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JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT CO
Form 10-Q/A
June 03, 2002

FORM 10-Q/A

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2002

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from ----- to -----

Commission File Number -----	Registrant; State of Incorporation; Address; and Telephone Number -----	I.R.S. Employer Identification No. -----
1-3141	JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY (A New Jersey Corporation) c/o FirstEnergy Corp. 76 South Main Street Akron, OH 44308 Telephone (800)736-3402	21-0485010
1-446	METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY (A Pennsylvania Corporation) c/o FirstEnergy Corp. 76 South Main Street Akron, OH 44308 Telephone (800)736-3402	23-0870160
1-3522	PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY (A Pennsylvania Corporation) c/o FirstEnergy Corp. 76 South Main Street Akron, OH 44308 Telephone (800)736-3402	25-0718085

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Each of Jersey Central Power & Light Company ("JCP&L"), Metropolitan Edison Company ("Met-Ed") and Pennsylvania Electric Company ("Penelec") is filing this Amendment No. 1 to its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2002 solely to correct the review report letter of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC ") accompanying its financial statements contained in the original version of such report as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2002.

To give effect to the above correction, each of JCP&L, Met-Ed and

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Penelec is including in this filing only the following portions of Part I of Item 1 of its report as originally filed:

- (i) the Notes to Financial Statements (without changes) appearing on pages 1 through 8; and
- (ii) its financial statements (without changes), the corrected letter of PwC and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition (without changes), appearing on pages 55 through 63 for JCP&L, pages 64 through 72 for MetEd and pages 73 through 81 for Penelec.

Reference is made to such report as originally filed for the complete text of all other portions of such report.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FIRSTENERGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
OHIO EDISON COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
THE TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY
PENNSYLVANIA POWER COMPANY
JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

The principal business of FirstEnergy Corp. (FirstEnergy) is the holding, directly or indirectly, of all of the outstanding common stock of its eight principal electric utility operating subsidiaries, Ohio Edison Company (OE), The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company (CEI), The Toledo Edison Company (TE), Pennsylvania Power Company (Penn), American Transmission Systems, Inc. (ATSI), Jersey Central Power & Light Company (JCP&L), Metropolitan Edison Company (Met-Ed) and Pennsylvania Electric Company (Penelec). These utility subsidiaries are referred to throughout as "Companies." Penn is a wholly owned subsidiary of OE. FirstEnergy's results include the results of JCP&L, Met-Ed and Penelec from the November 7, 2001 merger date with GPU, Inc., the former parent company of JCP&L, Met-Ed and Penelec. The merger was accounted for by the purchase method of accounting and the applicable effects were reflected on the financial statements of JCP&L, Met-Ed and Penelec as of the merger date. Accordingly, the post-merger financial statements reflect a new basis of accounting, and pre-merger period and post-merger period financial results of JCP&L, Met-Ed and Penelec (separated by a heavy black line) are presented. FirstEnergy's consolidated financial statements also include its other principal subsidiaries: FirstEnergy Solutions Corp. (FES); FirstEnergy Facilities Services Group, LLC (FEFSG); MYR Group, Inc. (MYR); MARBEL Energy Corporation; FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company (FENOC); GPU Capital, Inc.; GPU Power, Inc.; FirstEnergy Service Company (FECO); and GPU Service, Inc. (GPUS). FES provides energy-related products and services and, through its FirstEnergy Generation Corp. (FGCO) subsidiary, operates FirstEnergy's nonnuclear generation business. FENOC operates the Companies' nuclear generating facilities. FEFSG is the parent company of several heating, ventilating, air conditioning and energy management companies, and MYR is a utility infrastructure construction service company. MARBEL is a fully integrated natural gas company. GPU Capital owns and operates electric distribution systems in foreign countries and GPU Power owns and operates generation facilities in foreign countries. FECO and GPUS provide legal, financial and other corporate support services to affiliated FirstEnergy companies.

The condensed unaudited financial statements of FirstEnergy and each of the Companies reflect all normal recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary to fairly present results of operations for the interim periods. These statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes included in the combined Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 for FirstEnergy and the Companies. Significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make periodic estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The reported results of operations are not

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indicative of results of operations for any future period. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Preferred Securities-

The sole assets of the OE and the CEI subsidiary trusts that is the obligor on their respective preferred securities included in FirstEnergy's and OE's and CEI's capitalization are \$123,711,350 and \$103,093,000 principal amount of 9% Junior Subordinated Debentures of OE due December 31, 2025 and of CEI due December 31, 2006, respectively.

