCN to the Franklin Circuit Court for further proceedings. KU and LG&E filed a motion for discretionary review with the Kentucky Supreme Court in May 2008, asking that Court to hear the matter and, ultimately, to reverse the Court of Appeals and uphold the Franklin Circuit Court's dismissal, which motion has been opposed by the counter-parties.

The referenced transmission lines are also subject to routine regulatory filings and require the acquisition of easements. All rights of way for one transmission line have been acquired. In April 2008, in proceedings involving the condemnation of an easement for a portion of the Jefferson County to Hardin County transmission line, a Meade County, Kentucky court issued a ruling upholding the objections of two property co-owners and dismissed the condemnation proceeding pending the completion of the CCN appeal described above. KU and LG&E have filed responsive pleadings, including a motion to vacate that decision by the trial court and a procedural request with the Court of Appeals seeking expedited review on a petition to direct the circuit court to proceed with the condemnation litigation. Additional condemnation proceedings involving other parcels of property to support this transmission line are also pending in neighboring Hardin County where three landowners have challenged KU's and LG&E's right to easements, on the same grounds cited by the Meade County court and other purported bases, including asserted deficiencies in the air permit relating to the TC2 generation unit. In May, July and August 2008, the Hardin County Circuit Court issued rulings denying the property owners' various motions, finding that KU and LG&E had established their condemnation rights and granting judgment in favor of KU and LG&E. In August 2008, the property owners petitioned for intermediate relief to the Kentucky Court of Appeals and received a stay preventing KU and LG&E access to the properties. KU and LG&E have made responsive pleadings at the Court of Appeals and continue to engage in settlement negotiations with the property owners. In a separate, further proceeding, certain landowners have filed a lawsuit in federal court in Louisville, Kentucky against the U.S. Army, KU and LG&E alleging that the U.S. Army failed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in granting an easement across Fort Knox. KU and LG&E are working with the U.S. Army in defending against the claims. KU and LG&E are not currently able to predict the ultimate outcome and possible effects, if any, on the construction schedule relating to these real property proceedings.

Merger Surcredit. In December 2007, KU submitted its plan to allow the merger surcredit to terminate as scheduled on June 30, 2008, to the Kentucky Commission. In June 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving a settlement which provides for continuation of the merger surcredit until new base rates go into effect.

VDT. In accordance with the Kentucky Commission's Order dated March 24, 2006, the VDT surcredit terminated in the first billing month after the filing for a change in base rates. As KU

filed its application with the Kentucky Commission for an increase in base rates in July 2008, the VDT surcredit terminated with the first billing cycle in August 2008.

DSM. In July 2007, KU and LG&E 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 previous annual costs of approximately \$10 million. In March 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving the application, with minor modifications. KU and LG&E filed revised tariffs in April 2008, under authority of this Order, which were effective in May 2008.

Mandatory Reliability Standards. As a result of the EPAct 2005, certain formerly voluntary reliability standards became mandatory in June 2007, and authority was delegated to various RROs by the NERC, 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. KU is a member of the SERC, which acts as KU's RRO. During May 2008, the SERC and KU agreed in principle to a settlement involving penalties totaling less than \$1 million concerning KU's February 2008 self-report concerning possible violations of certain existing mitigation plans relating to reliability standards. The SERC and KU are currently involved in settlement negotiations concerning a June 2008 self-report by KU relating to three other standards. Additionally, KU has submitted to the SERC an October 2008 self report of a possible violation relating to one further standard, for which SERC proceedings are in the early stages and therefore unable to be determined. Mandatory reliability standard settlements commonly include other non-penalty elements, including compliance steps and mitigation plans. Settlements in principle with the SERC proceed to the NERC and FERC review before becoming final. While KU believes itself to be in compliance with the mandatory reliability standards, KU cannot predict the outcome of other analyses, including on-going SERC or other reviews described above.

Depreciation Study. In December 2007, KU filed a depreciation study with the Kentucky Commission as required by a previous Order. An adjustment to the depreciation rates is dependent on an order being received from the Kentucky Commission. In July 2008, KU filed a motion to consolidate the procedural schedule of the depreciation study with the application for a change in base rates. In August 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order consolidating the depreciation study with the base rate case proceeding. KU also filed the depreciation study with the Virginia Commission, but has not requested formal review and approval of the depreciation rates from the Virginia Commission. Such a review will take place either during KU's next base rate case in Virginia or when KU makes a formal application to the Virginia Commission for approval of the proposed rates.

Brownfield Development Rider Tariff. In March 2008, KU received Kentucky Commission approval for a Brownfield Development Rider, which offers a discounted rate to electric customers who meet certain usage and location requirements, including taking new service at a brownfield site, as certified by the appropriate Kentucky state agency. The rider would permit special contracts with such customers which provide for a series of declining partial rate discounts over an initial five-year period of a longer service arrangement. The tariff is intended

to promote local economic redevelopment and efficient usage of utility resources by aiding potential reuse of vacant brownfield sites.

Real-Time Pricing. In December 2006, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order indicating that the EPCRA 2005 Section 1252, Smart Metering and Section 1254, Interconnection standards should not be adopted. However, five Kentucky Commission jurisdictional utilities were required to file real-time pricing pilot programs for their large commercial and industrial customers. KU 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. In February 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving the real-time pricing pilot program proposed by KU, for implementation within approximately eight months, for its large commercial and industrial customers. The tariff was filed in October 2008, with an effective date of December 1, 2008.

Utility Competition in Virginia. The Commonwealth of Virginia passed the Virginia Electric Utility Restructuring Act in 1999. This act gave Virginia customers the ability to choose their electric supplier. Rates are capped at current levels through December 2010. In April 2007, Virginia passed legislation terminating this competitive market and commencing re-regulation of utility rates in Virginia. The new act will end the cap on rates at the end of 2008, rather than through December 2010, and end customer choice for most consumers in the applicable regions of the state. Thereafter, a hybrid model of regulation is expected to apply in Virginia, whereby utility rates would be reviewed every two years and a utility's rate of return on equity shall not be set lower than the average of the rates of return for other regional utilities, with certain caps, floors or adjustments. The legislation was effective in July 2007, and also includes a 10% nonbinding goal for renewable power generation by 2022, as well as incentives for new generation, including renewables. Under the legislation, KU retains an existing exemption from customer choice and other restructuring activities as applicable to KU's limited service territory in Virginia. However, subject to future developments, KU may or may not undertake such a rate proceeding in the first six months of 2009 based on calendar year 2008 financial data under the hybrid model of regulation, or make biennial rate filings with the Virginia Commission thereafter.

Interconnection and Net Metering Guidelines. In May 2008, the Kentucky Commission on its own motion initiated a proceeding to establish interconnection and net metering guidelines in accordance with amendments to existing statutory requirements for net metering of electricity. The jurisdictional electric utilities and intervenors in this case presented the proposed interconnection guidelines to the Kentucky Commission in October 2008. An order is expected by the end of the year.

Note 3 - Financial Instruments

Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities (non-hedging derivatives). KU 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, as amended.

No changes to valuation techniques for energy trading and risk management activities occurred during 2008 or 2007. Changes in market pricing, interest rate and volatility assumptions were

made during both years. All contracts outstanding at September 30, 2008 and 2007, had a maturity of less than one year. Energy trading and risk management contracts are valued using Level 2, prices actively quoted for proposed or executed transactions or quoted by brokers or observable inputs other than quoted prices. Collateral related to the energy trading and risk management contracts is categorized as restricted cash.

Effective January 1, 2008, KU adopted the required provisions of SFAS No. 157, excluding the exceptions related to nonfinancial assets, which will be adopted effective January 1, 2009, consistent with FASB Staff Position 157-2. KU has classified the applicable financial assets that are accounted for at fair value into the three levels of the fair value hierarchy, as defined by SFAS No. 157. The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy KU's financial assets that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2008. Liabilities accounted for at fair value total less than \$1 million and use Level 2 measurements. There are no Level 3 measurements for this period.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements (in millions)	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:			
Energy trading and risk management contracts	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1
Energy trading and risk management contracts cash collateral	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

Note 4 - Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

The following tables provide the components of net periodic benefit cost for pension and other postretirement benefit plans. The tables include the costs associated with both KU employees and E.ON U.S. Services employees who are providing services to the utility. The E.ON U.S. Services costs that are allocated to KU are approximately 43% and 42% of E.ON U.S. Services total cost for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Pension Benefits

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 11
Interest cost	10	10	31	30
Expected return on plan assets	(12)	(12)	(35)	(37)
Amortization of prior service costs	1	1	1	1
Amortization of actuarial loss	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Benefit cost	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

Other Postretirement Benefits

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Service cost	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	1	2	4	4
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	(1)	(1)
Amortization of transition costs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Benefit cost	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

During 2008, KU made contributions to other postretirement benefits plans of \$2 million. KU anticipates making further voluntary contributions to the postretirement plan, but no additional contributions to the pension plan in 2008.

Note 5 - Income Taxes

A United States consolidated income tax return is filed by E.ON U.S.'s direct parent, EUSIC, for each tax period. Each subsidiary of the consolidated tax group, including KU, calculates its separate income tax for each tax period. The resulting separate-return tax cost or benefit is paid to or received from the parent company or its designee. KU also files income tax returns in various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, KU is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years before 2005. Statutes of limitations related to 2005 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 begin during the year applicable to the return and ends 90 days after the return is filed.

KU adopted the provisions of FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of SFAS No. 109*, effective January 1, 2007. At the date of adoption, KU had less than \$1 million of unrecognized tax benefits, primarily related to federal income taxes. If recognized, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits would reduce the effective income tax rate. Possible amounts of uncertain tax positions for KU that may decrease within the next 12 months total less than \$1 million, and are based on the expiration of the audit periods as defined in the statutes.

The amount KU recognized as interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits was less than \$1 million as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007. The interest accrued is based on IRS and Kentucky Department of Revenue large corporate interest rates for underpayment of taxes. At the date of adoption, KU accrued less than \$1 million in interest expense on uncertain tax positions. No penalties were accrued by KU upon adoption of FIN 48, or through September 30, 2008.

In June 2006, KU and LG&E 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. In November 2006, the DOE and the IRS announced that KU and LG&E were selected to receive the tax credit. A final IRS certification required to obtain the investment tax credit was received in August 2007. In September 2007, KU received an Order from the Kentucky Commission approving the accounting of the investment tax credit. KU's portion of the TC2 tax credit will be approximately \$100 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, KU recorded investment tax credits of \$9 million and \$10 million during the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$22 million and \$30 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, decreasing current federal income taxes.

In March 2008, certain environmental and preservation groups filed suit in federal court in North Carolina against the DOE and IRS claiming the investment tax credit program was in violation of certain environmental laws and demanded relief, including suspension or termination of the program. In August 2008, the plaintiffs submitted an amended complaint alleging additional claims for relief. In November 2008, the Court dismissed the suit. The dismissal is subject to appeal by the plaintiffs; however, it is unclear at this time if they will do so. KU is not currently a party to this proceeding and is not able to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter.

Note 6 – Short-Term and Long-Term Debt

KU's long-term debt includes \$33 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. These bonds include Carroll County Series 2002 A and B, Muhlenberg County Series 2002 A and Mercer County Series 2002 A. These bonds mature in 2032. KU does not expect to pay these amounts in 2008. The average annualized interest rate for these bonds during the nine months ended September 30, 2008, was 1.90%.

As of September 30, 2008, KU maintained a bilateral line of credit totaling \$35 million which matures in June 2012. At that time, there was no balance outstanding under this facility. See Note 9 Subsequent Events.

Pollution control series bonds are obligations of KU issued in connection with tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds issued by various governmental entities, principally counties in Kentucky. A loan agreement obligates KU 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 February 2007, the county's debt was also secured by an equal amount of KU'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 KU defaults on the loan agreement. Subsequent to February 2007, the loan agreement is an unsecured obligation of KU. Proceeds from bond issuances for environmental equipment (primarily related to the installation of FGDs) were held in trust pending expenditure for qualifying assets. At September 30, 2008, KU had no bond proceeds in trust, and at December 31, 2007, KU had \$11 million of bond proceeds in trust, included in restricted cash in the balance sheets.

Several of the KU 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 September 30, 2008, KU had an aggregate \$333 million of outstanding pollution control indebtedness, of which \$193 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 the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, the average rate on the auction rate bonds was 4.72% and 3.29%, respectively. The instruments governing these auction rate bonds permit KU 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 nine months of 2008, the ratings of the Carroll County 2004 Series A bonds were downgraded from Aaa to A2 by Moody's and from AAA to AA, and subsequently to A and then to BBB+, by S&P, and the Carroll County 2006 Series C bonds were downgraded from Aaa to A2 by Moody's and from AAA to A-, and subsequently to BBB+, by S&P due to downgrades of the bond insurer. The ratings of the following bonds were downgraded from Aaa to Aa3 by Moody's and from AAA to AA by S&P due to downgrades of the bond insurer: Mercer County 2000 Series A, Carroll County 2002 Series C, Carroll County 2005 Series A and B, Carroll County 2006 Series A and B, Carroll County 2007 Series A and Trimble County 2007 Series A.

In February 2008, KU issued a notice to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2007 Series A bonds and the Trimble County 2007 Series A bonds from the auction rate mode to a fixed interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. These conversions were completed in April 2008, and the new rates on the bonds are 5.75% and 6.00%, respectively.

In March 2008, KU issued notices to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2006 Series C bonds and the Mercer County 2000 Series A bonds from the auction rate mode to

a weekly interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. The Carroll County conversion was completed in April 2008, and the Mercer County conversion was completed in May 2008. In connection with these conversions, KU purchased the bonds from the remarketing agent.

In June 2008, KU issued notices to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2004 Series A bonds from the auction rate mode to a weekly interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. The conversion was completed in July 2008. In connection with the conversion, KU purchased the bonds from the remarketing agent.

As of September 30, 2008, KU had repurchased bonds in the amount of \$80 million. KU will hold some or all of such repurchased bonds until a later date, at which time KU may refinance, remarket or further convert such bonds. Uncertainty in markets relating to auction rate securities or steps KU has taken or may take to mitigate such uncertainty, such as additional conversion, subsequent restructurings or redemption and refinancing, could result in KU incurring increased interest expense, transaction expenses or other costs and fees or experiencing reduced liquidity relating to existing or future pollution control financing structures.

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

(\$ in millions)	<u>Total Money Pool Available</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Balance Available</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>
September 30, 2008	\$400	\$116	\$284	2.45%
December 31, 2007	\$400	\$ 23	\$377	4.75%

E.ON U.S. maintains a revolving credit facility totaling \$489 million at September 30, 2008 and \$150 million at December 31, 2007, to ensure funding availability for the money pool. The revolving facility as of September 30, 2008, is split into separate loans totaling \$489 million. One facility, totaling \$150 million, is with E.ON North America, Inc., while the remaining loans, totaling \$339 million, are with Fidelia; both are affiliated companies. The facility as of December 31, 2007, is with E.ON North America, Inc. The balances are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	<u>Total Available</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Balance Available</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>
September 30, 2008	\$489	\$469	\$20	3.94%
December 31, 2007	\$150	\$ 62	\$88	4.97%

There were no redemptions of long-term debt year-to-date through September 30, 2008.

The issuances of long-term debt year-to-date through September 30, 2008, are summarized below:

(\$ in millions)		<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Secured/Unsecured</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>				
2008	Due to Fidelia	\$50	6.16%	Unsecured	2018
2008	Due to Fidelia	\$50	5.645%	Unsecured	2018
2008	Due to Fidelia	\$75	5.85%	Unsecured	2023

Note 7 - Commitments and Contingencies

Except as may be discussed in this quarterly report (including Note 2), material changes have not occurred in the current status of various commitments or contingent liabilities from that discussed in KU's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2007 (including in Notes 2 and 9 to the financial statements of KU contained therein). See the above-referenced notes in KU's Annual Report regarding such commitments or contingencies.

Owensboro Contract Litigation. In May 2004, the City of Owensboro, Kentucky and OMU commenced a suit now removed to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, against KU concerning a long-term power supply contract (the "OMU Agreement") with KU. The dispute involves interpretational differences regarding issues under the OMU Agreement, including various payments or charges between KU and OMU and rights concerning excess power, termination and emissions allowances. The complaint seeks in excess of \$6 million in damages in connection with one of its claims for periods prior to 2004, plus damages in an unspecified amount for later-occurring periods on that claim and for other claims. OMU has additionally requested injunctive and other relief, including a declaration that KU is in material breach of the contract. KU has filed an answer in this proceeding denying the OMU claims and presenting counterclaims and amended such filing in January 2007, to include further counterclaims alleging additional damages.

During 2005, the FERC declined KU's application to exercise exclusive jurisdiction on matters. In July 2005, the district court resolved a summary judgment motion made by KU in OMU's favor, ruling that a contractual provision grants OMU the ability to terminate the contract without cause upon four years' prior notice. A motion to reconsider that ruling was later denied.

In May 2006, OMU issued a notification of its intent to terminate the OMU agreement contract in May 2010, without cause, absent any earlier relief which may be permitted by the proceeding, pursuant to the summary judgment in its favor. However, KU retains the right to appeal that summary judgment once the remaining claims in the lawsuit are adjudicated. The parties completed discovery and filed various dispositive motions before the court.

In September and October 2008, the court granted rulings on a number of summary judgment petitions in KU's favor, including determinations that KU's interpretation of facilities charge fund payments was accurate; that KU is the proportionate owner of NOx allowances allocated to the OMU plant by the government; that OMU's claim for back-up power charges should be capped at a certain price and a denial of OMU's petition to dismiss KU's counterclaim. The summary judgment rulings dismiss a substantial portion of OMU's material claims. Following the trial or other qualifying procedural occurrence, the various summary judgment motions would become appealable. The trial began on October 21, 2008 on the remaining matters before the court, including KU's counterclaim that OMU has failed to operate and maintain its plant in a good and workmanlike manner. The parties retain certain appeal rights and the Company is currently unable to determine the final outcome of this matter.

Construction Program. KU had approximately \$224 million of commitments in connection with its construction program at September 30, 2008.

In June 2006, KU and LG&E 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 KDAQ in November 2005. The filing of the challenge did not stay the permit, so the Company was free to proceed with construction during the pendency 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, KU 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. In January 2008, the KDAQ issued a final permit revision. The environmental groups did not appeal the final Order upholding the permit or file a petition challenging the permit revision by the applicable deadlines. However, in October 2007, the environmental groups filed a lawsuit in federal court seeking an order for the EPA to grant or deny their pending petition for the EPA to "veto" the state air permit and in April 2008, they filed a petition seeking veto of the permit revision. In September 2008, the EPA issued an order denying nine of eleven claims alleged in one of the petitions, but finding deficiencies in two areas of the permit. The KDAQ has 90 days to respond to the EPA's order. Although the Company does not expect material changes in the permit as a result of the petitions, the EPA has yet to rule on several additional claims. The Company is currently unable to determine the final outcome of this matter or the impact of an unfavorable determination upon the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Environmental Matters. KU's operations are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates, 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 KU'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 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 SO₂ and NO_x emissions from power plants. In 1998, the EPA issued its final “NO_x SIP Call” rule requiring reductions in NO_x 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 NO_x emissions to 0.15 pounds weight per MMBtu on a company-wide basis. In 2005, the EPA issued the CAIR which required additional SO₂ emission reductions of 70% and NO_x emission reductions of 65% from 2003 levels. The CAIR provided for a two-phase cap and trade program, with initial reductions of NO_x and SO₂ emissions due by 2009 and 2010, respectively, and final reductions due by 2015. 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, KU’s power plants are potentially subject to additional reductions in SO₂ and NO_x emissions. In March 2008, the EPA issued a revised NAAQS for ozone, which contains a more stringent standard than that contained in the previous regulation. At present, KU is unable to determine what, if any, additional requirements may be imposed to achieve compliance with the new ozone standard.

In July 2008, a federal appeals court issued a ruling finding statutory and regulatory infirmities in the CAIR and potentially vacating it, and has conducted subsequent proceedings on the matter. During October 2008, the appellate court issued a ruling requesting briefs of the parties regarding whether vacating the CAIR is the applicable relief to be granted. KU, LG&E and industry parties are monitoring these further proceedings. Depending upon the course of such matters, the CAIR could be superseded by new or revised NO_x or SO₂ regulations with different or more stringent requirements and SIPs which incorporate CAIR requirements could be subject to revision. KU is also reviewing aspects of its compliance plan relating to the CAIR, including scheduled or contracted pollution control construction programs. Finally, as discussed below, the current invalidation of the CAIR results in some uncertainty with respect to certain other EPA or state programs and proceedings and KU’s and LG&E’s compliance plans relating thereto, due to the interconnection of the CAIR and CAIR-associated steps with such associated programs. At present, KU is not able to predict the outcomes of the legal and regulatory proceedings related to the CAIR and whether such outcomes could have a material effect on the Company’s financial or operational conditions.

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 provided for reductions of 70% from 2003 levels. The EPA closely integrated the CAMR and CAIR programs to ensure that the 2010 mercury reduction targets would be achieved as a “co-benefit” of the controls installed for purposes of compliance with the CAIR.

In February 2008, a federal appellate court issued a decision vacating the CAMR. Certain parties have filed a petition seeking review in the U.S. Supreme Court. Depending on the final outcome of the pending appeal, the CAMR could be superseded by new mercury reduction rules with different or more stringent requirements. Kentucky has subsequently proposed to repeal the corresponding state mercury regulations. At present, KU is not able to predict the outcomes of the legal and regulatory proceedings related to the CAMR and whether such outcomes could have a material effect on the Companies' financial or operational conditions.

Acid Rain Program. The 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act imposed a two-phased cap and trade program to reduce SO₂ 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 NO_x 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 CAVR 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 provided for 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. Additionally, because the regional haze SIPs incorporate certain CAIR requirements, the final outcome of the challenge to CAIR could potentially impact regional haze SIPs. See "Ambient Air Quality" above for a discussion of CAIR-related uncertainties.

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. KU met its Phase I SO₂ requirements primarily through installation of FGD equipment on Ghent Unit 1. KU's strategy for its Phase II SO₂ requirements, which commenced in 2000, includes the installation of additional FGD equipment, as well as using accumulated emission allowances and fuel switching to defer certain additional capital expenditures. In order to achieve the NO_x emission reductions and associated obligations, KU installed additional NO_x controls, including SCR technology, during the 2000 to 2007 time period at a cost of \$220 million. In 2001, the Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by KU for these projects through the environmental surcharge mechanism. Such monthly recovery is subject to periodic review by the Kentucky Commission.

In order to achieve mandated emissions reductions, KU expects to incur additional capital expenditures totaling approximately \$520 million during the 2008 through 2010 time period for pollution controls, including FGD and SCR equipment, and additional operating and maintenance costs in operating such controls. In 2005, the Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by KU for these projects through the ECR mechanism. Such monthly recovery is subject to periodic review by the Kentucky Commission. KU believes

its costs in reducing SO₂, NO_x and mercury emissions to be comparable to those of similarly situated utilities with like generation assets. KU'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. KU will continue to monitor these developments to ensure that its environmental obligations are met in the most efficient and cost-effective manner. See "Ambient Air Quality" above for a discussion of CAIR-related uncertainties.

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 April 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the EPA has the authority to regulate GHG under the Clean Air Act. KU 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. KU is also monitoring relevant regulatory proceedings involving the EPA's advanced notice of proposed rulemaking for regulation of GHGs under the existing authority of the Clean Air Act and proposed rules governing carbon sequestration. KU is unable to predict whether mandatory GHG reduction requirements will ultimately be enacted. As a Company with significant coal-fired generating assets, KU could be substantially impacted by programs requiring mandatory reductions in GHG emissions, although the precise impact on the operations of KU, including the reduction targets and deadlines that would be applicable, cannot be determined prior to the enactment of such programs.

Brown New Source Review Litigation. In April 2006, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act's new source review rules relating to work performed in 1997, on a boiler and turbine at KU's E.W. Brown generating station. In December 2006, the EPA issued a second NOV alleging the Company had exceeded heat input values in violation of the air permit for the unit. In March 2007, the U.S. Department of Justice filed a complaint in federal court in Kentucky alleging the same violations specified in the prior NOV's. The complaint seeks civil penalties, including potential per-day fines, remedial measures and injunctive relief. In April 2007, KU filed an answer in the civil suit denying the allegations. In July 2007, the court entered a schedule providing for a July 2009 date for trial. The parties are currently proceeding with discovery while concurrently engaged in active settlement negotiations. A \$3 million accrual has been recorded based on the current status of those discussions, however, KU cannot determine the overall outcome or potential effects of these matters, including whether substantial fines, penalties or remedial measures may result, which could be in excess of the amount reserved. Also of uncertain potential effect, if any, is the invalidation of the CAIR on the progress or content of settlement discussions. See "Ambient Air Quality" above for a discussion of CAIR-related uncertainties.

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 projects undertaken at LG&E's Mill Creek 4 and Trimble County 1 generating units and KU's

Ghent 2 generating unit. KU and LG&E have complied with the information requests and are not able to predict further proceedings in this matter at this time.

Ghent Opacity NOV. In September 2007, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act's operating rules relating to opacity during June and July of 2007 at Units 1 and 3 of KU's Ghent generating station. The parties have met on this matter and KU has received no further communications from the EPA. KU is not able to estimate the outcome or potential effects of these matters, including whether substantial fines, penalties or remedial measures may result.

General Environmental Proceedings. From time to time, KU 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 liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act for cleanup at various off-site waste sites and claims regarding GHG emissions from KU's generating stations. Based on analysis to date, the resolution of these matters is not expected to have a material impact on the operations of KU.

Note 8 - Related Party Transactions

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

Electric Purchases

KU and LG&E 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 operating revenues and purchased power operating expense. KU intercompany electric revenues and purchased power expense were as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Electric operating revenues from LG&E	\$15	\$ 7	\$44	\$33
Purchased power from LG&E	21	18	73	71

Interest Charges

See Note 6, Short-Term and Long-Term Debt, for details of intercompany borrowing arrangements. Intercompany agreements do not require interest payments for receivables related to services provided when settled within 30 days.

KU's intercompany interest expense was as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Interest on money pool loans	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 5
Interest on Fidelity loans	14	9	40	24

Other Intercompany Billings

E.ON U.S. Services provides KU with a variety of centralized administrative, management and support services. These charges include payroll taxes paid by E.ON U.S. on behalf of KU, labor and burdens of E.ON U.S. Services employees performing services for KU, coal purchases and other vouchers paid by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of KU. The cost of these services is directly charged to KU, 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, KU and LG&E provide services to each other and to E.ON U.S. Services. Billings between KU and LG&E relate to labor and overheads associated with union employees performing work for the other utility, charges related to jointly-owned generating units and other miscellaneous charges. Billings from KU to E.ON U.S. Services relate to cash received by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of KU, primarily tax settlements, and other payments made by KU on behalf of other non-regulated businesses which are reimbursed through E.ON U.S. Services.

Intercompany billings to and from KU were as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
E.ON U.S. Services billings to KU	\$62	\$42	\$173	\$389
KU billings to LG&E	21	11	58	33
LG&E billings to KU	-	2	5	35
KU billings to E.ON U.S. Services	-	22	2	24

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, June and September 2008, KU received capital contributions from its common shareholder, E.ON U.S., in the amounts of \$25 million, \$50 million and \$50 million, respectively.

Note 9 – Subsequent Events

On October 17, 2008, KU closed on a new \$78 million bilateral line of credit which has a 364 day maturity.

On October 17, 2008, KU issued Carroll County 2008 Series A tax exempt bonds in the amount of \$78 million. The new bonds mature on February 1, 2032, and bear interest at a variable rate. The new bonds refinance four existing Series F bonds (Carroll County 2005 Series A and C - \$13 million each and the Carroll County 2006 Series A and C - \$17 million each), and includes \$18 million of new funding. The proceeds from the new funding will be held in escrow pending incurrence of qualifying expenditures.

On October 27, 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish a regulatory asset, and defer for future recovery, \$3 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 Mercer County 2000 Series A bonds, Carroll County 2002 Series C bonds, Carroll County 2006 Series B bonds, Carroll County 2007 Series A bonds and Trimble County 2007 Series A bonds were downgraded from Aa3 to A2 by Moody's, due to downgrades of the bond insurer.

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 KU'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

KU, incorporated in Kentucky in 1912 and in Virginia in 1991, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. As of September 30, 2008, KU provided electricity to approximately 507,000 customers in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, approximately 30,000 customers in 5 counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. KU's service area covers approximately 6,600 square miles. KU's coal-fired electric generating stations produce most of KU's electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled combustion turbines. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

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

In July 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting increases in base electric rates of approximately 2.0% or \$22 million annually. In conjunction with the filing of the application for a change 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 \$16 million increase in revenues annually. A hearing for the Kentucky base rate case 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 KU's service territory causing significant outages and system damage. In October 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish a regulatory asset, and defer for future recovery, \$3 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 KU. Federal, state and local regulatory agencies have issued KU 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 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 \$7 million compared to the same period in 2007. The decrease was primarily the result of increased operating expense (\$34 million), increased interest expense (\$4 million) and increased income taxes (\$1 million), partially offset by increased electric revenues (\$26 million) and other income (\$6 million).

Revenues

Revenues increased \$26 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased fuel costs billed to customers through the FAC (\$23 million) due to increased fuel prices
- Increased wholesale sales (\$12 million) due to increased intercompany volumes, increased wholesale market pricing and increased volume due to decreased native load
- Increased ECR surcharge (\$8 million) due to increased recoverable capital spending
- Increased demand charges (\$5 million) due to higher peak load
- Decreased sales volumes to native load (\$24 million) due in part to a 19% decrease in cooling degree days and outages related to damage from the Hurricane Ike wind storm

Expenses

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

Fuel for electric generation increased \$9 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased commodity and transportation costs for coal and natural gas (\$14 million)
- Decreased generation (\$5 million) due to decreased native load

Power purchased expense increased \$15 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased pricing and volumes on purchases for native load (\$9 million) due to increased coal and gas costs and unit outages
- Increased intercompany volumes purchased (\$4 million) due to lower native load requirements for LG&E as a result of milder weather, lower industrial sales and power outages from the Hurricane Ike wind storm, resulting in the purchase of excess power from LG&E
- Increased demand payments (\$1 million) due to a new capacity contract

Other operation and maintenance expense increased \$5 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, due to increased maintenance expense (\$3 million) and increased other operation expense (\$2 million).

Maintenance expense increased \$3 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased electric maintenance (\$1 million) due to higher cost of outside contractors and materials
- Increased distribution maintenance (\$1 million) due to the Hurricane Ike wind storm
- Increased cost for other indirect maintenance (\$1 million) due to increased software maintenance lease cost

Other operation expense increased \$2 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to increased outside services due to increased legal expenses as a result of ongoing litigation, mainly with OMU.

Interest expense, including interest expense to affiliated companies, increased \$4 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to increased interest expense to affiliated companies due to increased borrowing.

	Three Months Ended <u>September 30, 2008</u>	Three Months Ended <u>September 30, 2007</u>
Effective Rate		
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes net of federal benefit	2.8	3.1
Reduction of income tax reserve	(0.8)	(0.7)
Amortization of investment tax credits	(0.2)	(0.1)
Dividends received deduction related to EEI Investment	(3.9)	(2.5)
Other differences	<u>(2.3)</u>	<u>(8.3)</u>
Effective income tax rate	<u>30.6%</u>	<u>26.5%</u>

The effective income tax rate increased for the three months ended September 30, 2008, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007 due primarily to the tax benefits resulting from income tax estimates recorded in 2006 being adjusted to the actual income tax return filed, which is included in the other differences, in the three months ended September 30, 2007. This was partially offset by decreased state income taxes net of federal benefit due to an increase in state coal credits and an increase in tax benefits associated with increased dividends received from EEI.

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 \$13 million compared to the same period in 2007. The decrease was primarily the result of increased operating expense (\$95 million) and increased interest expense (\$11 million), partially offset by increased electric revenues (\$76 million), lower income taxes (\$9 million) and higher other income (\$8 million).

Revenues

Revenues in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, increased \$76 million primarily due to:

- Increased fuel costs billed to customers through the FAC (\$85 million) due to increased fuel prices
- Increased wholesale sales (\$19 million) due to increased wholesale market pricing and increased volume due to decreased native load
- Decreased sales volumes delivered to native load (\$28 million) due in part to a 24% decrease in cooling degree days

Expenses

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

Fuel for electric generation increased \$26 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased commodity and transportation costs for coal and natural gas (\$21 million)
- Increased generation (\$5 million) due to increased wholesale sales

Power purchased expense increased \$35 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased pricing and volumes on purchases for native load (\$28 million) due to increased coal and gas costs and unit outages
- Increased intercompany costs (\$4 million) due to higher fuel costs
- Increased demand payments (\$2 million) due to a capacity contract
- Increased wholesale purchase cost (\$1 million) due to increased volumes and prices

Other operation and maintenance expense increased \$24 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, due to increased maintenance expense (\$13 million) and increased other operation expense (\$11 million).

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

- Increased electric and boiler maintenance expense (\$5 million) due to higher cost of outside contractors and materials
- Increased overhead conductor and devices maintenance expense (\$4 million) due to the Hurricane Ike wind storm and other storm restoration earlier in the year
- Increased steam maintenance expense (\$2 million) due to high energy piping inspections and repairs
- Increased cost for other indirect maintenance (\$2 million) due to increased software maintenance lease cost

Other operation expense increased \$11 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased generation expense due to increased unit outages and increased transmission expense to cover native load demand (\$4 million)
- Increased outside services (\$3 million) due to increased legal expenses as a result of ongoing litigation, mainly with OMU
- Increased expense for uncollectible accounts (\$2 million)
- Increased cost of consumables (\$1 million) primarily due to increased contract pricing
- Increased distribution expense (\$1 million) due to the Hurricane Ike wind storm and other storm restoration earlier in the year

Interest expense, including interest expense to affiliated companies, increased \$11 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 <u>September 30, 2008</u>	Nine Months Ended <u>September 30, 2007</u>
Effective Rate		
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes net of federal benefit	2.8	3.3
Reduction of income tax reserve	(0.3)	(0.3)
Amortization of investment tax credits	(0.1)	(0.2)
Dividends received deduction related to EEI investment	(4.3)	(2.7)
Other differences	<u>(2.7)</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>
Effective income tax rate	<u>30.4%</u>	<u>31.6%</u>

The effective income tax rate decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2007. State income taxes net of federal benefit decreased due to an increase in state coal credits. Also contributing to the lower effective rate were the tax benefits associated with increased dividends received from EEI.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

KU uses net cash generated from its operations, external financing (including financing from affiliates) and/or infusions of capital from its parent mainly to fund construction of plant and equipment. KU currently has a working capital deficiency of \$97 million, primarily due to short-term debt from affiliates associated with the repurchase of certain of its tax-exempt bonds totaling \$80 million. These bonds are being held until they can be refinanced or restructured. See Notes 6 and 9 of Notes to Financial Statements. KU believes that its sources of funds will be sufficient to meet the needs of its business in the foreseeable future.

KU and LG&E 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 KU and LG&E are remeasured annually using a December 31 measurement date. KU and LG&E 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 KU and LG&E beginning in 2009, however, the amount of such contributions cannot be determined at this time.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operations was \$243 million and \$209 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The 2008 increase of \$34 million was primarily the result of increases in cash due to changes in:

- Accounts payable (\$37 million)
- FAC receivable, net (\$26 million)
- Pension funding (\$11 million) due to higher pension funding in 2007
- Other current liabilities (\$7 million)
- Accounts receivable (\$5 million)
- Other (\$1 million)

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

- Materials and supplies (\$34 million)
- Earnings, net of non-cash items (\$10 million)
- Prepayments and other current assets (\$9 million)

Investing Activities

The primary use of funds for investing activities continues to be for capital expenditures. Capital expenditures were \$554 million and \$512 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net cash used for investing activities increased \$25 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, compared to 2007, primarily due to increased capital expenditures of \$42 million and an asset transferred from LG&E of \$10 million. The increase in

restricted cash of \$27 million represents the escrowed proceeds of the pollution control bonds issued, which were disbursed as qualifying costs were incurred.

Financing Activities

Net cash inflows from financing activities were \$313 million and \$315 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net cash provided by financing activities decreased \$2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared to 2007, due to decreased long-term borrowings from an affiliated company of \$103 million, the issuance of pollution control bonds of \$81 million in 2007 and the reacquisition of bonds in the amount of \$80 million, partially offset by the retirement of first mortgage bonds of \$107 million in 2007, increased short-term borrowings from an affiliated company of \$85 million and increased infusions from E.ON U.S. of \$70 million.

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

Future Capital Requirements

KU'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. KU expects its capital expenditures for the three year period ending December 31, 2010, to total approximately \$1,465 million, consisting primarily of construction estimates for installation of FGDs on Ghent and Brown units totaling approximately \$425 million, construction of TC2 totaling approximately \$360 million, the Brown ash pond totaling approximately \$40 million, a customer care system totaling approximately \$25 million, on-going construction related to generation assets totaling approximately \$360 million and distribution assets totaling approximately \$230 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. KU anticipates funding future capital requirements through operating cash flow, debt and/or infusions of capital from its parent.

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

Regulatory approvals are required for KU to incur additional debt. The Virginia Commission and the FERC authorize the issuance of short-term debt while the Kentucky Commission, the Virginia Commission and the Tennessee Regulatory Authority authorize the issuance of long-term debt. In November 2007, KU received a two-year authorization from the FERC to borrow up to \$400 million in short-term funds. KU also has authorization from the Virginia Commission that expires at the end of 2009 allowing short-term borrowing of up to \$400 million.

KU's debt ratings as of September 30, 2008, were:

	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>S&P</u>
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.

KU 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 KU, reference is made to the information under the following captions of KU'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 KU'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 KU. To the extent that damages are assessed in any of these lawsuits, KU 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 KU's financial position or results of operations.

Kentucky Utilities 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 Company	The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 KU
CT	Combustion Turbines
DSM	Demand Side Management
ECR	Environmental Cost Recovery
EEl	Electric Energy, Inc.
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
EPAAct 2005	Energy Policy Act of 2005
FAC	Fuel Adjustment Clause
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGD	Flue Gas Desulfurization
Fidelia	Fidelia Corporation (an E.ON affiliate)
FIN	FASB Interpretation No.
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IBEW	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
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)
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
NOV	Notice of Violation
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
OMU	Owensboro Municipal Utilities
OVEC	Ohio Valley Electric Corporation
PUHCA 2005	Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005
S&P	Standard & Poor's Rating Services
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
TC2	Trimble County Unit 2
VDT	Value Delivery Team Process
Virginia Commission	Virginia State Corporation Commission

Business

GENERAL

KU, incorporated in Kentucky in 1912 and in Virginia in 1991, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. KU provides electricity to approximately 506,000 customers in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, to approximately 30,000 customers in 5 counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. KU's service area covers approximately 6,600 square miles. KU's coal-fired electric generating stations produce most of KU's electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled CTs. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

KU 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 KU an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. KU's affiliate, LG&E, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy and the distribution and sale of natural gas in Kentucky.

OPERATIONS

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

	2007		2006	
	Revenues (millions)	Volumes (000Mwh)	Revenues (millions)	Volumes (000Mwh)
Residential	\$ 430	6,847	\$ 380	6,313
Industrial & Commercial	597	11,047	547	10,776
Municipals	90	2,058	85	1,978
Other Retail	98	1,691	89	1,608
Wholesale	58	1,582	109	2,473
Total	<u>\$1,273</u>	<u>23,225</u>	<u>\$1,210</u>	<u>23,148</u>

KU set a new record peak load of 4,344 Mw on August 9, 2007, when the temperature reached 98 degrees Fahrenheit in Lexington.

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

	Summer Capability Rating (Mw)
Steam Stations:	
Tyrone – Woodford County, KY	71
Green River – Muhlenberg County, KY	163
E.W. Brown – Mercer County, KY	697
Ghent – Carroll County, KY	<u>1,932</u>
Total Steam Stations	2,863
Dix Dam Hydroelectric Station – Mercer County, KY	24
CT Generators (Peaking capability):	
E.W. Brown – Mercer County, KY*	757
Haeffling – Fayette County, KY	36
Paddy's Run – Jefferson County, KY *	74
Trimble County – Trimble County, KY *	<u>632</u>
Total CT Generators	<u>1,499</u>
Total Capability Rating	<u>4,386</u>

* Some of these units are jointly owned with LG&E. See Note 10 of Notes to Financial Statements for information regarding jointly owned units.

At December 31, 2007, KU's transmission system included 111 substations (39 of which are shared with the distribution system) with a total capacity of approximately 17,223 MVA and approximately 4,030 miles of lines. The distribution system included 481 substations (39 of which are shared with the transmission system) with a total capacity of approximately 6,653 MVA, 14,082 miles of overhead lines and 2,046 miles of underground conduit.

KU has a purchase power agreement with OMU, owns 20% of EEI's common stock and owns 2.5% of OVEC's common stock. Additional information regarding these relationships is provided in Notes 1 and 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

KU 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. KU withdrew from the MISO effective September 1, 2006. KU 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.

RATES AND REGULATIONS

E.ON, KU's ultimate parent, is a registered holding company under PUHCA 2005. E.ON, its utility subsidiaries, including KU, 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. KU 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 February 2007, KU 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.

KU is subject to the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Commission, the Virginia Commission, the Tennessee Regulatory Authority and the FERC in virtually all matters related to electric 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 and Virginia, KU 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 96% of KU'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 KU in the foreseeable future, with natural gas and oil being used for peaking capacity and flame stabilization in coal-fired boilers or in emergencies. KU has no nuclear generating units and has no plans to build any in the foreseeable future.

KU 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.

KU 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. KU has a coal inventory policy which it believes provides adequate protection under most contingencies.

KU expects to continue purchasing most of its coal, which has sulfur content in the 0.7% - 3.5% range, from western and eastern Kentucky, West Virginia, southern Indiana, southern Illinois and Ohio for the foreseeable future. With the installation of FGDs (SO₂ removal systems), KU expects its use of higher sulfur coal to increase. Coal is delivered to KU generating stations by a mix of transportation modes, including barge, truck and rail.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Protection of the environment is a major priority for KU. Federal, state and local regulatory agencies have issued KU 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 KU, 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

KU had 951 full-time regular employees at December 31, 2007, 152 of which were operating, maintenance and construction employees represented by the IBEW Local 2100 and the United Steelworkers of America (“USWA”) Local 9447-01. Effective August 1, 2006, KU and its employees represented by the IBEW Local 2100 entered into a new three-year collective bargaining agreement. The new agreement provides for negotiated increases or changes to wages, benefits or other provisions and for annual wage re-openers. A wage re-opener was negotiated and agreed to in July 2007. KU and employees represented by the USWA Local 9447-01 entered into a three-year collective bargaining agreement in August 2005, with provisions for annual wage re-openers. Wage re-openers were negotiated in July 2006 and July 2007.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

At December 31, 2007: **

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Effective Date of Election to Present Position</u>
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 KU and its affiliates, E.ON U.S. and LG&E.

* 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

KU 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 KU.

The rates that KU 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 KU 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 KU's rate request and ultimately reduce, alter or limit the rates KU seeks.

Changes in transmission and wholesale power market structures, as well as KU'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 KU, as well as other aspects of the business, are subject to significant FERC regulation. KU'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 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 KU.

KU 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.

KU'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 KU'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.

KU'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 KU's finances or operations by changing demand levels; causing outages; damaging infrastructure or requiring significant repair costs; affecting capital markets or impacting future growth.

KU 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. KU's generation fleet is predominantly coal-fired and may be highly impacted by developments in this area.

KU'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.

KU is subject to operational risks relating to its generating plants, transmission facilities and distribution equipment. Operation of power plants, transmission and distribution facilities subjects KU 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.

KU 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, KU 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 KU.

KU 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 KU.

KU 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 base rate increase proceedings, merger surcredit proceedings, VDT proceedings, TC2 proceedings, Kentucky Commission, FERC and MISO proceedings and other rates or regulatory matters affecting KU, see Notes 2 and 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Environmental

For a discussion of environmental matters including additional reductions in SO₂, NO_x and other emissions mandated by recent or potential regulations; items regarding notices of violations and other emissions proceedings; global warming or climate change matters and other environmental items affecting KU, 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 KU. To the extent that damages are assessed in any of these lawsuits, KU 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 KU's financial position or results of operations.

Selected Financial Data

(in millions)	<u>Years Ended December 31</u>				
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Operating revenues	<u>\$1,273</u>	<u>\$1,210</u>	<u>\$1,207</u>	<u>\$ 995</u>	<u>\$ 892</u>
Net operating income	<u>\$ 268</u>	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 202</u>	<u>\$ 228</u>	<u>\$ 162</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 167</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>	<u>\$ 112</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ 91</u>
Total assets	<u>\$3,796</u>	<u>\$3,148</u>	<u>\$2,756</u>	<u>\$2,610</u>	<u>\$2,505</u>
Long-term obligations (including amounts due within one year)	<u>\$1,264</u>	<u>\$ 843</u>	<u>\$ 746</u>	<u>\$ 726</u>	<u>\$ 688</u>

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 KU'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 KU's reports, including as noted in the Risk Factors section of this report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The electric 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 in 2007 increased \$15 million compared to 2006. The increase was primarily the result of increased retail sales volumes, increased ECR surcharge and decreased purchased power expense. Partially offsetting these items were decreased wholesale sales, higher interest expense, decreased MISO related revenue and decreased equity in earnings of EEI.

Revenues

Revenues in 2007 increased \$63 million primarily due to:

- Increased fuel costs (\$57 million) billed to customers through the FAC due to increased fuel prices and sales volumes delivered
- Increased sales volumes delivered (\$30 million) resulting from a 2% increase in heating degree days and a 46% increase in cooling degree days
- Increased ECR surcharge (\$25 million) due to increased recoverable capital spending
- Increased transmission service revenues (\$4 million)

These increases were partially offset by:

- Lower wholesale sales (\$37 million) due to decreased volumes and lower wholesale market pricing
- Lower MISO related revenue (\$16 million) resulting from the exit from the MISO

Expenses

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

Fuel for electric generation increased \$37 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Increased cost of fuel burned (\$20 million) due to higher coal prices
- Increased generation (\$17 million) due to higher demand

Power purchased expense decreased \$14 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Decreased volumes purchased (\$19 million) due to increased internal generation
- Increased cost per Mwh of purchases (\$5 million) due to higher fuel prices

Other operation and maintenance expenses increased \$1 million in 2007 primarily due to increased maintenance expenses (\$12 million), partially offset by decreased other operation expenses (\$11 million).

Other maintenance expenses increased \$12 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Increased boiler maintenance expense (\$7 million)
- Increased electric plant maintenance (\$5 million)
- Increased vegetation management expense (\$1 million)
- Decreased overhead conductor and devices maintenance (\$1 million)

Other operation expenses decreased \$11 million in 2007 primarily due to:

- Decreased MISO Day 1 and Day 2 expenses (\$16 million) due to the exit from the MISO effective September 1, 2006, and refunds from the MISO for certain charges
- Decreased VDT workforce reduction expense (\$3 million) due to completion of VDT amortization in March 2006
- Increased MISO Day 1 expense (\$3 million) due to credit received from the MISO for financial transmission rights in 2006
- Increased outside services expense (\$3 million)
- Increased wholesale expense (\$1 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 research and development expenses (\$1 million)

Equity earnings in EEI decreased \$3 million in 2007 primarily due to decreased other electric earnings at EEI, resulting from decreased emission allowance sales in 2007 and increased purchased power expense.

Other income – net increased \$5 million in 2007 primarily due to increased other income (\$7 million) relating to increased allowance for funds used during construction, gain on disposal of property and increased interest income from bond proceeds on deposit with a trustee, partially offset by increased other expenses (\$2 million) relating to penalties.

Interest expense increased \$17 million in 2007, primarily due to increased interest expense to affiliated companies resulting from increased affiliate borrowings to fund increased capital additions.

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 KU are detailed in Note 1 of Notes to Financial Statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

KU 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. KU 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, KU is in a negative working capital position in part because of the classification of certain variable-rate pollution control bonds totaling \$33 million that are subject to tender for purchase at the option of the holder as current portion of long-term debt. Credit facilities totaling \$35 million are in place to fund such tenders, if necessary. KU has never needed to access these facilities. KU expects to cover any working capital deficiencies with cash flow from operations, money pool borrowings and borrowings from Fidelity.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operations was \$302 million and \$223 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The 2007 increase of \$79 million was primarily the result of increases in cash due to changes in:

- Earnings, net of non-cash items (\$55 million)
- Material and supplies (\$33 million) due to lower coal inventories on hand at December 31, 2007
- MISO exit fee (\$20 million) due to the MISO exit being completed effective September 1, 2006
- Accrued income taxes (\$15 million) due to income tax accrued during 2007 being greater than estimated payments
- ECR recovery (\$11 million)
- Prepayments and other current assets (\$9 million)
- Other current liabilities (\$8 million)
- Other liabilities (\$7 million)
- Other regulatory assets (\$4 million)
- FAC recovery (\$3 million)

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

- Pension and postretirement funding (\$36 million)
- Accounts payable (\$26 million)
- Property and other taxes payable (\$14 million)
- Accounts receivable (\$10 million)

Investing Activities

The primary use of funds for investing activities continues to be for capital expenditures. Net cash used for investing activities increased \$382 million in 2007 compared to 2006 primarily due to increased capital expenditures of \$395 million, offset by decreased restricted cash of \$13 million. Restricted cash represents the escrowed proceeds of the Pollution Control Bonds issued, which are disbursed as qualifying costs are incurred.

Financing Activities

Net cash inflows from financing activities were \$422 million and \$124 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

KU expects its capital expenditures for the three-year period ending December 31, 2010, to total approximately \$1,465 million, consisting primarily of construction estimates for installation of FGDs on Ghent and Brown units totaling approximately \$425 million, construction of TC2 totaling approximately \$360 million, the Brown ash pond totaling approximately \$40 million, a customer care system totaling approximately \$25 million and on-going construction related to generation and distribution assets. See Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements for additional information.

KU'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. 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. KU anticipates funding future capital requirements through operating cash flow, debt and/or infusions of capital from its parent.

Regulatory approvals are required for KU to incur additional debt. The Virginia Commission and the FERC authorize the issuance of short-term debt while the Kentucky Commission, the Virginia Commission and the Tennessee Regulatory Authority authorize the issuance of long-term debt. In November 2007, KU received a two-year authorization from the FERC to borrow up to \$400 million in short-term funds. KU also has authorization from the Virginia Commission that expires at the end of 2009 allowing short-term borrowing of up to \$400 million.

KU's debt ratings as of December 31, 2007, were:

	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>S&P</u>
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. KU anticipates cash from operations and external financing will be sufficient to fund future obligations. Future interest obligations cannot be quantified because most of KU's debt is variable rate. See Statements of Capitalization.

(in millions)	Payments Due by Period						Total
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	
<u>Contractual Cash Obligations</u>							
Short-term debt (a)	\$ 23	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23
Long-term debt	-	-	33	-	50	1,181 (b)	1,264
Operating leases (c)	6	5	3	2	2	4	22
Unconditional power purchase obligations (d)	23	25	16	8	9	143	224
Coal and gas purchase obligations (e)	329	146	93	57	57	-	682
Retirement obligations (f)	23	24	23	23	23	124	240
Other obligations (g)	<u>307</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>392</u>
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>\$711</u>	<u>\$279</u>	<u>\$174</u>	<u>\$90</u>	<u>\$141</u>	<u>\$1,452</u>	<u>\$2,847</u>

- (a) Represents borrowings from affiliated company due within one year.
- (b) Includes long-term debt of \$33 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. These bonds mature in 2032. KU does not expect to pay these amounts in 2008.
- (c) Represents future operating lease payments.
- (d) Represents future minimum payments under OMU and OVEC power purchase agreements through 2010 and 2026, respectively.
- (e) Represents contracts to purchase coal and natural gas.
- (f) Represents currently projected cash flows for pension, postretirement and other post-employment benefit plans as calculated by the actuary.
- (g) Represents construction commitments, including commitments for TC2 and the FGDs.

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.

KU 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.