Met-Ed and Penelec have each formed statutory business trusts for substantially similar transactions as OE and CEI for the issuance of \$100 million each of preferred securities due 2039. However, ownership of the respective Met-Ed and Penelec trusts is through separate wholly-owned limited partnerships, of which a wholly-owned subsidiary of

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each company is the sole general partner. In these transactions, the sole assets and sources of revenues of each trust are the preferred securities of the applicable limited partnership, whose sole assets are in the 7.35% and 7.34% subordinated debentures (aggregate principal amount of \$103.1 million each) of Met-Ed and Penelec, respectively. In each case, the applicable parent company has effectively provided a full and unconditional guarantee of its obligations under its trust's preferred securities.

Derivative Accounting-

On January 1, 2001, FirstEnergy adopted SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended by SFAS 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities -- an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133". The cumulative effect to January 1, 2001 was a charge of \$8.5 million (net of \$5.8 million of income taxes) or \$.03 per share of common stock.

FirstEnergy is exposed to financial risks resulting from the fluctuation of interest rates and commodity prices, including electricity, natural gas and coal. To manage the volatility relating to these exposures, FirstEnergy uses a variety of non-derivative and derivative instruments, including forward contracts, options, futures contracts and swaps. The derivatives are used principally for hedging purposes, and to a lesser extent, for trading purposes. FirstEnergy's Risk Policy Committee, comprised of executive officers, exercises an independent risk oversight function to ensure compliance with corporate risk management policies and prudent risk management practices.

FirstEnergy uses derivatives to hedge the risk of price, interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations. FirstEnergy's primary ongoing hedging activity involves cash flow hedges of electricity and natural gas purchases. The maximum periods over which the variability of electricity and natural gas cash flows are hedged are two and three years, respectively. Gains and losses from hedges of commodity price risks are included in net income when the underlying hedged commodities are delivered. The current net deferred loss of \$133.6 million included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (AOCL) as of March 31, 2002, for derivative hedging activity, as compared to the December 31, 2001 balance of \$169.4 million in AOCL, resulted from a \$18.9 million increase related to current hedging activity and a \$16.9 million increase due to net

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hedge losses included in earnings during the quarter. Approximately \$7.1 million (after tax) of the current net deferred loss on derivative instruments in AOCL is expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next twelve months as hedged transactions occur. However, the fair value of these derivative instruments will fluctuate from period to period based on various market factors and will generally be more than offset by the margin on related sales and revenues.

FirstEnergy engages in the trading of commodity derivatives and periodically experiences net open positions. FirstEnergy's risk management policies limit the exposure to market risk from open positions and require daily reporting to management of potential financial exposures.

2 - COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES:

Capital Expenditures-

FirstEnergy's current forecast reflects expenditures of approximately \$3.2 billion (OE-\$195 million, CEI-\$256 million, TE-\$129 million, Penn-\$45 million, JCP&L-\$572 million, Met-Ed-\$336 million, Penelec-\$387 million, ATSI-\$118 million, FES-\$814 million and other subsidiaries-\$309 million) for property additions and improvements from 2002-2006, of which approximately \$863 million (OE-\$39 million, CEI-\$57 million, TE-\$27 million, Penn-\$9 million, JCP&L-\$144 million, Met-Ed-\$79 million, Penelec-\$84 million, ATSI-\$20 million, FES-\$261 million and other subsidiaries-\$143 million) is applicable to 2002. Investments for additional nuclear fuel during the 2002-2006 period are estimated to be approximately \$502 million (OE-\$136 million, CEI-\$166 million, TE-\$113 million and Penn-\$87 million), of which approximately \$35 million (OE-\$10 million, CEI-\$12 million, TE-\$8 million and Penn-\$5 million) applies to 2002.

Environmental Matters-

Various federal, state and local authorities regulate the Companies with regard to air and water quality and other environmental matters. FirstEnergy estimates additional capital expenditures for environmental compliance of approximately \$235 million, which is included in the construction forecast provided under "Capital Expenditures" for 2002 through 2006.

The Companies are required to meet federally approved sulfur dioxide (SO₂) regulations. Violations of such regulations can result in shutdown of the generating unit involved and/or civil or criminal penalties of up to \$27,500 for each day the unit is in violation. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has an interim enforcement policy for SO₂ regulations in Ohio that allows for compliance based on a 30-day averaging period. The Companies cannot predict what action the EPA may take in the future with respect to the interim enforcement policy.

The Companies believe they are in compliance with the current SO₂ and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) reduction requirements under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. SO₂ reductions are being achieved by burning lower-sulfur fuel, generating more electricity from lower-emitting plants, and/or using emission allowances. NO_x reductions are being achieved through combustion controls and the generation of more electricity at lower-emitting plants. In September 1998, the EPA finalized regulations requiring additional NO_x reductions from the Companies' Ohio and Pennsylvania facilities. The EPA's NO_x Transport Rule imposes uniform reductions of NO_x emissions (an approximate 85% reduction in

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utility plant NOx emissions from projected 2007 emissions) across a region of nineteen states and the District of Columbia, including New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, based on a conclusion that such NOx emissions are contributing significantly to ozone pollution in the eastern United States. State Implementation Plans (SIP) must comply by May 31, 2004 with individual state NOx budgets established by the EPA. Pennsylvania submitted a SIP that requires compliance with the NOx budgets at the Companies' Pennsylvania facilities by May 1, 2003 and Ohio submitted a "draft" SIP that requires compliance with the NOx budgets at the Companies' Ohio facilities by May 31, 2004.

In July 1997, the EPA promulgated changes in the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone emissions and proposed a new NAAQS for previously unregulated ultra-fine particulate matter. In May 1999, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit found constitutional and other defects in the new NAAQS rules. In February 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the new NAAQS rules regulating ultra-fine particulates but found defects in the new NAAQS rules for ozone and decided that the EPA must revise those rules. The future cost of compliance with these regulations may be substantial and will depend if and how they are ultimately implemented by the states in which the Companies operate affected facilities.

In 1999 and 2000, the EPA issued Notices of Violation (NOV) or a Compliance Order to nine utilities covering 44 power plants, including the W. H. Sammis Plant. In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice filed eight civil complaints against various investor-owned utilities, which included a complaint against OE and Penn in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio. The NOV and complaint allege violations of the Clean Air Act based on operation and maintenance of the Sammis Plant dating back to 1984. The complaint requests permanent injunctive relief to require the installation of "best available control technology" and civil penalties of up to \$27,500 per day of violation. Although unable to predict the outcome of these proceedings, FirstEnergy believes the Sammis Plant is in full compliance with the Clean Air Act and the NOV and complaint are without merit. Penalties could be imposed if the Sammis Plant continues to operate without correcting the alleged violations and a court determines that the allegations are valid. The Sammis Plant continues to operate while these proceedings are pending.

In December 2000, the EPA announced it would proceed with the development of regulations regarding hazardous air pollutants from electric power plants. The EPA identified mercury as the hazardous air pollutant of greatest concern. The EPA established a schedule to propose regulations by December 2003 and issue final regulations by December 2004. The future cost of compliance with these regulations may be substantial.

As a result of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, and the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, federal and state hazardous waste regulations have been promulgated. Certain fossil-fuel combustion waste products, such as coal ash, were exempted from hazardous waste disposal requirements pending the EPA's evaluation of the need for future regulation. The EPA has issued its final regulatory determination that regulation of coal ash as a hazardous waste is unnecessary. In April 2000, the EPA announced that it will develop national standards regulating disposal of coal ash under its authority to regulate nonhazardous waste.