Kentucky Utilities Company
 Statements of Income
 (Millions of \$)

	Years Ended December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Total operating revenues (Note 11).....	<u>\$1,273</u>	<u>\$1,210</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Fuel for electric generation.....	461	424
Power purchased (Notes 9 and 11).....	168	182
Other operation and maintenance expenses.....	255	254
Depreciation and amortization (Note 1).....	<u>121</u>	<u>115</u>
Total operating expenses.....	<u>1,005</u>	<u>975</u>
Net operating income.....	268	235
Equity earnings in EEI (Note 1).....	(26)	(29)
Other income – net	(6)	(1)
Interest expense (Notes 7 and 8).....	15	15
Interest expense to affiliated companies (Note 11).....	<u>41</u>	<u>24</u>
Income before income taxes	244	226
Federal and state income taxes (Note 6)	<u>77</u>	<u>74</u>
Net income.....	<u>\$ 167</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>

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

Statements of Retained Earnings
 (Millions of \$)

	Years Ended December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Balance January 1	\$ 870	\$ 718
Add net income.....	<u>167</u>	<u>152</u>
Balance December 31	<u>\$1,037</u>	<u>\$ 870</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
 Statements of Comprehensive Income
 (Millions of \$)

	Years Ended December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Net income.....	<u>\$167</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>
Additional minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax expense of \$0 and \$13 for 2007 and 2006, respectively (Note 5)	—	19
Other comprehensive income, net of tax (Note 12)	—	19
Comprehensive income.....	<u>\$167</u>	<u>\$ 171</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Balance Sheets
(Millions of \$)

	December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 1).....	\$ -	\$ 6
Restricted cash (Note 1)	11	23
Accounts receivable – less reserve of \$2 in 2007 and 2006 (Note 1).....	172	123
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies (Note 11)	17	50
Materials and supplies (Note 1):		
Fuel (predominantly coal)	42	64
Other materials and supplies	34	34
Prepayments and other current assets	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>
Total current assets	288	318
Other property and investments (Note 1).....	<u>29</u>	<u>25</u>
Utility plant, at original cost (Note 1)	3,868	3,681
Less: reserve for depreciation	<u>1,622</u>	<u>1,553</u>
Total utility plant, net	2,246	2,128
Construction work in progress.....	<u>1,071</u>	<u>487</u>
Total utility plant and construction work in progress	3,317	2,615
Deferred debits and other assets:		
Regulatory assets (Note 2):		
Pension and postretirement benefits (Notes 1 and 2).....	28	64
Other	86	83
Cash surrender value of key man life insurance	37	35
Other assets	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>
Total deferred debits and other assets	<u>162</u>	<u>190</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$3,796</u>	<u>\$3,148</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Balance Sheets (continued)
(Millions of \$)

	December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 7)	\$ 33	\$ 141
Notes payable to affiliated companies (Notes 8 and 11)	23	97
Accounts payable	160	83
Accounts payable to affiliated companies (Note 11)	48	87
Customer deposits	20	19
Other current liabilities	<u>28</u>	<u>23</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>312</u>	<u>450</u>
Long-term debt:		
Long-term bonds (Note 7)	300	219
Long-term notes to affiliated company (Note 7)	<u>931</u>	<u>483</u>
Total long-term debt	<u>1,231</u>	<u>702</u>
Deferred credits and other liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes (Note 6)	285	289
Accumulated provision for pensions and related benefits (Note 5)	83	126
Investment tax credit (Note 6)	55	13
Asset retirement obligations	30	28
Regulatory liabilities (Note 2):		
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	310	297
Deferred income taxes	22	27
Other regulatory liabilities	10	6
Other liabilities	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	<u>818</u>	<u>803</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
COMMON EQUITY:		
Common stock, without par value -		
Authorized 80,000,000 shares, outstanding 37,817,878 shares	308	308
Additional paid-in-capital (Note 11)	90	15
Retained earnings	1,016	854
Undistributed subsidiary earnings	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>1,037</u>	<u>870</u>
Total common equity	<u>1,435</u>	<u>1,193</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>\$3,796</u>	<u>\$3,148</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Statements of Cash Flows
(Millions of \$)

	Years Ended December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 167	\$ 152
Items not requiring cash currently:		
Depreciation and amortization	121	115
Deferred income taxes-net	(6)	14
Investment tax credit-net.....	42	11
Provision for pension and postretirement plans	36	4
Other	(7)	2
Change in certain current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(16)	(6)
Materials and supplies.....	22	(11)
Accounts payable.....	(26)	-
Accrued income taxes.....	2	(13)
Property and other taxes payable	(4)	10
Prepayments and other current assets	1	(8)
Other current liabilities	10	2
Pension and postretirement funding	(43)	(7)
MISO exit fee	-	(20)
Environmental cost recovery mechanism refundable.....	(1)	(12)
Other.....	<u>4</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>302</u>	<u>223</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Construction expenditures	(742)	(347)
Change in restricted cash.....	<u>12</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Net cash used for investing activities.....	<u>(730)</u>	<u>(348)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Long-term borrowings from affiliated company	448	100
Short-term borrowings from affiliated company	289	763
Repayment of short-term borrowings from affiliated company	(363)	(736)
Retirement of first mortgage bonds.....	(108)	(36)
Issuance of pollution control bonds.....	81	33
Additional paid-in capital	<u>75</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>422</u>	<u>124</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income taxes	\$38	\$82
Interest on borrowed money	16	15
Interest to affiliated companies on borrowed money	29	20

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Statements of Capitalization
(Millions of \$)

	December 31	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 7):		
First mortgage bonds:		
P due May 15, 2007, 7.92% (Note 3).....	-	54
Pollution control series:		
10, due November 1, 2024, variable %.....	-	54
Mercer Co. 2000 Series A, due May 1, 2023, variable %.....	13	13
Carroll Co. 2002 Series A, due February 1, 2032, variable %.....	21	21
Carroll Co. 2002 Series B, due February 1, 2032, variable %.....	2	2
Muhlenberg Co. 2002 Series A, due February 1, 2032, variable %.....	2	2
Mercer Co. 2002 Series A, due February 1, 2032, variable %.....	8	8
Carroll Co. 2002 Series C, due October 1, 2032, variable %.....	96	96
Carroll Co. 2004 Series A, due October 1, 2034, variable %.....	50	50
Carroll Co. 2005 Series A, due June 1, 2035, variable %.....	13	13
Carroll Co. 2005 Series B, due June 1, 2035, variable %.....	13	13
Carroll Co. 2006 Series A, due June 1, 2036, variable %.....	17	17
Carroll Co. 2006 Series C, due June 1, 2036, variable %.....	17	17
Carroll Co. 2007 Series A, due February 1, 2026, variable %.....	18	-
Carroll Co. 2006 Series B, due October 1, 2034, variable %.....	54	-
Trimble Co. 2007 Series A, due March 1, 2037, variable %.....	9	-
Notes payable to Fidelity:		
Due November 24, 2010, 4.24%, unsecured.....	33	33
Due January 16, 2012, 4.39%, unsecured.....	50	50
Due April 30, 2013, 4.55%, unsecured.....	100	100
Due August 15, 2013, 5.31%, unsecured.....	75	75
Due July 8, 2015, 4.735%, unsecured.....	50	50
Due December 21, 2015, 5.36%, unsecured.....	75	75
Due October 25, 2016, 5.675% unsecured.....	50	50
Due June 23, 2036, 6.33%, unsecured.....	50	50
Due December 19, 2014, 5.45% unsecured.....	100	-
Due June 20, 2017, 5.98% unsecured.....	50	-
Due October 25, 2019, 5.71% unsecured.....	70	-
Due February 7, 2022, 5.69% unsecured.....	53	-
Due September 14, 2028, 5.96% unsecured.....	100	-
Due March 30, 2037, 5.86% unsecured.....	<u>75</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total long-term debt outstanding.....	 <u>1,264</u>	 <u>843</u>
Less current portion of long-term debt.....	<u>33</u>	<u>141</u>
Long-term debt.....	<u>1,231</u>	<u>702</u>
 COMMON EQUITY:		
Common stock, without par value -		
Authorized 80,000,000 shares, outstanding 37,817,878 shares.....	308	308
Additional paid-in-capital (Note 11).....	90	15
 Retained earnings.....	 1,016	 854
Undistributed subsidiary earnings.....	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>
Total retained earnings.....	<u>1,037</u>	<u>870</u>
Total common equity.....	<u>1,435</u>	<u>1,193</u>
Total capitalization.....	<u>\$2,666</u>	<u>\$1,895</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

KU, incorporated in Kentucky in 1912 and in Virginia in 1991, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. KU provides electricity to approximately 506,000 customers in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, to approximately 30,000 customers in 5 counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. KU's coal-fired electric generating stations produce most of KU's electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled CTs. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

KU 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 KU an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. KU's affiliate, LG&E, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy and the distribution and sale of natural gas in Kentucky.

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. KU 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, the Kentucky Commission or the Virginia Commission. See Note 2, Rates and Regulatory Matters, for additional detail regarding regulatory assets and liabilities.

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

Restricted Cash. Proceeds from bond issuances for environmental equipment (primarily related to the installation of FGDs) are held in trust pending expenditure for qualifying assets.

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 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 KU. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the emission allowances inventory was less than \$1 million and approximately \$2 million, respectively.

Other Property and Investments. Other property and investments on the balance sheets consists of KU's investment in EEI, economic development loans provided to various communities in KU's service territory, KU's investment in OVEC, funds related to KU's long-term purchased power contract with OMU and non-utility plant.

Although KU holds investment interests in OVEC and EEI, it is not the primary beneficiary, therefore, neither are consolidated into KU's financial statements. KU 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 arrangements, KU's share of OVEC's output is 2.5%, approximately 55 Mw of generation capacity.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, KU's investment in OVEC totaled less than \$1 million and is accounted for under the cost method of accounting. KU'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, KU 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 KU's ownership interests and power purchase rights.

KU owns 20% of the common stock of EEI, which owns and operates a 1,162-Mw generating station in southern Illinois. Prior to 2006, KU was entitled to take 20% of the available capacity of the station under a pricing formula comparable to the cost of other power generated by KU. This contract governing the purchases from EEI terminated on December 31, 2005. Since December 31, 2005, EEI has sold power under general market-based pricing and terms. KU has not contracted with EEI for power under the new arrangements, but maintains its 20% ownership in the common stock of EEI. Replacement power for the EEI capacity has been largely provided by KU generation.

KU's investment in EEI is accounted for under the equity method of accounting and, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, totaled \$23 million and \$18 million, respectively. KU's direct exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with EEI is generally limited to the value of its investment.

Utility Plant. KU'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 in Kentucky. KU has not recorded a significant allowance for funds used during construction.

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 and 3.1% in 2006 of average depreciable plant. Of the amount provided for depreciation at December 31, 2007 and 2006, approximately 0.5% was 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. KU and LG&E 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 KU'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. KU 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 \$59 million and \$42 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Fuel Costs. The cost of fuel for generation is charged to expense as used.

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 KU:

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

KU is subject to the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Commission, the Virginia Commission, the Tennessee Regulatory Authority and the FERC in virtually all matters related to electric 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 and Virginia, KU has no plans or intentions to discontinue its application of SFAS No. 71.

Rate Case

In December 2003, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting an adjustment in KU's rates. The revenue increase requested was \$58 million. In June 2004, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving an increase in KU's base rates of approximately \$46 million (7%). The rate increase 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 KU'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)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
ARO	\$ 24	\$ 22
MISO exit	20	20
FAC	17	16
Unamortized loss on bonds	10	10
ECR	11	10
Other	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Subtotal	86	83
Pension and postretirement benefits	<u>28</u>	<u>64</u>
Total regulatory assets	<u>\$ 114</u>	<u>\$ 147</u>
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	\$ 310	\$ 297
Deferred income taxes – net	22	27
Other	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
Total regulatory liabilities	<u>\$ 342</u>	<u>\$ 330</u>

KU does not currently earn a rate of return on the FAC regulatory asset, which is a separate recovery mechanism 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 and Virginia Commissions. 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. KU will seek recovery of this asset in future proceedings with the Kentucky and Virginia Commissions. KU currently earns a rate of return on the remaining regulatory assets. Other regulatory assets include VDT costs, the merger surcredit and deferred storm 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 KU'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 <u>Assets</u>	ARO <u>Liabilities</u>	Regulatory <u>Assets</u>	Regulatory <u>Liabilities</u>	Accumulated <u>Cost of Removal</u>	Cost of Removal <u>Depreciation</u>
As of December 31, 2005	\$ 6	\$(27)	\$20	\$(2)	\$ 2	\$ 1
ARO accretion	-	(1)	1	-	-	-
ARO depreciation	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
As of December 31, 2006	5	(28)	22	(2)	2	1
ARO accretion	<u>-</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
As of December 31, 2007	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$(30)</u>	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$(2)</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

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. KU AROs are primarily related to the final retirement of assets associated with generating units. 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 or 2006. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, KU 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.

KU 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.

MISO Exit. Following receipt of applicable FERC, Kentucky Commission and other regulatory orders, KU 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, KU has been operating under a FERC-approved open access-transmission tariff. KU 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.

KU 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, KU paid approximately \$20 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, KU provided notice to the MISO of its disagreement with the calculation of the exit fee. KU 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 KU with an immediate recovery of \$1 million and will provide an estimated \$3 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 KU's next rate case, however, the Company historically has received approval to recover and refund regulatory assets and liabilities.

FAC. KU's retail rates contain an FAC, whereby increases and decreases in the cost of fuel for generation are reflected in the rates charged to retail 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 KU'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 KU'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 KU'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 KU's recovery of approximately \$5 million in aggregate fuel costs KU 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 KU's FAC charges and fuel procurement practices and indicated that KU was in compliance with the provisions of Administrative Regulation 807 KAR 5:5056. The Kentucky Commission further approved KU'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 KU 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 for the six-month period ended October 31, 2001. The Kentucky Commission ordered KU to reduce its fuel costs for purposes of calculating its FAC by less than \$1 million. At issue was the purchase of approximately 102,000 tons of coal from Western Kentucky Energy Corp., a non-regulated affiliate, for use at KU's Ghent facility. The Kentucky Commission further ordered that an independent audit be conducted to examine operational and management aspects of both KU's and LG&E'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 KU and the Kentucky Commission Staff in the second quarter of 2004, and resulted in Audit Progress Reports being filed by KU with the Kentucky Commission. In February 2007, the Kentucky Commission staff indicated that KU fully complied with all audit recommendations and that no further reports are required.

KU also employs an FAC mechanism for Virginia customers that uses an average fuel cost factor based primarily on projected fuel costs. The fuel cost factor may be adjusted annually for over or under collections of fuel costs from the previous year. In February 2007, KU filed an application with the Virginia Commission seeking approval of an increase of approximately \$4 million in its fuel cost factor to reflect higher fuel costs incurred and under-collected during 2006, and anticipated higher fuel costs to be incurred in 2007. The Virginia Commission approved KU's request in April 2007. In February 2008, KU filed an application with the Virginia Commission seeking approval of a decrease of 0.599 cents/KWh in its fuel cost factor applicable during the billing period April 2008 through March 2009. The decrease was requested because KU has fully recovered its under-recovered fuel expenses from the prior periods.

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 KU 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 KU'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, KU filed an application for a CCN to construct an SCR at the Ghent station and 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 \$125 million, of which approximately \$115 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 October 2007, KU met with the Kentucky Commission and other interested parties to discuss the status of the Ghent Unit 2 SCR construction. KU informed the Kentucky Commission that construction of the Ghent Unit 2 SCR was not going to commence before the CCN expired in December 2007, due to a change in the economics for the project. The CCN expired in December 2007, and KU has delayed construction of the Ghent Unit 2 SCR.

In April 2006, the Kentucky Commission initiated six-month and two-year reviews of KU's environmental surcharge for six-month periods ending July 2003, January 2004, January 2005, July 2005 and January 2006 and for the two-year period ending July 2004. 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 KU to set up a regulatory asset of \$54 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, along with the non-recurring charge of \$7 million for FERC and Virginia jurisdictions, thereby decreased the charge to the regulatory asset from \$64 million to \$54 million. The Order reduced revenues by approximately \$11 million through a surcredit on bills to ratepayers over the same five-

year period, reflecting a sharing (40% to the ratepayers and 60% to KU) of savings as stipulated by KU, net of amortization costs of the workforce reduction. The five-year VDT amortization period expired in March 2006.

As part of the settlement agreement in the rate case, in September 2005, KU 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 KU 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 KU files for a change in 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, KU 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 KU'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 KU over a five-year period. In that same order, the Kentucky Commission required KU, 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. KU 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, KU'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 KU would file a plan for the merger surcredit six months before its expiration.

In December 2007, KU 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.

Deferred Storm Costs. Based on an Order from the Kentucky Commission in June 2004, KU reclassified from maintenance expense to a regulatory asset, \$4 million related to costs not reimbursed from the 2003 ice storm. These costs will be amortized through June 2009. KU earns a return of these amortized costs, which are included in KU's jurisdictional operating expenses.

Pension and Postretirement Benefits. KU 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, KU can defer recoverable costs that would otherwise be charged to expense or equity by non-regulated entities. Current rate recovery in Kentucky and Virginia 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, KU 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, KU has segregated the cost of removal, previously embedded in accumulated depreciation, of \$310 million and \$297 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, KU 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. KU'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 KU to recover revenues from lost sales associated with the DSM programs based on program plan engineering estimates and post-implementation evaluations.

In July 2007, KU and LG&E 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

Utility Competition in Virginia. The Commonwealth of Virginia passed the Virginia Electric Utility Restructuring Act in 1999. This act gave Virginia customers the ability to choose their electric supplier. Rates are capped at current levels through December 2010. The Virginia Commission will continue to require each Virginia utility to make annual filings of either a base rate change or an Annual Informational Filing consisting of a set of standard financial schedules. The Virginia Commission Staff will issue a Staff Report regarding the individual utility's financial performance during the historic 12-month period. The Staff Report can lead to an adjustment in rates, but through December 2010, rates are subject to the capped rate period and essentially "frozen". In April 2007, Virginia passed legislation terminating this competitive market and commencing re-regulation of utility rates in Virginia. The new act will end the cap on rates at the end of 2008, rather than through December 2010, and end customer choice for most consumers in the applicable regions of the state. Thereafter, a hybrid model of regulation is expected to apply in Virginia, whereby utility rates would be reviewed every two years and a utility's rate of return on equity shall not be set lower than the average of the rates of return for other regional utilities, with certain caps, floors or adjustments. The legislation was effective in July 2007, and also includes a 10% nonbinding goal for renewable power generation by 2022, as well as incentives for new generation, including renewables. Under the legislation, KU retains an existing exemption from customer choice and other restructuring activities as applicable to KU's limited service territory in Virginia. However, subject to future developments, KU may or may not undertake such a rate proceeding in the first six months of 2009 based on calendar year 2008 financial data under the hybrid model of regulation, or make biennial rate filings with the Virginia Commission thereafter.

Regional Reliability Council. KU 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.

TC2 CCN Application. A CCN application for construction of the new, base-load, coal fired unit TC2, which will be jointly owned by KU and LG&E, 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, KU 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.

Ghent FGD Inquiry. In October 2006, the Kentucky Commission commenced an inquiry into elements of KU’s planned construction of one of its three new FGDs at the Ghent generating station. The proceeding requested, and KU provided, additional information regarding configuration details, expenditures and the proposed construction sequence applicable to future construction phases of the Ghent FGD project. In January 2007, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order completing its inquiry in the matter and confirming its approval of KU’s construction plan. The Order also provided general guidance for jurisdictional utilities regarding applicable information and data requirements for future CCN applications and subsequent proceedings.

Market-Based Rate Authority. In July 2006, the FERC issued an Order in KU’s market-based rate proceeding accepting KU’s further proposal to address certain market power issues the FERC had claimed would arise upon an exit from the MISO. In particular, KU 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 KU of power at market-based rates in the KU/LG&E and Big Rivers 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 KU’s power sales at control area interfaces. As a condition of receiving and retaining market-based rate authority, KU 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 KU, 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. KU is a member of the SERC, which acts as KU's RRO. The SERC is currently assessing KU's compliance with certain existing mitigation plans resulting from a prior RRO's audit of various reliability standards. While KU believes itself to be in substantial compliance with the mandatory reliability standards generally, KU 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, KU and LG&E 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. KU and LG&E will submit the next joint triennial filing in April 2008.

PUHCA 2005. E.ON, KU's ultimate parent, is a registered holding company under PUHCA 2005. E.ON, its utility subsidiaries, including KU, 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. KU 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. KU 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 KU for implementation within approximately eight months. KU 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.

Green Energy Riders. In February 2007, KU and LG&E 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 KU 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, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission for the establishment of a new Home Energy Assistance program. During September 2007, the Kentucky Commission approved KU'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.

Depreciation Study. In December 2007, KU 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 KU's non-trading financial instruments as of December 31 follow:

(in millions)	2007		2006	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt (including current portion of \$33 million)	\$333	\$333	\$360	\$360
Long-term debt from affiliate	\$931	\$996	\$483	\$487

All of the above valuations reflect prices quoted by exchanges except for the loans from affiliate which are fair valued using accepted valuation models. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, cash surrender value of key man life insurance, accounts payable and notes payable are substantially the same as their carrying values.

Interest Rate Swaps (hedging derivatives). KU has used 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 has been intended to mitigate risk, earnings and cash flow volatility and was not speculative in nature. Management had designated all of the interest rate swaps as hedge instruments. Financial instruments designated as fair value hedges and the underlying hedged items are periodically marked to market with the resulting net gains and losses recorded directly into net income. Upon termination of any fair value hedge, the resulting gain or loss is recorded into net income.

KU had no outstanding interest rate swap agreements at December 31, 2007. KU was party to an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of \$53 million as of December 31, 2006. The interest rate swap was terminated in February 2007, when the underlying debt was defeased. Under this swap agreement, KU paid variable rates based on the London Interbank Offer Rate averaging 7.44% and received fixed rates averaging 7.92% at December 31, 2006. The swap agreement in effect at December 31, 2006 had been designated as a fair value hedge. The fair value designation was assigned because the underlying fixed rate debt had a firm future commitment. For 2007 and 2006, the effect of marking these financial instruments and the underlying debt to market resulted in pre-tax gains of less than \$1 million recorded in interest expense.

Interest rate swaps hedge interest rate risk on the underlying debt under SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, in addition to swaps being marked to market, the item being hedged must also be marked to market. Consequently, at December 31, 2006, KU's debt reflects a mark-to-market adjustment of less than \$1 million.

Energy Risk Management Activities (non-hedging derivatives). KU 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, as amended.

The table below summarizes KU's energy trading and risk management activities:

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
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	-	1
Changes in fair values attributable to changes in valuation techniques and assumptions	(1)	(2)
Other unrealized gains and losses and changes in fair values	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Fair value of contracts at end of period, net asset	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

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.

KU 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.

KU 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 income – net. No material pre-tax gains and losses resulted in 2007. Pre-tax gains of \$1 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.

KU's customer receivables and revenues arise from deliveries of electricity to approximately 506,000 customers in over 600 communities and adjacent suburban and rural areas in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, to approximately 30,000 customers in five counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, 100% of total revenue was derived from electric operations.

Effective August 1, 2006, KU and its employees represented by the IBEW Local 2100 entered into a new three-year collective bargaining agreement. The new agreement provides for negotiated increases or changes to wages, benefits or other provisions and for annual wage re-openers. A wage re-opener was negotiated in July 2007. KU and its employees represented by the USWA Local 9447-01 entered into a three-year collective bargaining agreement effective August 2005, with authorized annual wage re-openers. The employees represented by these two bargaining units comprise approximately 16% of KU's workforce at December 31, 2007. Wage re-openers were negotiated in July 2006, and July 2007.

Note 5 - Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

KU 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. KU 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 KU'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	\$ 303	\$ 318	\$ 88	\$ 95
Service cost	6	6	2	2
Interest cost	17	17	5	5
Benefits paid, net of retiree contributions	(19)	(19)	(5)	(5)
Actuarial gain and other	(23)	(19)	(14)	(9)
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 303</u>	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 253	\$ 247	\$ 12	\$ 9
Actual return on plan assets	17	26	-	1
Employer contributions	13	-	6	7
Benefits paid, net of retiree contributions	(19)	(19)	(5)	(5)
Administrative expenses and other	-	(1)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$ 264</u>	<u>\$ 253</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>
Funded status at end of year	<u>\$ (20)</u>	<u>\$ (50)</u>	<u>\$ (63)</u>	<u>\$ (76)</u>

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	\$ 37	\$ 59	\$ (9)	\$ 5
Accrued benefit liability (non-current)	(20)	(50)	(63)	(76)

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	\$ 284	\$ 303	\$ 76	\$ 88
Accumulated benefit obligation	243	258	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	264	253	13	12

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	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 2
Interest cost	17	17	5	5
Expected return on plan assets	(21)	(20)	(1)	(1)
Amortization of prior service costs	1	1	-	1
Amortization of actuarial loss	2	4	-	-
Amortization of transitional obligation	-	-	-	1
Benefit cost at end of year	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

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

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31:		
Discount rate	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 KU's net periodic benefit cost are shown in the following table:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
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, KU 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 \$30 million positive or negative impact to the 2007 accumulated benefit obligation and an approximate \$40 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 \$4 million in year-end 2007 postretirement benefit obligations.

Expected Future Benefit Payments and Medicare Subsidy Receipts. The following list provides the amount of expected future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service and the estimated gross amount of Medicare subsidy receipts:

(in millions)	Pension <u>Plans</u>	Other Postretirement <u>Benefits</u>	Medicare Subsidy <u>Receipts</u>
2008	\$ 18	\$ 6	\$ (1)
2009	18	7	(1)
2010	17	7	(1)
2011	17	7	(1)
2012	17	7	(1)
2013-17	90	37	(3)

Plan Assets. The following table shows KU’s weighted-average asset allocation by asset category at December 31:

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

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. KU made a discretionary contribution to the pension plan of \$13 million in January 2007. After this payment, KU’s pension plan assets are in excess of the December 31, 2007 accumulated benefit obligation.

In addition, KU made contributions to other postretirement benefit plans of \$6 million and \$7 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively. In 2008, KU 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. KU 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. KU 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 KU, 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. KU also files income tax returns in various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, KU 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.

KU adopted the provisions of FIN 48 effective January 1, 2007. At the date of adoption, KU had less than \$1 million of unrecognized tax benefits, primarily related to federal income taxes. If recognized, the less than \$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 KU that may decrease within the next 12 months total less than \$1 million and are based on the expiration of statutes during 2008.

KU, upon adoption of FIN 48, adopted a new financial statement classification for interest and penalties. Prior to the adoption of FIN 48, KU 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 KU upon adoption of FIN 48 or through December 31, 2007.

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

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Current - federal	\$ 28	\$ 51
- state	13	11
Deferred - federal – net	(5)	-
- state – net	(1)	1
Investment tax credit – deferred	43	12
Amortization of investment tax credit	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ 74</u>

Current federal income tax expense decreased and investment tax credit – deferred increased primarily due to the recording of investment tax credits of \$43 million and \$12 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, as discussed below.

In June 2006, KU and LG&E 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 EPA Act 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. KU’s and LG&E’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 the IRS announced that KU and LG&E were selected to receive the tax credit. A final IRS certification required to obtain the investment tax credit was received in August 2007. KU’s portion of the TC2 tax credit will be approximately \$100 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, KU recorded investment tax credits of \$43 million and \$12 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively, decreasing current federal income taxes.

In September 2007, KU received Order 2007-00178 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. KU 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)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and other plant-related items	\$292	\$291
Regulatory assets and other	<u>40</u>	<u>37</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>332</u>	<u>328</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Income taxes due to customers	9	10
Pensions and related benefits	17	11
Liabilities and other	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>
Total deferred tax assets	<u>49</u>	<u>44</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$283</u>	<u>\$284</u>
Balance sheet classification		
Current assets	\$ (2)	\$ (5)
Non-current liabilities	<u>285</u>	<u>289</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$283</u>	<u>\$284</u>

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

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	3.4	3.9
Reduction of income tax accruals	(0.4)	(0.5)
Qualified production deduction	(1.2)	(0.4)
EEI dividend	(2.9)	(3.4)
Amortization of investment tax credit	(0.4)	(0.5)
Other differences	<u>(1.9)</u>	<u>(1.4)</u>
Effective income tax rate	<u>31.6%</u>	<u>32.7%</u>

The EEI dividend for 2007 and 2006 reflects tax benefits associated with the receipt of dividends from KU's investment in EEI. Subsequent to an EEI management decision regarding changes in the distribution of EEI's previous earnings, KU elected to provide deferred taxes for all book and tax temporary differences in this investment.

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, KU'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, KU received approval from the Kentucky Commission to establish and amortize a regulatory liability of \$11 million for these net excess deferred income tax balances. KU 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.

KU 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)	<u>Stated Interest Rates</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Principal Amounts</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2007:			
Noncurrent portion	Variable – 6.33%	2010-2037	\$1,231
Current portion	Variable	2032	\$ 33
Outstanding at December 31, 2006:			
Noncurrent portion	Variable – 6.33%	2010-2036	\$ 702
Current portion	Variable – 7.92%	2007-2032	\$ 141

Pollution control series bonds are obligations of KU issued in connection with tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds issued by various governmental entities, principally counties in Kentucky. A loan agreement obligates KU 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 February 2007, the county's debt was also secured by an equal amount of KU'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 KU defaults on the loan agreement. Proceeds from bond issuances for environmental equipment (primarily related to the installation of FGDs) are held in trust pending expenditure for qualifying assets. At December 31, 2007, and 2006, KU had \$11 million and \$23 million, respectively, of bond proceeds in trust, included in restricted cash in the balance sheets.

Several of the KU 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, KU had an aggregate \$333 million of outstanding pollution control indebtedness, of which \$300 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 3.96%, whereas the average rate in January and February of 2008 was 4.72%. The instruments governing these auction rate bonds permit KU 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 Carroll County 2004 Series A bonds were downgraded from AAA to AA and subsequently to A by S&P and from Aaa to A2 by Moody's, and the Carroll County 2006 Series C 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, KU issued a notice to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2007 Series A bonds and the Trimble County 2007 Series A bonds from the auction rate mode to a fixed interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. In March 2008, KU will issue notices to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2006 Series C bonds and the Mercer County 2000 Series A bonds from the auction mode to a weekly interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. KU 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 KU has taken or may take to mitigate such uncertainty, such as additional conversions, subsequent restructurings or redemptions and refinancings, could result in KU 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 13, Subsequent Events.

All of KU's first mortgage bonds were released and terminated in February 2007. Only the tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds issued by the counties remain. Under the provisions for certain of KU'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 3.72% and 3.56%, respectively.

At December 31, 2006, KU had an interest rate swap used to hedge KU's underlying debt obligations. The swap hedged specific debt issuances and, consistent with management's designation, was accorded hedge accounting treatment. The swap effectively converted the fixed rate obligation on KU's first mortgage bond Series P to variable-rate. At December 31, 2006, the remaining swap had a notional value of \$53 million. The swap was terminated in February 2007, when the underlying bond was defeased. See Note 3, Financial Instruments.

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

(\$ in millions)		Principal		Secured/	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Unsecured</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
2007	Pollution control bonds	\$ 54	Variable	Secured	2024
2007	First mortgage bonds	\$ 54	7.92%	Secured	2007
2006	First mortgage bonds	\$ 36	5.99%	Secured	2006

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

(\$ in millions)		Principal		Secured/	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Unsecured</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
2007	Pollution control bonds	\$ 54	Variable	Unsecured	2034
2007	Pollution control bonds	\$ 18	Variable	Unsecured	2026
2007	Pollution control bonds	\$ 9	Variable	Unsecured	2037
2007	Due to Fidelia	\$ 53	5.69%	Unsecured	2022
2007	Due to Fidelia	\$ 75	5.86%	Unsecured	2037
2007	Due to Fidelia	\$ 50	5.98%	Unsecured	2017
2007	Due to Fidelia	\$100	5.96%	Unsecured	2028
2007	Due to Fidelia	\$ 70	5.71%	Unsecured	2019
2007	Due to Fidelia	\$100	5.45%	Unsecured	2014
2006	Pollution control bonds	\$ 17	Variable	Unsecured	2036
2006	Pollution control bonds	\$ 17	Variable	Unsecured	2036
2006	Due to Fidelia	\$ 50	5.675%	Unsecured	2016
2006	Due to Fidelia	\$ 50	6.33%	Unsecured	2036

In February 2007, KU completed a series of financial transactions impacting its periodic reporting requirements. The \$54 million Pollution Control Series 10 bond was refinanced and replaced with a new unsecured tax-exempt bond of the same amount maturing in 2034. The \$53 million Series P bond was defeased and replaced with an intercompany loan totaling \$53 million from Fidelia. In conjunction with the defeasance, the Company terminated the related interest rate swap. Fidelia also agreed to eliminate the second lien on its two secured loans. Pursuant to the terms of the remaining tax-exempt bonds, the first mortgage bonds were cancelled and the underlying lien on substantially all of KU's assets was released following the completion of these steps. KU 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 KU are shown in the following table:

(in millions)	
2008 - 2009	\$ -
2010	33
2011	-
2012	50
Thereafter	<u>1,181</u> (a)
Total	<u>\$1,264</u>

(a) Includes long-term debt of \$33 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. These bonds mature in 2032. KU does not expect to pay these amounts in 2008.

Note 8 - Notes Payable and Other Short-Term Obligations

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

(\$ in millions)	Total Money <u>Pool Available</u>	Amount <u>Outstanding</u>	Balance <u>Available</u>	Average <u>Interest Rate</u>
December 31, 2007	\$400	\$23	\$377	4.75%
December 31, 2006	\$400	\$97	\$303	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 <u>Available</u>	Amount <u>Outstanding</u>	Balance <u>Available</u>	Average <u>Interest Rate</u>
December 31, 2007	\$150	\$ 62	\$88	4.97%
December 31, 2006	\$200	\$102	\$98	5.49%

During June 2007, KU entered into a short-term bilateral line of credit totaling \$35 million. During the third quarter of 2007, KU extended the maturity date on this facility to June 2012. There was no outstanding balance under this facility at December 31, 2007.

The covenants under this revolving line of credit include:

- The debt/total capitalization ratio must be less than 70%
- E.ON must own at least 66.667% of voting stock of KU 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. KU leases office space, office equipment and vehicles and accounts for these leases as operating leases. In addition, KU reimburses LG&E for a portion of the lease expense paid by LG&E for KU's usage of office space leased by LG&E. Total lease expense was \$6 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	\$ 6
2009	5
2010	3
2011	2
2012	2
Thereafter	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>\$22</u>

Owensboro Contract Litigation. In May 2004, the City of Owensboro, Kentucky and OMU commenced a suit now removed to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, against KU concerning a long-term power supply contract (the “OMU Agreement”) with KU. The dispute involves interpretational differences regarding issues under the OMU Agreement, including various payments or charges between KU and OMU and rights concerning excess power, termination and emissions allowances. The complaint seeks in excess of \$6 million in damages in connection with one of its claims for periods prior to 2004, plus damages in an unspecified amount for later-occurring periods on that claim and for other claims. OMU has additionally requested injunctive and other relief, including a declaration that KU is in material breach of the contract. KU has filed an answer in that court denying the OMU claims and presenting counterclaims and amended such filing in January 2007, to include further counterclaims alleging additional damages. During 2005, the FERC declined KU’s application to exercise exclusive jurisdiction on matters. In July 2005, the district court resolved a summary judgment motion made by KU in OMU’s favor, ruling that a contractual provision grants OMU the ability to terminate the contract without cause upon four years’ prior notice, for which ruling KU retains certain rights to appeal. A motion to reconsider that ruling is presently pending before the Court. The parties are continuing various discovery proceedings, as well as settlement negotiations. A trial date has been set for October 2008. In May 2006, OMU issued a notification of its intent to terminate the OMU agreement contract in May 2010, without cause, absent any earlier relief which may be permitted by the proceeding. The Company is currently unable to determine the final outcome of this matter.

Sale and Leaseback Transaction. KU is a participant in a sale and leaseback transaction involving its 62% interest in two jointly owned CTs at KU’s E.W. Brown generating station (Units 6 and 7). Commencing in December 1999, KU and LG&E entered into a tax-efficient, 18-year lease of the CTs. KU and LG&E 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 KU 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, KU 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 KU and LG&E.

At December 31, 2007, the maximum aggregate amount of default fees or amounts was \$10 million, of which KU would be responsible for 62% (approximately \$6 million). KU has made arrangements with E.ON U.S., via guarantee and regulatory commitment, for E.ON U.S. to pay KU’s full portion of any default fees or amounts.

Letter of Credit. KU has provided a letter of credit totaling less than \$1 million to support certain obligations related to workers’ compensation.

Purchased Power. KU has purchased power arrangements with OMU and OVEC. Under the OMU agreement, which could last through January 1, 2020, KU purchases all of the output of an approximately 400-Mw coal-fired generating station not required by OMU. The amount of purchased power available to KU during 2008-2010, which is expected to be approximately 6% of KU’s total Kwh native load energy requirements, is dependent upon a number of factors including the OMU units’ availability, maintenance schedules, fuel costs and OMU requirements. Payments are based on the total costs of the station allocated per terms of the OMU agreement. Included in the total costs is KU’s proportionate share of debt service requirements on \$246 million of OMU bonds outstanding at December 31, 2007. The debt service is allocated to KU based on its annual

allocated share of capacity, which averaged approximately 39% in 2007. KU does not guarantee the OMU bonds, or any requirements therein, in the event of default by OMU.

KU has a contract for purchased power with OVEC, terminating in 2026, for various Mw capacities. KU has an investment of 2.5% ownership in OVEC's common stock, which is accounted for on the cost method of accounting. KU's share of OVEC's output is 2.5%, approximately 55 Mw of generation capacity. Future obligations for power purchases are shown in the following table:

(in millions)	
2008	\$ 23
2009	25
2010	16
2011	8
2012	9
Thereafter	<u>143</u>
Total	<u>\$ 224</u>

Construction Program. KU had approximately \$392 million of commitments in connection with its construction program at December 31, 2007.

In June 2006, KU and LG&E 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 pendency 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, KU 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 KU, 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 KU has in place, provisions are made to allow for price adjustments for compliance costs resulting from new or amended laws or regulations. KU 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 KU 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. KU's operations are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates, 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 KU'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 SO₂ and NO_x emissions from power plants. In 1998, the EPA issued its final "NO_x SIP Call" rule requiring reductions in NO_x 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 NO_x emissions to 0.15 pounds weight per MMBtu on a company-wide basis. In 2005, the EPA issued the CAIR which requires additional SO₂ emission reductions of 70% and NO_x emission reductions of 65% from 2003 levels. The CAIR provides for a two-phase cap and trade program, with initial reductions of NO_x and SO₂ 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, KU's power plants are potentially subject to additional reductions in SO₂ and NO_x emissions. KU's weighted-average company-wide emission rate for SO₂ in 2007 was approximately 1.33 lbs./MMBtu of heat input, with every generating unit below its emission limit established by the Kentucky Division for Air Quality.

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 2006, the Kentucky air agency adopted a regulation aimed at regulating additional hazardous air pollutants from sources including power plants, but it was withdrawn in 2007. To the extent those rules are final, they are not expected to have a material impact on KU'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 SO₂ 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 NO_x 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. KU met its Phase I SO₂ requirements primarily through installation of FGD equipment on Ghent Unit 1. KU's combined strategy for its Phase II SO₂ requirements, which commenced in 2000, includes the installation of additional FGD equipment, as well as using accumulated emissions allowances and fuel switching to defer certain additional capital expenditures. In order to achieve the NO_x emission reductions and associated obligations, KU installed additional NO_x controls, including SCR technology, during the 2000 to 2007 time period at a cost of \$220 million. In 2001, the Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by KU 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, KU expects to incur additional capital expenditures totaling approximately \$675 million during the 2008 through 2010 time period for pollution controls including FGD and SCR equipment, and additional operating and maintenance costs in operating such controls. In 2005, the Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by KU for these projects through the ECR mechanism. Such monthly recovery is subject to periodic review by the Kentucky Commission. KU believes its costs in reducing SO₂, NO_x and mercury emissions to be comparable to those of similarly situated utilities with like generation assets. KU'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. KU 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. KU 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. KU is unable to predict whether mandatory GHG reduction requirements will ultimately be enacted. As a Company with significant coal-fired generating assets, KU could be substantially impacted by programs requiring mandatory reductions in GHG emissions, although the precise impact on the operations of KU, including the reduction targets and deadlines that would be applicable, cannot be determined prior to the enactment of such programs.

Brown New Source Review Litigation. In April 2006, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act's new source review rules relating to work performed in 1997, on a boiler and turbine at KU's E.W. Brown generating station. In December 2006, the EPA issued a second NOV alleging the Company had exceeded heat input values in violation of the air permit for the unit. During 2006, KU provided data responses to the EPA with respect to the allegations in the NOVs. In March 2007, the Department of Justice filed a complaint in federal court in Kentucky alleging the same violations specified in the prior NOVs. The complaint seeks civil penalties, including potential per-day fines, remedial measures and injunctive relief. In April 2007, KU filed an answer in the civil suit denying the allegations. In July 2007, a July 2009 date for trial on the merits was scheduled. The parties continue periodic settlement discussions and a \$2 million accrual has been recorded based on the current status of those discussions, however, KU cannot determine the overall outcome or potential effects of these matters, including whether substantial fines, penalties or remedial construction may result.

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.

Ghent Opacity NOV. In September 2007, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act's operating rules relating to opacity during June and July of 2007 at Units 1 and 3 of KU's Ghent generating station. The parties have commenced initial discussions on this matter. KU is not able to estimate the outcome or potential effects of these matters, including whether substantial fines, penalties or remedial construction may result.

General Environmental Proceedings. KU has recently settled certain environmental matters. During 2005 and 2006, final judicial and administrative approvals were received regarding a consent decree relating to the October 1999 leak of approximately 38,000 gallons of diesel fuel (of which 34,000 gallons were recovered) from an underground pipeline at KU's E.W. Brown Station. Under the terms of the settlement, KU paid a civil penalty in 2006 and has agreed to construct a supplemental environmental project and maintain the project for ten years, each at a cost of less than \$1 million. During 2006, final judicial and administrative approvals were received regarding a settlement associated with a former transformer scrap-yard which had been the subject of

April 2002 correspondence to KU and other potentially responsible parties. Under the terms of the settlement, the parties bore aggregate cleanup costs of approximately \$2 million, of which KU's share was less than \$1 million, which was paid in December 2006.

From time to time, KU 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 liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act for cleanup at various off-site waste sites and ongoing claims regarding GHG emissions from KU's generating stations. Based on analysis to date, the resolution of such matters is not expected to have a material impact on the operations of KU.

Note 10 - Jointly Owned Electric Utility Plant

KU and LG&E have begun construction of TC2, a jointly owned unit at the Trimble County site. KU and LG&E own undivided 60.75% and 14.25% interests, respectively, in TC2. Of the remaining 25% of TC2, Illinois Municipal Electric Agency ("IMEA") owns a 12.12% undivided interest and Indiana Municipal Power Agency ("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)					
Construction work in progress	\$74	\$332			

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

(\$ in millions)	KU				LG&E				Total			
	Mw Capacity	(\$) Cost	(\$) Depre- ciation	(\$) Net Book Value	Mw Capacity	(\$) Cost	(\$) Depre- ciation	(\$) Net Book Value	Mw Capacity	(\$) Cost	(\$) Depre- ciation	(\$) Net Book Value
Ownership Percentage												
KU 47%, LG&E 53% (1)	129	51	(11)	40	146	58	(12)	46	275	109	(23)	86
KU 62%, LG&E 38% (2)	190	78	(14)	64	118	50	(10)	40	308	128	(24)	104
KU 71%, LG&E 29% (3)	228	80	(14)	66	92	32	(6)	26	320	112	(20)	92
KU 63%, LG&E 37% (4)	404	137	(17)	120	236	79	(8)	71	640	216	(25)	191
KU 71%, LG&E 29% (5)	n/a	9	(2)	7	n/a	3	-	3	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 88 Mw of capacity for KU.
- 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 KU's and LG&E'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 - Related Party Transactions

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

Electric Purchases

KU and LG&E 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 operating revenues and purchased power operating expense. KU intercompany electric revenues and purchased power expense for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Electric operating revenues from LG&E	\$46	\$77
Purchased power from LG&E	93	99

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.

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

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Interest on money pool loans	\$ 6	\$ 3
Interest on Fidelity loans	35	21

Other Intercompany Billings

E.ON U.S. Services provides KU with a variety of centralized administrative, management and support services. These charges include payroll taxes paid by E.ON U.S. on behalf of KU, labor and burdens of E.ON U.S. Services employees performing services for KU and vouchers paid by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of KU. The cost of these services is directly charged to KU, 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, KU and LG&E provide services to each other and to E.ON U.S. Services. Billings between KU and LG&E 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 KU to E.ON U.S. Services

relate to cash received by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of KU, primarily tax settlements, and other payments made by KU on behalf of other non-regulated businesses which are paid through E.ON U.S. Services.

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

(in millions)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
E.ON U.S. Services billings to KU	\$488	\$353
KU billings to LG&E	6	56
LG&E billings to KU	12	53
KU billings to E.ON U.S. Services	26	23

In September and December 2007, KU received capital contributions from its shareholder, E.ON U.S. in the amount of \$55 million and \$20 million, respectively.

Note 12 – Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

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

(in millions)	Minimum Pension Liability <u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Pre-Tax</u>	Income <u>Taxes</u>	<u>Net</u>
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ (32)	\$ (32)	\$ 13	\$(19)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(19)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2006	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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 13 – 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 January 31, 2008 and February 14, 2008, the ratings of the Carroll County 2004 Series A bonds were downgraded from AAA to AA by S&P and from Aaa to A2 by Moody's, respectively, due to downgrades of the bond insurer. On February 25, 2008, the bonds were subsequently downgraded from AA to A by S&P, due to a further downgrade of the insurer.

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

On February 7, 2008 and February 25, 2008, the Carroll County 2006 Series C 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, KU commenced steps, including notice to relevant parties, to convert the Carroll County 2007 Series A bonds and the Trimble County 2007 Series A bonds, from the auction rate mode to a fixed 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 3.96%, whereas the average rate in January and February of 2008 was 4.72%.

On March 4, 2008, the FERC issued an Order approving the MISO exit fee recalculation agreement which provides KU with an immediate recovery of \$1 million and an estimated \$3 million over the next eight years for credits realized from other payments the MISO will receive, plus interest.

On March 17, 2008, KU commenced steps, including notice to relevant parties, to convert the Carroll County 2006 Series C bonds from the auction rate mode to a weekly interest rate mode. Such conversion is scheduled to occur on April 16, 2008.

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Shareholder of Kentucky Utilities 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 Kentucky Utilities 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, Kentucky Utilities 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

**Opinion of Bond Counsel and
Form of Reoffering Opinion of Bond Counsel**

APPENDIX B-1

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

HARPER, FERGUSON & DAVIS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1730 MEIDINGER TOWER

462 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40202-3413

28 WEST FIFTH STREET

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY 41011

LOUISVILLE OFFICE

(502) 582-3871

TELECOPIER (502) 582-3905

COVINGTON OFFICE

(606) 491-0712

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May 19, 2000

Re: \$12,900,000 County of Mercer, Kentucky, Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

We hereby certify that we have examined certified copies of the proceedings of record of the County of Mercer, 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 Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), dated the date of the Bonds, in the aggregate principal amount of \$12,900,000 (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 Kentucky Utilities Company (the "Company") for the current refunding of \$12,900,000 aggregate principal amount of the County's Collateralized Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) 1990 Series A, dated May 1, 1990 (the "Prior Bonds"), the proceeds of which were loaned to the Company to finance the construction of solid waste disposal facilities to serve the Brown Generating Station of the Company in Mercer County, Kentucky ("the Project") in order to provide for the collection, storage, treatment, processing and final disposal of solid waste, 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

HARPER, FERGUSON & DAVIS

\$12,900,000 County of Mercer, Kentucky,
Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds,
2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
May 19, 2000
Page 2

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.

HARPER, FERGUSON & DAVIS

\$12,900,000 County of Mercer, Kentucky,
Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds,
2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
May 19, 2000
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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, 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"). Interest on the Bonds is 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 finance solid waste disposal facilities qualified for financing under Section 142(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 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 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 2000 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:

HARPER, FERGUSON & DAVIS

\$12,900,000 County of Mercer, Kentucky,
Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds,
2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
May 19, 2000
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(a) 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.

(b) 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. Douglas Greenburg, 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.

HARPER, FERGUSON & DAVIS

\$12,900,000 County of Mercer, Kentucky,
Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds,
2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
May 19, 2000
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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, JR.

(Form of Reoffering Opinion of Bond Counsel)

December 17, 2008

County of Mercer, Kentucky
Harrodsburg, Kentucky 40330

The Bank of New York Mellon,
as Trustee
West Paterson, New Jersey 07424

Re: Reoffering of \$12,900,000 "County of Mercer, Kentucky, Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities 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 County of Mercer, Kentucky (the "Issuer") and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (the "Trustee"), pertaining to \$12,900,000 principal amount of County of Mercer, Kentucky, Solid Waste Disposal Facility Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), dated May 19, 2000 (the "Bonds"), in order to satisfy certain requirements of the Indenture. Pursuant to the authority of the Indenture and an ordinance adopted by the Issuer, the Company is terminating a municipal bond insurance policy insuring the Bonds and simultaneously delivering a letter of credit to the Trustee for the benefit of the Bondholders. 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 delivery of a letter of credit and the reoffering of 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

Commerzbank AG, New York Branch

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft (“Commerzbank” or the “Bank”) is a major German private-sector bank. Its products and services for retail and corporate customers extend to all aspects of banking. The Bank is also active in specialized fields - partially covered by its subsidiaries - such as mortgage banking and real-estate business, leasing and asset management. Its services are concentrated on managing customers’ accounts and handling payment transactions, loan, savings and investment plans, and also on securities transactions. Additional financial services are offered within the framework of the Bank’s “bancassurance” strategy of cooperating with leading companies in finance-related sectors, including home loan savings schemes and insurance products. The Commerzbank Group’s operating business has been categorized into six segments: Private and Business Customers, Mittelstandsbank, Central & Eastern Europe, Corporates & Markets, Commercial Real Estate as well as Public Finance and Treasury. On August 31, 2008, Commerzbank announced that Commerzbank and Allianz SE have agreed upon the sale of 100% of Dresdner Bank AG to Commerzbank. The transaction will occur in two steps and is expected to be completed by the end of 2009, subject to regulatory and antitrust approvals.

As of September 30, 2008, the Commerzbank Group had total assets of approximately 595.6 billion euros and total shareholders’ equity of approximately \$15.257 billion euros. The shares of Commerzbank are fully paid-up and are in bearer form. They are listed on all seven German stock exchanges as well as on the London Stock Exchange and the Swiss Exchange based in Zurich. There is also a sponsored-ADR program in the USA.

In the Federal Republic of Germany (“Germany”), Commerzbank manages a nationwide branch network covering all customer segments from its headquarters in Frankfurt am Main. Abroad, Commerzbank has branches, representative offices and key subsidiaries in approximately 50 countries.

Commerzbank conducts extensive banking business in the United States, concentrating primarily in corporate lending, letter of credit and bankers’ acceptance facilities, syndicated loan transactions and treasury operations including foreign exchange transactions. Commerzbank has branches in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles and has an agency office in Atlanta.

For further information on the Commerzbank Group, a copy of Commerzbank’s annual report can be obtained by contacting Ms. Karin Rapaglia at 2 World Financial Center, New York, New York 10281.

Commerzbank is authorized to conduct general banking business and to provide financial services under and, subject to the requirements set forth in, the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz). The Bank is subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision by the German Financial Services Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht) and by the German central bank (Deutsche Bundesbank). The European Central Bank regulates Commerzbank in relation to minimum reserves on deposits. In addition, Commerzbank is subject to regulation by the countries in which it operates.

The New York Branch of Commerzbank is licensed by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York. It is subject to the banking laws of the State of New York and is examined annually by the New York State Banking Department. Commerzbank's branches in Chicago and Los Angeles are subject to similar regulation by the states in which they operate. In addition to being subject to state laws and regulations, Commerzbank is also subject to federal regulation under the International Banking Act, as amended, (the "IBA") and, through the IBA, the Bank Holding Company Act, as amended, (the "BHCA"). In this regard, the Commerzbank U.S. branches and the Atlanta Agency are also examined annually by the Federal Reserve Banks in the states in which they are located.

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

NEW ISSUE—BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

Subject to the conditions and exceptions set forth under the caption "TAX TREATMENT," Bond Counsel is of the opinion that, under current law, interest on the Bonds (as hereinafter defined) offered hereby (i) will be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion will be expressed regarding such exclusion from gross income with respect to any Bond during any period in which it is held by a "substantial user" or a "related person" of the Project as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) will not be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. Such interest may be subject to certain federal income taxes imposed on certain corporations, including imposition of the corporate alternative minimum tax on a portion of such interest and the branch profits tax on a portion of such interest. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that interest on the Bonds will be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and that, under current law, the principal of the Bonds will be exempt from ad valorem taxes in Kentucky. Issuance of the Bonds is subject to receipt of a favorable tax opinion of Bond Counsel as of the date of delivery of the Bonds. See "TAX TREATMENT" herein.

\$96,000,000

County of Carroll, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series C
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

Dated: Date of Original Issuance

Due: October 1, 2032

The Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series C (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) (the "Bonds") will be special and limited obligations of Carroll County, Kentucky (the "Issuer"), payable by the Issuer solely from and secured by payments to be received by the Issuer pursuant to a Loan Agreement with

Kentucky Utilities Company

(the "Company"), except as payable from proceeds of such Bonds or investment earnings thereon. Until the Release Date (generally, the date upon which the Bond Insurer consents to the release of first mortgage bond collateral of the Company as security for the Bonds, provided that in no event shall that date be later than the date that all of the prior first mortgage bonds of the Company (other than the First Mortgage Bonds securing the Bonds and the First Mortgage Bonds, Pollution Control Series No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14 and No. 15) have been retired), principal of, and interest on, the Bonds will be further secured by the delivery to the Trustee of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS—Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens" and "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS" for a description of the circumstances in which the First Mortgage Bonds will be released. On the Release Date, the Bonds will cease to be secured by First Mortgage Bonds and will be secured solely by payments to be made by the Company under the Loan Agreement, which will become unsecured general obligations of the Company, and will rank on a parity with other unsecured indebtedness of the Company. From and after the Release Date, the Company will covenant not to incur, assume or guarantee any secured indebtedness other than as permitted in the Loan Agreement. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS—Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens."

Payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due will be insured by a financial guaranty insurance policy to be issued by Ambac Assurance Corporation simultaneously with the delivery of the Bonds.

Ambac

The Bonds will accrue interest from the date of original issuance and will initially bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate determined pursuant to the Dutch Auction Procedures described in APPENDIX B hereto. The Bonds will continue to bear interest at the Dutch Auction Rate until their Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or until maturity. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should carefully review the Dutch Auction Procedures and should note that such procedures provide that (i) a Bid or Sell Order constitutes a commitment to purchase or sell Bonds based upon the results of an Auction, (ii) Auctions will be conducted through telephone communications and (iii) settlement for purchases and sales will be made on the Business Day following an Auction. Beneficial interests in Bonds bearing interest at a Dutch Auction Rate may be transferred only pursuant to a Bid or Sell Order placed in an Auction or to or through a Broker-Dealer.

The Bonds, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository. Purchases of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds bearing interest at the Dutch Auction Rate will be made in book-entry only form in denominations of \$25,000 and integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interest in the Bonds. See the information contained under the caption "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS—Book-Entry-Only System" herein. The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be paid by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, to Cede & Co., as long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds. Disbursement of such payments to the DTC Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the purchasers of beneficial ownership interests is the responsibility of DTC's Direct and Indirect Participants, as more fully described herein.

THE BONDS WILL NOT CONSTITUTE GENERAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE ISSUER OR A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OR TAXING POWERS THEREOF OR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY OR ANY OTHER POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF KENTUCKY.

PRICE: 100%

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriters, subject to prior sale, withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice, and to the approval of legality by Harper, Ferguson & Davis, a division of Ogden Newell & Welch PLLC, Louisville, Kentucky, as Bond Counsel and upon satisfaction of certain conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Company by its counsel, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, Chicago, Illinois and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Company, for the Issuer by its County Attorney, and for the Underwriters by their counsel, Winston & Strawn, Chicago, Illinois. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery to DTC in New York, New York on or about October 3, 2002.

Salomon Smith Barney

Banc of America Securities LLC

Dated: September 26, 2002

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Issuer, the Company or the Underwriters to give any information or to make any representation with respect to the Bonds, other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the parties referred to above since the date hereof. Although the Issuer has consented to the use of this Official Statement in connection with the initial issuance and sale of the Bonds, the Issuer makes no representation with respect to the accuracy or completeness hereof, except for the information under the caption "THE ISSUER."

In connection with the offering of the Bonds, the Underwriters may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of such Bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

\$96,000,000

County of Carroll, Kentucky
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series C
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement, including the cover page and Appendices, is provided to furnish information in connection with the offer and sale of \$96,000,000 Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series C (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) (the "Bonds"), by the County of Carroll, Kentucky (the "Issuer").

The Bonds will be issued pursuant to an Indenture of Trust, dated as of July 1, 2002 (the "Indenture"), between the Issuer and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the "Trustee"), as Trustee, Paying Agent and Bond Registrar.

Pursuant to a Loan Agreement by and between Kentucky Utilities Company (the "Company") and the Issuer, dated as of July 1, 2002 (the "Loan Agreement"), proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, other than accrued interest, if any, paid by the initial purchasers thereof, will be loaned by the Issuer to the Company. The Loan Agreement is a separate undertaking by and between the Company and the Issuer.

The proceeds (other than any accrued interest) of Bonds will be applied in full, together with other funds made available by the Company, to pay and discharge \$96,000,000 in outstanding principal amount of "County of Carroll, Kentucky, Collateralized Pollution Control Revenue Bonds (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) 1992 Series A," dated June 17, 1992 (the "1992 Bonds") previously issued by the Issuer to refinance certain pollution control facilities (the "Project") owned by the Company.

It is a condition to the Underwriters' obligations to purchase the Bonds that the Company irrevocably instruct the trustee in respect of the 1992 Bonds, on or prior to the date of issuance of the Bonds, to call the 1992 Bonds, for redemption.

The Company is an operating subsidiary of LG&E Energy Corp., Powergen plc and E.ON AG (the "Parents"). The Parents will have no obligation to make any payments due under the Loan Agreement or First Mortgage Bonds (as defined herein) or any other payments of principal, interest, premium or purchase price of the Bonds.

The Company will repay the loan under the Loan Agreement by making payments to the Trustee in sufficient amount to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, the Bonds. See "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — General." Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer's rights under the Loan Agreement (other than with respect to certain indemnification and expense payments) will be assigned to the Trustee as security for the Bonds.

For the purpose of further securing the Bonds, the Company will issue and deliver to the Trustee the Company's First Mortgage Bonds, Pollution Control Series No. 16 (the "First Mortgage Bonds"). The principal amount, maturity date and interest rate (or method of determining interest rates) of the First Mortgage Bonds will be identical to the principal amount, maturity date and interest rate (or method of determining interest rates) of the Bonds. The First Mortgage Bonds will only be payable, and interest thereon will only accrue, as described herein. See "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Issuance and Delivery of First Mortgage Bonds; Limitation on Liens" and "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS." The First Mortgage Bonds will not provide a direct source of liquidity to pay the purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase in accordance with the Indenture. On the Release Date (as defined herein), the Bonds will cease to be secured by the First Mortgage Bonds and will be secured solely by payments to be made by the Company under the Loan Agreement, which at that time will become an unsecured general obligation of the Company and will rank on a parity with other unsecured

indebtedness of the Company. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens" and "-- Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds."

The Bonds are special and limited obligations of the Issuer and the Issuer's obligation to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, the Bonds is limited solely to the revenues and other amounts received by the Trustee under the Indenture pursuant to the Loan Agreement and amounts payable under the First Mortgage Bonds. The Bonds will not constitute an indebtedness, general obligation or pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the Issuer, the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any political subdivision thereof.

Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac Assurance" or the "Bond Insurer") will, concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, issue a Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy in respect of the Bonds (the "Bond Insurance Policy"), insuring the payment of regularly scheduled payments of the principal of the Bonds and interest thereon that has become "Due for Payment" (as this term is defined in the Bond Insurance Policy), but in either case shall be unpaid by reason of nonpayment by the Issuer. The Bond Insurance Policy will be issued pursuant to an Insurance Agreement between the Company and Ambac Assurance to be dated the date of issuance of the Bonds (the "Insurance Agreement"). The Bond Insurance Policy will not insure payment of the purchase price of Bonds subject to mandatory purchase or purchase on the demand of the Bondholders thereof or payment of the principal, premium or interest on the Bonds as a result of an acceleration, redemption (other than special mandatory redemption upon occurrence of a Determination of Taxability as hereinafter described) or other advancement of maturity. Certain information with respect to the Bond Insurance Policy and the Bond Insurer is included in this Official Statement. See "THE BOND INSURANCE POLICY" and APPENDIX D. So long as the Bond Insurer is not in default under the Bond Insurance Policy, the Indenture and Loan Agreement may not be amended or supplemented, if such action requires the consent or approval of the Bondholders, without the prior written consent of the Bond Insurer. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, Ambac Assurance will be entitled to control and direct the enforcement of all rights and remedies granted to the Bondholders or the Trustee. See "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Rights of Bond Insurer."

The Bonds initially will bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate accruing from the date of original issuance of the Bonds (the "Issue Date"). Thereafter, while the Bonds bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate, the rate of interest, subject to a maximum interest rate of 14% per annum, will be determined pursuant to the Dutch Auction Procedures on the Business Day preceding the first day of the related Auction Period by the Auction Agent and will remain in effect until the end of the Auction Period. The initial Dutch Auction Rate will be established by the Underwriters on or prior to the Issue Date. The first Auction shall occur on November 5, 2002 and the first Interest Payment Date will be November 6, 2002. See "APPENDIX B — Dutch Auction Procedures."

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will be appointed Auction Agent under the Indenture. Its principal office is at 100 Plaza One, Jersey City, New Jersey 07311. The Auction Agent may be removed or replaced by the Company in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

Salomon Smith Barney Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC will be appointed as Broker-Dealers with respect to the Bonds on the Issue Date. One or more other Broker-Dealers may be appointed, and any Broker-Dealer may be removed or replaced, by the Company. Salomon Smith Barney Inc. has also been appointed the initial Market Agent.

Salomon Smith Barney Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC will be appointed under the Indenture to serve as Remarketing Agents for the Bonds. The Remarketing Agents may resign or be removed and a successor Remarketing Agent or Remarketing Agents may be appointed in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the Remarketing Agreement for the Bonds between the Remarketing Agents and the Company.

Brief descriptions of the Company, the Issuer, the Bonds, the Loan Agreement, the Indenture and the First Mortgage Bonds (including the First Mortgage Indenture) are included in this Official Statement. Such descriptions and information do not purport to be complete, comprehensive or definitive and are not

to be construed as a representation or a guaranty of accuracy or completeness. All references herein to the documents are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents, and references herein to the Bonds are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form thereof included in the Indenture. Copies of the Loan Agreement and the Indenture will be available for inspection at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee and, until the issuance of the Bonds, may be obtained from the Underwriters. The First Mortgage Indenture (including the forms of the First Mortgage Bonds) is available for inspection at the office of the Company in Lexington, Kentucky, and at the corporate trust office of the First Mortgage Trustee, in Chicago, Illinois. Certain information relating to The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and the book-entry-only system has been furnished by DTC. APPENDIX A to this Official Statement and all information contained under the headings "THE PROJECT" and "USE OF PROCEEDS" has been furnished by the Company. The Issuer and Bond Counsel assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such APPENDIX A or such information. APPENDIX B to this Official Statement contains a description of the Dutch Auction Procedures. APPENDIX C to this Official Statement contains the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel to be delivered in connection with the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. APPENDIX D to this Official Statement contains the proposed form of Bond Insurance Policy to be issued by Ambac Assurance in connection with the issuance and delivery of the Bonds.

THE ISSUER

The Issuer is a public body corporate and politic duly created and existing as a county and political subdivision under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The Issuer is authorized by Section 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (the "Act") to (a) issue the Bonds to pay and discharge the 1992 Bonds, (b) lend the proceeds from the sale of such Bonds to the Company for such purpose and (c) enter into and perform its obligations under the Loan Agreement and the Indenture. The Issuer, through its legislative body, the Fiscal Court, has adopted one or more ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Bonds and the execution and delivery of the related documents.

THE BONDS ARE SPECIAL AND LIMITED OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE SOLELY AND ONLY FROM CERTAIN SOURCES, INCLUDING AMOUNTS TO BE RECEIVED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE ISSUER UNDER THE LOAN AGREEMENT AND OTHER AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM PAYMENTS MADE UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. THE BONDS WILL NOT CONSTITUTE AN INDEBTEDNESS, GENERAL OBLIGATION OR PLEDGE OF THE FAITH AND CREDIT OR TAXING POWER OF THE ISSUER, THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, AND WILL NOT GIVE RISE TO A PECUNIARY LIABILITY OF THE ISSUER OR A CHARGE AGAINST ITS GENERAL CREDIT OR TAXING POWERS.

THE PROJECT

The Project has been completed and is the property of the Company, subject to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture.

The Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the agency exercising jurisdiction with respect to the Project, has certified that the Project, as designed, is in furtherance of the purposes of controlling atmospheric pollutants or contaminants and water pollutants and contaminants, as applicable.

The Project consists of certain air, solid waste and water pollution control facilities at the Company's Ghent Generating Station located in Carroll County (the "Generating Station").

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds (exclusive of accrued interest, if any) will be used, together with funds to be provided by the Company, to pay and discharge, at a redemption price of 102%

of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, the issue of the 1992 Bonds on the date of issuance of the Bonds. The 1992 Bonds bear interest at 7.45% per annum and mature on September 1, 2016.

SUMMARY OF THE BONDS

General

The Bonds will be issued in the aggregate principal amount set forth on the cover page of this Official Statement and will mature on October 1, 2032. The Bonds are also subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

From and after the date of the issuance and delivery of the Bonds, the Bonds will bear interest at the Dutch Auction Rate and will continue to bear interest at the Dutch Auction Rate until a Conversion to another Interest Rate Mode is specified by the Company or until the maturity of the Bonds. The permitted Interest Rate Modes are (i) the "Flexible Rate," (ii) the "Daily Rate," (iii) the "Weekly Rate," (iv) the "Semi-Annual Rate," (v) the "Annual Rate," (vi) the "Long Term Rate" and (vii) the "Dutch Auction Rate." Changes in the Interest Rate Mode will be effected, and notice of such changes will be given, as described below in "Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods."

During each Rate Period for an Interest Rate Mode (other than a Dutch Auction Rate), the interest rate or rates for the Bonds in that Interest Rate Mode, and Flexible Rate Periods for Bonds accruing interest at a Flexible Rate, will be determined by the Remarketing Agents in accordance with the Indenture; provided that the interest rate or rates borne by any Bonds may not exceed the lesser of (i) the maximum interest rate permitted by applicable law or (ii) 14% per annum.

Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year for the number of days actually elapsed. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Flexible Rate, Daily Rate or Weekly Rate will be computed on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as appropriate, and paid for the actual number of days elapsed. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Interest payable on any Interest Payment Date will be payable to the registered owner of the Bond as of the Record Date for such payment; provided that in the case of Bonds bearing interest at the Flexible Rate, interest will be payable to the registered owner of such Bond on the Interest Payment Date therefor. The Record Date, in the case of interest accrued at a Daily Rate or Weekly Rate, will be the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date, in the case of interest accrued at a Dutch Auction Rate, will be the close of business on the second Business Day immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date, and in the case of interest accrued at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, will be the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not a Business Day) of the month preceding each Interest Payment Date.

The Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form through DTC (or its nominee, Cede & Co.). So long as the Bonds are held in the book-entry-only system, DTC or its nominee will be the registered owner or holder of the Bonds for all purposes of the Indenture, the Bonds and this Official Statement. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Book-Entry-Only System" below. Individual purchases of book-entry interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry-only form in (i) denominations of \$25,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Dutch Auction Rate, (ii) denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate; (iii) denominations of \$100,000 or any integral multiple of \$5,000 in excess of \$100,000, if bearing interest at Flexible Rates; or (iv) denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate.

Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC's book-entry-only system, the principal or redemption price of the Bonds is payable at the designated corporate trust office in New York, New York of the Trustee, as paying agent (the "Paying Agent"). Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC's book-entry-only system, interest on the Bonds is payable by check mailed to the owner of record; provided that interest payable on each Bond will be payable in immediately

available funds by wire transfer within the continental United States or by deposit into a bank account maintained with the Paying Agent (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate, the Dutch Auction Rate or the Flexible Rate, or (ii) at the written request of any owner of record holding at least \$1,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Bonds, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, received by the Trustee, as bond registrar (the "Bond Registrar"), at least one Business Day prior to any Record Date. Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC's book-entry-only system, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, interest payable on each Bond will be paid only upon presentation and surrender of such Bond.

Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner or the owner's duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond (i) during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption of Bonds, (ii) after such Bond has been called for redemption or (iii) for which a registered owner has submitted a demand for purchase (see "Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner" below), or which has been purchased (see "Payment of Purchase Price" below). Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the registered owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any registered owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

Tender Agent

Owners may tender their Bonds, and in certain circumstances will be required to tender their Bonds, to the Tender Agent for purchase at the times and in the manner described herein under "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds." So long as the Bonds are held in DTC's book-entry-only system, the Trustee will act as Tender Agent under the Indenture. Any successor Tender Agent appointed pursuant to the Indenture will also be a Paying Agent.

Remarketing Agents

Salomon Smith Barney Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC will act as the Remarketing Agents with respect to the Bonds (the "Remarketing Agents"). The Remarketing Agents may be removed by the Issuer, if so directed by the Company, upon seven days' notice, and may resign in accordance with the Remarketing Agreement upon 10 days' notice.

Certain Definitions

As used herein, each of the following terms will have the meaning indicated:

"Annual Rate Period" means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Annual Rate and ending on, and including, the day next preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter, and each successive twelve-month period (or portion thereof) thereafter until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

"Beneficial Owner" means the person in whose name a Bond is recorded as such upon the systems of DTC and each Participant (as defined herein) or the registered holder of such Bonds if such Bond is not then registered in the name of Cede & Co.

"Business Day" means any day other than (i) a Saturday or Sunday or legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent, the Paying Agent, the Auction Agent, the Company or the Remarketing Agents are located are authorized by law or executive order to close or (ii) a day on which the New York Stock Exchange is closed.

"*Conversion*" means any conversion from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Indenture of the Bonds from one Interest Rate Mode to another Interest Rate Mode.

"*Conversion Date*" means initially the date of original issuance of the Bonds, and thereafter means the date on which any Conversion becomes effective.

"*Daily Rate Period*" means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Daily Rate and ending on and including the day preceding the next Business Day and each period thereafter beginning on and including a Business Day and ending on and including the day preceding the next succeeding Business Day until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

"*Dutch Auction Rate Period*" means the period during which the Bonds bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate determined in accordance with the Dutch Auction Procedures set forth in APPENDIX B.

"*Flexible Rate*" means the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds in which the interest rate for each Bond is determined with respect to that Bond during each Flexible Rate Period applicable to that Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

"*Flexible Rate Period*" means with respect to any Bond, each period (which may be from one day to 270 days, or such lower maximum number of days as is then permitted under the Indenture) determined for such Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

"*Interest Payment Date*" means (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the first Business Day of each calendar month, (ii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, for each Bond the last day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day), (iii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, April 1 and October 1, and, in the case of the Long Term Rate, the effective date of a change to a new Long Term Rate Period; (iv) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate Mode (a) for an Auction Period of 91 days or less, the Business Day immediately succeeding the last day of such Auction Period and (b) for an Auction Period of more than 91 days, each 13th Wednesday after the first day of such Auction Period and the Business Day immediately succeeding the last day of such Auction Period (in each case it being understood that in those instances where the immediately preceding Auction Date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the Interest Payment Date with respect to the succeeding Auction Period shall be one Business Day immediately succeeding the next Auction Date); and (iv) any Conversion Date (including the date of a failed Conversion). In any case, the final Interest Payment Date will be the maturity date of the Bonds.

"*Interest Period*" means for all Bonds (or for any Bond if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate) the period from and including each Interest Payment Date to and including the day immediately preceding the next Interest Payment Date, provided, however that the first Interest Period for the Bonds will begin on (and include) the date of issuance of the Bonds and the final Interest Period will end on September 30, 2032.

"*Interest Rate Mode*" means the Dutch Auction Rate, the Flexible Rate, the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate and the Long Term Rate.

"*Long Term Rate Period*" means any period established by the Company as hereinafter set forth under "Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes — Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods" and beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Long Term Rate and ending on, and including, the day preceding the last Interest Payment Date for such period and, thereafter, each successive period of the same duration as the Long Term Rate Period previously established until the day preceding the earliest of the change to a different Long Term Rate Period, the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

"*Prevailing Market Conditions*" means, without limitation, the following factors: existing short-term or long-term market rates for securities, the interest on which is excluded from gross income

for federal income tax purposes; indexes of such short-term or long-term rates and the existing market supply and demand for securities bearing such short-term or long-term rates; existing yield curves for short-term or long-term securities for obligations of credit quality comparable to the Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; general economic conditions; industry economic and financial conditions that may affect or be relevant to the Bonds; and such other facts, circumstances and conditions as the Remarketing Agents, in their sole discretion, determine to be relevant.

"*Purchase Date*" means any date on which Bonds are to be purchased on the demand of the registered owners thereof or are subject to mandatory purchase as described in the Indenture.

"*Semi-Annual Rate Period*" means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Semi-Annual Rate, and ending on, and including, the day preceding the first Interest Payment Date thereafter and each successive six-month period thereafter beginning on and including an Interest Payment Date and ending on and including the day next preceding the next Interest Payment Date until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

"*Weekly Rate Period*" means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Weekly Rate, and ending on, and including, the next Tuesday, and thereafter the period beginning on, and including, each Wednesday and ending on, and including, the earliest of the next Tuesday, the day preceding the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds

The following table summarizes, for each of the permitted Interest Rate Modes (except the Dutch Auction Rate): the dates on which interest will be paid (*Interest Payment Dates*); the dates on which each interest rate will be determined (*Interest Rate Determination Dates*); the period of time (*Interest Rate Periods*) each interest rate will be in effect (provided that the initial Interest Rate Period for each Interest Rate Mode may begin on a different date from that specified, which date will be the Conversion Date or the date of a change in the Long Term Rate, as applicable); the dates on which registered owners may tender their Bonds for purchase to the Tender Agent and the notice requirements therefor (provided that while the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all notices of tender for purchase will be given by Beneficial Owners in the manner described under "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner — *Notice Required for Purchases*") (*Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*); the dates on which Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase (*Mandatory Purchase Dates*); the redemption provisions applicable to the Bonds (*Redemption*); the notice requirements for redemption and mandatory tender for purchase (*Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*); and the manner by which registered owners will receive payments of principal, interest, redemption price and purchase price (*Manner of Payment*). All times stated are New York City time. For a summary of the Dutch Auction Procedures, see APPENDIX B.

	<u>FLEXIBLE RATE</u>	<u>DAILY RATE</u>	<u>WEEKLY RATE</u>
Interest Payment Dates	With respect to any Bond, the last day of each Flexible Rate Period (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day).	The first Business Day of each calendar month.	The first Business Day of each calendar month.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	For each Bond, not later than 12:00 noon on the first day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond.	Not later than 9:30 a.m. on each Business Day.	Not later than 4:00 p.m. on the day preceding each Weekly Rate Period or, if not a Business Day, on the next preceding Business Day.
Interest Rate Periods	For each Bond, each Flexible Rate Period will be of a duration designated by the Remarketing Agents of one day to 270 days (or lower maximum number as specified in the Indenture); must end on a day immediately prior to a Business Day.	From and including each Business Day to but not including the next Business Day.	From and including each Wednesday to and including the following Tuesday.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*	No purchase on demand of the owner.	Any Business Day; by written or telephonic notice, promptly confirmed in writing, to the Tender Agent by 11:00 a.m. on such Business Day.	Any Business Day; by written notice to the Tender Agent not later than 5:00 p.m. on a Business Day at least seven days prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; and with respect to each Bond, on each Interest Payment Date for such Bond.	Any Conversion Date.	Any Conversion Date.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.
Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*	No notice of mandatory purchase following the end of each Flexible Rate Period; otherwise not fewer than 15 days (not fewer than 30 days notice of mandatory purchase on a Conversion Date if Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of mandatory purchase if Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of mandatory purchase if Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.
Manner of Payment*	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

* So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices of redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., and payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC. See "-- Book-Entry-Only System" below.

	<u>SEMI-ANNUAL</u>	<u>ANNUAL</u>	<u>LONG-TERM</u>
Interest Payment Date	Each April 1 and October 1.	Each April 1 and October 1.	Each April 1 and October 1; any Conversion Date; and the effective date of any change to a new Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	Not later than 2:00 p.m. on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Semi-Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Periods	Each six-month period from and including each April 1 and October 1 to and including the day preceding the next Interest Payment Date.	Each period from and including the Conversion Date to the Annual Rate to and including the day immediately preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter and each successive twelve month period thereafter.	Each period designated by the Company of more than one year in duration and which is an integral multiple of six months, from and including the first day of such period (April 1 and October 1) to and including the day immediately preceding the last Interest Payment Date for that period.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice	On any Interest Payment Date; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Annual Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Long Term Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Annual Rate Period.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Long Term Rate Period; the effective date of a change of Long Term Rate Period.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).	Optional at par on the final Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.	Optional at times and prices dependent on the length of the Long Term Rate Period; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.
Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 30 days or greater than 45 days.
Manner of Payment	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices of redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., and payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC. See "-- Book-Entry-Only System" below.

Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes

For any Rate Period other than a Dutch Auction Rate Period, interest rates shall be established by one or both of the Remarketing Agents as follows (see APPENDIX B hereto for a description of how the interest rate will be established during the Dutch Auction Rate Period):

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for any Business Day will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agents no later than 9:30 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agents taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agents to sell the Bonds on such Business Day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon. For any day which is not a Business Day or if the Remarketing Agents do not give notice of a change in the interest rate, the interest rate on the Bonds will be the interest rate in effect for the immediately preceding Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Weekly Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agents no later than 4:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day preceding such Weekly Rate Period or, if such day is not a Business Day, on the next preceding Business Day, as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agents taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agents to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon.

Flexible Rates and Flexible Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the interest rate on a Bond for a specific Flexible Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agents no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the first day of that Flexible Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agents taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agents to sell such Bond on that day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. Each Flexible Rate Period applicable for a Bond will be determined separately by the Remarketing Agents on or prior to the first day of such Flexible Rate Period as being the Flexible Rate Period permitted under the Indenture which, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agents, taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, will, with respect to such Bond, ultimately produce the lowest overall interest cost on the Bonds while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate. Each Flexible Rate Period will be from one day to 270 days in length and will end on a day preceding a Business Day. If the Remarketing Agents fail to set the length of a Flexible Rate Period for any Bond, a new Flexible Rate Period lasting to, but not including, the next Business Day (or until the earlier Conversion or maturity of the Bonds) will be established automatically in accordance with the Indenture.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Semi-Annual Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agents no later than 2:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the Business Day immediately preceding the first day of such Semi Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agents taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agents to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Annual Rate Period will be the rate of interest established by the Remarketing Agents no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agents taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agents to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Long Term Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agents no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Long Term Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in

the judgment of the Remarketing Agents taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agents to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. The Company will establish the duration of the Long Term Rate Period at the time that it directs the Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode to the Long Term Rate, and thereafter each successive Long Term Rate Period will be the same as the Long Term Rate Period so established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture (in which case the duration of that Long Term Rate Period will control succeeding Long Term Rate Periods), subject in all cases to the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds. Each Long Term Rate Period will be more than one year in duration, will be for a period which is an integral multiple of six months and will end on the day next preceding an Interest Payment Date; provided that if a Long Term Rate Period commences on a date other than an April 1 or October 1, such Long Term Rate Period may be for a period which is not an integral multiple of six months but will be of a duration as close as possible to (but not in excess of) such Long Term Rate Period established by the Company and will terminate on a day preceding an Interest Payment Date, and each successive Long Term Rate Period thereafter will be for the full period established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture or until the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds; provided further that no Long Term Rate Period will extend beyond the final maturity date of the Bonds.

Failure to Determine Rate. If for any reason the interest rate for a Bond is not determined by the Remarketing Agents, except as described below under "Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods — Change of Long Term Rate Period" and "-- Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode," the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding interest rate period will be the interest rate in effect for such Bond for the preceding interest rate period and, pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, there will be no change in the then applicable Long Term Rate Period or any Conversion from the then applicable Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if for any reason the interest rate for a Bond bearing interest at a Flexible Rate is not determined by the Remarketing Agents, the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding Interest Period will be equal to The Bond Market Association Municipal Swap Index™ (the "Municipal Index") as defined in the Indenture and the Interest Period for such Bond will extend through the day preceding the next Business Day, until the Trustee is notified of a new Flexible Rate and Flexible Rate Period determined for such Bond by the Remarketing Agents.

Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods

Method of Conversion. The Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is subject to Conversion from time to time, in whole but not in part, on the dates specified below under "Limitations on Conversion," at the option of the Company, upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the registered owners of the Bonds, as described below. With any notice of Conversion, the Company must also deliver to the Bond Registrar an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such Conversion is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, other than a Conversion from the Daily Rate Period to the Weekly Rate Period or from the Weekly Rate Period to the Daily Rate Period.

Limitations on Conversion. Any Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds must be in compliance with the following conditions: (i) the Conversion Date must be a date on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption (see "Redemptions — Optional Redemption" below); provided that any Conversion from the Daily Rate Period to a Weekly Rate Period or from the Weekly Rate Period to the Daily Rate Period must be on a Wednesday and, if the Conversion is to or from a Dutch Auction Rate Period, the Conversion Date must be the last Interest Payment Date in respect of that Dutch Auction Rate Period; (ii) if the proposed Conversion Date would not be an Interest Payment Date but for the Conversion, the Conversion Date must be a Business Day; (iii) if the Conversion is from the Flexible Rate, (a) the Conversion Date may be no earlier than the latest Interest Payment Date established prior to the giving of notice to the Remarketing Agents of such proposed Conversion and (b) no further Interest Payment Date may be established while the Interest Rate Mode is then the Flexible Rate if such Interest Payment Date would occur after the effective date of that Conversion; and (iv) after a determination is made requiring mandatory redemption of all Bonds pursuant to the Indenture (see "Redemptions" below), no change in the Interest Rate Mode may be made prior to such mandatory redemption. Before the

Company may convert the Interest Rate Mode for Bonds from the Dutch Auction Rate to any other Interest Rate Mode, the Company must first obtain the written consent of the Bond Insurer to that Conversion.

Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Company may change from one Long Term Rate Period to another Long Term Rate Period on any Business Day on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption as described under "Redemptions — Optional Redemption" below upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the owners of Bonds as described below. With any notice of such change, the Company must also deliver an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such change is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Long Term Rate Period will not be changed to a new Long Term Rate Period if (A) the Remarketing Agents have not determined the interest rate for the new Long Term Rate Period in accordance with the terms of the Indenture or (B) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the effective date of the change to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence, the Bonds will bear interest at the Weekly Rate commencing on the date which would have been the effective date of the proposed change of Long Term Rate Period, subject to the provisions described below under "Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode."

Notice to Owners of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode or of Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Bond Registrar will notify each registered owner of the Conversion or change of Long Term Rate Period, as applicable, by first class mail at least 15 days (30 days in the case of Conversion from or to the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or a Long Term Rate or in the case of a change in the Long Term Rate Period) but not more than 45 days before each Conversion Date or each effective date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period. The notice will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture.

Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Conversion will occur if (A) the Remarketing Agents have not determined the initial interest rate for the new Interest Rate Mode in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, (B) the Bonds that are to be purchased are not remarketed or sold by the Remarketing Agents, or (C) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the opening of business on the effective date of Conversion to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. If such Conversion fails to occur, such Bonds in the Dutch Auction Rate shall remain in such Interest Rate Mode and Bonds in any other Interest Rate Mode will automatically be converted to the Weekly Rate (with the first period adjusted in length so that the last day of such period will be a Tuesday) at the rate determined by the Remarketing Agents on the failed Conversion Date; provided, that there must be delivered to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Tender Agent, the Company and the Remarketing Agents an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that determining the interest rate to be borne by the Bonds at a Weekly Rate is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized under the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. If such opinion is not delivered on the failed Conversion Date, the Bonds will bear interest for a Rate Period of the same type and of substantially the same length as the Rate Period in effect prior to the failed Conversion Date at a rate of interest determined by the Remarketing Agents on the failed Conversion Date (or if shorter, the Rate Period ending on the date before the maturity date); provided that if the Bonds then bear interest at the Long Term Rate, and if such opinion is not delivered on the date which would have been the effective date of a new Long Term Rate Period, the Bonds will bear interest at the Annual Rate, commencing on such date, at an Annual Rate determined by the Remarketing Agents on such date. If the proposed Conversion of Bonds fails as described herein, any mandatory purchase of such Bonds will remain effective.

Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner

As initially issued, the Bonds will bear interest at the Dutch Auction Rate and as a result will not be subject to purchase on demand of the owners thereof. When the Interest Rate Mode is other than the Dutch Auction Rate, the Bonds are subject to purchase on the demand of the owners thereof as described

below. If the Bonds are in the book-entry-only system, demands for purchase may be made by Beneficial Owners only through such Beneficial Owner's Direct Participant (as defined under the caption "Book-Entry-Only System"). If the Bonds are in certificated form, demands for purchase may be made only by registered owners.

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Daily Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice or telephonic notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office not later than 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Weekly Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office at or before 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on a Business Day not later than the seventh day prior to the Purchase Date.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Interest Payment Date for a Semi-Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Long Term Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Long Term Rate Period (unless such date is the final maturity date) at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Limitations on Purchases on Demand of Owner. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there will be no purchase of (a) a portion of any Bond unless the portion to be purchased and the portion to be retained each will be in an authorized denomination or (b) any Bond upon the demand of the registered owner if an Event of Default under the Indenture with respect to the payment of principal of, interest on, or purchase price of, the Bonds has occurred and is continuing. Also, if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the Bonds will not be subject to purchase on the demand of the registered owners thereof, but each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase on each Conversion Date and on the Interest Payment Date with respect to such Bond, as described below under the caption "Mandatory Purchases of Bonds."

Notice Required for Purchases. Any written notice delivered to the Tender Agent by an owner demanding the purchase of Bonds must (A) be delivered by the time and dates specified above, (B) state the number and principal amount (or portion thereof) of such Bond to be purchased, (C) state the Purchase Date on which such Bond is to be purchased, (D) irrevocably request such purchase and state that the owner agrees to deliver such Bond, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, with all signatures guaranteed, to the Tender Agent at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (1:00 p.m. if a tender during a Daily Rate Period and 12:00 noon if a tender during a Weekly Rate Period) (New York City time) on such Purchase Date.

Mandatory Purchases of Bonds

Mandatory Purchase on Conversion Dates or Change by the Company in Long Term Rate Period. The Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal

amount thereof, plus, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Long Term Rate, the redemption premium, if any, which would be payable as described under "Redemptions — *Optional Redemption*" below, if the Bonds were redeemed on the Purchase Date (A) on each Conversion Date and (B) on the effective date of any change by the Company of the Long Term Rate Period. Such tender and purchase will be required even if the change in Long Term Rate Period or the Conversion is canceled pursuant to the Indenture.

Mandatory Purchase on Each Interest Payment Date for Flexible Rate Period. Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, without premium, on each Interest Payment Date that interest on such Bond is payable at an interest rate determined for the Flexible Rate. Owners of Bonds will receive no notice of such mandatory purchase.

Mandatory Purchase on Day after End of the Semi-Annual Rate Period, the Annual Rate Period or the Long Term Rate Period. Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, such Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase on the Business Day following the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period, as the case may be, for such Bond at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to such date.

Notice to Owners of Mandatory Purchases. Notice to owners of a mandatory purchase of Bonds on a Conversion Date or upon a change in Long Term Rate Period will be given by the Bond Registrar, together with the notice of such Conversion or change of Long Term Rate Period, as applicable, by first class mail at least 15 days (30 days in the case of Conversion from or to the Dutch Auction Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate or in the case of a change in the Long Term Rate Period) but not more than 45 days before each Conversion Date or each effective date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period. Notice to owners of a mandatory purchase of Bonds after the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period and Long Term Rate Period will be given by the Bond Registrar by first class mail at least 30 days prior to the end of such period. The notice of mandatory purchase will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture. No notice of mandatory purchase will be given in connection with a mandatory purchase on an Interest Payment Date for a Flexible Rate Period.

Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds

The Indenture provides that, subject to the terms of a Remarketing Agreement with the Company, the Remarketing Agents will use their commercially reasonable best efforts to offer for sale Bonds purchased upon demand of the owners thereof and, unless otherwise instructed by the Company, upon mandatory purchase, provided that Bonds will not be remarketed upon the occurrence and continuance of certain Events of Default under the Indenture, except in the sole discretion of the Remarketing Agents. Each such sale will be at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued to the date of sale. The Remarketing Agents, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar or the Tender Agent each may purchase any Bonds offered for sale for its own account.

The purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase will be paid by the Tender Agent from moneys derived from the remarketing of such Bonds by the Remarketing Agents and, if such remarketing proceeds are insufficient, from moneys made available by the Company. The Company is obligated to purchase any Bonds tendered for purchase to the extent such Bonds have not been remarketed. Any such purchases by the Company will not result in the extinguishment of the purchased Bonds. The Company currently maintains lines of credit or other liquidity facilities in amounts determined by it to be sufficient to meet its current needs and expects to continue to maintain such lines of credit or other liquidity facilities from time to time to the extent determined by it to be necessary to meet its then-current needs. The Trustee, any Paying Agent, the Tender Agent and the owners of the Bonds have no right to draw under any line of credit or other liquidity facility maintained by the Company. There is no provision in the Indenture or the Loan Agreement requiring the Company to maintain such financing arrangements which may be discontinued at any time without notice. The First Mortgage Bonds and the Bond Insurance Policy are not intended to provide a direct source of liquidity to pay the purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase pursuant to the Indenture.

Any deficiency in purchase price payments resulting from the Remarketing Agents' failure to deliver remarketing proceeds of all Bonds with respect to which the Remarketing Agents notified the Tender Agent were remarketed will not result in an Event of Default under the Indenture until the opening of business on the next succeeding Business Day unless the Company fails to provide sufficient funds to pay such purchase price by the opening of business on such next succeeding Business Day. If sufficient funds are not available for the purchase of all tendered Bonds, no purchase of Bonds will be consummated, but failure to consummate such purchase will not be deemed to be an Event of Default under the Indenture if sufficient funds have been provided in a timely manner by the Company to the Tender Agent for such purpose.

Payment of Purchase Price

When a book-entry-only system is not in effect, payment of the purchase price of any Bond will be payable (and delivery of a replacement Bond in exchange for the portion of any Bond not purchased if such Bond is purchased in part will be made) on the Purchase Date upon delivery of such Bond to the Tender Agent on such Purchase Date; provided that such Bond must be delivered to the Tender Agent: (i) at or prior to 12:00 noon (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Weekly Rate Period or Flexible Rate Period, (ii) at or prior to 1:00 p.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Daily Rate Period or (iii) at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period. If the date of such purchase is not a Business Day, the purchase price will be payable on the next succeeding Business Day.

Any Bond delivered for payment of the purchase price must be accompanied by an instrument of transfer thereof in form satisfactory to the Tender Agent executed in blank by the registered owner thereof and with all signatures guaranteed. The Tender Agent may refuse to accept delivery of any Bond for which an instrument of transfer satisfactory to it has not been provided and has no obligation to pay the purchase price of such Bond until a satisfactory instrument is delivered.

If the registered owner of any Bond (or portion thereof) that is subject to purchase pursuant to the Indenture fails to deliver such Bond with an appropriate instrument of transfer to the Tender Agent for purchase on the Purchase Date, and if the Tender Agent is in receipt of the purchase price therefor, such Bond (or portion thereof) nevertheless will be deemed purchased on the Purchase Date thereof. Any owner who so fails to deliver such Bond for purchase on (or before) the Purchase Date will have no further rights thereunder, except the right to receive the purchase price thereof from those moneys deposited with the Tender Agent in the Purchase Fund pursuant to the Indenture upon presentation and surrender of such Bond to the Tender Agent properly endorsed for transfer in blank with all signatures guaranteed.

When a book-entry-only system is in effect, the requirement for physical delivery of the Bonds will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on the records of DTC to the participant account of the Tender Agent.

Redemptions

Optional Redemption.

(i) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date, on any Business Day.

(ii) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for a Bond is the Flexible Rate, such Bond will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date for that Bond.

(iii) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, on the Business Day immediately succeeding any Auction Date (as defined in APPENDIX B attached hereto), at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the redemption date.

(iv) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date.

(v) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for each Annual Rate Period.

(vi) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, (A) on the final Interest Payment Date for the then current Long Term Rate Period at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof and (B) prior to the end of the then current Long Term Rate Period at any time during the redemption periods and at the redemption prices set forth below, plus in each case interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date:

Original Length of Current Long Term Rate Period (Years)	Commencement of Redemption Period	Redemption Price as Percentage of Principal
More than or equal to 11 years	First Interest Payment Date on or after the tenth anniversary of commencement of Long Term Rate Period	101%, declining by 1% on the next succeeding anniversary of the first day of the redemption period and thereafter 100%
Less than 11 years	Non-callable	Non-callable

Subject to certain conditions, including provision of an opinion of Bond Counsel that a change in the redemption provisions of the Bonds will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, the redemption periods and redemption prices may be revised, effective as of the Conversion Date, the date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period or a Purchase Date on the final Interest Payment Date during a Long Term Rate Period, to reflect Prevailing Market Conditions on such date as determined by the Remarketing Agents in their judgment.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole. The Bonds may be redeemed by the Issuer in whole at any time at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date upon the exercise by the Company of an option under the Loan Agreement to prepay the loan if any of the following events shall have occurred within 180 days preceding the giving of written notice by the Company to the Trustee of such election:

(i) if in the judgment of the Company, unreasonable burdens or excessive liabilities have been imposed upon the Company after the issuance of the Bonds with respect to the Project or the operation thereof, including without limitation federal, state or other ad valorem property, income or other taxes not imposed on the date of the Loan Agreement, other than ad valorem taxes levied upon privately owned property used for the same general purpose as the Project;

(ii) if the Project or a portion thereof or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used has been damaged or destroyed to such an extent so as, in the

judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use, and such condition continues for a period of six months;

(iii) there has occurred condemnation of all or substantially all of the Project or the taking by eminent domain of such use or control of the Project or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used so as, in the judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use;

(iv) in the event changes, which the Company cannot reasonably control, in the economic availability of materials, supplies, labor, equipment or other properties or things necessary for the efficient operation of the Generating Station have occurred, which, in the judgment of the Company, render the continued operation of such Generating Station or any generating unit at such station uneconomical; or changes in circumstances after the issuance of the Bonds, including but not limited to changes in clean air or other air and water pollution control requirements or solid waste disposal requirements, have occurred such that the Company determines that use of the Project is no longer required or desirable;

(v) the Loan Agreement has become void or unenforceable or impossible of performance by reason of any changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the Constitution of the United States of America or by reason of legislative or administrative action (whether state or federal) or any final decree, judgment or order of any court or administrative body, whether state or federal; or

(vi) a final order or decree of any court or administrative body after the issuance of the Bonds requires the Company to cease a substantial part of its operation at the Generating Station to such extent that the Company will be prevented from carrying on its normal operations at such Generating Station for a period of six months.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part. The Bonds are also subject to redemption in whole or in part at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date at the option of the Company in an amount not to exceed the net proceeds received from insurance or any condemnation award received by the Issuer, the Company or the First Mortgage Trustee in the event of damage, destruction or condemnation of all or a portion of the Project, subject to receipt of an opinion of Bond Counsel that such redemption will not adversely affect the exclusion of interest on any of the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation." Such redemption may occur at any time, provided that if such event occurs while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, Weekly Rate, Flexible Rate or Semi-Annual Rate, such redemption must occur on a date on which the Bonds are otherwise subject to optional redemption as described above.

Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability. The Bonds are required to be redeemed by the Issuer, in whole, or in such part as described below, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, without redemption premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date, within 180 days following a "Determination of Taxability." As used herein, a "Determination of Taxability" means the receipt by the Trustee of written notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Company or the Issuer of (i) the issuance of a published or private ruling or a technical advice memorandum by the Internal Revenue Service in which the Company participated or has been given the opportunity to participate, and which ruling or memorandum the Company, in its discretion, does not contest or from which no further right of administrative or judicial review or appeal exists, or (ii) a final determination from which no further right of appeal exists of any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States in a proceeding in which the Company has participated or has been a party, or has been given the opportunity to participate or be a party, in each case, to the effect that as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any covenant or agreement or the inaccuracy of any representation contained in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection with the Bonds, the interest on the Bonds is included in the gross income of the owners

thereof for federal income tax purposes, other than with respect to a person who is a "substantial user" or a "related person" of a substantial user within the meaning of the Section 147 of Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"); provided, however, that no such Determination of Taxability shall be considered to exist as a result of the Trustee receiving notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Issuer unless (i) the Issuer or the registered owner or former registered owner of the Bond involved in such proceeding or action (A) gives the Company and the Trustee prompt notice of the commencement thereof, and (B) (if the Company agrees to pay all expenses in connection therewith) offers the Company the opportunity to control unconditionally the defense thereof, and (ii) either (A) the Company does not agree within 30 days of receipt of such offer to pay such expenses and liabilities and to control such defense, or (B) the Company shall exhaust or choose not to exhaust all available proceedings for the contest, review, appeal or rehearing of such decree, judgment or action which the Company determines to be appropriate. No Determination of Taxability described above will result from the inclusion of interest on any Bond in the computation of minimum or indirect taxes. All of the Bonds are required to be redeemed upon a Determination of Taxability as described above unless, in the opinion of the Bond Counsel, redemption of a portion of such Bonds would have the result that interest payable on the remaining Bonds outstanding after the redemption would not be so included in any such gross income.

In the event any of the Issuer, the Company or the Trustee has been put on notice or becomes aware of the existence or pendency of any inquiry, audit or other proceedings relating to the Bonds being conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, the party so put on notice is required to give immediate written notice to the other parties of such matters. Promptly upon learning of the occurrence of a Determination of Taxability (whether or not the same is being contested), or any of the events described above, the Company is required to give notice thereof to the Trustee and the Issuer.

If the Internal Revenue Service or a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the interest paid or to be paid on any Bond (except to a "substantial user" of the Project or a "related person" within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) is or was includable in the gross income of the recipient for federal income tax purposes for reasons other than as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any of its covenants, agreements or representations in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection therewith, the Bonds are not subject to redemption. In such circumstances, Bondholders would continue to hold their Bonds, receiving principal and interest at the applicable rate as and when due, but would be required to include such interest payments in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Also, if the lien of the Indenture is discharged or defeased prior to the occurrence of a final Determination of Taxability, Bonds will not be redeemed as described herein.

General Redemption Terms. Notice of redemption will be given by mailing a redemption notice by first class mail to the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed not less than 30 days (15 days if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, Flexible Rate, Daily Rate or Weekly Rate) but not more than 45 days prior to the redemption date. Any notice mailed as provided in the Indenture will be conclusively presumed to have been given, irrespective of whether the owner receives the notice. Failure to give any such notice by mailing or any defect therein in respect of any Bond will not affect the validity of any proceedings for the redemption of any other Bond. No further interest will accrue on the principal of any Bond called for redemption after the redemption date if funds sufficient for such redemption have been deposited with the Paying Agent as of the redemption date. So long as the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all redemption notices will be sent only to Cede & Co.

Book-Entry-Only System

Portions of the following information concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry-only system have been obtained from DTC. The Issuer, the Company and the Underwriters make no representation as to the accuracy of such information.

Initially, DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds and the Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form to be held under DTC's book-entry-only system, registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee). One fully registered bond in the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 2 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 85 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporations, (NSCC, GSCC, MBSCC, and EMCC), also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants" and, together with "Direct Participants," "Participants"). DTC has Standard & Poor's highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If fewer than all of the Bonds are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Issuer and the Trustee on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Trustee, the Company or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. is the responsibility of the Issuer or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

A Beneficial Owner may give notice to elect to have its Bonds purchased or tendered, through its Participant, to the Tender Agent, and will effect delivery of such Bonds by causing the Direct Participant to transfer the Participant's interest in the Bonds on DTC's records to the Tender Agent. The requirement for physical delivery of Bonds in connection with a demand for purchase or a mandatory purchase will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on DTC's records and followed by a book-entry credit of tendered Bonds to the Tender Agent's DTC account.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Issuer, the Company, the Tender Agent and the Trustee, or the Issuer, at the request of the Company, may remove DTC as the securities depository for the Bonds. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be delivered as described in the Indenture (see "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Book-Entry-Only System — Revision of Book-Entry-Only System; Replacement Bonds" below). The Beneficial Owner, upon registration of certificates held in the Beneficial Owner's name, will become the registered owner of the Bonds.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, as nominee of DTC, references herein to the registered owners of the Bonds will mean Cede & Co. and will not mean the Beneficial Owners. Under the Indenture, payments made by the Trustee to DTC or its nominee will satisfy the Issuer's obligations under the Indenture, the Company's obligations under the Loan Agreement and the First Mortgage Bonds, to the extent of the payments so made. Beneficial Owners will not be, and will not be considered by the Issuer or the Trustee to be, and will not have any rights as, owners of Bonds under the Indenture.

The Trustee and the Issuer, so long as a book-entry-only system is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption or of proposed document amendments requiring consent of registered owners and any other notices required by the document (including notices of Conversion and mandatory purchase) to be sent to registered owners only to DTC (or any successor securities depository) or its nominee. Any failure of DTC to advise any Direct Participant, or of any Direct Participant or Indirect Participant to notify the Beneficial Owner, of any such notice and its content or effect will not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption, the document amendment, the Conversion, the mandatory purchase or any other action premised on that notice.

The Issuer, the Company, the Trustee and the Underwriters cannot and do not give any assurances that DTC will distribute payments on the Bonds made to DTC or its nominee as the registered owner or any redemption or other notices, to the Participants, or that the Participants or others will distribute such payments or notices to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or that DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement.

THE ISSUER, THE COMPANY, THE UNDERWRITERS AND THE TRUSTEE WILL HAVE NO RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT, INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OR ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER OR ANY OTHER PERSON NOT SHOWN ON THE REGISTRATION BOOKS OF THE TRUSTEE AS BEING A REGISTERED OWNER WITH RESPECT TO: (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (2) THE PAYMENT OF ANY AMOUNT

DUE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OR REDEMPTION OR PURCHASE PRICE OF OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (3) THE DELIVERY OF ANY NOTICE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WHICH IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO REGISTERED OWNERS UNDER THE TERMS OF THE INDENTURE; (4) THE SELECTION OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF ANY PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS; OR (5) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS REGISTERED OWNER.

Revision of Book-Entry-Only System; Replacement Bonds. In the event that DTC determines not to continue as securities depository or is removed by the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, as securities depository, the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, may appoint a successor securities depository reasonably acceptable to the Trustee. If the Issuer does not or is unable to appoint a successor securities depository, the Issuer will issue and the Trustee will authenticate and deliver fully registered Bonds, in authorized denominations, to the assignees of DTC or their nominees.

In the event that the book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply. The Bonds may be issued in denominations of \$25,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate; in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate; in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples of \$5,000 in excess thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate; and in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner or the owner's duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption, after such Bond has been called for redemption in whole or in part, or after such Bond has been tendered or deemed tendered for optional or mandatory purchase as described under "Purchases of Bonds." Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens

Payment of the principal of and interest and any premium on the Bonds will be secured by an assignment by the Issuer to the Trustee of the Issuer's interest in and to the Loan Agreement and all payments to be made pursuant thereto (other than certain indemnification and expense payments). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the Company will agree to pay, among other things, amounts sufficient to pay the aggregate principal amount of and premium, if any, on the Bonds, together with interest thereon as and when the same become due. The Company further will agree to make payments of the purchase price of the Bonds tendered for purchase to the extent that funds are not otherwise available therefor under the provisions of the Indenture.

Until the Release Date, the payment of the principal of and interest and any premium on the Bonds will be further secured by a principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company which will equal the principal amount of the Bonds. In the event of a default under the Loan Agreement or default in payment of the principal of or interest or any premium on, or purchase price of, the Bonds, and upon receipt by the First Mortgage Trustee of a written demand from the Trustee for redemption of the First Mortgage Bonds, such First Mortgage Bonds will bear interest at the same interest rate or rates borne by the Bonds and the principal of such First Mortgage Bonds, together with interest accrued thereon from the last date or dates to which interest on the Bonds has been paid in full, will be payable in accordance with the Supplemental Indenture. See "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS."

The First Mortgage Bonds are not intended to provide a direct source of liquidity to pay the purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase in accordance with the Indenture. The Company is not required under the Loan Agreement or Indenture to provide any letter of credit or liquidity support for the Bonds. The First Mortgage Bonds are secured by a lien on certain property owned by the Company. In certain circumstances prior to the Release Date, the Company is permitted to reduce the aggregate principal amount of its First Mortgage Bonds held by the Trustee, but in no event to an amount lower than the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Bonds. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds."

The Release Date will be the date that the Bond Insurer, at the request of the Company, consents to the release of the First Mortgage Bonds as security for the Bonds, provided that in no event shall that date be later than the date as of which all first mortgage bonds of the Company issued prior to the date of the Bonds (other than the First Mortgage Bonds and the First Mortgage Bonds, Pollution Control Series No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14 and No. 15) have been retired through payment, redemption or otherwise (including those first mortgage bonds "deemed to be paid" within the meaning of that term as used in Article XII of the First Mortgage Indenture). Excluding the First Mortgage Bonds and the First Mortgage Bonds, Pollution Control Series No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14 and No. 15, as of June 30, 2002, 7 series of first mortgage bonds in an aggregate principal amount of \$338 million currently are outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture. As of the date of this Official Statement, the earliest date that all of such first mortgage bonds could be redeemed is May 15, 2007. The Bond Insurer's consent to a release of the First Mortgage Bonds may be given without the consent of any holder of Bonds.

On the Release Date, the Trustee will deliver to the Company for cancellation all First Mortgage Bonds and the Company will cause the Trustee to provide notice to all holders of Bonds of the occurrence of the Release Date. As a result, on the Release Date, such First Mortgage Bonds shall cease to secure the Bonds, and the obligations of the Company under the Loan Agreement will become unsecured general obligations of the Company.