Various environmental liabilities have been recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2002, based on estimates of the total costs of cleanup, the Companies' proportionate responsibility for such costs and the financial ability of other nonaffiliated entities to pay. The Companies have been named as "potentially responsible parties" (PRPs) at waste disposal sites which may require cleanup under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. Allegations of disposal of hazardous substances at historical sites and the liability involved are often

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unsubstantiated and subject to dispute. Federal law provides that all PRPs for a particular site be held liable on a joint and several basis. In addition, JCP&L has accrued liabilities for environmental remediation of former manufactured gas plants in New Jersey; those costs are being recovered by JCP&L through a non-bypassable societal benefits charge. The Companies have total accrued liabilities aggregating approximately \$58.2 million (JCP&L-\$50.3 million, CEI-\$2.9 million, TE-\$0.2 million, Met-Ed-\$0.2 million, Penelec-\$0.9 million and other-\$3.7 million) as of March 31, 2002. FirstEnergy does not believe environmental remediation costs will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

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3 - PENDING DIVESTITURES:

FirstEnergy identified certain former GPU international operations for divestiture within twelve months of the merger date. These operations constitute individual "lines of business" as defined in Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions," with physically and operationally separable activities. Application of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 87-11, "Allocation of Purchase Price to Assets to Be Sold," required that expected, pre-sale cash flows, including incremental interest costs on related acquisition debt, of these operations be considered part of the purchase price allocation. Accordingly, subsequent to the merger date, results of operations and incremental interest costs related to these international subsidiaries were not included in FirstEnergy's Consolidated Statements of Income. Additionally, assets and liabilities of these international operations were segregated under separate captions in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as "Assets Pending Sale" and "Liabilities Related to Assets Pending Sale."

In October 2001, FirstEnergy and Aquila, Inc. (formerly UtiliCorp United) announced that Aquila made an offer to FirstEnergy to purchase Avon Energy Partners Holdings, FirstEnergy's wholly owned holding company of Midlands Electricity plc, for \$2.1 billion including the assumption of \$1.7 billion of debt. FirstEnergy accepted the offer upon completion of its merger with GPU and regulatory approvals for the transaction were received by Aquila. On March 18, 2002, FirstEnergy announced that the terms of the initial offer by Aquila were modified such that Aquila would now acquire a 79.9 percent interest in Avon for approximately \$1.9 billion (including the assumption of \$1.7 billion of debt). FirstEnergy and Aquila together will own all of the outstanding shares of Avon through a jointly owned subsidiary, with each company having a 50-percent voting interest. The transaction closed on May 8, 2002. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the earnings of those foreign operations were capitalized in advance of the sale and not recognized in current earnings from the date of the GPU acquisition until February 6, 2002. However, the revision to the initial offer by Aquila caused a reversal of this accounting in the first quarter of 2002, resulting in the recognition of a cumulative effect of a change in accounting which increased net income by \$31.7 million. This resulted from the application of guidance provided by EITF Issue No. 90-6, "Accounting for Certain Events Not Addressed in Issue No. 87-11 relating to an Acquired Operating Unit to Be Sold," accounting under EITF Issue No. 87-11, recognizing the net income of Avon from November 7, 2001 to February 6, 2002 that previously was not recognized by FirstEnergy in its consolidated earnings as discussed above. In addition, Avon's financial statements are no longer presented as "Assets Pending Sale" and "Liabilities Related to Assets Pending Sale" in FirstEnergy's Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31, 2002.

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GPU's former Argentina operations were also identified by FirstEnergy for divestiture within twelve months of the merger date. FirstEnergy is actively pursuing the sale of these operations. FirstEnergy determined the fair value of the Argentina operations based on the best available information as of the date of the merger. Subsequent to that date, a number of economic events have occurred in Argentina which may have an impact on FirstEnergy's ability to realize the estimated fair value of the Argentina operations. These events include currency devaluation, restrictions on repatriation of cash, and the anticipation of future asset sales in that region by competitors. FirstEnergy has determined that the current economic conditions in Argentina have not eroded the fair value recorded for these operations, and as a result, an impairment writedown of this investment is not warranted as of March 31, 2002. FirstEnergy will continue to assess the potential impact of these and other related events on the realizability of the value recorded for the Argentina operations. Other international companies are being considered for sale; however, as of the merger date those sales were not judged to be probable of occurring within twelve months.

Sale of Generating Assets-

On November 29, 2001, FirstEnergy reached an agreement to sell four coal-fired power plants totaling 2,535 MW to NRG Energy Inc. for \$1.5 billion (\$1.355 billion in cash and \$145 million in debt assumption). The net after-tax gain from the sale, based on the difference between the sale price of the plants and their market price used in the Ohio restructuring transition plan, will be credited to customers by reducing the transition cost recovery period. FirstEnergy also entered into a power purchase agreement (PPA) with NRG. Under the terms of the PPA, NRG is obligated to sell FirstEnergy up to 10.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually, similar to the average annual output of the plants, through 2005. The sale is expected to close in mid-2002.

Other Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies-

GPU made significant investments in foreign businesses and facilities through its GPU Power subsidiary. Although FirstEnergy attempts to mitigate its risks related to foreign investments, it faces additional risks inherent in operating in such locations, including foreign currency fluctuations.

EI Barranquilla, a wholly owned subsidiary of GPU Power, is an equity investor in Termobarranquilla S.A., Empresa de Servicios Publicos (TEBSA), which owns a Colombian independent power generation project. As of March 31, 2002, GPU Power has an investment of approximately \$113.7 million in TEBSA and is committed, under certain circumstances, to make additional standby equity contributions of \$21.3 million, which FirstEnergy has guaranteed. The total outstanding senior debt of the TEBSA project is \$301 million as of March 31, 2002. The lenders include the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, US Export Import Bank and a commercial bank syndicate. FirstEnergy has also guaranteed the obligations of the operators of the TEBSA project, up to a maximum of \$5.9 million (subject to escalation) under the project's operations and maintenance agreement.

GPU had believed that various events of default had occurred under the loan agreements relating to the TEBSA project. In addition, questions have been raised as to the accuracy and completeness of information provided to various parties to the project in connection with the project's formation. FirstEnergy

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continues to discuss these issues and related matters with the project lenders, CORELCA (the government owned Colombian electric utility with an ownership interest in the project) and the Government of Colombia.

Moreover, in September 2001, the DIAN (the Colombian national tax authority) presented TEBSA with a statement of charges alleging that certain lease payments made under the Lease Agreement with Los Amigos Leasing Company (an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of GPU Power) violated Colombian foreign exchange regulations and were, therefore, subject to substantial penalties. The DIAN has calculated a statutory penalty amounting to approximately \$200 million and gave TEBSA two months to respond to the statement of charges. In November 2001, TEBSA filed a formal response to this statement of charges. TEBSA is continuing to review the DIAN's position and has been advised by its Colombian counsel that the DIAN's position is without substantial legal merit. FirstEnergy is unable to predict the outcome of these matters.

4 - REGULATORY MATTERS:

In Ohio, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, laws applicable to electric industry deregulation included the following provisions which are reflected in the Companies' respective state regulatory plans:

- o allowing the Companies' electric customers to select their generation suppliers;
- o establishing provider of last resort (PLR) obligations to non-shopping customers in the Companies' service areas;
- o allowing recovery of potentially stranded investment (or transition costs);
- o itemizing (unbundling) the current price of electricity into its component elements -- including generation, transmission, distribution and stranded costs recovery charges;
- o deregulating the Companies' electric generation businesses; and
- o continuing regulation of the Companies' transmission and distribution systems.

Ohio-

FirstEnergy's transition plan (which it filed on behalf of OE, CEI and TE (Ohio Companies)) included approval for recovery of transition costs, including regulatory assets, as filed in the transition plan through no later than 2006 for OE, mid-2007 for TE and 2008 for CEI, except where a longer period of recovery is provided for in the settlement agreement. The approved plan also granted preferred access over FirstEnergy's subsidiaries to nonaffiliated marketers, brokers and aggregators to 1,120 MW of generation capacity through 2005 at established prices for sales to the Ohio Companies' retail customers. Customer prices are frozen through a five-year market development period (2001-2005), except for certain limited statutory exceptions including a 5% reduction in the price of generation for residential customers.

FirstEnergy's Ohio customers choosing alternative suppliers receive an additional incentive applied to the shopping credit (generation component) of 45% for residential customers, 30% for commercial customers and 15% for industrial customers. The amount of the incentive is deferred for future recovery from customers -- recovery will be accomplished by extending the respective transition cost recovery period. If the customer shopping goals established in the agreement are not achieved by the end of 2005, the transition cost recovery periods could be shortened for OE, CEI and TE to reduce recovery

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by as much as \$500 million (OE-\$250 million, CEI-\$170 million and TE-\$80 million), but any such adjustment would be computed on a class-by-class and pro-rata basis. Based on

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annualized shopping levels as of March 31, 2002, FirstEnergy believes the maximum potential recovery reductions are approximately \$55 million (OE-\$48 million and TE-\$7 million).