In the Loan Agreement the Company will covenant that, from and after the Release Date and so long as any Bonds are outstanding, it will not issue, assume or guarantee any debt for borrowed money secured by any mortgage, security interest, pledge, or lien ("mortgage") on any of the Company's operating property (as defined below), whether the Company owns it at the date hereof or acquires it later, unless the Company similarly secures its obligations under the Loan Agreement to make payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest required to be paid on the Bonds. This restriction will not apply to:

- mortgages on any property existing at the time the Company acquires the property or at the time the Company acquires the corporation owning the property;
- purchase money mortgages;
- specified governmental mortgages; or
- any extension, renewal or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals or replacements) of any mortgage referred to in the three clauses listed above, so long as the principal amount of indebtedness secured under this clause and not otherwise authorized by the clauses listed above, does not exceed the principal amount of indebtedness secured at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement.

In addition, the Company can also issue secured debt so long as the amount of the secured debt does not exceed the greater of 10% of net tangible assets or 10% of capitalization.

For purposes of this limitation on liens, "operating property" means (i) any interest in real property owned by the Company, and (ii) any asset owned by the Company that is depreciable in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

THE BOND INSURANCE POLICY

The information relating to Ambac Assurance contained herein has been furnished solely by Ambac Assurance. No representation is made by the Underwriters, the Remarketing Agents, the Issuer or the Company as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in the condition of Ambac Assurance subsequent to the date hereof. The following discussion does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Bond Insurance Policy, a specimen of the form of which is attached hereto as APPENDIX D.

Payment Pursuant to Bond Insurance Policy

Ambac Assurance has made a commitment to issue the Bond Insurance Policy relating to the Bonds effective as of the date of issuance of the Bonds. Under the terms of the Bond Insurance Policy, Ambac Assurance will pay to The Bank of New York, New York, New York, or any successor thereto (the "Insurance Trustee"), that portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds which shall become "Due for Payment" but shall be unpaid by reason of "Nonpayment" by the Issuer (as such terms are defined in the Bond Insurance Policy). Ambac Assurance will make such payments to the Insurance Trustee on the later of the date on which such principal and interest becomes "Due for Payment" or within one Business Day following the date on which Ambac Assurance shall have received notice of Nonpayment from the Trustee. The insurance will extend for the term of the Bonds and, once issued, cannot be cancelled by Ambac Assurance.

The Bond Insurance Policy will insure payment only on the stated maturity date or upon special mandatory redemption on determination of taxability, in the case of principal, and on stated dates for payment, in the case of interest. If the Bonds become subject to other redemption and insufficient funds are available for redemption of all outstanding Bonds, Ambac Assurance will remain obligated to pay principal of and interest on outstanding Bonds on the originally scheduled interest and principal payment dates. In the event of any acceleration of the principal of the Bonds, the insured payments will be made at such times and in such amounts as would have been made had there not been an acceleration.

In the event the Trustee has notice that any payment of principal of or interest on a Bond which has become Due for Payment and which is made to a Bondholder by or on behalf of the Issuer has been deemed a preferential transfer and theretofore recovered from its registered owner pursuant to the United States Bankruptcy Code in accordance with a final, nonappealable order of a court of competent jurisdiction, such registered owner will be entitled to payment from Ambac Assurance to the extent of such recovery if sufficient funds are not otherwise available.

The Bond Insurance Policy does not insure any risk other than Nonpayment. Specifically, the Bond Insurance Policy does not cover:

- (a) payment on acceleration, as a result of a call for redemption (other than a special mandatory redemption upon the occurrence of a determination of taxability as provided in the Bond Insurance Policy) or as a result of any other advancement of maturity;
- (b) payment of any redemption, prepayment or acceleration premium;
- (c) nonpayment of principal or interest caused by the insolvency or negligence of the Trustee, Paying Agent or Bond Registrar, if any;
- (d) loss relating to payments of the purchase price of Bonds upon tender thereof or any preferential transfer relating to payments of the purchase price of Bonds upon tender thereof; or
- (e) loss relating to payments made in connection with the sale of Bonds in connection with an Auction or losses suffered as a result of a Bondholder's inability to sell Bonds.

Under the Bond Insurance Policy, the definition of Due for Payment is expanded to include date of redemption pursuant to a final determination of taxability as described herein under "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Redemptions — Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability."

If it becomes necessary to call upon the Bond Insurance Policy, payment of principal requires surrender of Bonds to the Insurance Trustee together with an appropriate instrument of assignment so as to permit ownership of such Bonds to be registered in the name of Ambac Assurance to the extent of the payment under the Bond Insurance Policy. Payment of interest pursuant to the Bond Insurance Policy requires proof of entitlement to interest payments and an appropriate assignment of the Bondholder's right to payment to Ambac Assurance.

Upon payment of the insurance benefits, Ambac Assurance will become the owner of the Bond or right to payment of principal or interest on such Bonds and will be fully subrogated to the surrendering Bondholder's rights to payment.

Insurance Agreement with Company

Ambac Assurance has agreed to issue the Bond Insurance Policy pursuant to the Insurance Agreement. Under the Insurance Agreement, the Company is obligated to reimburse Ambac Assurance, immediately and unconditionally upon demand, for all payments made by Ambac Assurance under the terms of the Insurance Policy. The Company is also obligated to deliver certain collateral to Ambac Assurance and comply with certain financial and other covenants specified therein. The Insurance Agreement includes certain events of default, including the failure of the Company to pay amounts owed thereunder to Ambac Assurance, any breach by the Company of representations, warranties and covenants set forth therein and certain events of bankruptcy. If any such event of default should occur and be continuing, Ambac Assurance may, among other things, notify the Trustee of such an event of default which would result in an "Event of Default" under the Indenture. See "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Defaults and Remedies."

Ambac Assurance Corporation

Ambac Assurance is a Wisconsin-domiciled stock insurance corporation regulated by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin and licensed to do business in 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, with admitted assets of approximately \$5,587,000,000 (unaudited) and statutory capital of approximately \$3,453,000,000 (unaudited) as of June 30, 2002. Statutory capital consists of Ambac Assurance's policyholders' surplus and statutory contingency reserve. Standard & Poor's Credit Markets Services, a Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Fitch, Inc. have each assigned a triple-A financial strength rating to Ambac Assurance.

Ambac Assurance has obtained a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that the insuring of an obligation by Ambac Assurance will not affect the treatment for federal income tax purposes of interest on such obligation and that insurance proceeds representing maturing interest paid by Ambac Assurance under policy provisions substantially identical to those contained in its financial guaranty insurance policy shall be treated for federal income tax purposes in the same manner as if such payments were made by the Issuer of the Bonds.

Ambac Assurance makes no representation regarding the Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Bonds and makes no representation regarding, nor has it participated in the preparation of, this Official Statement other than the information supplied by Ambac Assurance and presented under the heading "THE BOND INSURANCE POLICY" and in APPENDIX D.

Available Information

The parent company of Ambac Assurance, Ambac Financial Group, Inc. ("AFG"), is subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act, and in accordance therewith files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). These

reports, proxy statements and other information can be read and copied at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The SEC maintains an internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding companies that file electronically with the SEC, including AFG. These reports, proxy statements and other information can also be read at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (the "NYSE") at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

Copies of Ambac Assurance's financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting standards are available from Ambac Assurance. The address of Ambac Assurance's administrative offices and its telephone number are One State Street Plaza, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10004 and (212) 668-0340.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

The following documents filed by AFG with the SEC (File No. 1-10777) are incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

- 1) AFG's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 23, 2002 and filed on January 25, 2002;
- 2) AFG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 and filed on March 26, 2002;
- 3) AFG's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 17, 2002 and filed on April 18, 2002;
- 4) AFG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarterly period ended March 31, 2002 and filed on May 13, 2002;
- 5) AFG's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 17, 2002 and filed on July 19, 2002;
- 6) AFG's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 14, 2002 and filed on August 14, 2002; and
- 7) AFG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarterly period ended June 30, 2002 and filed on August 14, 2002.

All documents subsequently filed by AFG pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act after the date of this Official Statement will be available for inspection in the same manner as described above in "Available Information."

SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Official Statement, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Loan Agreement. Reference is made to the Loan Agreement for the detailed provisions thereof.

General

The term of the Loan Agreement shall commence as of its date and end on the earliest to occur of October 1, 2032, or the date on which all of the Bonds shall have been fully paid or provision has been made for such payment pursuant to the Indenture. See "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Discharge of Indenture."

The Company has agreed to repay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement by making timely payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest required to be paid on the Bonds on each date upon which any such payments are due. The Company has also agreed to pay (a) the agreed upon fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, any Tender Agent and any Paying Agent appointed under the Indenture, (b) the expenses in connection with any redemption of the Bonds and (c) the reasonable expenses of the Issuer.

The Company covenants and agrees with the Issuer that it will cause the purchase of tendered Bonds that are not remarketed in accordance with the Indenture and, to that end, the Company shall cause funds to be made available to the Tender Agent at the times and in the manner required to effect such purchases in accordance with the Indenture (see "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds").

All payments to be made by the Company to the Issuer pursuant to the Loan Agreement (except the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent and amounts related to indemnification) have been assigned by the Issuer to the Trustee, and the Company will pay such amounts directly to the Trustee. The obligations of the Company to make the payments pursuant to the Loan Agreement are absolute and unconditional.

Maintenance of Tax Exemption

The Company and the Issuer have agreed not to take any action that would result in the interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income of any Bondholder (other than a holder who is a "substantial user" of the Project or a "related person" within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) for federal income tax purposes or that adversely affects the validity of the Bonds.

Issuance and Delivery of First Mortgage Bonds; Limitation on Liens

For the purpose of providing security for the Bonds until the Release Date, the Company will execute and deliver to the Trustee on the Issue Date the First Mortgage Bonds. The principal amount of the First Mortgage Bonds executed and delivered to the Trustee will be not less than the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds. Prior to the Release Date, in the event of a default under the Loan Agreement or default in payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds, and upon receipt by the First Mortgage Trustee of a written demand from the Trustee for redemption of the First Mortgage Bonds ("Redemption Demand"), the First Mortgage Bonds will bear interest at the same rate borne by the Bonds and the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds, together with interest accrued thereon from the last date to which interest on the Bonds shall have been paid in full, will be payable in accordance with the Supplemental Indenture for such First Mortgage Bonds. See, however, "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Waiver of Events of Default."

Prior to the Release Date, upon payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on any of the Bonds, and the surrender to and cancellation thereof by the Trustee, or upon provision for the payment thereof having been made in accordance with the Indenture, First Mortgage Bonds with corresponding principal amounts equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds so surrendered and canceled or for the payment of which provision has been made, will be surrendered by the Trustee to the First Mortgage Trustee and will be canceled by the First Mortgage Trustee. The First Mortgage Bonds will be registered in the name of the Trustee and will be non-transferable, except to effect transfers to any successor trustee under the Indenture. The Bond Insurer's consent to a release of the First Mortgage Bonds may be given without consent of any holder of Bonds. (See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens.")

The Company will covenant, from and after the Release Date, that it will not create, assume or guarantee debt for borrowed money secured by any mortgage, except as described above under "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Security; Release Date; Limitation on Liens."

Payment of Taxes

The Company has agreed to pay certain taxes and other governmental charges that may be lawfully assessed, levied or charged against or with respect to the Project (see, however, subparagraph (i) under "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Redemptions — *Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole*"). The Company may contest such taxes or other governmental charges unless the security provided by the Indenture would be materially endangered.

Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation

So long as any Bonds are outstanding, the Company will maintain the Project or cause the Project to be maintained in good working condition and will make or cause to be made all proper repairs, replacements and renewals necessary to continue to constitute the Project as air and water pollution control and abatement facilities and solid waste disposal facilities, as applicable, under Section 103(b)(4)(E) and (F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. However, the Company will have no obligation to maintain, repair, replace or renew any portion of the Project, the maintenance, repair, replacement or renewal of which becomes uneconomical to the Company because of certain events, including damage or destruction by a cause not within the Company's control, condemnation of the Project, change in government standards and regulations, economic or other obsolescence or termination of operation of generating facilities to the Project.

The Company, at its own expense, may remodel the Project or make substitutions, modifications and improvements to the Project as it deems desirable, which remodeling, substitutions, modifications and improvements shall be deemed, under the terms of the Loan Agreement to be a part of the Project. The Company may not, however, change or alter the basic nature of the Project or cause it to lose its status under Section 103(b)(4)(E) and (F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

If, prior to the payment of all Bonds outstanding, the Project or any portion thereof is destroyed, damaged or taken by the exercise of the power of eminent domain and the Issuer, the Company or the First Mortgage Trustee receives net proceeds from insurance or a condemnation award in connection therewith, the Company shall (i) cause such net proceeds to be used to repair or restore the Project or (ii) take any other action, including the redemption of the Bonds in whole or in part at their principal amount, which, by the opinion of Bond Counsel, will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Redemptions — *Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part*."

Insurance

For the period prior to the Release Date, the Company has agreed to insure the Project in accordance with the provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture. From and after the Release Date, the Company will insure the Project in a manner consistent with general industry practice.

Assignment, Merger and Release of Obligations of the Company

The Company may assign the Loan Agreement, pursuant to an opinion of Bond Counsel that such assignment will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, without obtaining the consent of either the Issuer or the Trustee. Such assignment, however, shall not relieve the Company from primary liability for any of its obligations under the Loan Agreement and performance and observance of the other covenants and agreements to be performed by the Company unless consented to by the Bond Insurer. The Company may dispose of all or substantially all of its assets or consolidate with or merge into another corporation, provided the acquirer of the Company's assets or the corporation with which it shall consolidate with or merge into shall be a corporation organized and existing under the laws of one of the states of the United States of America, shall be qualified and admitted to do business in the Commonwealths of Kentucky and Virginia, and shall assume in writing all of the obligations of the Company under the Loan Agreement.

Release and Indemnification Covenant

The Company will indemnify and hold the Issuer harmless against any expense or liability incurred, including attorneys' fees, resulting from any loss or damage to property or any injury to or death of any person occurring on or about or resulting from any defect in the Project or from any action commenced in connection with the financing thereof.

Events of Default

Each of the following events constitutes an "event of default" under the Loan Agreement:

- (1) failure by the Company to pay the amounts required for payment of the principal of, including purchase price for tendered Bonds and redemption and acceleration prices, and interest accrued, on the Bonds, at the times specified therein taking into account any periods of grace provided in the Indenture and the Bonds for the applicable payment of interest on the Bonds (see "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Defaults and Remedies");
- (2) failure by the Company to observe and perform any covenant, condition or agreement, other than as referred to in paragraph (1) above, for a period of thirty days after written notice by the Issuer or Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being corrected, but cannot be corrected in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an event of default under the Loan Agreement if corrective action with respect thereto is being diligently pursued;
- (3) all first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture, if not already due, shall have become immediately due and payable, whether by declaration or otherwise, and such acceleration shall not have been rescinded by the First Mortgage Trustee; or
- (4) certain events of bankruptcy, dissolution, liquidation, reorganization or insolvency of the Company.

Under the Loan Agreement, certain of the Company's obligations (other than the Company's obligation (i) not to permit any action which would result in interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal and Kentucky income taxes, (ii) to execute and deliver the First Mortgage Bonds to the Trustee on the date of issuance of the Bonds in an aggregate principal amount not less than the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds; and (iii) to make loan payments and certain other payments under the provisions of the Loan Agreement) may be suspended if by reason of force majeure (as defined in the Loan Agreement) the Company is unable to carry out such obligations.

Remedies

Upon the happening of an event of default under the Loan Agreement, the Issuer may, among other things, take whatever action at law or in equity may appear necessary or desirable to collect the amounts then due and thereafter to become due, or to enforce performance and observance of any obligation, agreement or covenant of the Company, under the Loan Agreement.

In the event of a default under the Loan Agreement or a default in payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds, the Trustee may, prior to the Release Date, demand redemption of the First Mortgage Bonds. See "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS" and "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Defaults and Remedies." Any amounts collected upon the happening of any such event of default shall be applied in accordance with the Indenture or, if the Bonds have been fully paid (or provision for payment thereof has been made in accordance with the Indenture), made available to the Company.

Options to Prepay, Obligation to Prepay

The Company may prepay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement, in whole or in part, on certain dates, at the prepayment prices as shown under the captions "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS —

Redemptions — Optional Redemption," Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole" and Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part." Upon the occurrence of the event described under the caption "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Redemptions — Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability," the Company shall be obligated to prepay the loan in an aggregate amount sufficient to redeem the required principal amount of the Bonds.

In each instance, the loan prepayment price shall be a sum sufficient, together with other funds deposited with the Trustee and available for such purpose, to redeem the requisite amount of the Bonds at a price equal to the applicable redemption price plus accrued interest to the redemption date, and to pay all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Paying Agent and all other liabilities of the Company under the Loan Agreement accrued to the redemption date.

Amendments and Modifications

No amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement is permissible without the written consent of the Trustee and the Bond Insurer. The Issuer and the Trustee may, however, without the consent of or notice to any Bondholders, enter into any amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement (i) which may be required by the provisions of the Loan Agreement or the Indenture, (ii) for the purpose of curing any ambiguity or formal defect or omission, (iii) in connection with any modification or change necessary to conform the Loan Agreement with changes and modifications in the Indenture or (iv) in connection with any other change which, in the judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or the Bondholders. Except for such amendments, the Loan Agreement may be amended or modified only with the consent of the Bond Insurer and the Bondholders holding a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding (see "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Supplemental Indentures" for an explanation of the procedures necessary for Bondholder consent); provided, however, that the approval of the Bondholders holding 100% in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding is necessary to effectuate an amendment or modification with respect to the Loan Agreement of the type described in clauses (i) through (iv) of the first sentence of the second paragraph of "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Supplemental Indentures."

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Official Statement, is a brief description of certain provisions of the First Mortgage Bonds and the First Mortgage Indenture. Reference is made to the First Mortgage Indenture and to the form of the First Mortgage Bonds for the detailed provisions thereof.

General

The First Mortgage Bonds will be issued as a new series of first mortgage bonds under the First Mortgage Indenture (see "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Issuance and Delivery of First Mortgage Bonds"). The First Mortgage Bonds will mature on the same date and bear interest at the same rate or rates as the Bonds. The statements herein made (being for the most part summaries of certain provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture) are subject to the detailed provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

The First Mortgage Bonds will be issued under, and secured by, an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of May 1, 1947, as amended and supplemented, and as to be further amended and supplemented by a Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 2002 between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, Chicago, Illinois, as successor trustee, and an individual successor co-trustee (collectively the "First Mortgage Trustee") (the "Indenture of Mortgage, as so supplemented is referred to herein as the "First Mortgage Indenture").

The principal of and interest on the First Mortgage Bonds will not be payable other than upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Loan Agreement. Upon the occurrence of any of the events of default described under the caption "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Events of Default", the First Mortgage Bonds will be redeemable within 120 days following receipt by the First Mortgage

Trustee of a Redemption Demand from the Trustee for redemption, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest at the rates borne by the Bonds from the last date to which interest on the Bonds has been paid.

The First Mortgage Bonds at all times will be in fully registered form registered in the name of the Trustee, will be non-negotiable, and will be non-transferable except to any successor trustee under the Indenture. Upon payment and cancellation of Bonds by the Trustee or the Paying Agent (other than any Bond or portion thereof that was canceled by the Trustee or the Paying Agent and for which one or more Bonds were delivered and authenticated pursuant to the Indenture), whether at maturity, by redemption or otherwise, or upon provision for the payment of the Bonds having been made in accordance with the Indenture, an equal principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds will be deemed fully paid and the obligations of the Company thereunder will cease.

Security

In the opinion of counsel for the Company, the First Mortgage Bonds, when issued, will be secured by the First Mortgage Indenture which constitutes a first mortgage lien, subject only to permissible encumbrances, upon substantially all of the property of the Company (except as summarized in this paragraph) for the equal pro-rata security of all first mortgage bonds issued or to be issued thereunder, subject to the provisions relating to any sinking fund or similar fund for the benefit of first mortgage bonds of any particular series. The opinion does not cover title to easements or rights-of-way. The First Mortgage Indenture excepts or excludes from the lien thereof all cash, securities, accounts and bills receivable, choses in action and certain judgments not deposited or pledged with the First Mortgage Trustee, certain personal property held for sale, lease, rental or consumption in the ordinary course of business, the last day of each term under any lease of property, all gas, oil and other minerals under any property subject thereto, and certain real estate described therein. One small hydroelectric generating station is located on land owned by the United States and is operated under an annually renewable license; a few small substations are maintained on land over which the Company holds easements; and certain of the electric transmission lines and distribution lines are installed on public streets, alleys and highways or are located on easements or rights-of-way. With respect to property located in Virginia, no examination of underlying titles as to easements or rights-of-way for transmission or distribution lines has been made, but, should the rights of the Company in this respect be questioned, valid easements and rights-of-way in Virginia may, in the opinion of counsel, be acquired from private property owners by condemnation proceedings. The First Mortgage Indenture contains provisions subjecting after-acquired property, other than excepted property, to the lien thereof. Such provisions might not be effective as to proceeds, products, rents, issues or profits of the property subject to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture realized, and additional property acquired, within 90 days prior and subsequent to the filing of a case with respect to the Company under the United States Bankruptcy Code, state insolvency laws or other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights and with respect to property located in Virginia, as to property not so affixed to other property as to become subject to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture without resort to the after-acquired property provisions, in which case the lien may be defeated, until recordation of a further supplemental indenture conveying such property to the First Mortgage Trustee after its acquisition, (a) by the intervention of bankruptcy or (b) by the attachment of a judgment lien or sale to purchasers for value without notice.

Issuance of Additional First Mortgage Bonds

The First Mortgage Indenture does not fix an overall dollar limitation on the principal amount of first mortgage bonds that may be issued or outstanding thereunder. The Company's first mortgage bonds may be issued from time to time under the First Mortgage Indenture in a principal amount equal to (i) 60% of eligible net expenditures made by the Company for bondable property constructed or acquired by it and on which the First Mortgage Indenture is a mortgage lien, subject only to permitted encumbrances and liens and prepaid liens, (ii) the principal amount of previously authenticated first mortgage bonds of the Company which have been retired or for the retirement of which the First Mortgage Trustee holds the necessary funds, other than certain first mortgage bonds not usable for the purpose under the terms of the First Mortgage Indenture, and (iii) the amount of money deposited with the First Mortgage Trustee, which

money may be applied to the retirement of the Company's first mortgage bonds or may be withdrawn in lieu of the authentication of an equivalent principal amount of first mortgage bonds under the First Mortgage Indenture provisions referred to in clauses (i) and (ii). Net expenditures for bondable property are determined as provided in the First Mortgage Indenture. In general, bondable property means any utility plant, property or equipment owned by the Company and used or useful in its utility business.

No additional first mortgage bonds may be authenticated under the First Mortgage Indenture as provided in clauses (i) and (iii) in the preceding paragraph, or authenticated as provided in clause (ii) of the preceding paragraph bearing a higher rate of interest than the first mortgage bonds to be retired (unless such first mortgage bonds to be retired would mature within 5 years), unless the net earnings (as determined pursuant to the provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture) of the Company for a 12-month period ending within 90 days next preceding such authentication were at least equal to twice the interest for one year on (i) all first mortgage bonds to be outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture immediately after such authentication (other than first mortgage bonds for the retirement of which the First Mortgage Trustee holds the necessary funds), and (ii) all other indebtedness then secured by a lien equal or prior to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture on property of the Company, with certain exceptions.

At December 31, 2001, the Company had outstanding \$484.83 million of first mortgage bonds issued under the First Mortgage Indenture. The principal amount of retired first mortgage bonds available as a basis for authenticating additional first mortgage bonds aggregated \$76 million at June 30, 2002 and available net expenditures for bondable property aggregated not less than \$945.0 million at December 31, 2001.

Maintenance and Repair

The First Mortgage Indenture provides that (i) the Company shall maintain its properties in good working order and condition, (ii) the First Mortgage Trustee may, and if requested by holders of a majority in principal amount of all outstanding first mortgage bonds and furnished with the necessary funds therefor shall, cause such properties to be inspected by an independent engineer (not more often than at five-year intervals) to determine whether they have been so maintained and whether any property, not retired on the Company's books, should be so classified for the purpose of computing net expenditures for bondable property or otherwise, and (iii) the Company shall make good any deficiency in maintenance disclosed by such engineer's report as rendered or as modified by arbitration.

The First Mortgage Bonds are not entitled to the benefits of a maintenance and renewal fund, or sinking fund. There are, however, maintenance and renewal fund provisions for the benefit of other series of the Company's first mortgage bonds.

Provisions Limiting Dividends on Common Stock

The First Mortgage Bonds are not entitled to any covenant restricting the payment of dividends on the Company's common stock.

Modification of First Mortgage Indenture

The terms and provisions of the First Mortgage Indenture may be modified or amended from time to time by a supplemental indenture executed by the Company and the First Mortgage Trustee and without the consent of the holders of the Company's first mortgage bonds for any one or more of the purposes provided in the First Mortgage Indenture. Such purposes include, among others, (i) any change or modification of any of the terms or conditions of the First Mortgage Indenture, provided that such change or modification would not adversely affect the first mortgage bonds then outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture and is made effective only with respect to first mortgage bonds authenticated under the First Mortgage Indenture after the execution of such supplemental indenture and (ii) any other change or modification of such terms or conditions which is not inconsistent with the terms, and which shall not impair the security, of the First Mortgage Indenture.

By supplemental indenture dated August 1, 1979, the First Mortgage Indenture was amended to provide that with the consent of the holders of not less than 66 2/3% in principal amount of all of the Company's first mortgage bonds of all series then outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture that would be affected thereby, the First Mortgage Indenture may be amended from time to time in any respect, except that, without the consent of the holder of each outstanding first mortgage bond affected thereby, no such amendment shall, among other things (i) extend the time or times or otherwise affect the terms of payment of the principal, interest or premium in respect of any first mortgage bond, or reduce the principal amount of any first mortgage bond or any premium thereon or the rate of interest thereon, (ii) impair the right of any bondholder to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment in respect of his first mortgage bonds, (iii) permit the creation of any lien ranking prior to, or on a parity with, the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture, other than permitted encumbrances and liens or prepaid liens, (iv) deprive any nonassenting bondholder of a lien on the mortgaged property for the security of his first mortgage bonds, or (v) reduce the percentage in principal amount of first mortgage bonds, the consent of the holders which is required for any such amendment. Such amendment is binding upon holders of all currently outstanding and subsequent series of the Company's first mortgage bonds (including the First Mortgage Bonds).

By supplemental indenture dated May 15, 1992, the First Mortgage indenture was further amended to provide that, upon the effectiveness of the amendment as described below, the percentage of bondholders necessary to consent to amendments shall be 51% (instead of 66 2/3% as described above). Such amendment will be effective upon the retirement or with the consent of the holders of certain series of outstanding first mortgage bonds. The First Mortgage Bonds will be bound by the foregoing amendment when it becomes effective as described.

Default

The First Mortgage Indenture provides that the following shall constitute events of default: (i) failure to pay the principal of any first mortgage bond of the Company when due at maturity or otherwise, (ii) failure to pay interest on any first mortgage bond of the Company within 60 days after its due date, (iii) failure to pay principal of, or interest on, any prior lien bond continued beyond the grace period (if any) specified in the lien securing such bond and also continued beyond 30 days after written notice to the Company of such failure, (iv) failure of the Company for a period of 90 days after written demand to comply with any other covenant or condition in the First Mortgage Indenture, the first mortgage bonds of the Company or any prior lien bond or lien, and (v) certain events relating to insolvency, bankruptcy, assignment or receivership involving the Company. The First Mortgage Trustee is required to give notice to the Bondholders of defaults known to the First Mortgage Trustees, within 90 days after the occurrence thereof; provided that, except with respect to default in the payment of principal of or interest on any first mortgage bond of the Company or of any sinking or purchase fund installment, the First Mortgage Trustee may withhold giving such notice if the First Mortgage Trustee determines in good faith that such withholding is in the interest of the first mortgage bondholders. Upon default, the First Mortgage Trustee may, among other remedies, and upon written notice from the holders of a majority in principal amount of first mortgage bonds then outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture shall, declare the principal of all first mortgage bonds to be immediately due and payable. Upon certain terms and conditions, the declaration of acceleration may be rescinded and waived.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of first mortgage bonds secured by the First Mortgage Indenture have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting proceedings for remedies available to, or exercising any trust or power of, the First Mortgage Trustee. However, the First Mortgage Trustee may decline to follow such directions under certain circumstances specified in the First Mortgage Indenture; the First Mortgage Trustees is not required to exercise its power of entry or sale under the First Mortgage Indenture; and the First Mortgage Trustees are entitled to be indemnified against expenditures incurred in connection with the taking of any directed action or proceeding.

Miscellaneous

Whenever all indebtedness secured thereby has been paid, including all proper charges of the First Mortgage Trustee thereunder, the First Mortgage Trustee will, upon request of the Company, cancel

and discharge the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture and execute and deliver to the Company such deeds and instruments as will be requisite to satisfy said lien and reconvey and transfer to the Company the mortgaged and pledged property. The Company is also required to furnish to the First Mortgage Trustee officers' certificates, certificates of an engineer, appraiser, or other expert and, in certain cases, accountant's certificates in connection with the authentication of first mortgage bonds, the release or release and substitution of property, compliance with all conditions and covenants under the First Mortgage Indenture, and certain other matters, and opinions of counsel as to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture and certain other matters.

SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Official Statement, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Indenture. Reference is made to the Indenture for the detailed provisions thereof.

Security

Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer will assign and pledge to the Trustee its interest in and to the Loan Agreement, including payments and other amounts due the Issuer thereunder, together with all moneys, property and securities from time to time held by the Trustee under the Indenture (with certain exceptions, including moneys held in or earnings on the Rebate Fund and the Purchase Fund). The Bonds will be further secured by the First Mortgage Bonds delivered to the Trustee (see "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Issuance and Delivery of First Mortgage Bonds; Limitation on Liens"). The First Mortgage Bonds will be registered in the name of the Trustee and will be nontransferable, except to effect a transfer to any successor trustee. The Bonds will not be directly secured by the Project (although the Project is subject to the lien of the First Mortgage Indenture).

No Pecuniary Liability of the Issuer

No provision, covenant or agreement contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, nor any breach thereof, shall give rise to any pecuniary liability of the Issuer or any charge upon its general credit or taxing powers. The Issuer has not obligated itself by making the covenants, agreements or provisions contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, except with respect to the Project and the application of the amounts assigned to payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds.

The Bond Fund

The payments to be made by the Company pursuant to the Loan Agreement to the Issuer and certain other amounts specified in the Indenture will be deposited into a Bond Fund established pursuant to the Indenture (the "Bond Fund") and will be maintained in trust by the Trustee. Moneys in the Bond Fund will be used solely for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, for the redemption of Bonds prior to maturity and for the payment of the reasonable and necessary fees and expenses to which the Trustee, Paying Agent and the Issuer are entitled pursuant to the Indenture or the Loan Agreement. Any moneys held in the Bond Fund will be invested by the Trustee at the specific written direction of the Company in certain Governmental Obligations, investment-grade corporate obligations and other investments permitted under the Indenture.

The Rebate Fund

A Rebate Fund has been created by the Indenture (the "Rebate Fund") and will be maintained as a separate fund free and clear of the lien of the Indenture. The Issuer, the Trustee and the Company have agreed to comply with all rebate requirements of the Code and, in particular, the Company has agreed that if necessary, it will deposit in the Rebate Fund any such amount as is required under the Code. However, the Issuer, the Trustee and the Company may disregard the Rebate Fund provisions to the extent that they shall receive an opinion of Bond Counsel that such failure to comply will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Discharge of Indenture

When all the Bonds and all fees and charges accrued and to accrue of the Trustee and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for, and when proper notice has been given to the Bondholders or the Trustee that the proper amounts have been so paid or provided for, and if the Issuer is not in default in any other respect under the Indenture, the Indenture shall become null and void. The Bonds shall be deemed to have been paid and discharged when there shall have been irrevocably deposited with the Trustee moneys sufficient to pay the principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest on such Bonds to the due date (whether such date be by reason of maturity or upon redemption) or, in lieu thereof, Governmental Obligations shall have been deposited which mature in such amounts and at such times as will provide the funds necessary to so pay such Bonds, and when all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Authenticating Agent, the Bond Registrar and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for.

Surrender of First Mortgage Bonds

On the Release Date, the Trustee will deliver to the Company for cancellation all First Mortgage Bonds and the Company will cause the Trustee to provide notice to all holders of Bonds of the occurrence of the Release Date. As a result, on the Release Date, the First Mortgage Bonds shall cease to secure the Bonds, and the obligations of the Company under the Loan Agreement will become unsecured general obligations of the Company. After the Release Date, the Bond Insurance Policy will continue to provide security for the Bonds.

In addition, upon payment of any principal of, premium, if any, and interest on any of the Bonds which reduces the principal amount of Bonds outstanding, or upon provision for the payment thereof having been made in accordance with the Indenture (see "Discharge of Indenture" above), First Mortgage Bonds in a principal amount equal to the principal amount of the Bonds so paid, or for the payment of which such provision has been made, shall be surrendered by the Trustee to the First Mortgage Trustee. The First Mortgage Bonds so surrendered shall be deemed fully paid and the obligations of the Company thereunder terminated.

Defaults and Remedies

As long as the Bond Insurance Policy is in full force and effect with respect to the Bonds and the Bond Insurer is not in default thereunder, upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default, and subject to certain indemnification provisions, the Bond Insurer shall be entitled to control and direct the enforcement of all rights and remedies granted to the registered owners or the Trustee for the benefit of the registered owners under the Indenture including, without limitation, the right to accelerate the principal of the Bonds and the right to annul any declaration of acceleration, and the Bond Insurer shall also be entitled to approve all waivers of Events of Default. (See "Rights of Bond Insurer" below.)

Each of the following events constitutes an "Event of Default" under the Indenture:

(a) Failure to make payment of any installment of interest on any Bond (i) if such Bond bears interest at other than the Long Term Rate, within a period of one Business Day from the due date and (ii) if such Bond bears interest at the Long Term Rate, within a period of five Business Days from the date due;

(b) Failure to make punctual payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, on any Bond, whether at the stated maturity thereof, or upon proceedings for redemption, or upon the maturity thereof by declaration or if payment of the purchase price of any Bond required to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture is not made when such payment has become due and payable, provided that no event of default shall have occurred in respect of failure to receive such purchase price for any Bond if the Company shall have made the payment on the next Business Day as described in the last paragraph under "SUMMARY OF THE BONDS — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds" above;

(c) Failure of the Issuer to perform or observe any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions in the Indenture or in the Bonds which failure continues for a period of 30 days after written notice by the Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being cured, but cannot be cured in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture if corrective action in respect of such failure is being diligently pursued;

(d) The occurrence of an "event of default" under the Loan Agreement (see "SUMMARY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT — Events of Default");

(e) Written notice from the Bond Insurer to the Trustee that an event of default has occurred and is continuing under the Insurance Agreement; or

(f) Prior to the Release Date, all first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture, if not already due, shall have become immediately due and payable, whether by declaration or otherwise, and such acceleration shall not have been rescinded by the First Mortgage Trustee.

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Trustee may, and upon the written request of the registered owners holding not less than 25% in principal amount of Bonds then outstanding and upon receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it shall: (i) if prior to the Release Date, enforce each and every right granted to the Trustee as a holder of the First Mortgage Bonds (see "SUMMARY OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS"), (ii) declare the principal of all Bonds and interest accrued thereon to be immediately due and payable and (iii) declare all payments under the Loan Agreement to be immediately due and payable and enforce each and every other right granted to the Issuer under the Loan Agreement for the benefit of the Bondholders. In exercising such rights, the Trustee shall take any action that, in the judgment of the Trustee, would best serve the interests of the registered owners. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Trustee may also proceed to pursue any available remedy by suit at law or in equity to enforce the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds then outstanding and, if prior to the Release Date, may also issue a Redemption Demand for such First Mortgage Bonds to the First Mortgage Trustee.

Prior to the Release Date, if an Event of Default under paragraph (a), (b), (d) or (f) above shall occur and be continuing, the Trustee may, and upon the written request of the registered owners holding not less than 25% in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding and upon receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it shall, exercise such rights as it shall possess under the First Mortgage Indenture as a holder of the First Mortgage Bonds. In the event the First Mortgage Bonds become due and payable, the principal of and all accrued interest on the Bonds shall be deemed to be paid solely to the extent of the moneys realized on the First Mortgage Bonds and any other moneys realized by the Trustee pursuant to any remedy exercised by it.

If the Trustee recovers any moneys following an Event of Default, unless the principal of the Bonds shall have been declared due and payable, all such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent, (ii) to the payment of all interest then due on the Bonds, and (iii) to the payment of unpaid principal and premium, if any, of the Bonds. If the principal of the Bonds has become due or has been accelerated, such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent and (ii) to the payment of principal of and interest then due and unpaid on the Bonds.

No Bondholder may institute any suit or proceeding in equity or at law for the enforcement of the Indenture unless an Event of Default has occurred of which the Trustee has been notified or is deemed to have notice, and registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of Bonds then outstanding shall have made written request to the Trustee to proceed to exercise the powers granted under the Indenture or to institute such action in their own name and the Trustee shall fail or refuse to exercise its powers within a reasonable time after receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it.

Any judgment against the Issuer pursuant to the exercise of rights under the Indenture shall be enforceable only against specific assigned payments, funds and accounts under the Indenture in the hands of the Trustee. No deficiency judgment shall be authorized against the general credit of the Issuer.

No default under paragraph (c) above shall constitute an Event of Default until actual notice is given to the Issuer and the Company by the Trustee, or to the Issuer, the Company and the Trustee by the registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of all Bonds outstanding and the Issuer and the Company shall have had thirty days after such notice to correct the default and failed to do so. If the default is such that it cannot be corrected within the applicable period but is capable of being cured, it will not constitute an Event of Default if corrective action is instituted within the applicable period.

Waiver of Events of Default

As long as the Bond Insurance Policy is in full force and effect with respect to the Bonds and the Bond Insurer is not in default thereunder, upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default, and subject to certain indemnification provisions, the Bond Insurer shall be entitled to control and direct the right to annul any declaration of acceleration, and the Bond Insurer shall also be entitled to approve all waivers of Events of Default. (See "Rights of Bond Insurer" below.)

Except as provided below, the Trustee may in its discretion waive any Event of Default under the Indenture and shall do so upon the written request of the registered owners holding a majority in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding. If, after the principal of all Bonds then outstanding shall have been declared to be due and payable and prior to any judgment or decree for the appointment of a receiver or for the payment of the moneys due shall have been entered, (i) the Company has caused to be deposited with the Trustee a sum sufficient to pay all matured installments of interest upon all Bonds and the principal of and premium, if any, on any and all Bonds which shall have become due otherwise than by reason of such declaration and the expenses of the Trustee in connection with such default (with interest thereon as provided in the Indenture) and (ii) all Events of Default under the Indenture (other than nonpayment of the principal of Bonds due by said declaration) shall have been remedied, then such Event of Default shall be deemed waived and such declaration and its consequences rescinded and annulled by the Trustee. Such waiver, rescission and annulment shall be binding upon all Bondholders. No such waiver, rescission and annulment shall extend to or affect any subsequent Event of Default or impair any right or remedy consequent thereon.

Upon any waiver or rescission as described above or any discontinuance or abandonment of proceedings under the Indenture, the Trustee shall immediately rescind in writing any Redemption Demand of First Mortgage Bonds previously given to the First Mortgage Trustee. The rescission under the First Mortgage Indenture of a declaration that all first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture are immediately due and payable shall also constitute a waiver of an Event of Default described in paragraph (f) under the subcaption "Defaults and Remedies" above and a waiver and rescission of its consequences.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in the Indenture shall affect the right of a registered owner to enforce the payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds after the maturity thereof.

Voting of First Mortgage Bonds Held by Trustee

The Trustee, as holder of the First Mortgage Bonds, shall attend any meeting of holders of first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture as to which it receives due notice. The Trustee shall vote the First Mortgage Bonds held by it, or shall consent with respect thereto, proportionally in the way in which the Trustee reasonably believes will be the vote or consent of all other holders of first mortgage bonds outstanding under the First Mortgage Indenture then eligible to vote or consent.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trustee may not vote the First Mortgage Bonds in favor of, or give consent to, any action which, in the Trustee's opinion, would materially adversely affect the First Mortgage Bonds in a manner not generally shared by all other series of first mortgage bonds, except upon notification by the Trustee to the registered owners of all Bonds then outstanding of such proposal and consent thereto of the registered owners of at least 66 2/3% in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding.

Supplemental Indentures

The Issuer and the Trustee may enter into indentures supplemental to the Indenture without the consent of or notice to, the Bondholders in order (i) to cure any ambiguity or formal defect or omission in the Indenture, (ii) to grant to the Trustee, as may lawfully be granted, additional rights for the benefit of the Bondholders, (iii) to subject to the Indenture additional revenues, properties or collateral, (iv) to permit qualification of the Indenture under any federal statute or state blue sky law, (v) to add additional covenants and agreements of the Issuer for the protection of the Bondholders or to surrender or limit any rights reserved to the Issuer, (vi) to make any modification or change to the Indenture which, in the sole judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or any Bondholder, (vii) to make amendments to provisions relating to federal income tax matters under the Code or other relevant provisions if, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, those amendments would not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, (viii) to make any modification or change to the Indenture necessary to provide liquidity or credit support for the Bonds, or (ix) to permit the issuance of the Bonds in other than book-entry-only form or to provide changes to or for the book-entry system.

Exclusive of supplemental indentures for the purposes set forth in the preceding paragraph, the consent of registered owners holding a majority in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding is required to approve any supplemental indenture, except no such supplemental indenture shall permit, without the consent of all of the registered owners of the Bonds then outstanding, (i) an extension of the maturity of the principal of or the interest on any Bond issued under the Indenture or a reduction in the principal amount of any Bond or the rate of interest or time of redemption or redemption premium thereon, (ii) a privilege or priority of any Bond or Bonds over any other Bond or Bonds, (iii) a reduction in the principal amount of the Bonds required for consent to such supplemental indenture, or (iv) the deprivation of any registered owners of the lien of the Indenture.

If at any time the Issuer shall request the Trustee to enter into any supplemental indenture requiring the consent of the registered owners of the Bonds, the Trustee, upon being satisfactorily indemnified with respect to expenses, must notify all such registered owners. Such notice shall set forth the nature of the proposed supplemental indenture and shall state that copies thereof are on file at the principal office of the Trustee for inspection. If, within sixty days (or such longer period as shall be prescribed by the Issuer or the Company) following the mailing of such notice, the registered owners holding the requisite amount of the Bonds outstanding shall have consented to the execution thereof, no Bondholder shall have any right to object or question the execution thereof.

No supplemental indenture shall become effective unless the Company consents to the execution and delivery of such supplemental indenture. The Company shall be deemed to have consented to the execution and delivery of any supplemental indenture if the Trustee does not receive a notice of protest or objection signed by the Company on or before 4:30 p.m., local time in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee is located, on the fifteenth day after the mailing to the Company of a notice of the proposed changes and a copy of the proposed supplemental indenture.

Rights of Bond Insurer

The Indenture grants certain rights to the Bond Insurer. In addition to those rights, the Bond Insurer shall, to the extent it makes payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, become subrogated to the rights of the recipients of such payments in accordance with the terms of the Bond Insurance Policy. If an Event of Default occurs, the Bond Insurer shall have the right to institute any suit, action or

proceeding at law or in equity under the same terms as a registered owner may institute any action under the Indenture.

To the extent that the Indenture confers upon or gives or grants to the Bond Insurer any right, remedy or claim under or by reason of the Indenture, the Bond Insurer is explicitly recognized under the Indenture as being a third-party beneficiary thereof and may enforce any such right, remedy or claim conferred, given or granted thereunder.

As long as the Bond Insurance Policy is in full force and effect with respect to the Bonds and the Bond Insurer is not in default thereunder: (a) any provision of the Indenture expressly recognizing or granting rights in or to the Bond Insurer may not be amended in any manner which affects the rights of the Bond Insurer thereunder without the prior written consent of the Bond Insurer; (b) any action under the Indenture which requires the consent or approval of the registered owners shall, in addition to such approval, be subject to the prior written consent of the Bond Insurer; (c) upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default, and subject to certain indemnification provisions, the Bond Insurer shall be entitled to control and direct the enforcement of all rights and remedies granted to the registered owners or the Trustee for the benefit of the registered owners under the Indenture including, without limitation, (i) the right to accelerate the principal of the Bonds and (ii) the right to annul any declaration of acceleration, and the Bond Insurer shall also be entitled to approve all waivers of Events of Default, and (d) the Bond Insurer shall be entitled to receive copies of notices, certificates and other documents received by the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture and notification of any failure to provide any such document as required by the Indenture or the Loan Agreement.

Notwithstanding anything in the Indenture or the Loan Agreement to the contrary, in the event that the principal or interest due on the Bonds shall be paid by the Bond Insurer pursuant to the Bond Insurance Policy, the Bonds shall remain outstanding for all purposes, shall not be defeased or otherwise satisfied and shall not be considered paid by the Issuer, and the assignment and pledge of the revenues and security of the Company under the Loan Agreement and all covenants, agreements and other obligations of the Issuer to the Bondholders shall continue to exist and shall run to the benefit of the Bond Insurer, and the Bond Insurer shall be subrogated to the rights of the Bondholders.

ENFORCEABILITY OF REMEDIES

The remedies available to the Trustee, the Issuer and the owners upon an event of default under the Loan Agreement, the Indenture or the First Mortgage Indenture are in many respects dependent upon judicial actions which are often subject to discretion and delay. Under existing constitutional and statutory law and judicial decisions, the remedies specified by the Loan Agreement, the Indenture and the First Mortgage Indenture may not be readily available or may be limited. The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds will be qualified as to the enforceability of the various legal instruments by limitations imposed by principles of equity, bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally.

TAX TREATMENT

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, including current statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and official interpretations, subject to the qualifications and exceptions set forth below, interest on the Bonds (i) will be excluded from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion will be 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 Code and (ii) will not be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. It is Bond Counsel's further opinion that, subject to the assumptions stated in the preceding sentence, (i) interest on the Bonds will be excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and (ii) the Bonds will be exempt from all ad valorem taxes in Kentucky.

The opinion of Bond Counsel as to the excludability of interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes will be based upon and will assume the accuracy of certain representations of facts and circumstances, including with respect to the Project, which are within the knowledge of the Company and compliance by the Company with certain covenants and undertakings set forth in the proceedings authorizing the Bonds which are intended to assure that the Bonds are and will remain obligations the interest on which is not includable in gross income of the recipients thereof under the law in effect on the date of such opinion. Bond Counsel will not independently verify the accuracy of the certifications and representations made by the Company and the Issuer. On the date of the opinion and subsequent to the original delivery of the Bonds, such representations of facts and circumstances must be accurate and such covenants and undertakings must continue to be complied with in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excludable from gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes under existing law. Bond Counsel will 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 the approval of Bond Counsel 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.

The Code prescribes a number of qualifications and conditions for the interest on state and local government obligations to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, some of which, including provisions for potential payments by the Issuer to the federal government, require future or continued compliance after issuance of the Bonds in order for the interest to be and to continue to be so excluded from the date of issuance. Noncompliance with certain of these requirements by the Company or the Issuer with respect to the Bonds (or with respect to certain other bonds issued by the Issuer at substantially the same time as the Bonds) subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds could cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and to be subject to federal income taxation retroactively to the date of their issuance. The Company and the Issuer will each covenant to take all actions required of each to assure that the interest on the Bonds shall be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and not to take any actions that would adversely affect that exclusion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel 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 will be 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 also provides for "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, Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any federal or Kentucky tax consequences resulting from the receipt of interest on the Bonds.

Owners 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 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 tax 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. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding such matters and any other tax consequences of holding the Bonds.

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in Congress which, if enacted, could alter or amend one or more of the federal tax matters referred to above or could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether, if enacted, it would apply to obligations (such as the Bonds) issued prior to enactment.

A draft of the opinion of Bond Counsel relating to the Bonds in substantially the form in which it is expected to be delivered on the date of issuance of the Bonds is attached as APPENDIX C.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale by the Issuer of the Bonds are subject to the approving opinion of Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel is a division of the law firm of Ogden Newell & Welch PLLC, which has in the past, and may in the future, act as counsel to the Company with respect to certain matters. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Issuer by its County Attorney. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Company by Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, Chicago, Illinois, and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for the Company. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Winston & Strawn, Chicago, Illinois.

RATINGS

It is expected that Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies ("Standard & Poor's") will assign the Bonds a rating of "AAA" and Moody's will assign the Bonds a rating of "Aaa" on the basis of the Bond Insurance Policy. Any desired further explanation of the significance of these ratings should be obtained from Moody's or Standard & Poor's, respectively. The Company has furnished the Bond Insurer, Standard & Poor's and Moody's with certain information and materials respecting the Bonds and the Company. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials so furnished to them and on their own investigations, studies and assumptions. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the rating agency, circumstances so warrant. Any such change in or withdrawal of such ratings could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds. The Company has not applied for a rating with respect to the Bonds from any other credit rating agency.

UNDERWRITING

Salomon Smith Barney Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC (the "Underwriters") have agreed to purchase the Bonds from the Issuer at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this Official Statement. The Underwriters are committed to purchase all of the Bonds if any of the Bonds are purchased. In connection with the underwriting of the Bonds, Salomon Smith Barney Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC will be paid by the Company underwriting commissions in the amounts of \$201,600 and \$134,400, respectively, for the Bonds. Also, the Underwriters will receive from the Company reimbursement for certain out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys' fees.

In connection with the offering of the Bonds, the Underwriters may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of such bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

In the ordinary course of their business, the Underwriters and certain of their affiliates have in the past and may in the future engage in investment and commercial banking transactions with the Company, including the provision of certain advisory services to the Company.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

Because the Bonds will be special and limited obligations of the Issuer, the Issuer is not an "obligated person" for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule") promulgated by the SEC under the Exchange Act, or has any continuing obligations thereunder. Accordingly, the Issuer will not provide any continuing disclosure information with respect to the Bonds or the Issuer.

In order to enable the Underwriters to comply with the requirements of the Rule, the Company will covenant in a continuing disclosure undertaking agreement delivered to the Trustee for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds (the "Continuing Disclosure Agreement") to provide certain continuing disclosure for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds. Under its Continuing Disclosure Agreement, the Company will covenant to take the following actions:

(a) The Company will file with the SEC, with respect to each fiscal year ending after January 1, 2002, a report on Form 10-K required under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, including any successor provisions thereto (the "Form 10-K"), not later than the date required thereunder, and shall provide to each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository ("NRMSIR"), recognized by the SEC pursuant to the Rule, and the state information depository, if any, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (a "SID" and, together with the NRMSIR, a "Repository") recognized by the SEC either (i) a copy of such Form 10-K within 10 days thereof or (ii) notice on an annual basis that the Form 10-K constitutes the annual financial information with respect to the Company required under the Rule.

In the event that the Company is not required to file a Form 10-K under the Exchange Act at any time during the term of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, then for any year for which a Form 10-K is not filed, the Company will provide to each Repository (1) annual financial information of the type set forth in Appendix A to this Official Statement (including any information incorporated by reference therein) and (2) audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, in each case not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

(b) The Company will file in a timely manner with each Repository notice of the occurrence of any of the following events (if applicable) with respect to the Bonds, if material: (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults; (iii) any unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancement facilities reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of the holders of the Bonds; (viii) the giving of notice of optional or unscheduled redemption of any Bonds; (ix) defeasance of the Bonds or any portion thereof; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; and (xi) rating changes with respect to the Bonds or the Company or any obligated person, within the meaning of the Rule.

(c) The Company will file in a timely manner with each Repository notice of a failure by the Company to file any of the notices or reports referred to in paragraph (a) above by the due date.

The Company may amend its *Continuing Disclosure Agreement* (and the Trustee shall agree to any amendment so requested by the Company that does not change the duties of the Trustee thereunder) or waive any provision thereof, but only with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the nature or status of the Company with respect to the Bonds or the type of business conducted by the Company; provided that the undertaking, as amended or following such waiver, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule on the date of issuance of the Bonds, after taking into account any amendments to the Rule as well as any change in circumstances, and the amendment or waiver does not materially impair the interests of the holders of the Bonds to which such undertaking relates, in the opinion of the Trustee or counsel expert in federal securities laws acceptable to both the Company and the Trustee, or is approved by the Beneficial Owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds. The Company acknowledges that its undertakings pursuant to the Rule described under this heading are intended to be for the benefit for the holders of the Bonds and shall be enforceable by the holders of those Bonds or by the Trustee on behalf of such holders. Any breach by the Company of these undertakings pursuant to the Rule will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture, the Loan Agreement or the Bonds.

As described in Appendix A under the caption "AVAILABLE INFORMATION", the Company is subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act and, accordingly, files reports, proxy or information statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This Official Statement has been duly approved, executed and delivered by the County Judge/Executive of the Issuer, on behalf of the Issuer. However, the Issuer neither has nor assumes any responsibility as to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information in this Official Statement except for information furnished by the Issuer under the caption "THE ISSUER."

COUNTY OF CARROLL, KENTUCKY

By: /s/ Gene McMurry
County Judge/Executive

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THE COMPANY

Kentucky Utilities Company ("KU") is a regulated public utility that provides electric services to approximately 471,000 customers in over 600 communities and adjacent suburban and rural areas in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, and to about 30,000 customers in five counties in southwestern Virginia. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

Coal-fired generating units provided approximately 98% of KU's net kilowatt-hour generation for the year ended June 30, 2002. The remainder of net generation was provided by a hydroelectric plant and natural gas and oil fueled combustion turbine peaking units. KU does not have any nuclear generating stations and has no plan to build any in the foreseeable future.

KU is a subsidiary of LG&E Energy Corp. ("LG&E Energy"), a diversified energy-services holding company headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky and an indirect subsidiary of Powergen plc, an international integrated energy company with its principal operations in the U.K. and the U.S.

Powergen plc acquired LG&E Energy in December 2000. As a result of the acquisition, LG&E Energy became a wholly owned subsidiary of Powergen. KU continued its separate identity and continues to serve customers in Kentucky and Virginia under its present name. The preferred stock and debt securities of KU were not affected by this merger transaction. Also as a result of the merger, Powergen registered as a holding company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("PUHCA") and, accordingly, KU became a subsidiary of a registered holding company.

Effective July 1, 2002, E.ON AG, a Germany company, completed its acquisition of Powergen, following receipt of the final necessary regulatory approval on June 14, 2002 from the Securities and Exchange Commission. E.ON AG had announced its pre-conditional cash offer of 5.1 billion pounds sterling (\$7.3 billion) for Powergen on April 9, 2001. Following this acquisition, E.ON became a registered holding company under PUHCA and subject to regulation thereunder.

KU's executive offices are located at One Quality Street, Lexington, Kentucky, 40507, telephone: (859) 255-2100.

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

(Dollars in thousands)

	12 Months Ended June 30, 2002 <u>(unaudited)</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Income Statement Information:				
Operating Revenues	\$847,043	\$859,472	\$851,941	\$937,310
Net Income	119,438(1)	96,414	95,524	106,558
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (2)	7.30x	5.40x	4.58x	5.16x
		<u>June 30, 2002</u>	<u>% of Capitalization</u>	
Capitalization:				
Long-Term Debt and Notes Payable (3) (including current portion)		\$509,843		38.6%
Preferred Stock		40,000		3.0
Common Stock Equity		<u>772,107</u>		<u>58.4</u>
Total Capitalization (including current portion)		<u>\$1,321,950</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

- (1) Includes \$33.9 million (after-tax) related to the reversal of a non-recurring charge. See below.
- (2) For purposes of this ratio, "Earnings" consist of the aggregate of Income Before Cumulative Effect of a Change in Accounting Principle, taxes on income, investment tax credit (net) and "Fixed Charges." "Fixed Charges" consist of interest charges and one-third of rentals charged to operating expenses.
- (3) Includes \$19.6 million notes payable to associated companies.

Certain information in the table above is derived from KU's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP acted as independent certifying accountants for KU for the year ended December 31, 2001. Arthur Andersen LLP audited KU's respective financial statements for each of the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999.

Recent Financial Results and Developments

KU's net income decreased \$8.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, as compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The decrease was primarily due to increased other operation expense and decreased electric revenues partially offset by decreased interest expense. KU's net income increased \$23.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2001. The increase was primarily due to a non-recurring charge of \$38.0 million, net of tax, made in the first quarter of 2001 for costs associated with KU's workforce reduction program. Excluding this one-

time charge, net income decreased \$15.0 million, due largely to increased operation expenses and lower electric revenues, partially offset by lower interest expense.

As a result of the December 3, 2001 settlement of the workforce reduction program case (VDT case), KU reversed the first quarter charge by recording a regulatory asset for the workforce reduction costs and began amortizing these costs over a five-year period starting in April 2001. Other effects of the settlement of the VDT case include a reduction in rates from net VDT program savings stipulated by KU for KU's customers totaling \$11 million over a five-year period beginning in April 2001 and a modification of certain assumptions used in the calculation of depreciation rates retroactive to January 1, 2001, resulting in a reduction in depreciation expense of approximately \$6.0 million in 2001.

Available Information

KU is subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, accordingly, files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Such reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as reports and other information regarding Powergen, on file can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities of the SEC, currently at Room 1024, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20549; and copies of such material can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at its principal office at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20549 at prescribed rates or from the SEC's Web Site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

The following documents, as filed by KU with the SEC, are incorporated herein by reference:

1. Form 10-K Annual Report of KU for the year ended December 31, 2001;
2. Form 10-Q Quarterly Reports of KU for the quarters ended March 31, 2002 and June 30, 2002; and
3. Form 8-K Current Report of KU filed with the SEC on August 14, 2002.

All documents filed by KU with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the date of this Official Statement and prior to the termination of the offering of the Bonds shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Appendix and to be made a part hereof from their respective dates of filing. Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Official Statement shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this Official Statement to the extent that a statement contained in this Official Statement or in any other subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Official Statement modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Official Statement.

KU hereby undertakes to provide without charge to each person (including any beneficial owner) to whom a copy of this Official Statement has been delivered, on the written or oral request of any such person, a copy of any or all of the documents referred to above which have been or may be incorporated in this Official Statement by reference, other than certain exhibits to such documents. Requests for such copies should be directed to Dan Arbough, Kentucky Utilities Company, One Quality Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40507, telephone: (859) 255-2100.

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DUTCH AUCTION PROCEDURES

The following is a summary of definitions of certain terms relating to the Dutch Auction Procedures:

"*Agent Member*" shall mean a member of, or participant in, DTC.

"*Applicable Percentage*" shall mean, on any date of determination, the percentage of the Index (in effect on such Auction Date) determined in accordance with the Indenture, based on the Prevailing Rating of the Bonds in effect at the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding such Auction Date:

<u>Prevailing Rating</u>	<u>Applicable Percentage</u>
AAA/Aaa	150%
AA/Aa	150%
A/A	200%
Below A/A	250%

"*Auction*" shall mean each periodic implementation of the Dutch Auction Procedures.

"*Auction Agent Agreement*" shall mean the Auction Agent Agreement dated as of September 1, 2002 between the Company and the Auction Agent as amended and supplemented from time to time.

"*Auction Agent*" shall mean the auction agent appointed in accordance with the Indenture.

"*Auction Date*" means during any period in which the Auction procedures described in this Appendix B are not suspended in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture, (i) if the Bonds are in a daily Auction Period, each Business Day, and (ii) if the Bonds are in any other Auction Period, the Business Day next preceding each Interest Payment Date for such Bonds (whether or not an Auction will be conducted on such date); provided, however, that the last Auction Date with respect to the Bonds in an Auction Period other than a daily Auction Period will be the earlier of (a) the Business Day next preceding the Interest Payment Date next preceding the Conversion Date for the Bonds and (b) the Business Day next preceding the Interest Payment Date next preceding the final maturity date for the Bonds; and provided, further, that if the Bonds are in a daily Auction Period, the last Auction Date will be the earlier of (x) the Business Day next preceding the Conversion Date for the Bonds and (y) the Business Day next preceding the final maturity date for the Bonds. On the Business Day preceding the conversion from a daily Auction Period to another Auction Period, there will be two Auctions, one for the last daily Auction Period and one for the first Auction Period following the conversion. The first Auction Date for the Bonds is November 5, 2002.

"*Auction Period*" shall mean, (i) with respect to Bonds in a daily mode, a period beginning on each Business Day and extending to but not including the next succeeding Business Day, (ii) with respect to Bonds in a seven-day mode, a period of generally seven days beginning on a Wednesday (or the day following the last day of the prior Auction Period if the prior Auction Period does not end on a Tuesday) and ending on the Tuesday thereafter (unless such Tuesday is not followed by a Business Day, in which case on the next succeeding day which is followed by a Business Day), (iii) with respect to Bonds in a 28-day mode, a period of generally 28 days beginning on a Wednesday (or the day following the last day of the prior Auction Period if the prior Auction Period does not end on a Tuesday) and ending on the fourth Tuesday thereafter (unless such Tuesday is not followed by a Business Day, in which case on the next succeeding day which is followed by a Business Day), (iv) with respect to Bonds in a 35-day mode, a

period of generally 35 days beginning on a Wednesday (or the day following the last day of the prior Auction Period if the prior Auction Period does not end on a Tuesday) and ending on the fifth Tuesday thereafter (unless such Tuesday is not followed by a Business Day, in which case on the next succeeding day which is followed by a Business Day), (v) with respect to Bonds in a three-month mode, a period of generally three months (or shorter period upon a conversion from another Auction Period) beginning on the day following the last day of the prior Auction Period and ending on the first day of the month that is the third calendar month following the beginning date of such Auction Period, and (vi) with respect to Bonds in a semiannual mode, a period of generally six months (or shorter period upon a conversion from another Auction Period) beginning on the day following the last day of the prior Auction Period and ending on the next succeeding April 1 or October 1; provided, however, that if there is a conversion of Bonds from a daily Auction Period to a seven-day Auction Period, the next Auction Period will begin on the date of the conversion (i.e. the Interest Payment Date for the prior Auction Period) and will end on the next succeeding Tuesday (unless such Tuesday is not followed by a Business Day, in which case on the next succeeding day which is followed by a Business Day), if there is a conversion from a daily Auction Period to a 28-day Auction Period, the next Auction Period will begin on the date of the conversion (i.e. the Interest Payment Date for the prior Auction Period) and will end on the Tuesday (unless such Tuesday is not followed by a Business Day, in which case on the next succeeding day which is followed by a Business Day) which is more than 21 days but not more than 28 days from such date of conversion, and, if there is a conversion from a daily Auction Period to a 35-day Auction Period, the next Auction Period will begin on the date of the conversion (i.e. the Interest Payment Date for the prior Auction Period) and will end on the Tuesday (unless such Tuesday is not followed by a Business Day, in which case on the next succeeding day which is followed by a Business Day) which is more than 28 days but not more than 35 days from such date of conversion.

"*Available Auction Bonds*" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Determination of Sufficient Clearing Bids, Winning Bid Rate and Dutch Auction Rate."

"*Bid*" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Orders by Existing Holders and Potential Holders."

"*Bidder*" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Orders by Existing Holders and Potential Holders."

"*Broker-Dealer*" shall mean any entity permitted by law to perform the functions required of a Broker-Dealer set forth in the Dutch Auction Procedures (i) that is an Agent Member (or an affiliate of an Agent Member), (ii) that has been selected by the Company with the consent of the Auction Agent, and (iii) that has entered into a Broker-Dealer Agreement with the Auction Agent that remains effective.

"*Broker-Dealer Agreement*" shall mean, if the Bonds are in the Dutch Auction Rate Mode, each agreement between a Broker-Dealer and the Auction Agent substantially in the form of Exhibit A to the Auction Agent Agreement pursuant to which a Broker-Dealer, among other things, agrees to participate in Auctions as set forth in the Dutch Auction Procedures, as from time to time amended and supplemented.

"*Commercial Paper Dealers*" shall mean Salomon Smith Barney Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC, or, in lieu thereof, their affiliates or successors which are commercial paper dealers or such other commercial paper dealers as may be selected from time to time by the Paying Agent, at the direction of the Company.

"*DTC*" shall mean The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, its successors and their assigns or if The Depository Trust Company or its successor or assign resigns from its functions as depository for the Bonds, any other securities depository which agrees to follow the procedures required to be followed by a securities depository in connection with the Bonds and which is selected by the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, with the consent of the Market Agent.

"*Dutch Auction Procedures*" shall mean the procedures set forth in this APPENDIX B.

"*Dutch Auction Rate*" shall mean the interest rate to be determined for the Bonds pursuant to the Dutch Auction Procedures.

"*Dutch Auction Rate Period*" shall mean each period during which the Bonds bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate.

"*Event of Default*" shall mean any of the events set forth in the body of this Official Statement under the caption "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Defaults and Remedies."

"*Existing Holder*" shall mean, for purposes of each Auction, a person who is listed as the beneficial owner of Bonds in the records of the Auction Agent as of the Regular Record Date in respect of the last Interest Payment Date for the Auction Period then ending.

"*Failure to Deposit*" shall mean any failure to make the deposits required (i) no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day next preceding each Interest Payment Date in funds available on the next Business Day in New York, New York for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds, or (ii) no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the second Business Day preceding each redemption date in funds available on the next Business Day in New York, New York for the redemption of any Bonds.

"*Hold Order*" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Orders by Existing Holders and Potential Holders."

"*Index*" shall mean on any Auction Date (i) with respect to Bonds in any Auction Period of 40 days or less, the Thirty-Day "AA" Composite Commercial Paper Rate on such date, (ii) with respect to Bonds in any Auction Period greater than 40 days but less than 95 days, the Three-Month Treasury Bill Rate, as last published in *The Wall Street Journal*, and (iii) with respect to Bonds in any Auction Period greater than 95 days, the rate on United States Treasury Securities having a maturity which most closely approximates the length of the Auction Period, as last published in *The Wall Street Journal*. If any such rate is unavailable, the Index will be an index or rate agreed to by all Broker-Dealers and consented to by the Company.

"*Market Agent*" shall mean the market agent appointed in accordance with the Indenture and its successors and their assigns.

"*Maximum Dutch Auction Rate*" shall mean on any date of determination, the lesser of (i) the product of the Index multiplied by the Applicable Percentage or (ii) 14%.

"*Minimum Dutch Auction Rate*" shall mean on any date of determination the interest rate per annum equal to the lesser of (i) 14% or (ii) 45% of the Index on such date.

"*No Auction Rate*" means, as of any Auction Date, the rate determined by multiplying the Percentage of Index set forth below, based on the Prevailing Rating of the Bonds in effect at the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding such Auction Date, by the Index:

<u>Prevailing Rating</u>	<u>Percentage of Index</u>
AAA/Aaa	65%
AA/Aa	70%
A/A	85%
Below A/A	100%

provided, however that in no event will the No Auction Rate exceed the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate.

"Order" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Orders by Existing Holders and Potential Holders."

"Overdue Rate" shall mean, on any date of determination, the lesser of (i) 14% and (ii) the Applicable Percentage (determined as if the Bonds had a prevailing rating of Below A/A) of the Index on such date.

"Potential Holder" shall mean any person, including any Existing Holder, who may be interested in acquiring the beneficial ownership of Bonds during a Dutch Auction Rate Period or, in the case of an Existing Holder thereof, the beneficial ownership of an additional principal amount of Bonds during a Dutch Auction Rate Period.

"Prevailing Rating" means (a) AAA/Aaa, if the Bonds will have a rating of AAA or better by S&P and a rating of Aaa or better by Moody's, (b) if not AAA/Aaa, AA/Aa if the Bonds will have a rating of AA- or better by S&P and a rating of Aa3 or better by Moody's, (c) if not AAA/Aaa or AA/Aa, A/A if the Bonds will have a rating of A- or better by S&P and a rating of A3 or better by Moody's, and (d) if not AAA/Aaa, AA/Aa or A/A, then below A/A, whether or not the Bonds are rated by any securities rating agency. For purposes of this definition, S&P's rating categories of "AAA," "AA," and "A-" and Moody's rating categories of "Aaa," "Aa3" and "A3," will be deemed to refer to and include the respective rating categories correlative thereto in the event that any such Rating Agencies will have changed or modified their generic rating categories or if any successor thereto appointed in accordance with the definitions thereof will use different rating categories. If the Bonds are not rated by a Rating Agency, the requirement of a rating by such Rating Agency will be disregarded. If the ratings for the Bonds are split between two of the foregoing categories, the lower rating will determine the Prevailing Rating. If there is no rating, then the Dutch Auction Rate will be the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate.

"Sell Order" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Orders by Existing Holders and Potential Holders."

"Standard Auction Period" initially shall mean an Auction Period of 35 days and after the establishment of a different period as described below under "Change of Auction Period" shall mean such different period.

"Submission Deadline" shall mean 1:00 p.m. (New York City time) on any Auction Date or such other time on any Auction Date by which Broker-Dealers are required to submit Orders to the Auction Agent as specified by the Auction Agent from time to time.

"Submitted Bid" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Determination of Sufficient Clearing Bids, Winning Bid Rate and Dutch Auction Rate."

"Submitted Hold Order" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Determination of Sufficient Clearing Bids, Winning Bid Rate and Dutch Auction Rate."

"Submitted Order" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Determination of Sufficient Clearing Bids, Winning Bid Rate and Dutch Auction Rate."

"Submitted Sell Order" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Determination of Sufficient Clearing Bids, Winning Bid Rate and Dutch Auction Rate."

"Substitute Commercial Paper Dealer" shall mean J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. or its affiliates or successors if such person is a commercial paper dealer or such other commercial paper dealers selected by the Paying Agent (who shall be under no liability for such selection), at the direction of the Company, provided that neither such person nor any of its affiliates or successors shall be a Commercial Paper Dealer.

"Sufficient Clearing Bids" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Determination of Sufficient Clearing Bids, Winning Bid Rate and Dutch Auction Rate."

"Thirty-Day 'AA' Composite Commercial Paper Rate" on any date of determination, means the interest equivalent of the thirty-day rate on commercial paper placed on behalf of non-financial issuers whose corporate bonds are rated AA by S&P, or the equivalent of such rating by S&P, as made available on a discount basis or otherwise by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Business Day immediately preceding such date of determination, or if the Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not make available any such rate, then the arithmetic average of such rates, as quoted on a discount basis or otherwise, by the Commercial Paper Dealers to the Auction Agent for the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding such date of determination.

For purposes of this definition, the "interest equivalent" means the equivalent yield on a 360-day basis of a discount-basis security to an interest-bearing security. If any Commercial Paper Dealer does not quote a commercial paper rate required to determine the Thirty-Day "AA" Composite Commercial Paper Rate, the Thirty-Day "AA" Composite Commercial Paper Rate shall be determined on the basis of the quotation or quotations furnished by the remaining Commercial Paper Dealer or Commercial Paper Dealers and any Substitute Commercial Paper Dealer not included within the definition of Commercial Paper Dealers above, or, if there are no Substitute Commercial Paper Dealers, by the remaining Commercial Paper Dealer or Commercial Paper Dealers.

"Winning Bid Rate" shall have the meaning set forth below under "Determination of Sufficient Clearing Bids, Winning Bid Rate and Dutch Auction Rate."

The following are the procedures to be used in conducting Dutch Auctions. As a summary, it does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Dutch Auction Procedures set forth in the Indenture.

Auction Period — General

During any Dutch Auction Rate Period, the Bonds shall bear interest at the Dutch Auction Rate determined as set forth below. The Dutch Auction Rate for any initial Auction Period immediately after either any conversion to a Dutch Auction Rate Period or a mandatory purchase of Bonds pursuant to the Indenture shall be the rate of interest per annum determined and certified to the Trustee (with a copy to the Bond Registrar, Paying Agent and the Company) by the Market Agent on a date not later than the effective date of such conversion or the date of such mandatory purchase, as the case may be, as the minimum rate of interest which, in the opinion of the Market Agent, would be necessary as of the date of such conversion or the date of such mandatory purchase, as the case may be, to market Bonds in a secondary market transaction at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, provided that such interest rate shall not exceed 14% per annum. Except for the initial Auction Period, which commences on the date of original issuance of the Bonds, and as otherwise provided in the Indenture for any other Auction Period, the Dutch Auction Rate shall be the rate of interest per annum that results from implementation of the Dutch Auction Procedures; provided that such interest rate shall not exceed 14% per annum. Except as provided below, if on any Auction Date for any reason an Auction is not held, the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period shall equal the No Auction Rate on and as of such Auction Date.

Determination of the Dutch Auction Rate pursuant to the Dutch Auction Procedures shall be suspended upon the occurrence of a Failure to Deposit or an Event of Default described under clause (a) or (b) of "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Defaults and Remedies" in the body of this Official Statement. Upon the occurrence of a Failure to Deposit or an Event of Default described under clause (a) or (b) of "SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE — Defaults and Remedies" in the body of this Official Statement, on any Auction Date, no Auction will be held, all Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders shall be rejected, the existence of Sufficient Clearing Bids shall be of no effect and the Dutch Auction Rate shall be equal to the Overdue Rate as determined on and as of the immediately preceding Auction Date for each Auction Period commencing after the occurrence of such Failure to Deposit or Event of Default to and including the Auction Period, if any, during which or commencing less than two Business Days after the earlier of (A) such Failure to Deposit or Event of Default has been cured or waived and (B) the first date on which all of the following conditions shall have been satisfied:

(1) no default shall have occurred and be continuing under the Bond Insurance Policy (the satisfaction of such condition to be conclusively evidenced, absent manifest error, to each of the Trustee and the Auction Agent by a certificate of a duly authorized officer of the Bond Insurer to such effect delivered to such entity);

(2) the Bond Insurer shall have delivered to the Auction Agent an instrument, satisfactory in form and substance to the Auction Agent, containing (x) an unconditional agreement of the Bond Insurer to furnish to the Auction Agent amounts sufficient to pay all fees of the Broker-Dealers, as provided in the Broker-Dealer Agreements, and of the Auction Agent, (y) such other agreements and representations as the Auction Agent shall reasonably require and (z) a direction not to suspend, or resume, the implementation of the Dutch Auction Procedures, as the case may be; and

(3) the Auction Agent shall have advised the Trustee that the Auction Agent has been directed by the Bond Insurer not to suspend, or to resume, the implementation of the Dutch Auction Procedures.

The Dutch Auction Rate for any Auction Period commencing after certificates representing the Bonds have been distributed as described below under "DTC Required During Dutch Auction Rate Mode; Limitations on Transfer" shall be equal to the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate on each Auction Date.

Auction Periods may be changed at any time as described below under "Change of Auction Period" unless a Failure to Deposit or an Event of Default has occurred and has not been cured or waived. Each Auction Period shall be a Standard Auction Period unless a different Auction Period is established and each Auction Period which immediately succeeds an Auction Period that is not a Standard Auction Period shall be a Standard Auction Period unless a different Auction Period is established as described below under "Change of Auction Period."

The Market Agent shall from time to time increase any or all of the percentages set forth in the definition of "Applicable Percentage" or the percentage set forth in the definition of "Minimum Dutch Auction Rate" in order that such percentages take into account any amendment to the Code or other statute enacted by the Congress of the United States or any temporary, proposed or final regulation promulgated by the United States Treasury, after the date of the Indenture which (a) changes or would change any deduction, credit or other allowance allowable in computing liability for any federal tax with respect to, or (b) imposes, or would impose or increases or would increase any federal tax (including, but not limited to, preference or excise taxes) upon, any interest on a governmental obligation the interest on which is excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Code. The Market Agent shall give notice of any such increase by means of a written notice delivered at least two Business Days prior to the Auction Date on which such increase is proposed to be effective to the Trustee, the Auction Agent, the Company and DTC.

Change of Auction Period

During a Dutch Auction Rate Period, the Company may change the length of the then applicable Auction Period by means of a written notice delivered at least 10 days prior to the Auction Date for such Auction Period to the Trustee, the Bond Insurer, the Auction Agent, the Issuer and DTC. Any Auction Period or Standard Auction Period established pursuant to the Dutch Auction Procedures may not exceed 364 days in duration. If such Auction Period will be less than 35 days, such notice shall be effective only if it is accompanied by a written statement of the Bond Registrar and Paying Agent, the Trustee, the Auction Agent and DTC to the effect that they are capable of performing their duties under the Indenture and the Auction Agent Agreement with respect to such Auction Period. The length of an Auction Period or the Standard Auction Period may not be changed as described herein unless Sufficient Clearing Bids existed at both the Auction immediately preceding the date the notice of such change was given and the Auction immediately preceding such changed Auction Period.

The change in length of an Auction Period or the Standard Auction Period shall take effect only if (i) the Trustee and the Auction Agent receive, by 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on the Business Day immediately preceding the Auction Date for such Auction Period, a certificate from the Company by telecopy or similar means, authorizing the change in the Auction Period or the Standard Auction Period, which shall be specified in such certificate, (ii) the Trustee shall not have delivered to the Auction Agent by 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Auction Date for such Auction Period notice that a Failure to Deposit has occurred, and (iii) Sufficient Clearing Bids exist at the Auction on the Auction Date for such Auction Period. If the condition referred to in (i) above is not met, the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period shall be determined pursuant to the Dutch Auction Procedures and the next succeeding Auction Period shall be an Auction Period of 35 days. If any of the conditions referred to in (ii) or (iii) above is not met, the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period shall equal the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate as determined as of the Auction Date for an Auction Period of 35 days.

Orders by Existing Holders and Potential Holders

Subject to the provisions described above under "Auction Period — General", Auctions shall be conducted on each Auction Date in the manner described under this heading and in the remainder of this APPENDIX B prior to the Submission Deadline on each Auction Date during a Dutch Auction Rate Period:

- (i) each Existing Holder may submit to the Broker-Dealer information as to:
 - (A) the principal amount of Bonds, if any, held by such Existing Holder which such Existing Holder desires to continue to hold without regard to the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period;
 - (B) the principal amount of Bonds, if any, held by such Existing Holder which such Existing Holder offers to sell if the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period shall be less than the rate per annum specified by such Existing Holder; and
 - (C) the principal amount of Bonds, if any, held by such Existing Holder which such Existing Holder offers to sell without regard to the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period;
- (ii) one or more Broker-Dealers may contact Potential Holders to determine the principal amount of Bonds which each such Potential Holder offers to purchase if the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period shall not be less than the interest rate per annum specified by such Potential Holder.

For the purposes of the Dutch Auction Procedures, the communication to a Broker-Dealer of information referred to in clause (i)(A), (i)(B) or (i)(C) or clause (ii) above is hereinafter referred to as an "Order" and each Existing Holder and Potential Holder placing an Order is hereinafter referred to as a "Bidder"; an Order containing the information referred to in clause (i)(A) above is hereinafter referred to as a "Hold Order"; an Order containing the information referred to in clause (i)(B) or clause (ii) above is hereinafter referred to as a "Bid"; and an Order containing the information referred to in clause (i)(C) above is hereinafter referred to as a "Sell Order":

(i) Subject to the provisions of "Submission of Orders by Broker — Dealers to Auction Agent" below, a Bid by an Existing Holder shall constitute an irrevocable offer to sell:

(A) the principal amount of Bonds specified in such Bid if the Dutch Auction Rate determined pursuant to the Dutch Auction Procedures on such Auction Date shall be less than the interest rate per annum specified therein; or

(B) such principal amount or a lesser principal amount of Bonds to be determined as set forth in clause (iv) below under "Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders and Allocation of Auction Bonds" below if the Dutch Auction Rate determined pursuant to the Dutch Auction Procedures on such Auction Date shall be equal to the interest rate per annum specified therein; or

(C) such principal amount if the interest rate per annum specified therein shall be higher than the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate or such principal amount or a lesser principal amount of Bonds to be determined in clause (iii) below under "Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders and Allocation of Auction Bonds" below if such specified rate shall be higher than the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate and Sufficient Clearing Bids do not exist.

(ii) Subject to the provisions set forth below under "Submission of Orders by Broker — Dealers to Auction Agent", a Sell Order by an Existing Holder shall constitute an irrevocable offer to sell:

(A) the principal amount of Bonds specified in such Sell Order; or

(B) such principal amount or a lesser principal amount of Bonds as set forth in clause (iii) below under "Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders and Allocation of Auction Bonds" if Sufficient Clearing Bids do not exist.

(iii) Subject to the provisions described in "Submission of Orders by Broker — Dealers to Auction Agent" below, a Bid by a Potential Holder shall constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase:

(A) the principal amount of Bonds specified in such Bid if the Dutch Auction Rate determined on such Auction Date shall be higher than the rate specified therein; or

(B) such principal amount or a lesser principal amount of Bonds as set forth in clause (v) below under "Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders and Allocation of Auction Bonds" if the Dutch Auction Rate determined on such Auction Date shall be equal to such specified rate.

Submission of Orders by Broker-Dealers to Auction Agent

During a Dutch Auction Rate Period each Broker-Dealer shall submit in writing or by such other method as shall be reasonably acceptable to the Auction Agent prior to the Submission Deadline on each

Auction Date during the Dutch Auction Rate Period, all Orders obtained by such Broker-Dealer and shall specify with respect to each such Order:

- (i) the aggregate principal amount of Bonds that are subject to such Order;
- (ii) to the extent that such Bidder is an Existing Holder:
 - (A) the principal amount of Bonds, if any, subject to any Hold Order placed by such Existing Holder;
 - (B) the principal amount of Bonds, if any, subject to any Bid placed by such Existing Holder and the rate specified in such Bid; and
 - (C) the principal amount of Bonds, if any, subject to any Sell Order placed by such Existing Holder; and
- (iii) to the extent such Bidder is a Potential Holder, the rate specified in such Potential Holder's Bid.

If any rate specified in any Bid contains more than three figures to the right of the decimal point, the Auction Agent shall round such rate up to the next highest one thousandth (.001) of 1%.

If an Order or Orders covering all Bonds held by an Existing Holder is not submitted to the Auction Agent prior to the Submission Deadline, the Auction Agent shall deem a Hold Order to have been submitted on behalf of such Existing Holder covering the principal amount of Bonds held by such Existing Holder and not subject to Orders submitted to the Auction Agent. None of the Issuer, the Company, the Trustee or the Auction Agent shall be responsible for any failure of a Broker-Dealer to submit an Order to the Auction Agent on behalf of any Existing Holder or Potential Holder.

If any Existing Holder submits through a Broker-Dealer to the Auction Agent one or more Orders covering in the aggregate more than the principal amount of Bonds held by such Existing Holder, such Orders shall be considered valid as follows and in the following order of priority:

(i) all Hold Orders shall be considered valid, but only up to and including the principal amount of Bonds held by such Existing Holder, and, if the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to such Hold Orders exceeds the aggregate principal amount of Bonds held by such Existing Holder, the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to each such Hold Order shall be reduced pro rata so that such Hold Orders cover the aggregate principal amount of Bonds held by such Existing Holder;

(ii) (A) any Bid shall be considered valid up to and including the excess of the principal amount of Bonds held by such Existing Holder over the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to any Hold Orders referred to in paragraph (i) above;

(B) subject to clause (A) above, if more than one Bid with the same rate is submitted on behalf of such Existing Holder and the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to such Bids is greater than such excess, such Bids shall be considered valid up to and including the amount of such excess, and the principal amount of Bonds subject to each Bid with the same rate shall be reduced pro rata so that such Bids cover the principal amount of Bonds equal to such excess;

(C) subject to clauses (A) and (B) above, if more than one Bid with different rates is submitted on behalf of such Existing Holder, such Bids shall be considered valid in the ascending order of their respective rates until the highest rate is reached at which such excess exists and then at such rate up to and including the amount of such excess; and

(D) in any such event, the aggregate principal amount of Bonds, if any, subject to Bids not valid under this paragraph (ii) shall be treated as the subject of a Bid by a Potential Holder at the rate therein specified; and

(iii) all Sell Orders shall be considered valid up to and including the excess of the principal amount of Bonds held by such Existing Holder over the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to valid Hold Orders referred to in paragraph (i) and valid Bids referred to in paragraph (ii) above.

If more than one Bid for Bonds is submitted on behalf of any Potential Holder, each Bid submitted will be a separate Bid for Bonds with the rate and principal amount therein specified.

Any Bid or Sell Order submitted by an Existing Holder covering an aggregate principal amount of Bonds not equal to \$25,000 or an integral multiple thereof shall be rejected and shall be deemed a Hold Order. Any Bid submitted by a Potential Holder covering an aggregate principal amount of Bonds not equal to \$25,000 or an integral multiple thereof will be rejected.

Any Bid submitted by an Existing Holder or Potential Holder specifying a rate lower than the Minimum Dutch Auction Rate will be treated as a Bid specifying the Minimum Dutch Auction Rate.

Any Order submitted in an Auction by a Broker-Dealer to the Auction Agent prior to the Submission Deadline on any Auction Date shall be irrevocable.

Determination of Sufficient Clearing Bids, Winning Bid Rate and Dutch Auction Rate

Not earlier than the Submission Deadline on each Auction Date during the Dutch Auction Rate Period, the Auction Agent shall assemble all valid Orders submitted or deemed submitted to it by the Broker-Dealers (each such Order as submitted or deemed submitted by a Broker-Dealer being hereinafter referred to as a "Submitted Hold Order," a "Submitted Bid" or a "Submitted Sell Order," as the case may be, or as a "Submitted Order") and shall determine:

(i) the excess of the total principal amount of Bonds over the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to Submitted Hold Orders (such excess being hereinafter referred to as the "Available Auction Bonds"); and

(ii) from the Submitted Orders whether the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to Submitted Bids by Potential Holders specifying one or more rates equal to or lower than the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate exceeds or is equal to the sum of:

(A) the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to Submitted Bids by Existing Holders specifying one or more rates higher than the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate; and

(B) the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to Submitted Sell Orders;

(in the event of such excess or such equality exists (other than because the sum of the principal amounts of Bonds in clauses (A) and (B) above is zero because all of the Bonds are subject to Submitted Hold Orders), such Submitted Bids in clause (ii) above are hereinafter referred to collectively as "Sufficient Clearing Bids"); and

(iii) if Sufficient Clearing Bids exist, the lowest rate specified in the Submitted Bids (the "Winning Bid Rate") which if:

(A)(y) each Submitted Bid from Existing Holders specifying such lowest rate and (z) all other Submitted Bids from Existing Holders specifying lower rates were rejected, thus entitling such Existing Holders to continue to hold the principal amount of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bids; and

(B)(y) each Submitted Bid from Potential Holders specifying such lowest rate and (z) all other Submitted Bids from Potential Holders specifying lower rates were accepted,

would result in such Existing Holders described in clause (A) above continuing to hold an aggregate principal amount of Bonds which, when added to the aggregate principal amount of Bonds to be purchased by such Potential Holders described in clause (B) above, would equal not less than the Available Auction Bonds.

Promptly after the Auction Agent has made the determinations pursuant to the first paragraph of this section, the Auction Agent by telecopy, confirmed in writing, shall advise the Company and the Trustee of the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate and the Minimum Dutch Auction Rate and the components thereof on the Auction Date and, based on such determinations, the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period as follows:

(i) if Sufficient Clearing Bids exist, that the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period therefor shall be equal to the Winning Bid Rate so determined;

(ii) if Sufficient Clearing Bids do not exist (other than because all of the Bonds are the subject of Submitted Hold Orders), that the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period therefor shall be equal to the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate; and

(iii) if all of the Bonds are subject to Submitted Hold Orders, that the Dutch Auction Rate for the next succeeding Auction Period therefor shall be equal to the Minimum Dutch Auction Rate.

Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders and Allocation of Auction Bonds

During a Dutch Auction Rate Period, Existing Holders shall continue to hold the principal amounts of Bonds that are subject to Submitted Hold Orders, and, based on the determinations made pursuant to the first paragraph of "Determination of Sufficient Clearing Bids, Winning Bid Rate and Dutch Auction Rate", the Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders shall be accepted or rejected and the Auction Agent shall take such other actions as are set forth below:

If Sufficient Clearing Bids have been made, all Submitted Sell Orders shall be accepted and, subject to the provisions of the fifth and sixth paragraphs of this section, Submitted Bids shall be accepted or rejected as follows in the following order of priority and all other Submitted Bids shall be rejected:

(i) Existing Holders' Submitted Bids specifying any rate that is higher than the Winning Bid Rate shall be accepted, thus requiring each such Existing Holder to sell the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bids;

(ii) Existing Holders' Submitted Bids specifying any rate that is lower than the Winning Bid Rate shall be rejected, thus entitling each such Existing Holder to continue to hold the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bids;

(iii) Potential Holders' Submitted Bids specifying any rate that is lower than the Winning Bid Rate shall be accepted, thus requiring each such Potential Holder to purchase the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bids;

(iv) each Existing Holder's Submitted Bid specifying a rate that is equal to the Winning Bid Rate shall be rejected, thus entitling such Existing Holder to continue to hold the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bid, unless the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to all such Submitted Bids shall be greater than the principal amount of Bonds (the "remaining principal amount") equal to the excess of the Available Auction Bonds over the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds subject to Submitted Bids described in paragraphs (ii) and (iii) immediately above, in which event such Submitted Bid of such Existing Holder shall be rejected in part, and such Existing Holder shall be entitled to continue to hold the principal amount of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bid, but only in an amount equal to the principal amount of Bonds obtained by multiplying the remaining principal amount by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the principal amount of Bonds held by such Existing Holder subject to such Submitted Bid and the denominator of which shall be the sum of the principal amounts of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bids made by all such Existing Holders that specified a rate equal to the Winning Bid Rate; and

(v) each Potential Holder's Submitted Bid specifying a rate that is equal to the Winning Bid Rate shall be accepted but only in an amount equal to the principal amount of Bonds obtained by multiplying the excess of the Available Auction Bonds over the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to Submitted Bids described in paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv) immediately above, by a fraction the numerator of which shall be the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bid of such Potential Holder and the denominator of which shall be the sum of the principal amount of Bonds subject to Submitted Bids made by all such Potential Holders that specified a rate equal to the Winning Bid Rate.

If Sufficient Clearing Bids have not been made (other than because all of the Bonds are subject to Submitted Hold Orders), subject to the provisions of the fifth paragraph of this section, Submitted Orders shall be accepted or rejected as follows in the following order of priority and all other Submitted Bids shall be rejected:

(i) Existing Holders' Submitted Bids specifying any rate that is equal to or lower than the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate shall be rejected, thus entitling each such Existing Holder to continue to hold the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bids;

(ii) Potential Holders' Submitted Bids specifying any rate that is equal to or lower than the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate shall be accepted, thus requiring each such Potential Holder to purchase the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to such Submitted Bids; and

(iii) each Existing Holder's Submitted Bid specifying any rate that is higher than the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate and the Submitted Sell Orders of each Existing Holder shall be accepted, thus entitling each Existing Holder that submitted any such Submitted Bid or Submitted Sell Order to sell the Bonds subject to such Submitted Bid or Submitted Sell Order, but in both cases only in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of Bonds obtained by multiplying the aggregate principal amount of Bonds subject to Submitted Bids described above in subparagraph (ii) by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the aggregate principal amount of Bonds held by such Existing Holder subject to such Submitted Bid or Submitted Sell Order and the denominator of which shall be the aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Auction Bonds subject to all such Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders.

If all Bonds are subject to Submitted Hold Orders, all Submitted Bids shall be rejected.

If, as a result of the procedures described in the second or third paragraphs of this section, any Existing Holder would be required to sell, or any Potential Holder would be required to purchase, a principal amount of Bonds that is not equal to \$25,000 or an integral multiple thereof, the Auction Agent shall, in such manner as, in its sole discretion, it shall determine, round up or down the principal amount of such Bonds to be purchased or sold by any Existing Holder or Potential Holder so that the principal amount purchased or sold by each Existing Holder or Potential Holder shall be equal to \$25,000 or an integral multiple thereof.

If, as a result of the procedures described in the second paragraph of this section, any Potential Holder would be required to purchase less than \$25,000 in aggregate principal amount of Bonds, the Auction Agent shall, in such manner as, in its sole discretion it shall determine, allocate Bonds for purchase among Potential Holders so that only Bonds in principal amounts of \$25,000 or an integral multiple thereof are purchased by any Potential Holder, even if such allocation results in one or more of such Potential Holders not purchasing any Bonds.

Based on the results of each Auction, the Auction Agent shall determine the aggregate principal amounts of Bonds to be purchased and the aggregate principal amounts of Bonds to be sold by Potential Holders and Existing Holders on whose behalf each Broker-Dealer submitted Bids or Sell Orders and, with respect to each Broker-Dealer, to the extent that such amounts differ, determine to which other Broker-Dealer or Broker-Dealers acting for one or more purchasers of Bonds such Broker-Dealer shall deliver, or from which other Broker-Dealer or Broker-Dealers acting for one or more sellers of Bonds such Broker-Dealer shall receive, as the case may be, Bonds.

None of the Issuer, the Company or any Affiliate thereof may submit an Order in any Auction except as set forth in the next sentence. Any Broker-Dealer that is an Affiliate of the Company or the Issuer may submit Orders in an Auction but only if such Orders are not for its own account, except that if such affiliated Broker-Dealer holds Bonds for its own account, it must submit a Sell Order on the next Auction Date with respect to such Bonds. The Auction Agent shall have no duty or liability with respect to monitoring or enforcing the provisions of this paragraph.

Settlement Procedures Set Forth in Exhibit A to the Broker Dealer Agreement

(a) Not later than 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on each Auction Date, the Auction Agent shall notify by telephone each Broker-Dealer that participated in the Auction held on such Auction Date and submitted an Order on behalf of an Existing Holder or Potential Holder of:

- (i) the Dutch Auction Rate fixed for the next Auction Period;
- (ii) whether there were Sufficient Clearing Bids in such Auction;
- (iii) if such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid or a Sell Order on behalf of an Existing Holder (a "Seller's Broker-Dealer"), whether such Bid was accepted or rejected, in whole or in part, and the principal amount of Bonds, if any, to be sold by such Existing Holder;
- (iv) if such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid on behalf of a Potential Holder (a "Buyer's Broker-Dealer"), whether such Bid was accepted or rejected, in whole or in part, and the principal amount of Bonds, if any, to be purchased by such Potential Holder;
- (v) if the aggregate principal amount of Bonds to be sold by all Existing Holders on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid or a Sell Order exceeds the aggregate principal amount of Bonds to be purchased by all Potential Holders on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid, the name or names of one or more Buyer's Broker-Dealers (and the name of the Agent Member, if any, of each such Buyer's Broker-Dealer) acting for one or more purchasers of such excess principal amount of Bonds and the principal amount of Bonds to be purchased from

one or more Existing Holders on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer acted by one or more Potential Holders on whose behalf each of such Buyer's Broker-Dealers acted;

(vi) if the principal amount of Bonds to be purchased by all Potential Holders on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid exceeds the principal amount of Bonds to be sold by all Existing Holders on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid or a Sell Order, the name or names of one or more Seller's Broker-Dealers (and the name of the Agent Member, if any, of each such Seller's Broker-Dealer) acting for one or more sellers of such excess principal amount of Bonds and the principal amount of Bonds to be sold to one or more Potential Holders on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer acted by one or more Existing Holders on whose behalf each of such Seller's Broker-Dealers acted; and

(vii) the Auction Date for the next succeeding Auction.

(b) On each Auction Date, each Broker-Dealer that submitted an Order on behalf of any Existing Holder or Potential Holder shall:

(i) advise each Existing Holder and Potential Holder on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid or Sell Order in the Auction on such Auction Date whether such Bid or Sell Order was accepted or rejected, in whole or in part;

(ii) in the case of a Broker-Dealer that is a Buyer's Broker-Dealer, advise each Potential Holder on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid that was accepted, in whole or in part, to instruct such Potential Holder's Agent Member to pay to such Broker-Dealer (or its Agent Member) through DTC the amount necessary to purchase the principal amount of Bonds to be purchased pursuant to such Bid against receipt of such Bonds;

(iii) in the case of a Broker-Dealer that is a Seller's Broker-Dealer, instruct each Existing Holder on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted a Sell Order that was accepted, in whole or in part, or a Bid that was accepted, in whole or in part, to instruct such Existing Holder's Agent Member to deliver to such Broker-Dealer (or its Agent Member) through DTC the principal amount of Bonds to be sold pursuant to such Order against payment therefor;

(iv) advise each Existing Holder on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted an Order and each Potential Holder on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid of the Auction Rate for the next Auction Period;

(v) advise each Existing Holder on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted an Order of the next Auction Date; and

(vi) advise each Potential Holder on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted a Bid that was accepted, in whole or in part, of the next Dutch Auction Date.

(c) On the basis of the information provided to it pursuant to paragraph (a) above, each Broker-Dealer that submitted a Bid or Sell Order in an Auction is required to allocate any funds received by it in connection with such Auction pursuant to paragraph (b)(ii) above, and any Bonds received by it in connection with such Auction pursuant to *paragraph(b)(iii) above among the Potential Holders, if any, on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted Bids, the Existing Holders, if any, on whose behalf such Broker-Dealer submitted Bids or Sell Orders in such Auction, and any Broker-Dealer identified to it by the Auction Agent following such Auction pursuant to paragraph (a)(v) or (a)(vi) above.*

(d) On each Auction Date:

(i) each Potential Holder and Existing Holder with an Order in the Auction on such Auction Dates shall instruct its Agent Member as provided in (b)(ii) or (iii) above, as the case may be;

(ii) each Seller's Broker-Dealer that is not an Agent Member of DTC shall instruct its Agent Member to (A) pay through DTC to the Agent Member of the Existing Holder delivering Bonds to such Broker-Dealer following such Auction pursuant to (b)(iii) above the amount necessary to purchase such Bonds against receipt of such Bonds, and (B) deliver such Bonds through DTC to a Buyer's Broker-Dealer (or its Agent Member) identified to such Seller's Broker-Dealer pursuant to (a)(v) above against payment therefor; and

(iii) each Buyer's Broker-Dealer that is not an Agent Member of DTC shall instruct its Agent Member to (A) pay through DTC to a Seller's Broker-Dealer (or its Agent Member) identified following such Auction pursuant to (a)(vi) above the amount necessary to purchase the Bonds to be purchased pursuant to (b)(ii) above against receipt of such Bonds, and (B) deliver such Bonds through DTC to the Agent Member of the purchaser thereof against payment therefor.

(e) On the Business Day following each Auction Date:

(i) each Agent Member for a Bidder in the Auction on such Auction Date referred to in (d)(i) above shall instruct DTC to execute the transactions described under (b)(ii) or (iii) above for such Auction, and DTC shall execute such transactions;

(ii) each Seller's Broker-Dealer or its Agent Member shall instruct DTC to execute the transactions described in (d)(ii) above for such Auction, and DTC shall execute such transactions; and

(iii) each Buyer's Broker-Dealer or its Agent Member shall instruct DTC to execute the transactions described in (d)(iii) above for such Auction, and DTC shall execute such transactions.

(f) If an Existing Holder selling Bonds in an Auction fails to deliver such Bonds (by authorized book-entry), a Broker-Dealer may deliver to the Potential Holder on behalf of which it submitted a Bid that was accepted a principal amount of Bonds that is less than the principal amount of Bonds that otherwise was to be purchased by such Potential Holder. In such event, the principal amount of Bonds to be delivered shall be determined solely by such Broker-Dealer. Delivery of such lesser principal amount of Bonds shall constitute good delivery. Notwithstanding the foregoing terms of this paragraph (f), any delivery or non-delivery of Bonds which shall represent any departure from the results of an Auction, as determined by the Auction Agent, shall be of no effect unless and until the Auction Agent shall have been notified of such delivery or non-delivery in accordance with the provisions of the Auction Agent Agreement and the Broker-Dealer Agreements.

DTC Required During Dutch Auction Rate Mode; Limitations on Transfer

Except as otherwise provided in the Indenture, the Bonds accruing interest at a Dutch Auction Rate shall be registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and ownership thereof shall be maintained in book-entry-only form by DTC for the account of the Agent Members thereof.

If at any time DTC notifies the Issuer and the Company that it is unwilling or unable to continue as owner of Bonds or if at any time DTC shall no longer be registered or in good standing under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or other applicable statute or regulation and a successor to DTC is not appointed by the Issuer at the direction of the Company, the Trustee and the Auction Agent, within 90 days after the Issuer and the Company receive notice or become aware of such condition, as the

case may be, the Issuer shall execute and the Trustee shall authenticate and deliver certificates representing the Bonds. Bonds issued as described herein shall be registered in such names and authorized denominations as DTC, pursuant to instructions from the Agent Members or otherwise, shall instruct the Issuer and the Trustee. The Trustee shall deliver the Bonds to the persons in whose names such Bonds are so registered on the Business Day immediately preceding the first day of an Auction Period.

So long as the ownership of the Bonds is maintained in book-entry-only form by DTC, an Existing Holder may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of Bonds only pursuant to a Bid or Sell Order placed in an Auction or to or through a Broker-Dealer, provided that, in the case of all transfers other than pursuant to Auctions, such Existing Holder, its Broker-Dealer or its Agent Member advises the Auction Agent of such transfer.

The Auction Agent shall calculate the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate and the Minimum Dutch Auction Rate on each Auction Date. If the ownership of the Bonds is no longer maintained in book-entry-only form by DTC, the Auction Agent shall calculate the Maximum Dutch Auction Rate on the Business Day immediately preceding the first day of each Auction Period commencing after the delivery of certificates representing the Bonds. If a Failure to Deposit or Event of Default shall have occurred, the Trustee, upon notice thereof, shall calculate the Overdue Rate on the first day of each Auction Period commencing after the occurrence of such Failure to Deposit or Event of Default to and including the Auction Period, if any, commencing less than two Business Days after all such Failure to Deposit and Events of Default are cured.

(FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL)

_____, 2002

Re: \$96,000,000 "County of Carroll, Kentucky, Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series C (Kentucky Utilities Company Project)"

We hereby certify that we have examined certified copies of the proceedings of record of the County of Carroll, 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, 2002 Series C (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), dated their date of issuance, in the aggregate principal amount of \$96,000,000 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are 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 Kentucky Utilities Company (the "Company") for the current refunding of \$96,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the County's Collateralized Pollution Control Revenue Bonds (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) 1992 Series A, dated June 17, 1992 (the "Prior Bonds"), the proceeds of which were loaned to the Company to currently refund a portion of the costs of construction of air and water pollution control facilities and solid waste disposal facilities to serve certain electric generating units of the Company in Carroll County, Kentucky (the "Project") in order to provide for the control, containment, reduction and abatement of atmospheric and liquid pollutants and contaminants and for the disposal of solid wastes, as provided by the Act.

The Bonds mature on October 1, 2032, and 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 July 1, 2002 (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 July 1, 2002 (the "Indenture"), by and between the County and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, 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 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 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 bonds, the proceeds of which were used to finance or

refinance air and water pollution control facilities and solid waste disposal facilities qualified for financing under Section 103(b)(4)(E) and (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 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 (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 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, Reavis & Pogue, 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. James C. Monk, 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
Division of Ogden Newell & Welch PLLC

By: _____
SPENCER E. HARPER, JR.

APPENDIX D

FORM OF BOND INSURANCE POLICY

LAND REFORM

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Ambac Assurance Corporation
One State Street Plaza, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10004
Telephone: (212) 668-0340

Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy

Obligor:

Policy Number:

Obligations:

Premium:

Ambac Assurance Corporation (Ambac), a Wisconsin stock insurance corporation, in consideration of the payment of the premium and subject to the terms of this Policy, hereby agrees to pay to The Bank of New York, as trustee, or its successor (the "Insurance Trustee"), for the benefit of the Holders, that portion of the principal of and interest on the above-described obligations (the "Obligations") which shall become Due for Payment but shall be unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Obligor.

Ambac will make such payments to the Insurance Trustee within one (1) business day following written notification to Ambac of Nonpayment. Upon a Holder's presentation and surrender to the Insurance Trustee of such unpaid Obligations or related coupons, uncanceled and in bearer form and free of any adverse claim, the Insurance Trustee will disburse to the Holder the amount of principal and interest which is then Due for Payment but is unpaid. Upon such disbursement, Ambac shall become the owner of the surrendered Obligations and/or coupons and shall be fully subrogated to all of the Holder's rights to payment thereon.

In cases where the Obligations are issued in registered form, the Insurance Trustee shall disburse principal to a Holder only upon presentation and surrender to the Insurance Trustee of the unpaid Obligation, uncanceled and free of any adverse claim, together with an instrument of assignment, in form satisfactory to Ambac and the Insurance Trustee, duly executed by the Holder or such Holder's duly authorized representative, so as to permit ownership of such Obligation to be registered in the name of Ambac or its nominee. The Insurance Trustee shall disburse interest to a Holder of a registered Obligation only upon presentation to the Insurance Trustee of proof that the claimant is the person entitled to the payment of interest on the Obligation and delivery to the Insurance Trustee of an instrument of assignment, in form satisfactory to Ambac and the Insurance Trustee, duly executed by the Holder or such Holder's duly authorized representative, transferring to Ambac all rights under such Obligation to receive the interest in respect of which the insurance disbursement was made. Ambac shall be subrogated to all of the Holders' rights to payment on registered Obligations to the extent of any insurance disbursements so made.

In the event that a trustee or paying agent for the Obligations has notice that any payment of principal of or interest on an Obligation which has become Due for Payment and which is made to a Holder by or on behalf of the Obligor has been deemed a preferential transfer and theretofore recovered from the Holder pursuant to the United States Bankruptcy Code in accordance with a final, nonappealable order of a court of competent jurisdiction, such Holder will be entitled to payment from Ambac to the extent of such recovery if sufficient funds are not otherwise available.

As used herein, the term "Holder" means any person other than (i) the Obligor or (ii) any person whose obligations constitute the underlying security or source of payment for the Obligations who, at the time of Nonpayment, is the owner of an Obligation or of a coupon relating to an Obligation. As used herein, "Due for Payment", when referring to the principal of Obligations, is when the scheduled maturity date or mandatory redemption date for the application of a required sinking fund installment has been reached and does not refer to any earlier date on which payment is due by reason of call for redemption (other than by application of required sinking fund installments), acceleration or other advancement of maturity; and, when referring to interest on the Obligations, is when the scheduled date for payment of interest has been reached. As used herein, "Nonpayment" means the failure of the Obligor to have provided sufficient funds to the trustee or paying agent for payment in full of all principal of and interest on the Obligations which are Due for Payment.

This Policy is noncancelable. The premium on this Policy is not refundable for any reason, including payment of the Obligations prior to maturity. This Policy does not insure against loss of any prepayment or other acceleration payment which at any time may become due in respect of any Obligation, other than at the sole option of Ambac, nor against any risk other than Nonpayment.

In witness whereof, Ambac has caused this Policy to be affixed with a facsimile of its corporate seal and to be signed by its duly authorized officers in facsimile to become effective as its original seal and signatures and binding upon Ambac by virtue of the countersignature of its duly authorized representative.

President



Secretary

Effective Date:

Authorized Representative

THE BANK OF NEW YORK acknowledges that it has agreed to perform the duties of Insurance Trustee under this Policy.

Authorized Officer of Insurance Trustee

Form No.: 2B-0012 (1/01)

Ambac

Ambac Assurance Corporation
One State Street Plaza, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10004
Telephone: (212) 668-0340

Endorsement

Policy for:

Attached to and forming part of Policy No.:

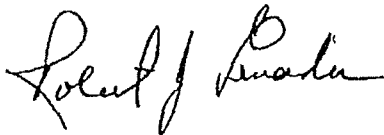
Effective Date of Endorsement:

Notwithstanding the terms and provisions contained in this Policy, it is further understood that the term "Due for Payment" shall also mean, when referring to the principal of and interest on a Bond, any date on which the Bonds shall have been duly called for mandatory redemption as a result of a Determination of Taxability pursuant to (i) Section 10.3 (a) of the Loan Agreement dated as of July 1, 2002 by and between the Issuer and the Company and (ii) Section 4.01 (1) of the Indenture of Trust dated as of July 1, 2002 by and between the Issuer and the Trustee.

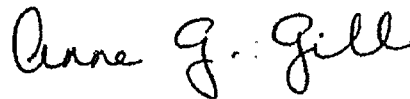
Nothing herein contained shall be held to vary, alter, waive or extend any of the terms, conditions, provisions, agreements or limitations of the above mentioned Policy other than as above stated.

In Witness Whereof, Ambac has caused this Endorsement to be affixed with a facsimile of its corporate seal and to be signed by its duly authorized officers in facsimile to become effective as its original seal and signatures and binding upon Ambac by virtue of the countersignature of its duly authorized representative.

Ambac Assurance Corporation



President



Secretary

Authorized Representative

Attachment to Question No. 2 – 2(4)

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Arbough

NOT A NEW ISSUE**BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY**

On October 20, 2004, the date on which the Bonds were originally issued, Bond Counsel delivered its opinion that stated that, subject to the conditions and exceptions set forth under the caption "Tax Treatment," under then current law, interest on the Bonds would be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion was expressed regarding such exclusion from gross income with respect to any Bond during any period in which it is held by a "substantial user" or a "related person" of the Project as such terms are used in Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Interest on the Bonds will be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. Such interest may be subject to certain federal income taxes imposed on certain corporations, including imposition of the branch profits tax on a portion of such interest. Bond Counsel was further of the opinion that interest on the Bonds would be excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and that, under then current law, the principal of the Bonds would be exempt from ad valorem taxes in Kentucky. Such opinion has not been updated as of the date hereof and no continuing tax exemption opinions are expressed by Bond Counsel. However, in connection with the reoffering of the Bonds as described herein, Bond Counsel will deliver its opinion to the effect that the delivery of a letter of credit (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 of the interest thereon from the gross income of the owners of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. See "Tax Treatment" herein.

\$50,000,000
County of Carroll, Kentucky,
Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds,
2004 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
Due: October 1, 2034

Reoffering Date: December 17, 2008

The County of Carroll, Kentucky, Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2004 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project) (the "Bonds") are special and limited obligations of the County of Carroll, Kentucky (the "Issuer"), payable by the Issuer solely from and secured by payments to be received by the Issuer pursuant to a Loan Agreement with

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

(the "Company"), except as payable from proceeds of such Bonds or investment earnings thereon. The Bonds do not constitute general obligations of the Issuer or a charge against the general credit or taxing powers thereof or of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any other political subdivision of Kentucky. The Bonds are not entitled to the benefits of any financial guaranty insurance policies.

The Bonds were originally issued on October 20, 2004 and currently bear interest at a Weekly Rate. Pursuant to the Indenture under which the Bonds were issued, the Company has elected to deliver a letter of credit to the Trustee and reoffer the Bonds. The Bonds are subject to mandatory purchase on the Reoffering Date and are being reoffered by this Reoffering Circular. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated will serve as the Remarketing Agent for the Bonds.

From the Reoffering Date through December 16, 2009 (the Letter of Credit (as defined below) expiration date, subject to extension or earlier termination), payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due will be paid with funds drawn under an irrevocable transferable direct pay letter of credit (the "Letter of Credit") issued by

COMMERZBANK AG, NEW YORK BRANCH

The Letter of Credit will permit the Trustee to draw with respect to the Bonds up to an amount sufficient to pay (i) the principal thereof (or that portion of the purchase price corresponding to principal) plus (ii) interest thereon (or that portion of the purchase price corresponding to interest) at an assumed rate of 14% per annum for at least 45 days.

From and after the Reoffering Date, the Bonds will continue to bear interest at a Weekly Rate, determined by the Remarketing Agent in accordance with the Indenture, payable on the first Business Day of each calendar month, commencing on January 2, 2009. The interest rate period, interest rate and Interest Rate Mode will be subject to change under certain conditions, as described in this Reoffering Circular. The Bonds are subject to optional redemption, extraordinary optional redemption, in whole or in part, and mandatory redemption following a determination of taxability prior to maturity, as described in this Reoffering Circular. The Bonds are subject to mandatory purchase on any date on which the Bonds are converted to a different Interest Rate Mode and upon the expiration of the Letter of Credit or any Alternate Credit Facility.

The Bonds are registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository. Except as described in this Reoffering Circular, purchases of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry-only form in denominations of \$100,000 and multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their beneficial interest in the Bonds. See the information contained under the caption "Summary of the Bonds—Book-Entry-Only System" in this Reoffering Circular. The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be paid by U.S. Bank National Association, a national banking association, as successor Trustee, to Cede & Co., as long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds. Disbursement of such payments to the DTC Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the purchasers of beneficial ownership interests is the responsibility of DTC's Direct and Indirect Participants, as more fully described in this Reoffering Circular.

Price: 100%

The Bonds are reoffered subject to prior sale, withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice (provided, however, that any such notice of withdrawal must be given on the Business Day prior to the Reoffering Date) and to the approval of legality by Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC, Louisville, Kentucky, as Bond Counsel, and upon satisfaction of certain conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Company by its counsel, Jones Day, Chicago, Illinois, and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company, for the Issuer by its County Attorney, and for the Remarketing Agent by its counsel, Winston & Strawn LLP, Chicago, Illinois. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for redelivery to DTC in New York, New York on or about December 17, 2008.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

Dated: December 10, 2008

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Issuer, the Company or the Remarketing Agent to give any information or to make any representation with respect to the Bonds, other than those contained in this Reoffering Circular, and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. The Remarketing Agent has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Reoffering Circular. The Remarketing Agent has reviewed the information in this Reoffering Circular in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Remarketing Agent does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Reoffering Circular nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the parties referred to above since the date hereof. The information set forth herein with respect to the Issuer has been obtained from the Issuer, and all other information has been obtained from the Company and from other sources that are believed to be reliable, but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be construed as a representation by, the Remarketing Agent.

In connection with the reoffering of the Bonds, the Remarketing Agent may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of the Bonds at levels above those that might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE TERMS OF THE REOFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED. THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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\$50,000,000
County of Carroll, Kentucky
Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds,
2004 Series A
(Kentucky Utilities Company Project)
Due: October 1, 2034

Introductory Statement

This Reoffering Circular, including the cover page and appendices, is provided to furnish information in connection with the reoffering by the County of Carroll, Kentucky (the “Issuer”) of its Environmental Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2004 Series A (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), in the aggregate principal amount of \$50,000,000 (the “Bonds”) issued on October 20, 2004 pursuant to an Indenture of Trust dated as of October 1, 2004 (the “Indenture”) between the Issuer and U.S. Bank National Association, a national banking association (the “Trustee”), as successor Trustee, Paying Agent and Bond Registrar, as the same will be amended and restated as of September 1, 2008.

Pursuant to a Loan Agreement by and between Kentucky Utilities Company (the “Company”) and the Issuer, dated as of October 1, 2004 (the “Loan Agreement”) (as the same has been amended and restated pursuant to an ordinance of the Issuer adopted October 28, 2008) as of September 1, 2008, proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, other than accrued interest, if any, paid by the initial purchasers thereof, were loaned by the Issuer to the Company. The Loan Agreement is a separate undertaking by and between the Company and the Issuer.

The Company will continue to repay the loan under the Loan Agreement by making payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, the Bonds. See “Summary of the Loan Agreement — General.” Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer’s rights under the Loan Agreement (other than with respect to certain indemnification and expense payments and notification rights) were assigned to the Trustee as security for the Bonds.

The proceeds of the Bonds were applied to pay and discharge \$50,000,000 in outstanding principal amount of “County of Carroll, Kentucky, Collateralized Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Revenue Bonds (Kentucky Utilities Company Project), 1993 Series A,” dated December 1, 1993 (the “1993 Bonds”), previously issued by the Issuer to finance certain solid waste disposal facilities (the “Project”) owned by the Company.

The Company is an operating subsidiary of E.ON U.S. LLC (formerly known as LG&E Energy LLC) and E.ON AG (the “Parents”). See “Appendix A — Kentucky Utilities Company — Financial Statements and Additional Information.” The Parents will have no obligation to make any payments due under the Loan Agreement or any other payments of principal, interest, premium or purchase price of the Bonds.

The Bonds are being reoffered at a Weekly Rate, but may be subsequently converted to bear interest at a Daily Rate, a Flexible Rate, a Semi-Annual Rate, an Annual Rate or a Dutch Auction Rate. **This Reoffering Circular pertains only to the Bonds during such period of time that they bear interest at the Weekly Rate.**

The Bonds are special and limited obligations of the Issuer, and the Issuer's obligation to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on, and purchase price of, the Bonds is limited solely to the revenues and other amounts received by the Trustee under the Indenture pursuant to the Loan Agreement and the Letter of Credit (as defined below). The Bonds will not constitute an indebtedness, general obligation or pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the Issuer, the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any political subdivision thereof. The Bonds are not entitled to the benefits of any financial guaranty insurance policies.

Concurrently with, and as a condition to, the reoffering of the Bonds, the Company will cause to be delivered an irrevocable transferable direct pay letter of credit (the "Letter of Credit"), issued by Commerzbank AG, New York Branch (the "Bank"), to provide for the timely payment of principal of and accrued interest (calculated for at least 45 days at the maximum rate of 14% per annum) on, and purchase price of, the Bonds. The Company will be required to reimburse the Bank for all amounts drawn by the Trustee under the Letter of Credit pursuant to the terms of a Reimbursement Agreement, to be dated as of December 17, 2008 (the "Reimbursement Agreement"), between the Company and the Bank. The Letter of Credit will expire on December 16, 2009, unless extended or earlier terminated.

Upon expiration of the Letter of Credit or any Alternate Credit Facility, the related Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase. See "Summary of the Bonds — Mandatory Purchases of Bonds — Mandatory Purchase upon Delivery, Cancellation, Substitution, Extension, Termination or Expiration of Any Credit Facility or Replacement with an Alternate Credit Facility." As used in this Reoffering Circular, "Bank" or "Credit Facility Issuer" refers to the Bank as the issuer of the Letter of Credit and any other issuer of any Alternate Credit Facility delivered in accordance with the Indenture; "Letter of Credit" or "Credit Facility" means the Letter of Credit delivered under the Indenture and, as applicable, any Alternate Credit Facility which may be subsequently delivered in accordance with the Indenture; and "Reimbursement Agreement" refers to the initial Reimbursement Agreement under which the Letter of Credit is provided and any subsequent agreement entered into between the Company and any other party in connection with the delivery of any Alternate Credit Facility.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated will be appointed under the Indenture to serve as Remarketing Agent for the Bonds. Any Remarketing Agent may resign or be removed and a successor Remarketing Agent may be appointed in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the Remarketing Agreement for the Bonds between the Remarketing Agent and the Company.

Brief descriptions of the Company, the Issuer, the Bonds, the Loan Agreement, the Indenture, the Letter of Credit and the Reimbursement Agreement are included in this Reoffering Circular. Appendix A to this Reoffering Circular has been furnished by the Company. The Issuer and Bond Counsel assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such Appendix A or such information. Appendix B to this Reoffering Circular contains the opinion of

Bond Counsel delivered on the date on which the Bonds were initially issued, and the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel to be delivered in connection with the reoffering of the Bonds and the delivery of the Letter of Credit. Appendix C to this Reoffering Circular contains information about the Bank. The Issuer and Bond Counsel assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such Appendix C or such information. Such descriptions and information do not purport to be complete, comprehensive or definitive and are not to be construed as a representation or a guaranty of accuracy or completeness. All references herein to the documents are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents, and references herein to the Bonds are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form thereof included in the Indenture. Copies of the Loan Agreement, the Indenture, the Letter of Credit and the Reimbursement Agreement will be available for inspection at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee. Certain information relating to The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) and the book-entry-only system has been furnished by DTC. All statements herein are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document and, with respect to the enforceability of certain rights and remedies, to laws and principles of equity relating to or affecting generally the enforcement of creditors’ rights.

The Project

The Project has been completed, placed in operation, and is the property of the Company. The Project consists of certain solid waste disposal facilities at the Company’s Ghent Generating Station located in Carroll County.

The Issuer

The Issuer is a public body corporate and politic duly created and existing as a county and political subdivision under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The Issuer is authorized by Sections 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (collectively, the “Act”) to (a) reoffer the Bonds and (b) amend and restate and continue to perform its obligations under the Loan Agreement and the Indenture. The Issuer, through its legislative body, the Fiscal Court, has adopted one or more ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Bonds and the execution and delivery of the related documents.

THE BONDS ARE SPECIAL AND LIMITED OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE SOLELY AND ONLY FROM CERTAIN SOURCES, INCLUDING AMOUNTS TO BE RECEIVED BY THE TRUSTEE FROM THE LETTER OF CREDIT AND BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE ISSUER UNDER THE LOAN AGREEMENT. THE BONDS DO NOT CONSTITUTE AN INDEBTEDNESS, GENERAL OBLIGATION OR PLEDGE OF THE FAITH AND CREDIT OR TAXING POWER OF THE ISSUER, THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, AND DO NOT GIVE RISE TO A PECUNIARY LIABILITY OF THE ISSUER OR A CHARGE AGAINST ITS GENERAL CREDIT OR TAXING POWERS.

Summary of the Bonds

General

The Bonds will be issued in the aggregate principal amount set forth on the cover page of this Reoffering Circular and will mature on October 1, 2034. The Bonds are also subject to optional redemption, extraordinary optional redemption, in whole or in part, and mandatory redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

The Bonds currently bear interest at a Weekly Rate. From and after the Reoffering Date, the Bonds will bear interest at a Weekly Rate and will be payable on the first Business Day of each calendar month, commencing on January 2, 2009. The Bonds will continue to bear interest at the Weekly Rate until a Conversion to another Interest Rate Mode is specified by the Company or until the redemption or maturity of the Bonds. The permitted Interest Rate Modes for the Bonds are (i) the “Flexible Rate,” (ii) the “Daily Rate,” (iii) the “Weekly Rate,” (iv) the “Semi-Annual Rate,” (v) the “Annual Rate,” (vi) the “Long Term Rate” and (vii) the “Dutch Auction Rate.” Changes in the Interest Rate Mode will be effected, and notice of such changes will be given, as described below in “— Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods.”

During each Rate Period for an Interest Rate Mode (other than a Dutch Auction Rate), the interest rate or rates for the Bonds in that Interest Rate Mode, and Flexible Rate Periods for Bonds accruing interest at a Flexible Rate, will be determined by the Remarketing Agent in accordance with the Indenture; provided that the interest rate or rates borne by any Bonds may not exceed the lesser of (i) the maximum interest rate permitted by applicable law or (ii) 14% per annum.

Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Flexible Rate, Daily Rate or Weekly Rate will be computed on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as appropriate, and paid for the actual number of days elapsed. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Interest on the Bonds which bear interest at a Dutch Auction Rate will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual number of days elapsed. Interest payable on any Interest Payment Date will be payable to the registered owner of the Bond as of the Record Date for such payment; provided that in the case of Bonds bearing interest at the Flexible Rate, interest will be payable to the registered owner of such Bond on the Interest Payment Date therefor. The Record Date, in the case of interest accrued at a Daily Rate or Weekly Rate, will be the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date, in the case of interest accrued at a Dutch Auction Rate, will be the close of business on the second Business Day immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date, and in the case of interest accrued at a Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, will be the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not a Business Day) of the month preceding each Interest Payment Date.

The Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form through DTC (or its nominee, Cede & Co.). So long as the Bonds are held in the book-entry-only system, DTC or its nominee will be the registered owner or holder of the Bonds for all purposes of the Indenture, the

Bonds and this Reoffering Circular. See “— Book-Entry-Only System” below. Individual purchases of book-entry interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry-only form in (i) denominations of \$25,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Dutch Auction Rate, (ii) denominations of \$100,000 or any integral multiple thereof, if bearing interest at the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, (iii) denominations of \$100,000 or any integral multiple of \$5,000 in excess of \$100,000, if bearing interest at Flexible Rates, or (iv) denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if bearing interest at the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate.

Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC’s book-entry-only system, the principal or redemption price of the Bonds is payable at the designated corporate trust office in Nashville, Tennessee, of the Trustee, as paying agent (the “Paying Agent”). Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC’s book-entry-only system, interest on the Bonds is payable by check mailed to the owner of record; provided that interest payable on each Bond will be payable in immediately available funds by wire transfer within the continental United States or by deposit into a bank account maintained with the Paying Agent (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate, the Dutch Auction Rate or the Flexible Rate, or (ii) at the written request of any owner of record holding at least \$1,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Bonds, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, Annual Rate or Long Term Rate, received by the Trustee, as bond registrar (the “Bond Registrar”), at least one Business Day prior to any Record Date. Except as otherwise described below for Bonds held in DTC’s book-entry-only system, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, interest payable on each Bond will be paid only upon presentation and surrender of such Bond.

Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner or the owner’s duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond (i) during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption of Bonds, (ii) after such Bond has been called for redemption or (iii) for which a registered owner has submitted a demand for purchase (see “— Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner” below), or which has been purchased (see “— Payment of Purchase Price” below). Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the registered owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any registered owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

The Bonds Are Not Insured

Upon the issuance of the Letter of Credit on the Reoffering Date, the Municipal Bond New Issue Insurance Policy (the “Bond Insurance Policy”) issued by Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (“Financial Guaranty”) on October 20, 2004 will have been irrevocably surrendered and cancelled. The Bonds described in this Reoffering Circular are not insured, and holders thereof will have no recourse to, under or against any bond insurance policy or bond insurer, including the aforementioned Bond Insurance Policy issued by Financial Guaranty.

Tender Agent

Owners may tender their Bonds, and in certain circumstances will be required to tender their Bonds, to the Tender Agent for purchase at the times and in the manner described below under “—Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds,” “— Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner” and “— Mandatory Purchases of Bonds.” So long as the Bonds are held in DTC’s book-entry-only system, the Trustee will act as Tender Agent under the Indenture. Any successor Tender Agent appointed pursuant to the Indenture will also be a Paying Agent.

Remarketing Agent

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated will act as the Remarketing Agent with respect to the Bonds (the “Remarketing Agent”). The Remarketing Agent may resign or be removed and a successor Remarketing Agent may be appointed in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the Remarketing Agreement for the Bonds between the Remarketing Agent and the Company.

Special Considerations Relating to the Remarketing Agent

The Remarketing Agent is paid by the Company.

The Remarketing Agent’s responsibilities include determining the interest rate from time to time and remarketing Bonds that are optionally or mandatorily tendered by the owners thereof (subject, in each case, to the terms of the Remarketing Agreement), all as further described herein. The Remarketing Agent is appointed by the Issuer at the request of the Company and paid by the Company for its services. As a result, the interests of the Remarketing Agent may differ from those of existing holders and potential purchasers of Bonds.

The Remarketing Agent routinely purchases bonds for its own account.

The Remarketing Agent acts as remarketing agent for a variety of variable rate demand obligations and, in its sole discretion, routinely purchases such obligations for its own account in order to achieve a successful remarketing of the obligations (i.e., because there are otherwise not enough buyers to purchase the obligations) or for other reasons. The Remarketing Agent is permitted, but not obligated, to purchase tendered Bonds for its own account and, if it does so, it may cease doing so at any time without notice. The Remarketing Agent may also make a market in the Bonds by routinely purchasing and selling Bonds other than in connection with an optional or mandatory tender and remarketing. Such purchases and sales may be at or below par. However, the Remarketing Agent is not required to make a market in the Bonds. The Remarketing Agent may also sell any Bonds it has purchased to one or more affiliated investment vehicles for collective ownership or enter into derivative arrangements with affiliates or others in order to reduce its exposure to the Bonds. The purchase of Bonds by the Remarketing Agent may create the appearance that there is greater third party demand for the Bonds in the market than is actually the case. The practices described above also may result in fewer Bonds being tendered in a remarketing.

Bonds may be offered at different prices on any date.

As more fully described under the caption “— Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes,” the Remarketing Agent shall determine the minimum rate of interest per annum which in the opinion of the Remarketing Agent, would be necessary on and as of such day to remarket the Bonds in a secondary market transaction at a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon, if any, provided that such rate of interest shall not exceed 14% per annum. The interest rate will reflect, among other factors, the level of market demand for the Bonds (including whether the Remarketing Agent is willing to purchase Bonds for its own account). There may or may not be Bonds tendered and remarketed on a day that the rate on the Bonds are set, the Remarketing Agent may or may not be able to remarket any Bonds tendered for purchase on such date at par and the Remarketing Agent may sell Bonds at varying prices to different investors on such date or any other date. The Remarketing Agent is not obligated to advise purchasers in a remarketing if it does not have third party buyers for all of the Bonds at the remarketing price. In the event the Remarketing Agent owns any Bonds for its own account, it may, in its sole discretion in a secondary market transaction outside the tender process, offer such Bonds on any date, including the day that the rate on the Bonds are set, at a discount to par to some investors.

The ability to sell the Bonds other than through the tender process may be limited.

The Remarketing Agent may buy and sell Bonds other than through the tender process. However, it is not obligated to do so and may cease doing so at any time without notice and may require holders that wish to tender their Bonds to do so through the Trustee with appropriate notice. Thus, investors who purchase the Bonds, whether in a remarketing or otherwise, should not assume that they will be able to sell their Bonds other than by tendering the Bonds in accordance with the tender process.

Certain Definitions

As used herein, each of the following terms will have the meaning indicated. Certain capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined will have the meanings set forth in the Indenture.

“*Alternate Credit Facility*” means an irrevocable letter of credit, a municipal bond insurance policy, a surety bond, a line or lines of credit, a guarantee or other similar agreement or agreements or any other agreement or agreements used to provide liquidity or credit support for the Bonds, satisfactory to the Company and the Remarketing Agent and containing administrative provisions reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, issued and delivered to the Trustee in accordance with the Indenture.

“*Annual Rate Period*” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Annual Rate and ending on, and including, the day next preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter, and each successive twelve-month period (or portion thereof) thereafter until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“*Beneficial Owner*” means the person in whose name a Bond is recorded as such upon the systems of DTC and each DTC Participant (as defined herein) or the registered holder of such Bond if such Bond is not then registered in the name of Cede & Co.

“*Business Day*” means any day other than a Saturday or Sunday or legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions located in the City of New York, New York, or the New York Stock Exchange or banking institutions in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent, the Paying Agent, the Auction Agent, the Company, the Credit Facility Issuer or the Remarketing Agent is located are authorized by law or executive order to close.

“*Conversion*” means any conversion from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Indenture of the Bonds from one Interest Rate Mode to another Interest Rate Mode.

“*Conversion Date*” means the date on which any Conversion becomes effective.

“*Credit Facility*” means an irrevocable direct pay letter of credit or other credit enhancement or liquidity support facility, or any combination thereof, delivered to and in favor of the Trustee for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds pursuant to the Indenture and designated as a “Credit Facility” under the Indenture, and includes the Initial Credit Facility or any Alternate Credit Facility delivered to the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture.

“*Credit Facility Issuer*” means the Initial Credit Facility Issuer and the issuer of any Credit Facility or Alternate Credit Facility subsequently in effect.

“*Daily Rate Period*” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Daily Rate and ending on and including the day preceding the next Business Day and each period thereafter beginning on and including a Business Day and ending on and including the day preceding the next succeeding Business Day until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“*Dutch Auction Rate*” means the rate of interest to be borne by the Bonds during each Dutch Auction Rate Period determined in accordance with the Indenture.

“*Dutch Auction Rate Period*” means the period during which the Bonds bear interest at the Dutch Auction Rate.

“*Flexible Rate*” means the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds in which the interest rate for each Bond is determined with respect to that Bond during each Flexible Rate Period applicable to that Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

“*Flexible Rate Period*” means with respect to any Bond, each period (which may be from one day to 364 days, or such lower maximum number of days as is then permitted under the Indenture) determined for such Bond, as provided in the Indenture.

“*Initial Credit Facility*” means the irrevocable direct pay letter of credit issued by the Initial Credit Facility Issuer to the Trustee with respect to the Bonds on the Reoffering Date.

“Initial Credit Facility Issuer” means Commerzbank AG, New York Branch.

“Interest Payment Date” means (i) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the first Business Day of each calendar month, (ii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate, for each Bond the last day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day), (iii) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, April 1 and October 1, and, in the case of the Long Term Rate, the effective date of a change to a new Long Term Rate Period; (iv) if the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate Mode, the dates determined in accordance with the terms of the Indenture; and (iv) any Conversion Date (including the date of a failed Conversion) or a change to a new Long Term Rate Period for such Bonds. In any case, the final Interest Payment Date will be the maturity date of the Bonds.

“Interest Period” means for all Bonds (or for any Bond if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate) the period from and including each Interest Payment Date to and including the day immediately preceding the next Interest Payment Date, provided, however that the first Interest Period for the Bonds will begin on (and include) the date of issuance of the Bonds and the final Interest Period will end on September 30, 2034.

“Interest Rate Mode” means the Dutch Auction Rate, the Flexible Rate, the Daily Rate, the Weekly Rate, the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate and the Long Term Rate.

“Long Term Rate Period” means any period established by the Company as hereinafter set forth under “— Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes — Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods” and beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Long Term Rate and ending on, and including, the day preceding the last Interest Payment Date for such period and, thereafter, each successive period of the same duration as the Long Term Rate Period previously established until the day preceding the earliest of the change to a different Long Term Rate Period, the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“Prevailing Market Conditions” means, without limitation, the following factors: existing short-term or long-term market rates for securities, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; indexes of such short-term or long-term rates and the existing market supply and demand for securities bearing such short-term or long-term rates; existing yield curves for short-term or long-term securities for obligations of credit quality comparable to the Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; general economic conditions; industry economic and financial conditions that may affect or be relevant to the Bonds; and such other facts, circumstances and conditions as the Remarketing Agent, in its sole discretion, determines to be relevant.

“Purchase Date” means any date on which Bonds are to be purchased on the demand of the registered owners thereof or are subject to mandatory purchase as described in the Indenture.

“Reimbursement Agreement” means the Reimbursement Agreement, to be dated as of December 17, 2008, between the Company and the Initial Credit Facility Issuer, as the same may be amended from time to time, and any other agreement between the Company and a Credit

Facility Issuer, setting forth the obligations of the Company to such Credit Facility Issuer arising out of any payments under such Credit Facility and which provides that it will be deemed to be a Reimbursement Agreement for the purpose of the Indenture.

“*Semi-Annual Rate Period*” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Semi-Annual Rate, and ending on, and including, the day preceding the first Interest Payment Date thereafter and each successive six-month period thereafter beginning on and including an Interest Payment Date and ending on and including the day next preceding the next Interest Payment Date until the day preceding the earlier of the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

“*Weekly Rate Period*” means the period beginning on, and including, the Conversion Date to the Weekly Rate, and ending on, and including, the next Tuesday, and thereafter the period beginning on, and including, each Wednesday and ending on, and including, the earliest of the next Tuesday, the day preceding the Conversion to a different Interest Rate Mode or the maturity of the Bonds.

Summary of Certain Provisions of the Bonds

The following table summarizes, for each of the permitted Interest Rate Modes (except the Dutch Auction Rate): the dates on which interest will be paid (*Interest Payment Dates*); the dates on which each interest rate will be determined (*Interest Rate Determination Dates*); the period of time (*Interest Rate Periods*) each interest rate will be in effect (provided that the initial Interest Rate Period for each Interest Rate Mode may begin on a different date from that specified, which date will be the Conversion Date or the date of a change in the Long Term Rate, as applicable); the dates on which registered owners may tender their Bonds for purchase to the Tender Agent and the notice requirements therefor (provided that while the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all notices of tender for purchase will be given by Beneficial Owners in the manner described under “— Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner — Notice Required for Purchases”) (*Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*); the dates on which the Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase (*Mandatory Purchase Dates*); the redemption provisions applicable to the Bonds (*Redemption*); the notice requirements for redemption and mandatory tender for purchase (*Notices of Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*); and the manner by which registered owners will receive payments of principal, interest, redemption price and purchase price (*Manner of Payment*). All times stated are New York City time.

	<u>FLEXIBLE RATE</u>	<u>DAILY RATE</u>	<u>WEEKLY RATE</u>
Interest Payment Dates	With respect to any Bond, the last day of each Flexible Rate Period (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day).	The first Business Day of each calendar month.	The first Business Day of each calendar month.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	For each Bond, not later than 12:00 noon on the first day of each Flexible Rate Period for such Bond.	Not later than 9:30 a.m. on each Business Day.	Not later than 4:00 p.m. on the day preceding each Weekly Rate Period or, if not a Business Day, on the next preceding Business Day.
Interest Rate Periods	For each Bond, each Flexible Rate Period will be of a duration designated by the Remarketing Agent of one day to 364 days (or lower maximum number as specified in the Indenture); must end on a day immediately prior to a Business Day.	From and including each Business Day to but not including the next Business Day.	From and including each Wednesday to and including the following Tuesday.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*	No purchase on demand of the owner.	Any Business Day; by written or telephonic notice, promptly confirmed in writing, to the Tender Agent by 10:00 a.m. on such Business Day.	Any Business Day; by written notice to the Tender Agent not later than 5:00 p.m. on a Business Day at least seven days prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; with respect to each Bond, on each Interest Payment Date for such Bond; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.	Any Conversion Date; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.	Any Conversion Date; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.	Optional, Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par on any Business Day.
Notices of Conversion, Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days. No notice of mandatory purchase following end of each Flexible Rate Period.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days notice of Conversion to the Semi-Annual, Annual or Long Term Rate) or greater than 45 days.
Manner of Payment*	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

* So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices of redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC and notices of mandatory purchases may be given not less than five days prior to the Purchase Date. See “— Book-Entry-Only System” below.

	<u>SEMI-ANNUAL</u>	<u>ANNUAL</u>	<u>LONG TERM</u>
Interest Payment Date	Each April 1 and October 1.	Each April 1 and October 1.	Each April 1 and October 1; any Conversion Date; and the effective date of any change to a new Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Determination Dates	Not later than 2:00 p.m. on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Semi-Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Annual Rate Period.	Not later than 12:00 noon on the Business Day preceding the first day of the Long Term Rate Period.
Interest Rate Periods	Each six-month period from and including each April 1 and October 1 to and including the day preceding the next Interest Payment Date.	Each period from and including the Conversion Date to the Annual Rate to and including the day immediately preceding the second Interest Payment Date thereafter and each successive twelve month period thereafter.	Each period designated by the Company of more than one year in duration and which is an integral multiple of six months, from and including the first day of such period (April 1 and October 1) to and including the day immediately preceding the last Interest Payment Date for that period.
Purchase on Demand of Owner; Required Notice*	On any Interest Payment Date; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Annual Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on any Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.	On the final Interest Payment Date for the Long Term Rate Period; by written notice to the Tender Agent on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to the Purchase Date.
Mandatory Purchase Dates	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Annual Rate Period; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.	Any Conversion Date; the first Business Day after the end of each Long Term Rate Period; the effective date of a change of Long Term Rate Period; and upon delivery, cancellation, substitution, extension, termination or expiration of any Credit Facility or replacement with Alternate Credit Facility.
Redemption	Optional at par on any Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day (other than extraordinary optional redemption as a result of damage, destruction or condemnation which will be on an Interest Payment Date).	Optional at par on the final Interest Payment Date; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.	Optional at times and prices dependent on the length of the Long Term Rate Period; Extraordinary Optional and Mandatory at par, on any Business Day.
Notices of Conversion, Redemption and Mandatory Purchases*	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days for notice of Conversion or redemption) or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days for notice of Conversion or redemption) or greater than 45 days.	Not fewer than 15 days (30 days for notice of Conversion or redemption) or greater than 45 days.
Manner of Payment*	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.	Principal or redemption price upon surrender of the Bond to the Paying Agent; interest by check mailed to the registered owners or, upon request of registered owner, of \$1,000,000 or more of an individual issue of Bonds, in immediately available funds; purchase price upon surrender of the Bond to the Tender Agent.

* So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notices of redemption and mandatory purchases shall be sent to Cede & Co., payments of principal, redemption and purchase price of and interest on the Bonds will be paid through the facilities of DTC and notices of mandatory purchase may be given not less than five days prior to the Purchase Date. See “— Book-Entry-Only System” below.

Determination of Interest Rates for Interest Rate Modes

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for any Business Day will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 9:30 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such Business Day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon. For any day which is not a Business Day or if the Remarketing Agent does not give notice of a change in the interest rate, the interest rate on the Bonds will be the interest rate in effect for the immediately preceding Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Weekly Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day preceding such Weekly Rate Period or, if such day is not a Business Day, on the next preceding Business Day, as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, thereon.

Flexible Rates and Flexible Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the interest rate on a Bond for a specific Flexible Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the first day of that Flexible Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell such Bond on that day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. Each Flexible Rate Period applicable for a Bond will be determined separately by the Remarketing Agent on or prior to the first day of such Flexible Rate Period as being the Flexible Rate Period permitted under the Indenture which, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent, taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, will, with respect to such Bond, ultimately produce the lowest overall interest cost on the Bonds while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate. Each Flexible Rate Period will be from one day to 364 days in length and will end on a day preceding a Business Day. If the Remarketing Agent fails to set the length of a Flexible Rate Period for any Bond, a new Flexible Rate Period lasting to, but not including, the next Business Day (or until the earlier Conversion or maturity of the Bonds) will be established automatically in accordance with the Indenture.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Semi-Annual Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 2:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the Business Day immediately preceding the first day of such Semi-Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Annual Rate Period will be the rate of interest established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Annual Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof.

Dutch Auction Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Dutch Auction Rate Period will be the rate established in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture.

Long Term Rates and Long Term Rate Periods. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the interest rate on the Bonds for a particular Long Term Rate Period will be the rate established by the Remarketing Agent no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the first day of such Long Term Rate Period as the minimum rate of interest necessary, in the judgment of the Remarketing Agent taking into account then Prevailing Market Conditions, to enable the Remarketing Agent to sell the Bonds on such first day at a price equal to the principal amount thereof. The Company will establish the duration of the Long Term Rate Period at the time that it directs the Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode to the Long Term Rate, and thereafter each successive Long Term Rate Period will be the same as the Long Term Rate Period so established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture (in which case the duration of that Long Term Rate Period will control succeeding Long Term Rate Periods), subject in all cases to the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds. Each Long Term Rate Period will be more than one year in duration, will be for a period which is an integral multiple of six months and will end on the day next preceding an Interest Payment Date; provided that if a Long Term Rate Period commences on a date other than an April 1 or October 1, such Long Term Rate Period may be for a period which is not an integral multiple of six months but will be of a duration as close as possible to (but not in excess of) such Long Term Rate Period established by the Company and will terminate on a day preceding an Interest Payment Date, and each successive Long Term Rate Period thereafter will be for the full period established by the Company until a different Long Term Rate Period is specified by the Company in accordance with the Indenture or until the occurrence of a Conversion Date or the maturity of the Bonds; provided further that no Long Term Rate Period will extend beyond the final maturity date of the Bonds.

Failure to Determine Rate. If for any reason the interest rate for a Bond is not determined by the Remarketing Agent, except as described below under “— Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods — Change of Long Term Rate Period” and “— Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode,” the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding interest rate period will be the interest rate in effect for such Bond for the preceding interest rate period and, pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, there will be no change in the then applicable Long Term Rate Period or any Conversion from the then applicable Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if for any reason the interest rate for a Bond bearing interest at a Flexible Rate is not determined by the Remarketing Agent, the interest rate for such Bond for the next succeeding Interest Period will be equal to The Bond

Market Association Municipal Swap Index™ (the “Municipal Index”) as defined in the Indenture and the Interest Period for such Bond will extend through the day preceding the next Business Day, until the Trustee is notified of a new Flexible Rate and Flexible Rate Period determined for such Bond by the Remarketing Agent.

Conversion of Interest Rate Modes and Changes of Long Term Rate Periods

Method of Conversion. The Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is subject to Conversion from time to time, in whole but not in part, on the dates specified below under “— Limitations on Conversion,” at the option of the Company, upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the registered owners of the Bonds, as described below. With any notice of Conversion, the Company must also deliver to the Bond Registrar and the Credit Facility Issuer an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such Conversion is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, other than a Conversion from the Daily Rate Period to the Weekly Rate Period or from the Weekly Rate Period to the Daily Rate Period.

Conditions Precedent to Conversions. The following conditions are applicable to Conversions of the Bonds:

(a) any Credit Facility to be held by the Trustee after the Conversion Date must be sufficient to cover the principal of and accrued interest on the outstanding Bonds for the maximum Interest Period permitted for that particular Interest Rate Mode plus 10 days at the maximum interest rate, and if a Credit Facility is to be held by the Trustee after the Conversion of the Bonds to a Long Term Rate Period, that Credit Facility must also extend for the entire Long Term Rate Period plus 10 days at the maximum interest rate; and

(b) if a Credit Facility is then in effect and the purchase price of the Bonds under the Indenture includes any premium, the Trustee will be entitled to draw on that Credit Facility in an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the applicable purchase price (including such premium) or, in the alternative, available moneys will be available in the necessary amount and are applied to the payment of such premium.

Limitations on Conversion. Any Conversion of the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds must be in compliance with the following conditions: (i) the Conversion Date must be a date on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption (see “— Redemptions — Optional Redemption” below); provided that any Conversion from the Daily Rate Period to a Weekly Rate Period or from the Weekly Rate Period to the Daily Rate Period must be on a Wednesday and, if the Conversion is to or from a Dutch Auction Rate Period, the Conversion Date must be the last Interest Payment Date in respect of that Dutch Auction Rate Period; (ii) if the proposed Conversion Date would not be an Interest Payment Date but for the Conversion, the Conversion Date must be a Business Day; (iii) if the Conversion is from the Flexible Rate, (a) the Conversion Date may be no earlier than the latest Interest Payment Date established prior to the giving of notice to the Remarketing Agent of such proposed Conversion and (b) no further Interest Payment Date may be established while the Interest Rate Mode is then the Flexible Rate if such Interest Payment Date would occur after the effective date of that Conversion; and

(iv) after a determination is made requiring mandatory redemption of all Bonds pursuant to the Indenture (see “— Redemptions” below), no change in the Interest Rate Mode may be made prior to such mandatory redemption.

Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Company may change from one Long Term Rate Period to another Long Term Rate Period on any Business Day on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption as described under “— Redemptions — Optional Redemption” below upon notice from the Bond Registrar to the owners of Bonds as described below. With any notice of such change, the Company must also deliver an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such change is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized by the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Long Term Rate Period will not be changed to a new Long Term Rate Period if (A) the Remarketing Agent has not determined the interest rate for the new Long Term Rate Period in accordance with the terms of the Indenture or (B) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the effective date of the change to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence, the Bonds will bear interest at the Weekly Rate commencing on the date which would have been the effective date of the proposed change of Long Term Rate Period, subject to the provisions described below under “— Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode.”

Notice to Owners of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode or of Change of Long Term Rate Period. The Bond Registrar will notify each registered owner of the Conversion or change of Long Term Rate Period, as applicable, by first class mail at least 15 days (30 days in the case of Conversion from or to the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or a Long Term Rate or in the case of a change in the Long Term Rate Period) but not more than 45 days before each Conversion Date or each effective date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period. The notice will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture.

Cancellation of Conversion of Interest Rate Mode. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Conversion will occur if (A) the Remarketing Agent has not determined the initial interest rate for the new Interest Rate Mode in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, (B) the Bonds that are to be purchased are not remarketed or sold by the Remarketing Agent or (C) the Bond Registrar receives written notice from Bond Counsel prior to the opening of business on the effective date of Conversion to the effect that the opinion of such Bond Counsel required under the Indenture has been rescinded. If such Conversion fails to occur, such Bonds in the Dutch Auction Rate will remain in such Interest Rate Mode and Bonds in any other Interest Rate Mode will automatically be converted to the Weekly Rate (with the first period adjusted in length so that the last day of such period will be a Tuesday) at the rate determined by the Remarketing Agent on the failed Conversion Date; provided, that there must be delivered to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Tender Agent, the Company, the Credit Facility Issuer and the Remarketing Agent an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that determining the interest rate to be borne by the Bonds at a Weekly Rate is authorized or permitted by the Act and is authorized under the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. If such opinion is not delivered on the failed Conversion Date, the Bonds will bear interest for a Rate Period of the same type and of substantially the same length as the Rate Period in effect prior to the failed Conversion Date at a rate of interest

determined by the Remarketing Agent on the failed Conversion Date (or if shorter, the Rate Period ending on the date before the maturity date); provided that if the Bonds then bear interest at the Long Term Rate, and if such opinion is not delivered on the date which would have been the effective date of a new Long Term Rate Period, the Bonds will bear interest at the Annual Rate, commencing on such date, at an Annual Rate determined by the Remarketing Agent on such date. If the proposed Conversion of Bonds fails as described herein, any mandatory purchase of such Bonds will remain effective.

Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner

If the Bonds are in the book-entry-only system, demands for purchase may be made by Beneficial Owners only through such Beneficial Owner's Direct Participant (as defined under the caption "—Book-Entry-Only System"). If the Bonds are in certificated form, demands for purchase may be made only by registered owners. When the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate, the Bonds are not subject to purchase on demand of the owners thereof.

Daily Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Daily Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice or telephonic notice (to be immediately confirmed in writing) to the Tender Agent at its principal office not later than 10:00 a.m. (New York City time) on such Business Day.

Weekly Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Weekly Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Business Day during a Weekly Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office at or before 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on a Business Day not later than the seventh day prior to the Purchase Date.

Semi-Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on any Interest Payment Date for a Semi-Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Annual Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Annual Rate Period at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Long Term Rate. If the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, any Bond will be purchased on the demand of the registered owner thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for such Long Term Rate Period (unless such date is the final maturity date) at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof upon written notice to the Tender Agent at its principal office on a Business Day not later than the fifteenth day prior to such Purchase Date.

Limitations on Purchases on Demand of Owner. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there will be no purchase of (a) a portion of any Bond unless the portion to be purchased and the portion to be retained each will be in an authorized denomination or (b) any Bond upon the demand of the registered owner if an Event of Default under the Indenture with respect to the payment of principal of, interest on, or purchase price of, the Bonds has occurred and is continuing. Also, if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, the Bonds will not be subject to purchase on the demand of the registered owners thereof, but each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase on each Conversion Date and on the Interest Payment Date with respect to such Bond, as described below under the caption “— Mandatory Purchases of Bonds.”

Notice Required for Purchases. Any written notice delivered to the Tender Agent by an owner demanding the purchase of Bonds must (A) be delivered by the time and dates specified above, (B) state the number and principal amount (or portion thereof) of such Bond to be purchased, (C) state the Purchase Date on which such Bond is to be purchased, (D) irrevocably request such purchase and state that the owner agrees to deliver such Bond, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, with all signatures guaranteed, to the Tender Agent at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (1:00 p.m. if a tender during a Daily Rate Period and 12:00 noon if a tender during a Weekly Rate Period) (New York City time) on such Purchase Date.

Mandatory Purchases of Bonds

Mandatory Purchase on Conversion Dates or Change by the Company in Long Term Rate Period. The Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date, plus, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Long Term Rate, the redemption premium, if any, which would be payable as described under “— Redemptions — Optional Redemption” below, if the Bonds were redeemed on the Purchase Date (A) on each Conversion Date and (B) on the effective date of any change by the Company of the Long Term Rate Period. Such tender and purchase will be required even if the change in Long Term Rate Period or the Conversion is canceled pursuant to the Indenture.

Mandatory Purchase on Each Interest Payment Date for Flexible Rate Period. Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Flexible Rate, each Bond will be subject to mandatory purchase at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof, without premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date, on each Interest Payment Date that interest on such Bond is payable at an interest rate determined for the Flexible Rate. Owners of Bonds will receive no notice of such mandatory purchase.

Mandatory Purchase on Day after End of the Semi-Annual Rate Period, the Annual Rate Period or the Long Term Rate Period. Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate, such Bonds will be subject to mandatory purchase on the Business Day following the end of each Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period, as the case may be, for such Bond at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, to such date.

Mandatory Purchase upon Delivery, Cancellation, Substitution, Extension, Termination or Expiration of Any Credit Facility or Replacement with an Alternate Credit Facility. If, at the option of the Company, a Credit Facility (other than the initial Letter of Credit) is delivered with respect to the Bonds subsequent to the Reoffering Date, the Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, to the Purchase Date on the date of the delivery of the Credit Facility. In addition, if the Bonds are secured by a Credit Facility, the Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, (A) on the Interest Payment Date at least five days prior to the date of the cancellation of or the expiration of the term of the then current Credit Facility and (B) on the Interest Payment Date on which a Credit Facility is replaced with an Alternate Credit Facility.

Notice to Owners of Mandatory Purchases. Notice to owners of a mandatory purchase of Bonds (except for mandatory purchase on each Interest Payment Date for Flexible Rate Periods) will be given by the Bond Registrar, by first class mail at least 15 days but not more than 45 days before the Purchase Date; provided, however, as an alternative to the foregoing, if DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, notice may be given to DTC not less than five days before the Purchase Date. The notice of mandatory purchase will state those matters required to be set forth therein under the Indenture. No notice of mandatory purchase will be given in connection with a mandatory purchase on an Interest Payment Date for a Flexible Rate Period.

Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds

The Indenture provides that, subject to the terms of a Remarketing Agreement with the Company, the Remarketing Agent will use its reasonable best efforts to offer for sale Bonds purchased upon demand of the owners thereof and, unless otherwise instructed by the Company and with the consent of any Credit Facility Issuer, upon mandatory purchase, provided that Bonds will not be remarketed upon the occurrence and continuance of certain Events of Default under the Indenture, except in the sole discretion of the Remarketing Agent. Each such sale will be at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued to the date of sale. The Remarketing Agent, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar or the Tender Agent each may purchase any Bonds offered for sale for its own account.

On each date Bonds are to be purchased pursuant to optional or mandatory purchase under the Indenture, such Bonds will be purchased from the following sources in the order of priority indicated, provided that funds derived from clause (c) may not be combined with the funds derived from clauses (a) or (b) to purchase any Bonds:

(a) proceeds of the remarketing of such Bonds to persons other than the Company, its affiliates or the Issuer and furnished to the Tender Agent by the Remarketing Agent and deposited directly into, and held in, the Remarketing Proceeds Subaccount of the Purchase Fund established with the Tender Agent under the Indenture;

(b) proceeds of the Credit Facility, if any, furnished by the Trustee, as Tender Agent, and deposited by the Tender Agent directly into, and held in, the Credit Facility Subaccount of the Purchase Fund; and

(c) moneys paid by the Company (including the proceeds of the remarketing of the Bonds to the Company, its affiliates or the Issuer) to pay the purchase price to the Tender Agent.

If there is no Credit Facility in operation to secure the Bonds, any Bonds will be purchased with any moneys made available by the Company, including proceeds from the remarketing of the Bonds.

Payment of Purchase Price

When a book-entry-only system is not in effect, payment of the purchase price of any Bond will be payable (and delivery of a replacement Bond in exchange for the portion of any Bond not purchased if such Bond is purchased in part will be made) on the Purchase Date upon delivery of such Bond to the Tender Agent on such Purchase Date; provided that such Bond must be delivered to the Tender Agent: (i) at or prior to 12:00 noon (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Weekly Rate Period or Flexible Rate Period, (ii) at or prior to 1:00 p.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Daily Rate Period or (iii) at or prior to 11:00 a.m. (New York City time), in the case of Bonds delivered for purchase during a Semi-Annual Rate Period, Annual Rate Period or Long Term Rate Period. If the date of such purchase is not a Business Day, the purchase price will be payable on the next succeeding Business Day.

Any Bond delivered for payment of the purchase price must be accompanied by an instrument of transfer thereof in form satisfactory to the Tender Agent executed in blank by the registered owner thereof and with all signatures guaranteed. The Tender Agent may refuse to accept delivery of any Bond for which an instrument of transfer satisfactory to it has not been provided and has no obligation to pay the purchase price of such Bond until a satisfactory instrument is delivered.

If the registered owner of any Bond (or portion thereof) that is subject to purchase pursuant to the Indenture fails to deliver such Bond with an appropriate instrument of transfer to the Tender Agent for purchase on the Purchase Date, and if the Tender Agent is in receipt of the purchase price therefor, such Bond (or portion thereof) nevertheless will be deemed purchased on the Purchase Date thereof. Any owner who so fails to deliver such Bond for purchase on (or before) the Purchase Date will have no further rights thereunder, except the right to receive the purchase price thereof from those moneys deposited with the Tender Agent in the Purchase Fund pursuant to the Indenture upon presentation and surrender of such Bond to the Tender Agent properly endorsed for transfer in blank with all signatures guaranteed.

When a book-entry-only system is in effect, the requirement for physical delivery of the Bonds will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on the records of DTC to the participant account of the Tender Agent.

Redemptions

Optional Redemption.

(a) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date, on any Business Day.

(b) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for a Bond is the Flexible Rate, such Bond will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date for that Bond.

(c) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, on the Business Day immediately succeeding any auction date, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the redemption date.

(d) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on any Interest Payment Date.

(e) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Annual Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on the final Interest Payment Date for each Annual Rate Period.

(f) Whenever the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Long Term Rate, the Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Issuer, upon the written direction of the Company, in whole or in part, (1) on the final Interest Payment Date for the then-current Long Term Rate Period at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof and (2) prior to the end of the then-current Long Term Rate Period at any time during the redemption periods and at the redemption prices set forth below, plus in each case interest accrued, if any, to the redemption date:

Original Length of Current Long Term Rate Period (Years)	Commencement of Redemption Period	Redemption Price as Percentage of Principal
More than or equal to 11 years	First Interest Payment Date on or after the tenth anniversary of commencement of Long Term Rate Period	100%
Less than 11 years	Non-callable	Non-callable

Subject to certain conditions, including provision of an opinion of Bond Counsel that a change in the redemption provisions of the Bonds will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, the redemption periods and redemption prices may be revised, effective as of the Conversion Date, the date of a change in the Long Term Rate Period or a Purchase Date on the final Interest Payment Date during a Long Term Rate Period, to reflect Prevailing Market Conditions on such date as determined by the Remarketing Agent in its judgment.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole. The Bonds may be redeemed by the Issuer in whole at any time at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date upon the exercise by the Company of an option under the Loan Agreement to prepay the loan if any of the following events shall have occurred within 180 days preceding the giving of written notice by the Company to the Trustee of such election:

(i) if in the judgment of the Company, unreasonable burdens or excessive liabilities have been imposed upon the Company after the issuance of the Bonds with respect to the Project or the operation thereof, including without limitation federal, state or other ad valorem property, income or other taxes not imposed on the date of the Loan Agreement, other than ad valorem taxes levied upon privately owned property used for the same general purpose as the Project;

(ii) if the Project or a portion thereof or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used has been damaged or destroyed to such an extent so as, in the judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use, and such condition continues for a period of six months;

(iii) there has occurred condemnation of all or substantially all of the Project or the taking by eminent domain of such use or control of the Project or other property of the Company in connection with which the Project is used so as, in the judgment of the Company, to render the Project or such other property of the Company unsatisfactory to the Company for its intended use;

(iv) in the event changes, which the Company cannot reasonably control, in the economic availability of materials, supplies, labor, equipment or other properties or things necessary for the efficient operation of the generating station where the Project is located have occurred, which, in the judgment of the Company, render the continued operation of such generating station or any generating unit at such station uneconomical; or changes in circumstances after the issuance of the Bonds, including but not limited to changes in solid waste abatement, control and disposal requirements, have occurred such that the Company determines that use of the Project is no longer required or desirable;

(v) the Loan Agreement has become void or unenforceable or impossible of performance by reason of any changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the Constitution of the United States of America or by reason of legislative or administrative action (whether state or federal) or any final decree, judgment or order of any court or administrative body, whether state or federal; or

(vi) a final order or decree of any court or administrative body after the issuance of the Bonds requires the Company to cease a substantial part of its operation at the generating station where the Project is located to such extent that the Company will be prevented from carrying on its normal operations at such generating station for a period of six months.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part. The Bonds are also subject to redemption in whole or in part at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date at the option of the Company in an amount not to exceed the net proceeds received from insurance or any condemnation award received by the Issuer or the Company in the event of damage, destruction or condemnation of all or a portion of the Project, subject to receipt of an opinion of Bond Counsel that such redemption will not adversely affect the exclusion of interest on any of the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and such net proceeds must be applied to reimburse the Credit Facility Issuer for drawings under the Credit Facility to redeem the Bonds. See “Summary of the Loan Agreement — Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation.” Such redemption may occur at any time, provided that if such event occurs while the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Daily Rate, Weekly Rate, Flexible Rate or Semi-Annual Rate, such redemption must occur on a date on which the Bonds are otherwise subject to optional redemption as described above.

Mandatory Redemption: Determination of Taxability. The Bonds are required to be redeemed by the Issuer, in whole, or in such part as described below, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, without redemption premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date, within 180 days following a “Determination of Taxability.” As used herein, a “Determination of Taxability” means the receipt by the Trustee of written notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Company or the Issuer of (A) the issuance of a published or private ruling or a technical advice memorandum by the Internal Revenue Service in which the Company participated or has been given the opportunity to participate, and which ruling or memorandum the Company, in its discretion, does not contest or from which no further right of administrative or judicial review or appeal exists, or (B) a final determination from which no further right of appeal exists of any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States in a proceeding in which the Company has participated or has been a party,

or has been given the opportunity to participate or be a party, in each case, to the effect that as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any covenant or agreement or the inaccuracy of any representation contained in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection with the Bonds, the interest on the Bonds is included in the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes, other than with respect to a person who is a “substantial user” or a “related person” of a substantial user within the meaning of the Section 147 of Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”); provided, however, that no such Determination of Taxability shall be considered to exist as a result of the Trustee receiving notice from a current or former registered owner of a Bond or from the Issuer unless (A) the Issuer or the registered owner or former registered owner of the Bond involved in such proceeding or action (1) gives the Company and the Trustee prompt notice of the commencement thereof, and (2) (if the Company agrees to pay all expenses in connection therewith) offers the Company the opportunity to control unconditionally the defense thereof, and (B) either (1) the Company does not agree within 30 days of receipt of such offer to pay such expenses and liabilities and to control such defense, or (2) the Company shall exhaust or choose not to exhaust all available proceedings for the contest, review, appeal or rehearing of such decree, judgment or action which the Company determines to be appropriate. No Determination of Taxability described above will result from the inclusion of interest on any Bond in the computation of minimum or indirect taxes. All of the Bonds are required to be redeemed upon a Determination of Taxability as described above unless, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, redemption of a portion of such Bonds would have the result that interest payable on the remaining Bonds outstanding after the redemption would not be so included in any such gross income.

In the event any of the Issuer, the Company or the Trustee has been put on notice or becomes aware of the existence or pendency of any inquiry, audit or other proceedings relating to the Bonds being conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, the party so put on notice is required to give immediate written notice to the other parties of such matters. Promptly upon learning of the occurrence of a Determination of Taxability (whether or not the same is being contested), or any of the events described above, the Company is required to give notice thereof to the Trustee and the Issuer.

If the Internal Revenue Service or a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the interest paid or to be paid on any Bond (except to a “substantial user” of the Project or a “related person” within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) is or was includable in the gross income of the recipient for federal income tax purposes for reasons other than as a result of a failure by the Company to perform or observe any of its covenants, agreements or representations in the Loan Agreement or any other agreement or certificate delivered in connection therewith, the Bonds are not subject to redemption. In such circumstances, Bondholders would continue to hold their Bonds, receiving principal and interest at the applicable rate as and when due, but would be required to include such interest payments in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Also, if the lien of the Indenture is discharged or defeased prior to the occurrence of a final Determination of Taxability, Bonds will not be redeemed as described herein.

General Redemption Terms. So long as a Credit Facility is in effect in respect of the Bonds, the redemption price (including accrued interest) will be paid from drawings under such Credit Facility or from moneys which otherwise constitute Available Moneys under the Indenture. Notice of redemption will be given by mailing a redemption notice by first class mail to the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed not less than 30 days (15 days if the Interest Rate Mode for the Bonds is the Dutch Auction Rate, Flexible Rate, Daily Rate or Weekly Rate) but not more than 45 days prior to the redemption date. Any notice mailed as provided in the Indenture will be conclusively presumed to have been given, irrespective of whether the owner receives the notice. Failure to give any such notice by mailing or any defect therein in respect of any Bond will not affect the validity of any proceedings for the redemption of any other Bond. No further interest will accrue on the principal of any Bond called for redemption after the redemption date if funds sufficient for such redemption have been deposited with the Paying Agent as of the redemption date. If the provisions for discharging the Indenture set forth below under the caption, “Summary of the Indenture — Discharge of the Indenture” have not been complied with, any redemption notice will state that it is conditional on there being sufficient moneys to pay the full redemption price for the Bonds to be redeemed. So long as the Bonds are held in book-entry-only form, all redemption notices will be sent only to Cede & Co.

Book-Entry-Only System

Portions of the following information concerning DTC and DTC’s book-entry-only system have been obtained from DTC. The Issuer, the Company and the Remarketing Agent make no representation as to the accuracy of such information.

Initially, DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds and the Bonds initially will be issued solely in book-entry-only form to be held under DTC’s book-entry-only system, registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee). One fully registered bond in the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world’s largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 2.2 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation (NSCC, FICC and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as

by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants” and, together with “Direct Participants,” “Participants”). DTC has Standard & Poor’s highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct or Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds are being redeemed, DTC’s practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC’s Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.’s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Issuer or the Trustee on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, the Trustee, the Company or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Issuer or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

A Beneficial Owner shall give notice to elect to have its Bonds purchased or tendered, through its Participant, to the Tender Agent, and shall effect delivery of such Bonds by causing the Direct Participant to transfer the Participant's interest in the Bonds, on DTC's records, to the Tender Agent. The requirement for physical delivery of Bonds in connection with a demand for purchase or a mandatory purchase will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Bonds are transferred by Direct Participants on DTC's records and followed by a book-entry credit of tendered Bonds to the Tender Agent's DTC account.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Issuer, the Company, the Tender Agent and the Trustee, or the Issuer, at the request of the Company, may remove DTC as the securities depository for the Bonds. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be delivered as described in the Indenture (see "— Revision of Book-Entry-Only System; Replacement Bonds" below). The Beneficial Owner, upon registration of certificates held in the Beneficial Owner's name, will become the registered owner of the Bonds.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, as nominee of DTC, references herein to the registered owners of the Bonds will mean Cede & Co. and will not mean the Beneficial Owners. Under the Indenture, payments made by the Trustee to DTC or its nominee will satisfy the Issuer's obligations under the Indenture, the Company's obligations under the Loan Agreement, to the extent of the payments so made. Beneficial Owners will not be, and will not be considered by the Issuer or the Trustee to be, and will not have any rights as, owners of Bonds under the Indenture.

The Trustee and the Issuer, so long as a book-entry-only system is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption or of proposed document amendments requiring consent of registered owners and any other notices required by the document (including notices of Conversion and mandatory purchase) to be sent to registered owners only to DTC (or any successor securities depository) or its nominee. Any failure of DTC to advise any Direct Participant, or of any Direct Participant or Indirect Participant to notify the Beneficial Owner, of any such notice and its content or effect will not affect the validity of the redemption of the

Bonds called for redemption, the document amendment, the Conversion, the mandatory purchase or any other action premised on that notice.

The Issuer, the Company, the Trustee and the Remarketing Agent cannot and do not give any assurances that DTC will distribute payments on the Bonds made to DTC or its nominee as the registered owner or any redemption or other notices, to the Participants, or that the Participants or others will distribute such payments or notices to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or that DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Reoffering Circular.

THE ISSUER, THE COMPANY, THE REMARKETING AGENT AND THE TRUSTEE WILL HAVE NO RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT, INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OR ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER OR ANY OTHER PERSON NOT SHOWN ON THE REGISTRATION BOOKS OF THE TRUSTEE AS BEING A REGISTERED OWNER WITH RESPECT TO: (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (2) THE PAYMENT OF ANY AMOUNT DUE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OR REDEMPTION OR PURCHASE PRICE OF OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (3) THE DELIVERY OF ANY NOTICE BY DTC TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR BY ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WHICH IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO REGISTERED OWNERS UNDER THE TERMS OF THE INDENTURE; (4) THE SELECTION OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF ANY PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS; OR (5) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS REGISTERED OWNER.

Revision of Book-Entry-Only System; Replacement Bonds. In the event that DTC determines not to continue as securities depository or is removed by the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, as securities depository, the Issuer, at the direction of the Company, may appoint a successor securities depository reasonably acceptable to the Trustee. If the Issuer does not or is unable to appoint a successor securities depository, the Issuer will issue and the Trustee will authenticate and deliver fully registered Bonds, in authorized denominations, to the assignees of DTC or their nominees.

In the event that the book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply. The Bonds may be issued in denominations of \$25,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Dutch Auction Rate; in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Semi-Annual Rate, the Annual Rate or the Long Term Rate; in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples of \$5,000 in excess thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Flexible Rate; and in denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples thereof, if the Interest Rate Mode is the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for an equal total amount of Bonds of other authorized denominations upon surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or authorization for exchange in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the Bond Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner

or the owner's duly authorized attorney. Except as provided in the Indenture, the Bond Registrar will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Bond during the fifteen days before any mailing of a notice of redemption, after such Bond has been called for redemption in whole or in part, or after such Bond has been tendered or deemed tendered for optional or mandatory purchase as described under "— Purchases of Bonds on Demand of Owner" and "— Mandatory Purchases of Bonds." Registration of transfers and exchanges will be made without charge to the owners of Bonds, except that the Bond Registrar may require any owner requesting registration of transfer or exchange to pay any required tax or governmental charge.

Security; Limitation on Liens

Payment of the principal of and interest and any premium on the Bonds are secured by an assignment by the Issuer to the Trustee of the Issuer's interest in and to the Loan Agreement and all payments to be made pursuant thereto (other than certain indemnification and expense payments and notification rights). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the Company will agree to pay, among other things, amounts sufficient to pay the aggregate principal amount of and premium, if any, on the Bonds, together with interest thereon as and when the same become due. The Company further will agree to make payments of the purchase price of the Bonds tendered for purchase to the extent that funds are not otherwise available therefor under the provisions of the Indenture.

The Bonds are unsecured general obligations of the Company, ranking on a parity with the Company's obligations under the Loan Agreement to make payments on the Bonds.

In the Loan Agreement, the Company covenants that it will not, so long as any of the Bonds are outstanding, issue, assume or guarantee any debt for borrowed money secured by any mortgage, security interest, pledge or lien ("mortgage") on any of the Company's operating property (as defined below), whether the Company owns it at the date hereof or acquires it later, unless the Company similarly secures its obligations under the Loan Agreement to make payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest required to be paid on the Bonds. This restriction will not apply to:

- mortgages on any property existing at the time the Company acquires the property or at the time the Company acquires the corporation owning the property;
- purchase money mortgages;
- specified governmental mortgages; or
- any extension, renewal or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals or replacements) of any mortgage referred to in the three clauses listed above, so long as the principal amount of indebtedness secured under this clause and not otherwise authorized by the clauses listed above, does not exceed the principal amount of indebtedness secured at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement.

In addition, the Company can also issue secured debt so long as the amount of the secured debt does not exceed the greater of 10% of net tangible assets or 10% of capitalization.

For purposes of this limitation on liens, “operating property” means (1) any interest in real property owned by the Company, and (2) any asset owned by the Company that is depreciable in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Letter of Credit

The following summarizes certain provisions of the Letter of Credit and the Reimbursement Agreement, to which reference is made for the detailed provisions thereof. Unless otherwise defined in this Reoffering Circular, capitalized terms in the following summary are used as defined in the Letter of Credit and the Reimbursement Agreement. The Company is permitted under the Indenture to deliver an Alternate Credit Facility to replace the Letter of Credit. Any such Alternate Credit Facility must meet certain requirements described in the Indenture.

The Letter of Credit

The Letter of Credit will be an irrevocable transferable direct pay letter of credit issued by the Bank in order to provide additional security for the payment of principal of, purchase price of, interest on and premium, if applicable, on any date when payments under the Bonds are due, including principal and interest payments and payments upon tender, redemption, acceleration or maturity of the Bonds. The Letter of Credit will provide for direct payments to or upon the order of the Trustee as set forth in the Letter of Credit in amounts sufficient to pay to or upon the order of the Trustee, upon request and in accordance with the terms thereof.

The Letter of Credit will be issued in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds, plus an amount that represents interest accrued thereon at an assumed rate of 14% per annum for 45 days (the “Credit Amount”). The Trustee, upon compliance with the terms of the Letter of Credit, is authorized to draw up to (a) an amount sufficient (i) to pay principal of the Bonds, when due, whether at maturity or upon redemption or acceleration, and (ii) to pay the portion of the purchase price of the Bonds delivered for purchase pursuant to a demand for purchase by the owner thereof or a mandatory tender for purchase and not remarketed (a “Liquidity Drawing”) equal to the principal amount of the Bonds, plus (b) an amount not to exceed 45 days of accrued interest on such Bonds at an assumed rate of 14% per annum (i) to pay interest on the Bonds, when due, and (ii) to pay the portion of the purchase price of the Bonds, delivered for purchase pursuant to a demand for purchase by the owner thereof or a mandatory tender for purchase and not remarketed, equal to the interest accrued, if any, on the Bonds.

The amount available under the Letter of Credit will be automatically reduced by the amount of any drawing thereunder, subject to reinstatement as described below. With respect to a drawing by the Trustee solely to pay interest on the Bonds on an Interest Payment Date, the amount available under the Letter of Credit will be automatically reinstated in the amount of such drawing effective on the earlier of (i) receipt by the Bank from the Company of reimbursement of any drawing solely to pay interest in full or (ii) at the opening of business on

the eleventh calendar day after the date the Bank honors such drawing, unless the Trustee has received written notice from the Bank by the tenth calendar day after the date the Bank honors such drawing the Bank is not so reinstating the available amount due to the Company's failure to reimburse the Bank for such drawing in full, or that an event of default has occurred and is continuing under the Reimbursement Agreement and, in either case, directing, an acceleration of the Bonds pursuant to the Indenture. With respect to a Liquidity Drawing under the Letter of Credit, the amount available under the Letter of Credit will be automatically reduced by the principal amount of the Bonds purchased with the proceeds of such drawing plus the amount of accrued interest on such Bonds. In the event of the remarketing of the Bonds purchased with the proceeds of a Liquidity Drawing, the amount available under the Letter of Credit will be automatically reinstated upon receipt by the Bank or the Trustee on the Bank's behalf of an amount equal to such principal amount plus accrued interest.

The Letter of Credit will terminate on the earliest to occur of:

(a) the Bank's close of business on December 16, 2009 (such date, as extended from time to time in accordance with the Letter of Credit is defined as the "Stated Expiration Date");

(b) the Bank's close of business on the date which is five Business Days following the date of receipt by the Bank of a certificate from the Trustee certifying that (a) no Bonds remain Outstanding within the meaning of the Indenture, (b) all drawings required to be made under the Indenture and available under the Letter of Credit have been made and honored, (c) an Alternate Credit Facility has been delivered to the Trustee in accordance with the Indenture to replace the Letter of Credit or (d) all of the outstanding Bonds were converted to Bonds bearing interest at a rate other than the Daily Rate or the Weekly Rate;

(c) the Bank's close of business on the date of receipt by the Bank of a certificate from the Trustee confirming that the Trustee is required to terminate the Letter of Credit in accordance with the terms of the Indenture; or

(d) the date on which the Bank receives and honors an acceleration drawing certificate.

The Reimbursement Agreement

Pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement, the Company is obligated to reimburse the Bank for all amounts drawn under the Letter of Credit, and to pay interest on all such amounts. The Company has also agreed to pay the Bank a periodic fee for issuing and maintaining the Letter of Credit.

The Reimbursement Agreement imposes various covenants and agreements, including various financial and operating covenants, on the Company. Such covenants include, but are not limited to, covenants relating to (i) inspection of the books and financial records of the Company; (ii) creation of liens; (iii) liquidations, mergers, consolidations or sales of all or substantially all of the Company's assets; and (iv) disposition of assets. Any such covenants may be amended, waived or modified at any time by the Bank and without the consent of the

Trustee or the holders of the Bonds. Under certain circumstances, the failure of the Company to comply with such covenants may result in a mandatory tender or acceleration of the Bonds.

The following events will constitute an “event of default” under the Reimbursement Agreement:

(a) nonpayment of certain fees and other amounts required to be paid or reimbursed by the Company under the Reimbursement Agreement to the Bank within five days after the same was required to be paid;

(b) any representation or warranty made or deemed made by or on behalf of the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries to the Bank under or in connection with the Reimbursement Agreement or any other Transaction Document, any advance or any certificate or information delivered pursuant to or in connection with the Reimbursement Agreement or any other Transaction Document, was false or misleading in any material respect as of the time it was made or furnished;

(c) an “event of default” (not due to the Bank’s failure to properly honor a drawing on the Letter of Credit) occurred under the Indenture or any of the other Transaction Documents and any applicable grace period has expired;

(d) the breach by the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries of any of the terms or provisions of certain covenants contained in the Reimbursement Agreement including, but not limited to, covenants relating to the provision of notice to the Bank regarding an “event of default” or “default” under the Reimbursement Agreement, the corporate existence and license or qualification and good standing of the Company in jurisdictions in which it owns or leases property, the creation of liens, the liquidation, merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company and the disposition of assets;

(e) the breach by the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries (other than a breach which constitutes a “default” described above) of any of the terms or provisions of the Reimbursement Agreement or any Security Document that is not remedied within thirty (30) days after an executive officer of the Company has actual knowledge of such default or written notice of such default has been given to the Company by the Bank;

(f) the Bonds cease to be valid for any reason;

(g) a default or event of default has occurred at any time under the terms of any other agreement involving borrowed money or the extension of credit or any other Indebtedness under which the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries may be obligated for the payment of \$50,000,000 or more in the aggregate, and such breach, default or event of default continues beyond any period of grace permitted with respect thereto and as a result thereof such Indebtedness is accelerated, becomes due or is otherwise required to be repurchased or redeemed prior to the scheduled date of maturity thereof;

(h) a proceeding has been instituted in a court having jurisdiction in the premises seeking a decree or order for relief in respect of the Company or any Significant Subsidiary in an involuntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or for the appointment of a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator, conservator (or similar official) of the Company or any Significant Subsidiary for any substantial part of its property, or for the winding-up or liquidation of its affairs, and such proceeding shall remain undismissed or unstayed and in effect for a period of sixty (60) consecutive days; such court shall enter a decree or order granting any of the relief sought in such proceeding; or the Company or any Significant Subsidiary shall consent, approve or otherwise acquiesce in any of the actions sought in such proceeding;

(i) the Company or any Significant Subsidiary shall commence a voluntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, shall consent to the entry of an order for relief in an involuntary case under any such law, or shall consent to the appointment or taking possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator, conservator (or other similar official) of itself or for any substantial part of its property or shall make a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or shall fail generally to pay its debts as they become due, or shall take any action in furtherance of any of the foregoing;

(j) without the application, approval or consent of the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries, a receiver, trustee, examiner, liquidator or similar official shall be appointed for the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries, or for any substantial portion of its Property, or a proceeding described in paragraph (h) above has been instituted against the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries, and such appointment continues undischarged or such proceeding continues undismissed or unstayed for a period of 60 consecutive days;

(k) any of the following occurs: (i) any Reportable Event which constitutes grounds under Section 4042 of ERISA for the termination of any Plan by the PBGC or the appointment of a trustee to administer or liquidate any Plan, shall have occurred and be continuing; (ii) a notice of intent to terminate any Plan shall have been filed with the PBGC under Section 4041 of ERISA; (iii) the PBGC shall give notice under Section 4042 of ERISA of its intent to institute proceedings to terminate any Plan or Plans or to appoint a trustee to administer or liquidate any Plan; (iv) the Company or any member of the ERISA Group shall fail to make any contributions when due to a Plan or a Multiemployer Plan; (v) the Company or any member of the ERISA Group shall make any amendment to a Plan with respect to which security is required under Section 307 of ERISA; (vi) the Company or any member of the ERISA Group shall withdraw completely or partially from a Multiemployer Plan pursuant to Subtitle E of Title IV of ERISA; or (vii) the Company or any member of the ERISA Group shall withdraw within the meaning of Section 4063 of ERISA (or shall be deemed under Section 4062(e) of ERISA to withdraw) from a Multiple Employer Plan; and, with respect to any of such events specified in clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) or (vii), such occurrence would be reasonably likely to result in a Material Adverse Effect;

(l) any final judgment(s) or order(s) for the payment of money shall be entered against the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries by a court having jurisdiction in the premises which judgment is not discharged, vacated, bonded or stayed pending appeal within a period of thirty (30) days from the date of entry if the aggregate uninsured amount of all such judgments and orders exceeds \$50,000,000;

(m) the Company or any of its Significant Subsidiaries ceases to conduct business (other than as permitted hereunder) or the Company is enjoined, restrained or in any way prevented by court order from conducting all or any material part of its business and such injunction, restraint or other preventive order is not dismissed within thirty (30) days after the entry thereof; or

(n) E.ON AG fails to own, directly or indirectly, at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the outstanding Voting Capital of the Company.

For purposes of the foregoing:

“Bond Documents” means the Indenture, the Custody Agreement, the Loan Agreement, the Bonds and the Remarketing Agreement.

“Material Adverse Effect” means (i) a material adverse change in the business, property, condition (financial or otherwise), operations or results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, (ii) a material adverse change in the ability of the Company to perform its obligation under the Transaction Documents or (iii) a material adverse change in the validity or enforceability of any of the Transaction Documents or the rights or remedies of the Bank thereunder.

“Security Documents” means the Custody, Pledge and Security Agreement dated as of December 17, 2008 among the Trustee, the Company and the Bank with respect to any Bond purchased during the period from and including the date of its purchase with proceeds of a Liquidity Drawing to but excluding the date on which such Bond is purchased by any person as a result of a remarketing of such Bond pursuant to the Remarketing Agreement and the Indenture.

“Transaction Documents” means, collectively, the Reimbursement Agreement, Bond Documents, the Security Documents and all other operative documents relating to the issuance, sale and securing of the Bonds (including without limitation any document(s) or instrument(s) through which the Bonds are now or hereafter collateralized, such as mortgages, security agreements, etc.).

Summary of the Loan Agreement

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Reoffering Circular, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Loan Agreement. This description is only a summary and does not purport to be complete and definitive. Reference is made to the Loan Agreement for the detailed provisions thereof.

General

The Loan Agreement initially commenced as of its initial date and is amended and restated as of September 1, 2008 and will end on the earliest to occur of October 1, 2034, or the date on which all of the Bonds shall have been fully paid or provision has been made for such payment pursuant to the Indenture. See “Summary of the Indenture — Discharge of Indenture.”

The Company has agreed to repay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement by making timely payments to the Trustee in sufficient amounts to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest required to be paid on the Bonds on each date upon which any such payments are due. The Company has also agreed to pay (a) the agreed upon fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, any Tender Agent and any Paying Agent appointed under the Indenture, (b) the expenses in connection with any redemption of the Bonds and (c) the reasonable expenses of the Issuer.

The Company covenants and agrees with the Issuer that it will cause the purchase of tendered Bonds that are not remarketed in accordance with the Indenture and, to that end, the Company shall cause funds to be made available to the Tender Agent at the times and in the manner required to effect such purchases in accordance with the Indenture; provided, however, that the obligation of the Company to make any such payment will be reduced by the amount of (A) moneys paid by the Remarketing Agent as proceeds of the remarketing of such Bonds by the Remarketing Agent, (B) moneys drawn under a Credit Facility, if any, for the purpose of paying such purchase price and (C) other moneys made available by the Company (see “Summary of the Bonds — Remarketing and Purchase of Bonds”).

All payments to be made by the Company to the Issuer pursuant to the Loan Agreement (except the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Bond Registrar, the Tender Agent and amounts related to indemnification) have been assigned by the Issuer to the Trustee, and the Company will pay such amounts directly to the Trustee. The obligations of the Company to make the payments pursuant to the Loan Agreement are absolute and unconditional.

Maintenance of Tax Exemption

The Company and the Issuer have agreed not to take any action that would result in the interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income of any Bondholder (other than a holder who is a “substantial user” of the Project or a “related person” within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) for federal income tax purposes or that adversely affects the validity of the Bonds.

Limitation on Liens

The Company has agreed that, so long as any of the Bonds are outstanding, it will not create, assume or guarantee debt for borrowed money secured by any mortgage, except as described above under “Security; Limitation on Liens.”

Payment of Taxes

The Company has agreed to pay certain taxes and other governmental charges that may be lawfully assessed, levied or charged against or with respect to the Project (see, however, subparagraph (i) under “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole”). The Company may contest such taxes or other governmental charges unless the security provided by the Indenture would be materially endangered.

Maintenance; Damage, Destruction and Condemnation

So long as any Bonds are outstanding, the Company will maintain the Project or cause the Project to be maintained in good working condition and will make or cause to be made all proper repairs, replacements and renewals necessary to continue to constitute the Project as solid waste disposal facilities under Section 142(a)(6) of the Code and the Act. However, the Company will have no obligation to maintain, repair, replace or renew any portion of the Project, the maintenance, repair, replacement or renewal of which becomes uneconomical to the Company because of certain events, including damage or destruction by a cause not within the Company’s control, condemnation of the Project, change in government standards and regulations, economic or other obsolescence or termination of operation of generating facilities to the Project.

The Company, at its own expense, may remodel the Project or make substitutions, modifications and improvements to the Project as it deems desirable, which remodeling, substitutions, modifications and improvements will be deemed, under the terms of the Loan Agreement to be a part of the Project. The Company may not, however, change or alter the basic nature of the Project or cause it to lose its status under Section 142(a)(6) of the Code and the Act.

If, prior to the payment of all Bonds outstanding, the Project or any portion thereof is destroyed, damaged or taken by the exercise of the power of eminent domain and the Issuer or the Company receives net proceeds from insurance or a condemnation award in connection therewith, the Company must (i) cause such net proceeds to be used to repair or restore the Project or (ii) reimburse the Credit Facility Issuer for drawings under the Credit Facility for the redemption of the Bonds in whole or in part at their principal amount, which, by the opinion of Bond Counsel, will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part.”

Project Insurance

The Company will insure the Project in a manner consistent with general industry practice.

Assignment, Merger and Release of Obligations of the Company

The Company may assign the Loan Agreement, pursuant to an opinion of Bond Counsel that such assignment will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, without obtaining the consent of either the Issuer or the Trustee. Such assignment, however, shall not relieve the Company from primary liability for any of its obligations under the Loan Agreement and performance and observance of the other covenants and agreements to be performed by the Company. The Company may dispose of all or substantially all of its assets or consolidate with or merge into another corporation, provided the acquirer of the Company's assets or the corporation with which it shall consolidate with or merge into shall be a corporation or other business organization organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America or one of the states of the United States of America or the District of Columbia, shall be qualified and admitted to do business in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and shall assume in writing all of the obligations and covenants of the Company under the Loan Agreement.

Release and Indemnification Covenant

The Company will indemnify and hold the Issuer harmless against any expense or liability incurred, including attorneys' fees, resulting from any loss or damage to property or any injury to or death of any person occurring on or about or resulting from any defect in the Project or from any action commenced in connection with the financing thereof.

Events of Default

Each of the following events constitutes an "event of default" under the Loan Agreement:

(1) failure by the Company to pay the amounts required for payment of the principal of, including purchase price for tendered Bonds and redemption and acceleration prices, and interest accrued, on the Bonds, at the times specified therein taking into account any periods of grace provided in the Indenture and the Bonds for the applicable payment of interest on the Bonds (see "Summary of the Indenture — Defaults and Remedies");

(2) failure by the Company to observe and perform any covenant, condition or agreement, other than as referred to in paragraph (1) above, for a period of thirty days after written notice by the Issuer or Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being corrected, but cannot be corrected in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an event of default under the Loan Agreement if corrective action with respect thereto is instituted within such period and is being diligently pursued; or

(3) certain events of bankruptcy, dissolution, liquidation, reorganization or insolvency of the Company.

Under the Loan Agreement, certain of the Company's obligations (other than the Company's obligation (i) not to permit any action which would result in interest paid on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal and Kentucky income taxes and (ii) to make loan payments and certain other payments under the provisions of the Loan Agreement) may be

suspended if by reason of force majeure (as defined in the Loan Agreement) the Company is unable to carry out such obligations.

Remedies

Upon the happening of an event of default under the Loan Agreement, the Issuer may, among other things, take whatever action at law or in equity may appear necessary or desirable to collect the amounts then due and thereafter to become due, or to enforce performance and observance of any obligation, agreement or covenant of the Company, under the Loan Agreement.

Any amounts collected upon the happening of any such event of default shall be applied in accordance with the Indenture or, if the Bonds have been fully paid (or provision for payment thereof has been made in accordance with the Indenture), made available to the Company.

Options to Prepay, Obligation to Prepay

The Company may prepay the loan pursuant to the Loan Agreement, in whole or in part, on certain dates, at the prepayment prices as shown under the captions “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — Optional Redemption,” “— Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole” and “— Extraordinary Optional Redemption in Whole or in Part.” Upon the occurrence of the event described under the caption “Summary of the Bonds — Redemptions — Mandatory Redemption; Determination of Taxability,” the Company shall be obligated to prepay the loan in an aggregate amount sufficient to redeem the required principal amount of the Bonds.

In each instance, the loan prepayment price shall be a sum sufficient, together with other funds deposited with the Trustee and available for such purpose, to redeem the requisite amount of the Bonds at a price equal to the applicable redemption price plus accrued interest to the redemption date, and to pay all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Paying Agent and all other liabilities of the Company under the Loan Agreement accrued to the redemption date.

Amendments and Modifications

No amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement is permissible without the written consent of the Trustee. The Issuer and the Trustee may, however, without the consent of or notice to any Bondholders, enter into any amendment or modification of the Loan Agreement (i) which may be required by the provisions of the Loan Agreement or the Indenture, (ii) for the purpose of curing any ambiguity or formal defect or omission, (iii) in connection with any modification or change necessary to conform the Loan Agreement with changes and modifications in the Indenture or (iv) in connection with any other change which, in the judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or the Bondholders. Except for such amendments, the Loan Agreement may be amended or modified only with the consent of the Bondholders holding a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding (see “Summary of the Indenture — Supplemental Indentures” for an explanation of the procedures necessary for Bondholder consent); provided, however, that the approval of the Bondholders holding 100% in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding is necessary to effectuate an amendment or modification with respect to the Loan Agreement of the type described in clauses

(i) through (iv) of the first sentence of the second paragraph of “Summary of the Indenture — Supplemental Indentures.” Any amendments, changes or modification of the Loan Agreement that require the consent of the Bondholders must additionally be approved by the Credit Facility Issuer, if the Bonds are at the time secured by a Credit Facility. Additionally, so long as a Credit Facility is in place or while any amounts are outstanding under a Reimbursement Agreement, the Credit Facility Issuer must consent in writing to any amendment, change, or modification to the Agreement.

Summary of the Indenture

The following, in addition to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Reoffering Circular, is a brief description of certain provisions of the Indenture. This description is only a summary and does not purport to be complete and definitive. Reference is made to the Indenture for the detailed provisions thereof.

Security

Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer has assigned and pledged to the Trustee its interest in and to the Loan Agreement, including payments and other amounts due the Issuer thereunder, together with all moneys, property and securities from time to time held by the Trustee under the Indenture (with certain exceptions, including moneys held in or earnings on the Rebate Fund and the Purchase Fund). The Bonds are not directly secured by the Project.

No Pecuniary Liability of the Issuer

No provision, covenant or agreement contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, nor any breach thereof, shall give rise to any pecuniary liability of the Issuer or any charge upon its general credit or taxing powers. The Issuer has not obligated itself by making the covenants, agreements or provisions contained in the Indenture or in the Loan Agreement, except with respect to the Project and the application of the amounts assigned to payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds.

The Bond Fund

The payments to be made by the Company pursuant to the Loan Agreement to the Issuer and certain other amounts specified in the Indenture will be deposited into a Bond Fund established pursuant to the Indenture (the “Bond Fund”) and will be maintained in trust by the Trustee. Moneys in the Bond Fund will be used for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, and for the redemption of Bonds prior to maturity in the following order of priority: (i) proceeds of the Credit Facility, if any, deposited into the Bond Fund in accordance with the Indenture and (ii) any other moneys provided by or on behalf of the Company. Any moneys held in the Bond Fund will be invested by the Trustee at the specific written direction of the Company in certain Governmental Obligations, investment-grade corporate obligations and other investments permitted under the Indenture.

So long as a Credit Facility is then held by the Trustee and there is no default in the payment of principal or redemption price of or interest on the Bonds, any amounts in the Bond Fund provided by or on behalf of the Company will be paid to the Credit Facility Issuer to the

extent of any amounts that the Company owes the Credit Facility Issuer pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement. Any amounts remaining in the Bond Fund (first, from the proceeds of the Credit Facility, and second, from the moneys provided by or on behalf of the Company) after payment in full of the principal or redemption price of and interest on the Bonds (or provision for payment thereof) and payment of any outstanding fees and expenses of the Trustee (including its reasonable attorney fees and expenses) will be paid, first, to the Credit Facility Issuer, to the extent of any amounts that the Company owes the Credit Facility Issuer pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement and, second, to the Company. Any amounts remaining in the Bond Fund (i) after all of the outstanding Bonds have been paid and discharged, (ii) after payment of all fees, charges and expenses to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Registrar and the Paying Agent and of all other amounts required to be paid under the Indenture and the Loan Agreement and (iii) after the receipt by the Trustee of the written request of the Company for such payment, will be paid to the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, to the extent of any amounts that the Company owes to such Credit Facility Issuer pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement, and then to the Company to the extent that those moneys are in excess of the amounts necessary to effect the payment and discharge of the outstanding Bonds.

The Rebate Fund

A Rebate Fund has been created by the Indenture (the “Rebate Fund”) and is maintained as a separate fund free and clear of the lien of the Indenture. The Issuer, the Trustee and the Company have agreed to comply with all rebate requirements of the Code and, in particular, the Company has agreed that if necessary, it will deposit in the Rebate Fund any such amount as is required under the Code. However, the Issuer, the Trustee and the Company may disregard the Rebate Fund provisions to the extent that they receive an opinion of Bond Counsel that such failure to comply will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Discharge of Indenture

When all the Bonds and all fees and charges accrued and to accrue of the Trustee and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for, and when proper notice has been given to the Bondholders or the Trustee that the proper amounts have been so paid or provided for, and if the Issuer is not in default in any other respect under the Indenture, the Indenture shall become null and void. The Bonds will be deemed to have been paid and discharged when there have been irrevocably deposited with the Trustee moneys sufficient to pay the principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest on such Bonds to the due date (whether such date be by reason of maturity or upon redemption) or, in lieu thereof, Governmental Obligations have been deposited which mature in such amounts and at such times as will provide the funds necessary to so pay such Bonds, and when all reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the Trustee, the Authenticating Agent, the Bond Registrar and the Paying Agent have been paid or provided for.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if any Bonds are rated by a rating service, no such Bonds will be deemed to have been paid and discharged by reason of any deposit pursuant to the Indenture, unless each such rating service has confirmed in writing to the Trustee that its rating will not be withdrawn or lowered as a result of any such deposit.

So long as the Company owes any amounts to the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement: (A) the lien of the Indenture may not be discharged; (B) such Credit Facility Issuer shall be subrogated to the extent of such amounts owed by the Company to such Credit Facility Issuer to all rights of the Bondholders to enforce the payment of the Bonds from the revenues and all other rights of the Bondholders under the Bonds, the Indenture and the Loan Agreement; (C) the Bondholders will be deemed paid to the extent of money drawn by the Trustee under the Credit Facility; and (D) subject to the Indenture, the Trustee will sign, execute and deliver all documents or instruments and do all things that may be reasonably required by the Credit Facility Issuer to effect the Credit Facility Issuer's subrogation of rights of enforcement and remedies set forth in the Indenture.

Defaults and Remedies

Each of the following events constitutes an "Event of Default" under the Indenture:

(a) failure to make payment of any installment of interest on any Bond within a period of one Business Day from the due date;

(b) failure to make punctual payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, on any Bond on the due date, whether at the stated maturity thereof, or upon proceedings for redemption, or upon the maturity thereof by declaration or if payment of the purchase price of any Bond required to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture is not made when such payment has become due and payable;

(c) failure of the Issuer to perform or observe any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions in the Indenture or in the Bonds which failure continues for a period of 30 days after written notice by the Trustee, provided, however, that if such failure is capable of being cured, but cannot be cured in such 30-day period, it will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture if corrective action in respect of such failure is instituted within such 30-day period and is being diligently pursued;

(d) the occurrence of an "event of default" under the Loan Agreement (see "Summary of the Loan Agreement — Events of Default");

(e) written notice from the Credit Facility Issuer to the Trustee of an event of default under the Reimbursement Agreement, by reason of which the Trustee has been directed to accelerate the Bonds; or

(f) if a Credit Facility is then held by the Trustee, on or before the close of business on the tenth calendar day following the honoring of a drawing under such Credit Facility to pay interest on the Bonds on an Interest Payment Date, written notice from the Credit Facility Issuer to the Trustee that the interest component of the Credit Facility will not be reinstated.

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under clauses (a), (b), (e) or (f) above, the Trustee must: (i) declare the principal of all Bonds and interest accrued thereon to be immediately due and payable; (ii) declare all payments under the Loan Agreement to be immediately due and payable and enforce each and every other right granted to the Issuer under

the Loan Agreement for the benefit of the Bondholders; and (iii) if a Credit Facility securing the Bonds is in effect, make an immediate drawing under the Credit Facility in accordance with its terms and deposit the proceeds of such drawing in the Bond Fund pending application to the payment of principal of the Bonds, subject to the provisions of the Indenture reserving to the Credit Facility Issuer the right to direct default proceedings and providing for termination of default proceedings upon certain occurrences.

Interest on the Bonds will cease to accrue on the date of issuance of the declaration of acceleration of payment of principal and interest on the Bonds.

In exercising such rights, the Trustee will take any action that, in the judgment of the Trustee, would best serve the interests of the registered owners. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Trustee may also proceed to pursue any available remedy by suit at law or in equity to enforce the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds then outstanding.

If the Trustee recovers any moneys following an Event of Default, unless the principal of the Bonds shall have been declared due and payable, all such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent, (ii) to the payment of all interest then due on the Bonds and (iii) to the payment of unpaid principal and premium, if any, of the Bonds. If the principal of the Bonds has become due or has been accelerated, such moneys shall be applied in the following order: (i) to the payment of the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the Paying Agent and (ii) to the payment of principal of and interest then due and unpaid on the Bonds. In each case, however, Trustee and Paying Agent fees or costs will not be payable from moneys derived from Credit Facility drawings, any remarketing proceeds or moneys constituting certain Available Moneys under the Indenture.

No Bondholder may institute any suit or proceeding in equity or at law for the enforcement of the Indenture unless an Event of Default has occurred of which the Trustee has been notified or is deemed to have notice, and registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of Bonds then outstanding shall have made written request to the Trustee to proceed to exercise the powers granted under the Indenture or to institute such action in their own name and the Trustee shall fail or refuse to exercise its powers within a reasonable time after receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it.

Any judgment against the Issuer pursuant to the exercise of rights under the Indenture shall be enforceable only against specific assigned payments, funds and accounts under the Indenture in the hands of the Trustee. No deficiency judgment shall be authorized against the general credit of the Issuer.

No default under paragraph (c) above shall constitute an Event of Default until actual notice is given to the Issuer and the Company by the Trustee, or to the Issuer, the Company and the Trustee by the registered owners holding not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of all Bonds outstanding or the Issuer and the Company shall have had thirty days after such notice to correct the default and failed to do so. If the default is such that it cannot be corrected within

the applicable period but is capable of being cured, it will not constitute an Event of Default if corrective action is instituted within the applicable period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in addition to the rights of the Trustee and the Bondholders to direct proceedings as described above, if a Credit Facility is in effect, for so long as such Credit Facility is outstanding and the Credit Facility Issuer is not in default in its duties under the Indenture or the Credit Facility, the Credit Facility Issuer issuing will have the absolute right to direct all proceedings on behalf of the Bondholders of the Bonds. Additionally, if the Event of Default which has occurred is an Event of Default under paragraphs (e) or (f) above, the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, will have no right to direct the Trustee or the Bondholders with respect to any matters, including remedies, and the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding, will have the right, at any time, by an instrument or instruments in writing executed and delivered to the Trustee, to direct the time, method and place of conducting all proceedings to be taken in connection with the enforcement of the terms and conditions of the Indenture, or for the appointment of a receiver or any other proceedings hereunder; provided, that such direction shall not be otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of law and of the Indenture.

If an Event of Default has occurred under the Indenture due to failure by the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, to honor a properly presented and conforming drawing by the Trustee under the Credit Facility then in effect in accordance with the terms thereof, all obligations of the Trustee to the Credit Facility Issuer and all rights of such Credit Facility Issuer under the Indenture will be suspended until the earlier of the cure of such failure or all of the Bonds have been paid in full.

Waiver of Events of Default

Except as provided below, the Trustee may in its discretion waive any Event of Default under the Indenture and shall do so upon the written request of the registered owners holding a majority in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding. If, after the principal of all Bonds then outstanding shall have been declared to be due and payable and prior to any judgment or decree for the appointment of a receiver or for the payment of the moneys due shall have been entered, (i) the Company has caused to be deposited with the Trustee a sum sufficient to pay all matured installments of interest upon all Bonds and the principal of and premium, if any, on any and all Bonds which shall have become due otherwise than by reason of such declaration and the expenses of the Trustee in connection with such default (with interest thereon as provided in the Indenture) and (ii) all Events of Default under the Indenture (other than nonpayment of the principal of Bonds due by said declaration) shall have been remedied, then such Event of Default shall be deemed waived and such declaration and its consequences rescinded and annulled by the Trustee. Such waiver, rescission and annulment shall be binding upon all Bondholders. No such waiver, rescission and annulment shall extend to or affect any subsequent Event of Default or impair any right or remedy consequent thereon.

The Trustee may not waive any default under clauses (e) or (f) above unless the Trustee has received in writing from the Credit Facility Issuer a written notice of full reinstatement of the full amount of the Credit Facility and a written rescission of the notice of the Event of Default.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in the Indenture shall affect the right of a registered owner to enforce the payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds after the maturity thereof.

Supplemental Indentures

The Issuer and the Trustee may enter into indentures supplemental to the Indenture without the consent of or notice to, the Bondholders in order (i) to cure any ambiguity or formal defect or omission in the Indenture, (ii) to grant to the Trustee, as may lawfully be granted, additional rights for the benefit of the Bondholders, (iii) to subject to the Indenture additional revenues, properties or collateral, (iv) to permit qualification of the Indenture under any federal statute or state blue sky law, (v) to add additional covenants and agreements of the Issuer for the protection of the Bondholders or to surrender or limit any rights reserved to the Issuer, (vi) to make any modification or change to the Indenture which, in the sole judgment of the Trustee, does not adversely affect the Trustee or any Bondholder, (vii) to make amendments to provisions relating to federal income tax matters under the Code or other relevant provisions if, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, those amendments would not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, (viii) to make any modifications or changes to the Indenture necessary to provide the securing of a Credit Facility or Alternate Credit Facility or any liquidity or credit support of any kind for the security of the Bonds (including without limitation any line of credit, letter of credit, guaranty agreement or insurance coverage), including any modifications of the Indenture or the Agreement necessary to upgrade or maintain the then applicable ratings on the Bonds; or (ix) to permit the issuance of the Bonds in other than book-entry-only form or to provide changes to or for the book-entry system.

Subject to the consent of the Credit Facility Issuer, if any, exclusive of supplemental indentures for the purposes set forth in the preceding paragraph, the consent of registered owners holding a majority in principal amount of all Bonds then outstanding is required to approve any supplemental indenture, except no such supplemental indenture shall permit, without the consent of all of the registered owners of the Bonds then outstanding, (i) an extension of the maturity of the principal of or the interest on any Bond issued under the Indenture or a reduction in the principal amount of any Bond or the rate of interest or time of redemption or redemption premium thereon, (ii) a privilege or priority of any Bond or Bonds over any other Bond or Bonds, (iii) a reduction in the principal amount of the Bonds required for consent to such supplemental indenture or (iv) the deprivation of any registered owners of the lien of the Indenture.

If at any time the Issuer shall request the Trustee to enter into any supplemental indenture requiring the consent of the registered owners of the Bonds, the Trustee, upon being satisfactorily indemnified with respect to expenses, must notify all such registered owners. Such notice shall set forth the nature of the proposed supplemental indenture and shall state that copies thereof are on file at the principal office of the Trustee for inspection. If, within sixty days (or such longer period as shall be prescribed by the Issuer or the Company) following the mailing of such notice, the registered owners holding the requisite amount of the Bonds outstanding shall have consented to the execution thereof, no Bondholder shall have any right to object or question the execution thereof.

No supplemental indenture shall become effective unless the Company consents to the execution and delivery of such supplemental indenture. The Company shall be deemed to have consented to the execution and delivery of any supplemental indenture if the Trustee does not receive a notice of protest or objection signed by the Company on or before 4:30 p.m., local time in the city in which the principal office of the Trustee is located, on the fifteenth day after the mailing to the Company of a notice of the proposed changes and a copy of the proposed supplemental indenture.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Supplemental Indenture that requires the consent of the Bondholders that (i) is to become effective while a Credit Facility is in place or while any amounts are outstanding under any Reimbursement Agreement and (ii) adversely affects the Credit Facility Issuer will not become effective unless and until the Credit Facility Issuer consents in writing to the execution and delivery of such Supplemental Indenture.

Cancellation of Credit Facility; Delivery of Alternate Credit Facility

The Trustee will, at the written direction of the Company but subject to the conditions described in this paragraph and the receipt of an Opinion of Bond Counsel stating that the cancellation of such Credit Facility is authorized under the Indenture and under the Act and will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, cancel any Credit Facility in accordance with the terms thereof which cancellation may be without substitution therefor or replacement thereof; provided, that any such cancellation will not become effective, surrender of such Credit Facility will not take place and that Credit Facility will not terminate, in any event, until (i) payment by the Credit Facility Issuer has been made for any and all drawings by the Trustee effected on or before such cancellation date (including, if applicable, any drawings for payment of the purchase price of Bonds to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture in connection with such cancellation) and (ii) if the Bonds are in an Long Term Rate Period, only if the then current Long Term Rate Period for the Bonds is ending on, or the Bonds are subject to optional redemption on, the Interest Payment Date immediately preceding the date of such cancellation. Upon written notice given by the Company to the Trustee at least 20 days (35 days if the Bonds are bearing interest at the Long Term Rate) prior to the date of cancellation of any Credit Facility of such cancellation and the effective date of such cancellation, the Trustee will surrender such Credit Facility to the Credit Facility Issuer by which it was issued on or promptly after the effective date of such cancellation in accordance with its terms; provided, that such notice will not be given in any event, if the purchase price of any Bonds to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture in connection with such cancellation includes any premium unless the Company has certified in such notice that the Trustee can draw under a Credit Facility (other than any Alternate Credit Facility being delivered in connection with such cancellation) on the purchase date related to such purchase of Bonds in an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the premium due upon such purchase of Bonds on such purchase date.

The Company may, at its option, provide for the delivery to the Trustee of an Alternate Credit Facility in replacement of any Credit Facility then in effect. At least 20 days (35 days if the Interest Rate on the Bonds is a Long Term Rate) prior to the date of delivery of an Alternate Credit Facility to the Trustee, the Company must give notice, which notice will also be given to the Remarketing Agent, of such replacement to the Trustee, together with an Opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that the delivery of such Alternate Credit Facility to the Trustee is

authorized under the Indenture and the Act and complies with the terms thereof and that the delivery of such Alternate Credit Facility will not adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. The Trustee will then accept such Alternate Credit Facility and surrender the previously held Credit Facility, if any, to the previous Credit Facility Issuer for cancellation promptly on or after the 5th day after the Alternate Credit Facility becomes effective; provided, however, that such Alternate Credit Facility must become effective on an Interest Payment Date and, if the Bonds are in a Long Term Rate Period, such Alternate Credit Facility may only become effective on either the last Interest Payment Date for such Long Term Rate Period or an Interest Payment Date on which the Bonds are subject to optional redemption. The notice given to the Trustee shall also be given to the Issuer, the then current Credit Facility Issuer, Moody's, if the Bonds are then rated by Moody's, and S&P, if the Bonds are then rated by S&P; provided that the notice will not be given if the purchase price of any Bonds to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture in connection with such cancellation includes any premium unless the Company has certified in such notice that the Trustee can draw under a Credit Facility then in effect on the purchase date related to such purchase of Bonds in an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the premium due upon such purchase of Bonds on such purchase date and until payment under the Credit Facility to be surrendered shall have been made for any and all drawings by the Trustee effected on or before the date of such surrender for cancellation (including, if applicable, any drawings for payment of the purchase price of Bonds to be purchased pursuant to the Indenture in connection with such cancellation).

Any Alternate Credit Facility delivered to the Trustee must be accompanied by an opinion of counsel to the issuer or provider of such Credit Facility stating that such Credit Facility is a legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligation of such issuer or obligor in accordance with its terms.

The Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase on the date of cancellation of a Credit Facility and on the date of the delivery of an Alternate Credit Facility. See "Summary of the Bonds — Mandatory Purchases of Bonds."

Enforceability of Remedies

The remedies available to the Trustee, the Issuer and the owners upon an event of default under the Loan Agreement or the Indenture are in many respects dependent upon judicial actions which are often subject to discretion and delay. Under existing constitutional and statutory law and judicial decisions, the remedies specified by the Loan Agreement or the Indenture may not be readily available or may be limited. The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds will be qualified as to the enforceability of the various legal instruments by limitations imposed by principles of equity, bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally.

Reoffering

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Remarketing and Bond Purchase Agreement (the "Remarketing Agreement"), between the Company and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as Remarketing Agent, the Remarketing Agent has agreed to purchase and reoffer the Bonds delivered to the Paying Agent for purchase, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Bonds, plus accrued interest (if any), and in connection therewith will receive compensation in the amount of \$125,000, plus reimbursement of certain expenses. Under the terms of the Remarketing Agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify the Remarketing Agent against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws.

In the ordinary course of their business, the Remarketing Agent and certain of its affiliates, have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking or commercial banking transactions with the Company.

Tax Treatment

On October 20, 2004, the date of original issuance and delivery of the Bonds, Bond Counsel delivered its opinion stating that under existing law, including current statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and official interpretations, subject to the qualifications and exceptions set forth below, interest on the Bonds will be excluded from the gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes, except that no opinion will be 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 Code. Interest on the Bonds will be an item of tax preference in determining alternative minimum taxable income for individuals and corporations under the Code. Bond Counsel further opined that, subject to the assumptions stated in the preceding sentence, (i) interest on the Bonds would be excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Kentucky income tax purposes and (ii) the Bonds would be exempt from all ad valorem taxes in Kentucky. Such opinion has not been updated as of the date hereof and no continuing tax exemption opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel.

Bond Counsel also will deliver an opinion in connection with this reoffering to the effect that the delivery of the Letter of Credit (i) is authorized or permitted by Sections 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (the "Act") and the Indenture and (ii) will not adversely affect the validity of the Bonds or any exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes to which interest on the Bonds would otherwise be entitled.

The opinions of Bond Counsel as to the excludability of interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes were based upon and assumed the accuracy of certain representations of facts and circumstances, including with respect to the Project, which were within the knowledge of the Company and compliance by the Company with certain covenants and undertakings set forth in the proceedings authorizing the Bonds which are intended to assure that the Bonds are and will remain obligations the interest on which is not includable in gross income of the recipients thereof under the law in effect on the date of such opinion. Bond

Counsel did not independently verify the accuracy of the certifications and representations made by the Company and the Issuer. On the date of the opinion and subsequent to the original delivery of the Bonds on October 20, 2004, such representations of facts and circumstances must be accurate and such covenants and undertakings must continue to be complied with in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excludable from gross income of the recipients thereof for federal income tax purposes under existing law. Bond Counsel expressed 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 the approval of Bond Counsel 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.

Bond Counsel further opined that the Code prescribed a number of qualifications and conditions for the interest on state and local government obligations to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, some of which, including provisions for potential payments by the Issuers to the federal government, require future or continued compliance after issuance of the Bonds in order for the interest to be and to continue to be so excluded from the date of issuance. Noncompliance with certain of these requirements by the Company or the Issuer with respect to the Bonds could cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and to be subject to federal income taxation retroactively to the date of their issuance. The Company and the Issuer each covenanted to take all actions required of each to assure that the interest on the Bonds shall be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and not to take any actions that would adversely affect that exclusion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel 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 was subject to the following exceptions and qualifications:

(a) 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.

(b) 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, Bond Counsel expressed no opinion as to any federal or Kentucky tax consequences resulting from the receipt of interest on the Bonds.

Owners 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 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 tax 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. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding such matters and any other tax consequences of holding the Bonds.

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in Congress which, if enacted, could alter or amend one or more of the federal tax matters referred to above or could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether, if enacted, it would apply to obligations (such as the Bonds) issued prior to enactment.

The opinion of Bond Counsel relating to the reoffering of the Bonds in substantially the form in which it is expected to be delivered on the Reoffering Date, redated to the Reoffering Date, is attached as Appendix B-2.

Legal Matters

Certain legal matters in connection with the reoffering of the Bonds will be passed upon by Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC, Louisville, Kentucky, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters pertaining to the Company will be passed upon by Jones Day, Chicago, Illinois, and John R. McCall, Esq., Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company. Winston & Strawn LLP, Chicago, Illinois, will pass upon certain legal matters for the Remarketing Agent.

Continuing Disclosure

Because the Bonds are special and limited obligations of the Issuer, the Issuer is not an “obligated person” for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 (the “Rule”) promulgated by the SEC under the Exchange Act, and does not have any continuing obligations thereunder. Accordingly, the Issuer will not provide any continuing disclosure information with respect to the Bonds or the Issuer.

In order to enable the Remarketing Agent to comply with the requirements of the Rule, the Company has covenanted in a continuing disclosure undertaking agreement delivered to the Trustee for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds (the “Continuing Disclosure Agreement”) to provide certain continuing disclosure for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds. Under its Continuing Disclosure Agreement, the Company has covenanted to take the following actions:

(a) The Company will provide to each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository (“NRMSIR”), recognized by the SEC pursuant to the Rule, and the state information depository, if any, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (a “SID” and, together with the NRMSIR, a “Repository”) recognized by the SEC (1) annual financial information of the type set forth in Appendix A to this Reoffering Circular (including any information incorporated by reference therein) and (2) audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, in each case not later than 120 days after the end of the Company’s fiscal year.

(b) The Company will file in a timely manner with each NRMSIR or the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and with the SID, if any, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events (if applicable) with respect to the Bonds, if material: (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults; (iii) any unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancement facilities reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of the holders of the Bonds; (viii) the giving of notice of optional or unscheduled redemption of any Bonds; (ix) defeasance of the Bonds or any portion thereof; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; and (xi) rating changes with respect to the Bonds or the Company or any obligated person, within the meaning of the Rule.

(c) The Company will file in a timely manner with each Repository notice of a failure by the Company to file any of the notices or reports referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) above by the due date.

The Company may amend its Continuing Disclosure Agreement (and the Trustee shall agree to any amendment so requested by the Company that does not change the duties of the Trustee thereunder) or waive any provision thereof, but only with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the nature or status of the Company with respect to the Bonds or the type of business conducted by the Company; provided that the undertaking, as amended or following such waiver, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule on the date of issuance of the Bonds, after taking into account any amendments to the Rule as well as any change in circumstances, and the amendment or waiver does not materially impair the interests of the holders of the Bonds to which such undertaking relates, in the opinion of the Trustee or counsel expert in federal securities laws acceptable to both the Company and the Trustee, or is approved by the Beneficial Owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds. The Company acknowledges that its undertakings pursuant to the Rule described under this heading are intended to be for the benefit for the holders of the Bonds and shall be enforceable by the holders of those Bonds or by the Trustee on behalf of such holders. Any breach by the Company of these undertakings pursuant to the Rule will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture, the Loan Agreement or the Bonds.

This Reoffering Circular has been duly approved, executed and delivered by the Company.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

By: /s/ Daniel K. Arbough
Daniel K. Arbough
Treasurer

Kentucky Utilities Company –

Financial Statements and Additional Information

This Appendix A includes the Selected Financial Data presented below, as well as the (i) Financial Statements and Additional Information (Unaudited) As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 (the “Quarterly Report”) and (ii) Financial Statements and Additional Information As of December 31, 2007 and 2006 (the “Annual Report”).

The information contained in this Appendix A relates to and has been obtained from Kentucky Utilities Company (“KU”) and from other sources as shown herein. The delivery of the Reoffering Circular shall not create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of KU since the date hereof, or that the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Appendix A is correct at any time subsequent to its date.

Kentucky Utilities Company

KU, incorporated in Kentucky in 1912 and in Virginia in 1991, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. As of September 30, 2008, KU provided electricity to approximately 507,000 customers in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, approximately 30,000 customers in 5 counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. KU’s service area covers approximately 6,600 square miles. KU’s coal-fired electric generating stations produce most of KU’s electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled combustion turbines. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

KU is a wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON U.S., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON, a German corporation, making KU an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. KU’s affiliate, Louisville Gas and Electric Company, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy and the distribution of natural gas in Kentucky.

Recent Developments

Brown New Source Review Litigation. As disclosed in Note 7 to Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited) As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, in April 2006, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act’s new source review rules and new source performance standards relating to work performed in 1997 on a boiler and turbine at Unit 3 at KU’s E.W. Brown generating station. In December 2006, the EPA issued a second NOV alleging the Company had exceeded heat input values in violation of air permits for

Unit 3. In March 2007, the U.S. Department of Justice filed a complaint in federal court in Kentucky alleging the same violations specified in the prior NOVs. The complaint seeks civil penalties, including potential per-day fines, remedial measures and injunctive relief. In April 2007, KU filed an answer in the civil suit denying the allegations. In July 2007, the court entered a schedule providing for a July 2009 date for trial. As of September 30, 2008, a \$3.2 million accrual was recorded based on the then current status of settlement discussions.

KU, the EPA and the Department of Justice have reached a tentative agreement in principle on a proposed settlement of the lawsuit and the NOVs, the terms of which include:

- Payment of a \$1.4 million civil penalty
- Establishment of \$3 million fund for environmental mitigation projects that will include carbon sequestration testing and school bus retrofits
- Surrender of 53,000 SO₂ allowances
- Surrender of excess NO_x allowances for Brown Unit 3 through 2020
- Installation of flue gas desulfurization (“FGD”) controls at Brown Unit 3 by December 31, 2010
- Installation of selective catalytic reduction (“SCR”) controls at Brown Unit 3 by December 31, 2012
- Compliance with specified operational restrictions, including NO_x, SO₂ and particulate matter emission limits and heat input limits

Capital expenditures associated with installation of the FGD and SCR controls at Unit 3 are currently estimated to be approximately \$585 million, of which \$109 million had been spent through December 31, 2007 and \$295 million had been included in KU’s previously disclosed capital expenditures for the three years ended December 31, 2010. Funding for these capital expenditures is expected to be provided by borrowings from affiliates. KU currently expects that the capital expenditures associated with the installation of the FGD and SCR controls and any additional operating costs resulting from the surrender of SO₂ or NO_x allowances will be recoverable through existing regulatory recovery mechanisms. The terms of the proposed settlement are not expected to have a material adverse effect on KU’s financial condition or results of operations or on KU’s ability to operate its plants.

Final settlement of the lawsuit and the NOVs is subject to approval by the board of directors, the EPA and the Department of Justice, execution of a consent decree and approval of the consent decree by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. There is no guarantee that the proposed settlement will be executed and approved on the terms outlined above, or at all. If the proposed settlement is not approved, KU cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, including whether fines, penalties or remedial measures significantly more burdensome than those outlined above may result.

Selected Financial Data

(in millions)	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2008 (1)	Years Ended December 31,				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Operating revenues	\$1,349	\$1,273	\$1,210	\$1,207	\$ 995	\$ 892
Net operating income	\$ 249	\$ 268	\$ 235	\$ 202	\$ 228	\$ 162
Net income	\$ 154	\$ 167	\$ 152	\$ 112	\$ 134	\$ 91
Total assets	\$4,244	\$3,796	\$3,143	\$2,756	\$2,610	\$2,505
Long-term obligations (including amounts due within one year)	\$1,359	\$1,264	\$ 843	\$ 746	\$ 726	\$ 688
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (2)	4.08x	5.13x	6.77x	6.41x	8.85x	6.62x
Capitalization:				September 30, 2008	% of Capitalization	
Long-Term Debt				\$1,326	44.16%	
Common Equity				\$1,677	55.84%	
Total Capitalization				\$3,003	100.00%	

(1) The figures listed in the column titled "12 Months Ended September 30, 2008" were calculated by subtracting from the 12 months ended December 31, 2007 financial statements, the amounts from financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, and then adding the amounts from financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

(2) For purposes of this ratio, "Earnings" consist of the aggregate of Income Before Cumulative Effect of a Change in Accounting Principle, taxes on income, investment tax credit (net) and "Fixed Charges." "Fixed Charges" consist of interest charges and one-third of rentals charged to operating expenses.

Management's Discussion and Analysis in the Quarterly Report and the Annual Report, as well as the Notes to Financial Statements as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited) As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 should be read in conjunction with the above information.

Kentucky Utilities Company

Financial Statements and Additional Information
(Unaudited)

*As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007
and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended
September 30, 2008 and 2007*

INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
BART	Best Available Retrofit Technology
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CAMR	Clean Air Mercury Rule
CAVR	Clean Air Visibility Rule
CCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
Clean Air Act	The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990
CMRG	Carbon Management Research Group
Company	Kentucky Utilities Company
DSM	Demand Side Management
ECR	Environmental Cost Recovery
EEl	Electric Energy, Inc.
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
EPAAct 2005	Energy Policy Act of 2005
EUSIC	E.ON US Investments Corp.
FAC	Fuel Adjustment Clause
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGD	Flue Gas Desulfurization
Fidelia	Fidelia Corporation (an E.ON affiliate)
FIN	FASB Interpretation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
KCCS	Kentucky Consortium for Carbon Storage
KDAQ	Kentucky Division for Air Quality
Kentucky Commission	Kentucky Public Service Commission
KU	Kentucky Utilities Company
kWh	Kilowatt Hours
LG&E	Louisville Gas and Electric Company
MISO	Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc.
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
Moody's	Moody's Investor Services, Inc.
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NOV	Notice of Violation
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
OMU	Owensboro Municipal Utilities
PUHCA 2005	Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005
RRO	Regional Reliability Organization
S&P	Standard & Poor's Rating Service
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SERC	SERC Reliability Corporation
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
TC2	Trimble County Unit 2
VDT	Value Delivery Team Process
Virginia Commission	Virginia State Corporation Commission

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Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Kentucky Utilities Company Statements of Income (Unaudited) (Millions of \$)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Total operating revenues	\$ 371	\$ 345	\$ 1,039	\$ 963
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Fuel for electric generation.....	147	138	380	354
Power purchased	54	39	164	129
Other operation and maintenance expenses	67	62	208	184
Depreciation and amortization	<u>36</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>89</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>304</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>756</u>
OPERATING INCOME	67	75	188	207
Other expense (income) – net.....	(13)	(7)	(31)	(23)
Interest expense (Notes 5 and 6)	3	3	10	11
Interest expense to affiliated companies (Note 8)	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>29</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	62	68	168	190
Federal and state income taxes (Note 5)	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>60</u>
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 117</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>

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

Statements of Retained Earnings (Unaudited) (Millions of \$)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Balance at beginning of period.....	\$ 1,111	\$ 950	\$ 1,037	\$ 870
Net income	<u>43</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>130</u>
Balance at end of period.....	<u>\$ 1,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
 Balance Sheets
 (Unaudited)
 (Millions of \$)

ASSETS	September 30, <u>2008</u>	December 31, <u>2007</u>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2	\$ -
Restricted cash	1	11
Accounts receivable – less reserves of \$3 million and \$2 million as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	176	172
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies (Note 8)	8	17
Materials and supplies:		
Fuel (predominantly coal)	59	42
Other materials and supplies	36	34
Prepayments and other current assets	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
Total current assets	<u>285</u>	<u>288</u>
Other property and investments	33	29
Utility plant:		
At original cost	5,459	4,939
Less: reserve for depreciation	<u>1,705</u>	<u>1,622</u>
Net utility plant	<u>3,754</u>	<u>3,317</u>
Deferred debits and other assets:		
Regulatory assets (Note 2):		
Pension and postretirement benefits	28	28
Other	96	86
Cash surrender value of key man life insurance	38	37
Other assets	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
Total deferred debits and other assets	<u>172</u>	<u>162</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,244</u>	<u>\$ 3,796</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Balance Sheets (cont.)
(Unaudited)
(Millions of \$)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	September 30, <u>2008</u>	December 31, <u>2007</u>
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 6).....	\$ 33	\$ 33
Notes payable to affiliated companies (Notes 6 and 8)	116	23
Accounts payable	141	160
Accounts payable to affiliated companies (Note 8)	41	48
Customer deposits	20	20
Other current liabilities.....	<u>31</u>	<u>28</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>382</u>	<u>312</u>
Long-term debt:		
Long-term debt (Note 6)	220	300
Long-term debt to affiliated company (Notes 6 and 8)	<u>1,106</u>	<u>931</u>
Total long-term debt.....	<u>1,326</u>	<u>1,231</u>
Deferred credits and other liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes (Note 5).....	284	285
Accumulated provision for pensions and related benefits (Note 4)..	88	83
Investment tax credit (Note 5).....	77	55
Asset retirement obligation	32	30
Regulatory liabilities (Note 2):		
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant.....	323	310
Deferred income taxes - net.....	17	22
Other.....	18	10
Other liabilities.....	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>
Total deferred credits and other liabilities.....	<u>859</u>	<u>818</u>
Common equity:		
Common stock, without par value –		
Authorized 80,000,000 shares, outstanding 37,817,878 shares ..	308	308
Additional paid-in capital.....	215	90
Retained earnings	1,129	1,016
Undistributed subsidiary earnings	<u>25</u>	<u>21</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>1,154</u>	<u>1,037</u>
Total common equity	<u>1,677</u>	<u>1,435</u>
Total liabilities and equity.....	<u>\$ 4,244</u>	<u>\$ 3,796</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)
(Millions of \$)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 117	\$ 130
Items not requiring cash currently:		
Depreciation and amortization	99	89
Deferred income taxes – net.....	(3)	(2)
Investment tax credit – net	22	28
Other.....	2	2
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	4	(1)
Material and supplies	(19)	15
Accounts payable	15	(22)
Prepayments and other current assets.....	-	9
Other current liabilities.....	4	(3)
Pension funding.....	(2)	(13)
Fuel adjustment clause receivable, net.....	4	(22)
Other.....	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>243</u>	<u>209</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Construction expenditures.....	(554)	(512)
Asset transferred from affiliate (Note 8).....	(10)	-
Change in restricted cash.....	<u>10</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Net cash used for investing activities.....	<u>(554)</u>	<u>(529)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Retirement of first mortgage bonds.....	-	(107)
Issuance of pollution control bonds	-	81
Additional paid-in capital.....	125	55
Long-term borrowings from affiliated company (Note 6)	175	278
Short-term borrowings from affiliated company – net (Note 6)	93	8
Reacquired bonds.....	<u>(80)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>313</u>	<u>315</u>
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2	(5)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

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

Kentucky Utilities Company
Notes to Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - General

The unaudited financial statements include the accounts of the Company. KU's common stock is wholly-owned by E.ON U.S., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of E.ON. In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim financial statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of financial position, results of operations, retained earnings and cash flows for the periods indicated. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. These unaudited financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and additional information for the year ended December 31, 2007, including the audited financial statements and notes therein.

Certain reclassification entries have been made to the previous years' financial statements to conform to the 2008 presentation with no impact on net assets, liabilities and capitalization or previously reported net income and cash flows.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

SFAS No. 161

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, which is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after November 15, 2008. The objective of this statement is to enhance the current disclosure framework in SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended*. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adoption of SFAS No. 161 on its statements of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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 the Company elected not to fair value its eligible financial assets and liabilities.

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. All other amendments related to SFAS No. 157 have been evaluated and have no impact on the Company's financial statements. 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, additional disclosures relating to its financial derivatives and AROs, as required, are now provided.

Note 2 - Rates and Regulatory Matters

For a description of each line item of regulatory assets and liabilities, reference is made to KU's Annual Report, Note 2 of the financial statements, for the year ended December 31, 2007.

The following regulatory assets and liabilities were included in KU's Balance Sheets:

	September 30,	December 31,
(in millions)	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
ARO	\$ 27	\$ 24
Unamortized loss on bonds	12	10
MISO exit	19	20
FAC	14	17
ECR	19	11
Other	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Subtotal	96	86
Pension and postretirement benefits	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>
Total regulatory assets	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>\$ 114</u>
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	\$ 323	\$ 310
Deferred income taxes – net	17	22
Other	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>
Total regulatory liabilities	<u>\$ 358</u>	<u>\$ 342</u>

KU does not currently earn a rate of return on the FAC regulatory asset, which is a separate recovery mechanism with recovery within twelve months. No return is earned on the pension and postretirement benefits regulatory asset that represents the changes in funded status of the plans. KU is seeking recovery of this asset with the Kentucky Commission as part of the current base rate case and will seek recovery of this asset in future proceedings with the Virginia 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. KU is seeking recovery of this asset with the Kentucky Commission as part of the current base rate case and will seek recovery of this asset in future proceedings with the Virginia Commission. KU currently earns a rate of return on the remaining regulatory assets. Other regulatory assets include the merger surcredit and deferred storm costs. Other regulatory liabilities include DSM and MISO costs currently included in base rates that will be netted against costs of withdrawing from the MISO in the next base rate case.

MISO Exit. KU 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, KU paid \$20 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. KU and the MISO 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 provided KU with an immediate recovery of \$1 million and will provide an estimated \$3 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 continue to be collected via base rates. The treatment of the regulatory asset and liability will be determined in KU's base rate case, for which a hearing is scheduled for KU's Kentucky base rate case beginning on January 13, 2009. The Company historically has received approval to recover and refund regulatory assets and liabilities.

FAC. In August 2008, the Kentucky Commission initiated a routine examination of KU's FAC for the six-month period November 1, 2007 through April 30, 2008. A hearing was held on October 7, 2008. A second hearing has been scheduled for November 25, 2008, for the sole purpose of hearing public comments, if any, from several counties in which the newspapers failed to publish notice as requested in a timely manner. An order is expected in December of 2008 or the first quarter of 2009.

In January 2008, the Kentucky Commission initiated a routine examination of KU's FAC for the six-month period May 1, 2007 through October 31, 2007. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in June 2008, approving the charges and credits billed through the FAC during the review period.

In August 2007, the Kentucky Commission initiated a routine examination of KU's FAC for the six-month period of November 1, 2006 through April 30, 2007. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in January 2008, approving the charges and credits billed through the FAC during the review period.

KU also employs an FAC mechanism for Virginia customers using an average fuel cost factor based primarily on projected fuel costs. The factor may be adjusted annually for over- or under-collections of fuel costs from the prior year. In February 2008, KU filed an application with the Virginia Commission seeking approval of a decrease in its fuel cost factor applicable during the billing period, April 2008 through March 2009. The Virginia Commission allowed the new rates to be in effect for the April 2008 customer billings. In April 2008, the Virginia Commission Staff recommended a change to the fuel factor KU filed in its application, to which KU has agreed. Following a public hearing and an Order in May 2008, the recommended change became effective in June 2008, resulting in a decrease of 0.482 cents/kWh from the factor in effect for the April 2007 through March 2008 period.

ECR. In June 2008, the Kentucky Commission initiated two six-month reviews for periods ending October 31, 2007 and April 30, 2008, of KU's environmental surcharge. The Kentucky Commission issued an Order in August 2008, approving the charges and credits billed through the ECR during the review period and the rate of return on capital.

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 KU's environmental

surcharge. The Kentucky Commission issued final Orders in March 2008, approving the charges and credits billed through the ECR during the review periods, as well as approving billing adjustments, roll-in adjustments to base rates, revisions to the monthly surcharge filing and the rates of return on capital.

Other Regulatory Matters

Hurricane Ike Wind Storm. In September 2008, high winds from the remnants of the Hurricane Ike wind storm passed through KU's service territory causing significant outages and system damage. In October 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish a regulatory asset, and defer for future recovery, \$3 million of expenses related to the storm restoration. An order has been requested by the end of the year.

Base Rate Case. In July 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting increases in base electric rates of 2.0% or \$22 million 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 conjunction with the filing of the application for a change 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 \$16 million increase in revenues annually.

FERC Wholesale Rate Case. In September 2008, KU filed an application with the FERC for increases in base electric rates applicable to wholesale power sales contracts or interchange agreements involving, collectively, twelve Kentucky municipalities. The application requests a shift from current, all-in stated unit charge rates to an unbundled and formula rate. The revised rates represent an increase of 6% to 7% of current charges and requests a change from the all-in stated applicable return on equity of 12%. The proceeding involves data requests or hearings before the FERC, as well as data requests and filings by intervenors. An order in the proceeding may occur in early 2009.

CMRG and KCCS Contributions. In July 2008, KU and LG&E, along with Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc. and Kentucky Power Company, filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish regulatory assets related to contributions to the CMRG for the development of technologies for reducing carbon dioxide emissions and the KCCS to study the feasibility of geologic storage of carbon dioxide. The filing companies proposed that these contributions be treated as regulatory assets to be deferred until recovery is provided in the next base rate case of each company, at which time the regulatory assets will be amortized over the life of each project: four years with respect to the KCCS and ten years with respect to the CMRG. KU and LG&E jointly agreed to provide less than \$2 million over two years to the KCCS and up to \$2 million over ten years to the CMRG. In October 2008, an Order approving the establishment of the requested regulatory assets was received and rate recovery will be considered in each company's next base rate case.

TC2 CCN Application and Transmission Matters. A CCN application for construction of the new base-load, coal fired unit known as TC2, which will be jointly owned by KU and LG&E,

together with the Illinois Municipal Electric Agency and the Indiana Municipal Power Agency, was approved by the Kentucky Commission in November 2005.

Initial CCN applications for two transmission lines associated with the TC2 unit were approved by the Kentucky Commission in September 2005 and May 2006. One of those CCNs, for a line running from Jefferson County into Hardin County, was brought up for review to the Franklin Circuit Court by a group of landowners. In August 2006, KU, LG&E and the Kentucky Commission obtained dismissal of that action, on grounds that the landowners had failed to comply with the statutory procedures governing the action for review. That dismissal was appealed by the landowners to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and in December 2007, that Court reversed the lower court's dismissal and remanded the challenge of the CCN to the Franklin Circuit Court for further proceedings. KU and LG&E filed a motion for discretionary review with the Kentucky Supreme Court in May 2008, asking that Court to hear the matter and, ultimately, to reverse the Court of Appeals and uphold the Franklin Circuit Court's dismissal, which motion has been opposed by the counter-parties.

The referenced transmission lines are also subject to routine regulatory filings and require the acquisition of easements. All rights of way for one transmission line have been acquired. In April 2008, in proceedings involving the condemnation of an easement for a portion of the Jefferson County to Hardin County transmission line, a Meade County, Kentucky court issued a ruling upholding the objections of two property co-owners and dismissed the condemnation proceeding pending the completion of the CCN appeal described above. KU and LG&E have filed responsive pleadings, including a motion to vacate that decision by the trial court and a procedural request with the Court of Appeals seeking expedited review on a petition to direct the circuit court to proceed with the condemnation litigation. Additional condemnation proceedings involving other parcels of property to support this transmission line are also pending in neighboring Hardin County where three landowners have challenged KU's and LG&E's right to easements, on the same grounds cited by the Meade County court and other purported bases, including asserted deficiencies in the air permit relating to the TC2 generation unit. In May, July and August 2008, the Hardin County Circuit Court issued rulings denying the property owners' various motions, finding that KU and LG&E had established their condemnation rights and granting judgment in favor of KU and LG&E. In August 2008, the property owners petitioned for intermediate relief to the Kentucky Court of Appeals and received a stay preventing KU and LG&E access to the properties. KU and LG&E have made responsive pleadings at the Court of Appeals and continue to engage in settlement negotiations with the property owners. In a separate, further proceeding, certain landowners have filed a lawsuit in federal court in Louisville, Kentucky against the U.S. Army, KU and LG&E alleging that the U.S. Army failed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in granting an easement across Fort Knox. KU and LG&E are working with the U.S. Army in defending against the claims. KU and LG&E are not currently able to predict the ultimate outcome and possible effects, if any, on the construction schedule relating to these real property proceedings.

Merger Surcredit. In December 2007, KU submitted its plan to allow the merger surcredit to terminate as scheduled on June 30, 2008, to the Kentucky Commission. In June 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving a settlement which provides for continuation of the merger surcredit until new base rates go into effect.

VDT. In accordance with the Kentucky Commission's Order dated March 24, 2006, the VDT surcredit terminated in the first billing month after the filing for a change in base rates. As KU

filed its application with the Kentucky Commission for an increase in base rates in July 2008, the VDT surcredit terminated with the first billing cycle in August 2008.

DSM. In July 2007, KU and LG&E 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 previous annual costs of approximately \$10 million. In March 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving the application, with minor modifications. KU and LG&E filed revised tariffs in April 2008, under authority of this Order, which were effective in May 2008.

Mandatory Reliability Standards. As a result of the EAct 2005, certain formerly voluntary reliability standards became mandatory in June 2007, and authority was delegated to various RROs by the NERC, 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. KU is a member of the SERC, which acts as KU's RRO. During May 2008, the SERC and KU agreed in principle to a settlement involving penalties totaling less than \$1 million concerning KU's February 2008 self-report concerning possible violations of certain existing mitigation plans relating to reliability standards. The SERC and KU are currently involved in settlement negotiations concerning a June 2008 self-report by KU relating to three other standards. Additionally, KU has submitted to the SERC an October 2008 self report of a possible violation relating to one further standard, for which SERC proceedings are in the early stages and therefore unable to be determined. Mandatory reliability standard settlements commonly include other non-penalty elements, including compliance steps and mitigation plans. Settlements in principle with the SERC proceed to the NERC and FERC review before becoming final. While KU believes itself to be in compliance with the mandatory reliability standards, KU cannot predict the outcome of other analyses, including on-going SERC or other reviews described above.

Depreciation Study. In December 2007, KU filed a depreciation study with the Kentucky Commission as required by a previous Order. An adjustment to the depreciation rates is dependent on an order being received from the Kentucky Commission. In July 2008, KU filed a motion to consolidate the procedural schedule of the depreciation study with the application for a change in base rates. In August 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order consolidating the depreciation study with the base rate case proceeding. KU also filed the depreciation study with the Virginia Commission, but has not requested formal review and approval of the depreciation rates from the Virginia Commission. Such a review will take place either during KU's next base rate case in Virginia or when KU makes a formal application to the Virginia Commission for approval of the proposed rates.

Brownfield Development Rider Tariff. In March 2008, KU received Kentucky Commission approval for a Brownfield Development Rider, which offers a discounted rate to electric customers who meet certain usage and location requirements, including taking new service at a brownfield site, as certified by the appropriate Kentucky state agency. The rider would permit special contracts with such customers which provide for a series of declining partial rate discounts over an initial five-year period of a longer service arrangement. The tariff is intended

to promote local economic redevelopment and efficient usage of utility resources by aiding potential reuse of vacant brownfield sites.

Real-Time Pricing. In December 2006, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order indicating that the EPCRA 2005 Section 1252, Smart Metering and Section 1254, Interconnection standards should not be adopted. However, five Kentucky Commission jurisdictional utilities were required to file real-time pricing pilot programs for their large commercial and industrial customers. KU 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. In February 2008, the Kentucky Commission issued an Order approving the real-time pricing pilot program proposed by KU, for implementation within approximately eight months, for its large commercial and industrial customers. The tariff was filed in October 2008, with an effective date of December 1, 2008.

Utility Competition in Virginia. The Commonwealth of Virginia passed the Virginia Electric Utility Restructuring Act in 1999. This act gave Virginia customers the ability to choose their electric supplier. Rates are capped at current levels through December 2010. In April 2007, Virginia passed legislation terminating this competitive market and commencing re-regulation of utility rates in Virginia. The new act will end the cap on rates at the end of 2008, rather than through December 2010, and end customer choice for most consumers in the applicable regions of the state. Thereafter, a hybrid model of regulation is expected to apply in Virginia, whereby utility rates would be reviewed every two years and a utility's rate of return on equity shall not be set lower than the average of the rates of return for other regional utilities, with certain caps, floors or adjustments. The legislation was effective in July 2007, and also includes a 10% nonbinding goal for renewable power generation by 2022, as well as incentives for new generation, including renewables. Under the legislation, KU retains an existing exemption from customer choice and other restructuring activities as applicable to KU's limited service territory in Virginia. However, subject to future developments, KU may or may not undertake such a rate proceeding in the first six months of 2009 based on calendar year 2008 financial data under the hybrid model of regulation, or make biennial rate filings with the Virginia Commission thereafter.

Interconnection and Net Metering Guidelines. In May 2008, the Kentucky Commission on its own motion initiated a proceeding to establish interconnection and net metering guidelines in accordance with amendments to existing statutory requirements for net metering of electricity. The jurisdictional electric utilities and intervenors in this case presented the proposed interconnection guidelines to the Kentucky Commission in October 2008. An order is expected by the end of the year.

Note 3 - Financial Instruments

Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities (non-hedging derivatives). KU 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, as amended.

No changes to valuation techniques for energy trading and risk management activities occurred during 2008 or 2007. Changes in market pricing, interest rate and volatility assumptions were

made during both years. All contracts outstanding at September 30, 2008 and 2007, had a maturity of less than one year. Energy trading and risk management contracts are valued using Level 2, prices actively quoted for proposed or executed transactions or quoted by brokers or observable inputs other than quoted prices. Collateral related to the energy trading and risk management contracts is categorized as restricted cash.

Effective January 1, 2008, KU adopted the required provisions of SFAS No. 157, excluding the exceptions related to nonfinancial assets, which will be adopted effective January 1, 2009, consistent with FASB Staff Position 157-2. KU has classified the applicable financial assets that are accounted for at fair value into the three levels of the fair value hierarchy, as defined by SFAS No. 157. The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy KU's financial assets that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2008. Liabilities accounted for at fair value total less than \$1 million and use Level 2 measurements. There are no Level 3 measurements for this period.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements (in millions)	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:			
Energy trading and risk management contracts	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1
Energy trading and risk management contracts cash collateral	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

Note 4 - Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

The following tables provide the components of net periodic benefit cost for pension and other postretirement benefit plans. The tables include the costs associated with both KU employees and E.ON U.S. Services employees who are providing services to the utility. The E.ON U.S. Services costs that are allocated to KU are approximately 43% and 42% of E.ON U.S. Services total cost for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Pension Benefits

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 11
Interest cost	10	10	31	30
Expected return on plan assets	(12)	(12)	(35)	(37)
Amortization of prior service costs	1	1	1	1
Amortization of actuarial loss	-	1	1	3
Benefit cost	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

Other Postretirement Benefits

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Service cost	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	1	2	4	4
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	(1)	(1)
Amortization of transition costs	-	-	1	1
Benefit cost	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

During 2008, KU made contributions to other postretirement benefits plans of \$2 million. KU anticipates making further voluntary contributions to the postretirement plan, but no additional contributions to the pension plan in 2008.

Note 5 - Income Taxes

A United States consolidated income tax return is filed by E.ON U.S.'s direct parent, EUSIC, for each tax period. Each subsidiary of the consolidated tax group, including KU, calculates its separate income tax for each tax period. The resulting separate-return tax cost or benefit is paid to or received from the parent company or its designee. KU also files income tax returns in various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, KU is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years before 2005. Statutes of limitations related to 2005 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 begin during the year applicable to the return and ends 90 days after the return is filed.

KU adopted the provisions of FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of SFAS No. 109*, effective January 1, 2007. At the date of adoption, KU had less than \$1 million of unrecognized tax benefits, primarily related to federal income taxes. If recognized, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits would reduce the effective income tax rate. Possible amounts of uncertain tax positions for KU that may decrease within the next 12 months total less than \$1 million, and are based on the expiration of the audit periods as defined in the statutes.

The amount KU recognized as interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits was less than \$1 million as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007. The interest accrued is based on IRS and Kentucky Department of Revenue large corporate interest rates for underpayment of taxes. At the date of adoption, KU accrued less than \$1 million in interest expense on uncertain tax positions. No penalties were accrued by KU upon adoption of FIN 48, or through September 30, 2008.

In June 2006, KU and LG&E 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. In November 2006, the DOE and the IRS announced that KU and LG&E were selected to receive the tax credit. A final IRS certification required to obtain the investment tax credit was received in August 2007. In September 2007, KU received an Order from the Kentucky Commission approving the accounting of the investment tax credit. KU's portion of the TC2 tax credit will be approximately \$100 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, KU recorded investment tax credits of \$9 million and \$10 million during the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$22 million and \$30 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, decreasing current federal income taxes.

In March 2008, certain environmental and preservation groups filed suit in federal court in North Carolina against the DOE and IRS claiming the investment tax credit program was in violation of certain environmental laws and demanded relief, including suspension or termination of the program. In August 2008, the plaintiffs submitted an amended complaint alleging additional claims for relief. In November 2008, the Court dismissed the suit. The dismissal is subject to appeal by the plaintiffs; however, it is unclear at this time if they will do so. KU is not currently a party to this proceeding and is not able to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter.

Note 6 – Short-Term and Long-Term Debt

KU's long-term debt includes \$33 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. These bonds include Carroll County Series 2002 A and B, Muhlenberg County Series 2002 A and Mercer County Series 2002 A. These bonds mature in 2032. KU does not expect to pay these amounts in 2008. The average annualized interest rate for these bonds during the nine months ended September 30, 2008, was 1.90%.

As of September 30, 2008, KU maintained a bilateral line of credit totaling \$35 million which matures in June 2012. At that time, there was no balance outstanding under this facility. See Note 9 Subsequent Events.

Pollution control series bonds are obligations of KU issued in connection with tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds issued by various governmental entities, principally counties in Kentucky. A loan agreement obligates KU 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 February 2007, the county's debt was also secured by an equal amount of KU'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 KU defaults on the loan agreement. Subsequent to February 2007, the loan agreement is an unsecured obligation of KU. Proceeds from bond issuances for environmental equipment (primarily related to the installation of FGDs) were held in trust pending expenditure for qualifying assets. At September 30, 2008, KU had no bond proceeds in trust, and at December 31, 2007, KU had \$11 million of bond proceeds in trust, included in restricted cash in the balance sheets.

Several of the KU 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 September 30, 2008, KU had an aggregate \$333 million of outstanding pollution control indebtedness, of which \$193 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 the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, the average rate on the auction rate bonds was 4.72% and 3.29%, respectively. The instruments governing these auction rate bonds permit KU 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 nine months of 2008, the ratings of the Carroll County 2004 Series A bonds were downgraded from Aaa to A2 by Moody's and from AAA to AA, and subsequently to A and then to BBB+, by S&P, and the Carroll County 2006 Series C bonds were downgraded from Aaa to A2 by Moody's and from AAA to A-, and subsequently to BBB+, by S&P due to downgrades of the bond insurer. The ratings of the following bonds were downgraded from Aaa to Aa3 by Moody's and from AAA to AA by S&P due to downgrades of the bond insurer: Mercer County 2000 Series A, Carroll County 2002 Series C, Carroll County 2005 Series A and B, Carroll County 2006 Series A and B, Carroll County 2007 Series A and Trimble County 2007 Series A.

In February 2008, KU issued a notice to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2007 Series A bonds and the Trimble County 2007 Series A bonds from the auction rate mode to a fixed interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. These conversions were completed in April 2008, and the new rates on the bonds are 5.75% and 6.00%, respectively.

In March 2008, KU issued notices to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2006 Series C bonds and the Mercer County 2000 Series A bonds from the auction rate mode to

a weekly interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. The Carroll County conversion was completed in April 2008, and the Mercer County conversion was completed in May 2008. In connection with these conversions, KU purchased the bonds from the remarketing agent.

In June 2008, KU issued notices to bondholders of its intention to convert the Carroll County 2004 Series A bonds from the auction rate mode to a weekly interest rate mode, as permitted under the loan documents. The conversion was completed in July 2008. In connection with the conversion, KU purchased the bonds from the remarketing agent.

As of September 30, 2008, KU had repurchased bonds in the amount of \$80 million. KU will hold some or all of such repurchased bonds until a later date, at which time KU may refinance, remarket or further convert such bonds. Uncertainty in markets relating to auction rate securities or steps KU has taken or may take to mitigate such uncertainty, such as additional conversion, subsequent restructurings or redemption and refinancing, could result in KU incurring increased interest expense, transaction expenses or other costs and fees or experiencing reduced liquidity relating to existing or future pollution control financing structures.

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

(\$ in millions)	Total Money <u>Pool Available</u>	Amount <u>Outstanding</u>	Balance <u>Available</u>	Average <u>Interest Rate</u>
September 30, 2008	\$400	\$116	\$284	2.45%
December 31, 2007	\$400	\$ 23	\$377	4.75%

E.ON U.S. maintains a revolving credit facility totaling \$489 million at September 30, 2008 and \$150 million at December 31, 2007, to ensure funding availability for the money pool. The revolving facility as of September 30, 2008, is split into separate loans totaling \$489 million. One facility, totaling \$150 million, is with E.ON North America, Inc., while the remaining loans, totaling \$339 million, are with Fidelia; both are affiliated companies. The facility as of December 31, 2007, is with E.ON North America, Inc. The balances are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	<u>Total Available</u>	Amount <u>Outstanding</u>	Balance <u>Available</u>	Average <u>Interest Rate</u>
September 30, 2008	\$489	\$469	\$20	3.94%
December 31, 2007	\$150	\$ 62	\$88	4.97%

There were no redemptions of long-term debt year-to-date through September 30, 2008.

The issuances of long-term debt year-to-date through September 30, 2008, are summarized below:

(\$ in millions)		Principal <u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	Secured/ <u>Unsecured</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>				
2008	Due to Fidelia	\$50	6.16%	Unsecured	2018
2008	Due to Fidelia	\$50	5.645%	Unsecured	2018
2008	Due to Fidelia	\$75	5.85%	Unsecured	2023

Note 7 - Commitments and Contingencies

Except as may be discussed in this quarterly report (including Note 2), material changes have not occurred in the current status of various commitments or contingent liabilities from that discussed in KU's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2007 (including in Notes 2 and 9 to the financial statements of KU contained therein). See the above-referenced notes in KU's Annual Report regarding such commitments or contingencies.

Owensboro Contract Litigation. In May 2004, the City of Owensboro, Kentucky and OMU commenced a suit now removed to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, against KU concerning a long-term power supply contract (the "OMU Agreement") with KU. The dispute involves interpretational differences regarding issues under the OMU Agreement, including various payments or charges between KU and OMU and rights concerning excess power, termination and emissions allowances. The complaint seeks in excess of \$6 million in damages in connection with one of its claims for periods prior to 2004, plus damages in an unspecified amount for later-occurring periods on that claim and for other claims. OMU has additionally requested injunctive and other relief, including a declaration that KU is in material breach of the contract. KU has filed an answer in this proceeding denying the OMU claims and presenting counterclaims and amended such filing in January 2007, to include further counterclaims alleging additional damages.

During 2005, the FERC declined KU's application to exercise exclusive jurisdiction on matters. In July 2005, the district court resolved a summary judgment motion made by KU in OMU's favor, ruling that a contractual provision grants OMU the ability to terminate the contract without cause upon four years' prior notice. A motion to reconsider that ruling was later denied.

In May 2006, OMU issued a notification of its intent to terminate the OMU agreement contract in May 2010, without cause, absent any earlier relief which may be permitted by the proceeding, pursuant to the summary judgment in its favor. However, KU retains the right to appeal that summary judgment once the remaining claims in the lawsuit are adjudicated. The parties completed discovery and filed various dispositive motions before the court.

In September and October 2008, the court granted rulings on a number of summary judgment petitions in KU's favor, including determinations that KU's interpretation of facilities charge fund payments was accurate; that KU is the proportionate owner of NOx allowances allocated to the OMU plant by the government; that OMU's claim for back-up power charges should be capped at a certain price and a denial of OMU's petition to dismiss KU's counterclaim. The summary judgment rulings dismiss a substantial portion of OMU's material claims. Following the trial or other qualifying procedural occurrence, the various summary judgment motions would become appealable. The trial began on October 21, 2008 on the remaining matters before the court, including KU's counterclaim that OMU has failed to operate and maintain its plant in a good and workmanlike manner. The parties retain certain appeal rights and the Company is currently unable to determine the final outcome of this matter.

Construction Program. KU had approximately \$224 million of commitments in connection with its construction program at September 30, 2008.

In June 2006, KU and LG&E 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 KDAQ in November 2005. The filing of the challenge did not stay the permit, so the Company was free to proceed with construction during the pendency 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, KU 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. In January 2008, the KDAQ issued a final permit revision. The environmental groups did not appeal the final Order upholding the permit or file a petition challenging the permit revision by the applicable deadlines. However, in October 2007, the environmental groups filed a lawsuit in federal court seeking an order for the EPA to grant or deny their pending petition for the EPA to "veto" the state air permit and in April 2008, they filed a petition seeking veto of the permit revision. In September 2008, the EPA issued an order denying nine of eleven claims alleged in one of the petitions, but finding deficiencies in two areas of the permit. The KDAQ has 90 days to respond to the EPA's order. Although the Company does not expect material changes in the permit as a result of the petitions, the EPA has yet to rule on several additional claims. The Company is currently unable to determine the final outcome of this matter or the impact of an unfavorable determination upon the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Environmental Matters. KU's operations are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates, 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 KU'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 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 SO₂ and NO_x emissions from power plants. In 1998, the EPA issued its final “NO_x SIP Call” rule requiring reductions in NO_x 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 NO_x emissions to 0.15 pounds weight per MMBtu on a company-wide basis. In 2005, the EPA issued the CAIR which required additional SO₂ emission reductions of 70% and NO_x emission reductions of 65% from 2003 levels. The CAIR provided for a two-phase cap and trade program, with initial reductions of NO_x and SO₂ emissions due by 2009 and 2010, respectively, and final reductions due by 2015. 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, KU’s power plants are potentially subject to additional reductions in SO₂ and NO_x emissions. In March 2008, the EPA issued a revised NAAQS for ozone, which contains a more stringent standard than that contained in the previous regulation. At present, KU is unable to determine what, if any, additional requirements may be imposed to achieve compliance with the new ozone standard.

In July 2008, a federal appeals court issued a ruling finding statutory and regulatory infirmities in the CAIR and potentially vacating it, and has conducted subsequent proceedings on the matter. During October 2008, the appellate court issued a ruling requesting briefs of the parties regarding whether vacating the CAIR is the applicable relief to be granted. KU, LG&E and industry parties are monitoring these further proceedings. Depending upon the course of such matters, the CAIR could be superseded by new or revised NO_x or SO₂ regulations with different or more stringent requirements and SIPs which incorporate CAIR requirements could be subject to revision. KU is also reviewing aspects of its compliance plan relating to the CAIR, including scheduled or contracted pollution control construction programs. Finally, as discussed below, the current invalidation of the CAIR results in some uncertainty with respect to certain other EPA or state programs and proceedings and KU’s and LG&E’s compliance plans relating thereto, due to the interconnection of the CAIR and CAIR-associated steps with such associated programs. At present, KU is not able to predict the outcomes of the legal and regulatory proceedings related to the CAIR and whether such outcomes could have a material effect on the Company’s financial or operational conditions.

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 provided for reductions of 70% from 2003 levels. The EPA closely integrated the CAMR and CAIR programs to ensure that the 2010 mercury reduction targets would be achieved as a “co-benefit” of the controls installed for purposes of compliance with the CAIR.

In February 2008, a federal appellate court issued a decision vacating the CAMR. Certain parties have filed a petition seeking review in the U.S. Supreme Court. Depending on the final outcome of the pending appeal, the CAMR could be superseded by new mercury reduction rules with different or more stringent requirements. Kentucky has subsequently proposed to repeal the corresponding state mercury regulations. At present, KU is not able to predict the outcomes of the legal and regulatory proceedings related to the CAMR and whether such outcomes could have a material effect on the Companies' financial or operational conditions.

Acid Rain Program. The 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act imposed a two-phased cap and trade program to reduce SO₂ 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 NO_x 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 CAVR 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 provided for 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. Additionally, because the regional haze SIPs incorporate certain CAIR requirements, the final outcome of the challenge to CAIR could potentially impact regional haze SIPs. See "Ambient Air Quality" above for a discussion of CAIR-related uncertainties.

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. KU met its Phase I SO₂ requirements primarily through installation of FGD equipment on Ghent Unit 1. KU's strategy for its Phase II SO₂ requirements, which commenced in 2000, includes the installation of additional FGD equipment, as well as using accumulated emission allowances and fuel switching to defer certain additional capital expenditures. In order to achieve the NO_x emission reductions and associated obligations, KU installed additional NO_x controls, including SCR technology, during the 2000 to 2007 time period at a cost of \$220 million. In 2001, the Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by KU for these projects through the environmental surcharge mechanism. Such monthly recovery is subject to periodic review by the Kentucky Commission.

In order to achieve mandated emissions reductions, KU expects to incur additional capital expenditures totaling approximately \$520 million during the 2008 through 2010 time period for pollution controls, including FGD and SCR equipment, and additional operating and maintenance costs in operating such controls. In 2005, the Kentucky Commission granted approval to recover the costs incurred by KU for these projects through the ECR mechanism. Such monthly recovery is subject to periodic review by the Kentucky Commission. KU believes

its costs in reducing SO₂, NO_x and mercury emissions to be comparable to those of similarly situated utilities with like generation assets. KU'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. KU will continue to monitor these developments to ensure that its environmental obligations are met in the most efficient and cost-effective manner. See "Ambient Air Quality" above for a discussion of CAIR-related uncertainties.

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 April 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the EPA has the authority to regulate GHG under the Clean Air Act. KU 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. KU is also monitoring relevant regulatory proceedings involving the EPA's advanced notice of proposed rulemaking for regulation of GHGs under the existing authority of the Clean Air Act and proposed rules governing carbon sequestration. KU is unable to predict whether mandatory GHG reduction requirements will ultimately be enacted. As a Company with significant coal-fired generating assets, KU could be substantially impacted by programs requiring mandatory reductions in GHG emissions, although the precise impact on the operations of KU, including the reduction targets and deadlines that would be applicable, cannot be determined prior to the enactment of such programs.

Brown New Source Review Litigation. In April 2006, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act's new source review rules relating to work performed in 1997, on a boiler and turbine at KU's E.W. Brown generating station. In December 2006, the EPA issued a second NOV alleging the Company had exceeded heat input values in violation of the air permit for the unit. In March 2007, the U.S. Department of Justice filed a complaint in federal court in Kentucky alleging the same violations specified in the prior NOV's. The complaint seeks civil penalties, including potential per-day fines, remedial measures and injunctive relief. In April 2007, KU filed an answer in the civil suit denying the allegations. In July 2007, the court entered a schedule providing for a July 2009 date for trial. The parties are currently proceeding with discovery while concurrently engaged in active settlement negotiations. A \$3 million accrual has been recorded based on the current status of those discussions, however, KU cannot determine the overall outcome or potential effects of these matters, including whether substantial fines, penalties or remedial measures may result, which could be in excess of the amount reserved. Also of uncertain potential effect, if any, is the invalidation of the CAIR on the progress or content of settlement discussions. See "Ambient Air Quality" above for a discussion of CAIR-related uncertainties.

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 projects undertaken at LG&E's Mill Creek 4 and Trimble County 1 generating units and KU's

Ghent 2 generating unit. KU and LG&E have complied with the information requests and are not able to predict further proceedings in this matter at this time.

Ghent Opacity NOV. In September 2007, the EPA issued an NOV alleging that KU had violated certain provisions of the Clean Air Act's operating rules relating to opacity during June and July of 2007 at Units 1 and 3 of KU's Ghent generating station. The parties have met on this matter and KU has received no further communications from the EPA. KU is not able to estimate the outcome or potential effects of these matters, including whether substantial fines, penalties or remedial measures may result.

General Environmental Proceedings. From time to time, KU 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 liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act for cleanup at various off-site waste sites and claims regarding GHG emissions from KU's generating stations. Based on analysis to date, the resolution of these matters is not expected to have a material impact on the operations of KU.

Note 8 - Related Party Transactions

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

Electric Purchases

KU and LG&E 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 operating revenues and purchased power operating expense. KU intercompany electric revenues and purchased power expense were as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Electric operating revenues from LG&E	\$15	\$ 7	\$44	\$33
Purchased power from LG&E	21	18	73	71

Interest Charges

See Note 6, Short-Term and Long-Term Debt, for details of intercompany borrowing arrangements. Intercompany agreements do not require interest payments for receivables related to services provided when settled within 30 days.

KU's intercompany interest expense was as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Interest on money pool loans	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 5
Interest on Fidelia loans	14	9	40	24

Other Intercompany Billings

E.ON U.S. Services provides KU with a variety of centralized administrative, management and support services. These charges include payroll taxes paid by E.ON U.S. on behalf of KU, labor and burdens of E.ON U.S. Services employees performing services for KU, coal purchases and other vouchers paid by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of KU. The cost of these services is directly charged to KU, 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, KU and LG&E provide services to each other and to E.ON U.S. Services. Billings between KU and LG&E relate to labor and overheads associated with union employees performing work for the other utility, charges related to jointly-owned generating units and other miscellaneous charges. Billings from KU to E.ON U.S. Services relate to cash received by E.ON U.S. Services on behalf of KU, primarily tax settlements, and other payments made by KU on behalf of other non-regulated businesses which are reimbursed through E.ON U.S. Services.

Intercompany billings to and from KU were as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
E.ON U.S. Services billings to KU	\$62	\$42	\$173	\$389
KU billings to LG&E	21	11	58	33
LG&E billings to KU	-	2	5	35
KU billings to E.ON U.S. Services	-	22	2	24

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, June and September 2008, KU received capital contributions from its common shareholder, E.ON U.S., in the amounts of \$25 million, \$50 million and \$50 million, respectively.

Note 9 – Subsequent Events

On October 17, 2008, KU closed on a new \$78 million bilateral line of credit which has a 364 day maturity.

On October 17, 2008, KU issued Carroll County 2008 Series A tax exempt bonds in the amount of \$78 million. The new bonds mature on February 1, 2032, and bear interest at a variable rate. The new bonds refinance four existing Series F bonds (Carroll County 2005 Series A and C - \$13 million each and the Carroll County 2006 Series A and C - \$17 million each), and includes \$18 million of new funding. The proceeds from the new funding will be held in escrow pending incurrence of qualifying expenditures.

On October 27, 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish a regulatory asset, and defer for future recovery, \$3 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 Mercer County 2000 Series A bonds, Carroll County 2002 Series C bonds, Carroll County 2006 Series B bonds, Carroll County 2007 Series A bonds and Trimble County 2007 Series A bonds were downgraded from Aa3 to A2 by Moody's, due to downgrades of the bond insurer.

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 KU'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

KU, incorporated in Kentucky in 1912 and in Virginia in 1991, is a regulated public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. As of September 30, 2008, KU provided electricity to approximately 507,000 customers in 77 counties in central, southeastern and western Kentucky, approximately 30,000 customers in 5 counties in southwestern Virginia and 5 customers in Tennessee. KU's service area covers approximately 6,600 square miles. KU's coal-fired electric generating stations produce most of KU's electricity. The remainder is generated by a hydroelectric power plant and natural gas and oil fueled combustion turbines. In Virginia, KU operates under the name Old Dominion Power Company. KU also sells wholesale electric energy to 12 municipalities.

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

In July 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting increases in base electric rates of approximately 2.0% or \$22 million annually. In conjunction with the filing of the application for a change 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 \$16 million increase in revenues annually. A hearing for the Kentucky base rate case 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 KU's service territory causing significant outages and system damage. In October 2008, KU filed an application with the Kentucky Commission requesting approval to establish a regulatory asset, and defer for future recovery, \$3 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 KU. Federal, state and local regulatory agencies have issued KU 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 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 \$7 million compared to the same period in 2007. The decrease was primarily the result of increased operating expense (\$34 million), increased interest expense (\$4 million) and increased income taxes (\$1 million), partially offset by increased electric revenues (\$26 million) and other income (\$6 million).

Revenues

Revenues increased \$26 million in the three months ended September 30, 2008, primarily due to:

- Increased fuel costs billed to customers through the FAC (\$23 million) due to increased fuel prices
- Increased wholesale sales (\$12 million) due to increased intercompany volumes, increased wholesale market pricing and increased volume due to decreased native load
- Increased ECR surcharge (\$8 million) due to increased recoverable capital spending
- Increased demand charges (\$5 million) due to higher peak load
- Decreased sales volumes to native load (\$24 million) due in part to a 19% decrease in cooling degree days and outages related to damage from the Hurricane Ike wind storm

Expenses

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