New Jersey-

JCP&L's 2001 Final Decision and Order (Final Order) with respect to its rate unbundling, stranded cost and restructuring filings confirmed rate reductions set forth in its 1999 Summary Order, which remain in effect at increasing levels through July 2003, with rates after July 31, 2003 to be determined in a rate case commencing in 2002. The Final Order had directed JCP&L to make a filing, no later than August 1, 2002, as to the proposed level of all unbundled rate components for the period commencing August 1, 2003. All parties will have an opportunity to participate in the process and to examine JCP&L's proposed unbundled rates, including distribution and market transition charge rates. The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) will review the unbundled rate components to establish the appropriate level of rates after July 31, 2003. FirstEnergy is unable to predict the outcome of this rate case. In addition to basic electric industry deregulation provisions discussed above, the Final Order also confirms the establishment of a non-bypassable societal benefits charge to recover costs which include nuclear plant decommissioning and manufactured gas plant remediation, as well as a non-bypassable market transition charge (MTC) primarily to recover stranded costs. However, the NJBPU deferred making a final determination of the net proceeds and stranded costs related to prior generating asset divestitures until JCP&L's request for an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) ruling regarding the treatment of associated federal income tax benefits is acted upon. Should the IRS ruling support the return of the tax benefits to customers, JCP&L would need to record a corresponding charge to income of approximately \$25 million; there would be no effect to FirstEnergy's net income since the contingency existed prior to the merger.

JCP&L's PLR obligation to provide basic generation service (BGS) to non-shopping customers is supplied almost entirely from contracted and open market purchases. JCP&L is permitted to defer for future collection from customers the amounts by which its costs of supplying BGS to non-shopping customers and costs incurred under nonutility generation (NUG) agreements exceed amounts collected through BGS and MTC rates. As of March 31, 2002, the accumulated deferred cost balance totaled approximately \$320 million. The Final Order provided for the ability to securitize stranded costs associated with the divested Oyster Creek Nuclear Generation Station. In February 2002, JCP&L received NJBPU authorization to issue \$320 million of transition bonds to securitize the recovery of these costs. The NJBPU order also provides for a usage-based non-bypassable transition bond charge and for the transfer of the bondable transition property to another entity. JCP&L plans to sell transition bonds in the second quarter of 2002 which will be recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Final Order also allows for additional securitization of JCP&L's deferred balance to the extent permitted by law upon application by JCP&L and a determination by the NJBPU that the conditions of the New Jersey restructuring legislation are met. There can be no assurance as to the extent,

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if any, that the NJBPU will permit such securitization.

In December 2001, the NJBPU authorized the auctioning of BGS for the period from August 1, 2002 through July 31, 2003 to meet the electric demands of all customers who have not selected an alternative supplier. The auction, which ended on February 13, 2002 and was approved by the NJBPU on February 15, 2002, removed JCP&L's BGS obligation of 5,100 MW for the period August 1, 2002 through July 31, 2003. The auction provides a transitional mechanism and a different model for the procurement of BGS commencing August 1, 2003 may be adopted.

Pennsylvania-

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PPUC) authorized 1998 rate restructuring plans for Penn, Met-Ed and Penelec. In 2000, the PPUC disallowed a portion of the requested additional stranded costs above those amounts granted in Met-Ed's and Penelec's 1998 rate restructuring plan orders. The PPUC required Met-Ed and Penelec to seek an IRS ruling regarding the return of certain unamortized investment tax credits and excess deferred income tax benefits to customers. Similar to JCP&L's situation, if the IRS ruling ultimately supports returning these tax benefits to customers, Met-Ed and Penelec would then reduce stranded costs by \$12 million and \$25 million, respectively, plus interest and record a corresponding charge to income; similar to JCP&L, there would be no effect to FirstEnergy's net income.

As a result of their generating asset divestitures, Met-Ed and Penelec obtain their supply of electricity to meet their PLR obligations almost entirely from contracted and open market purchases. In 2000, Met-Ed and Penelec filed a petition with the PPUC seeking permission to defer, for future recovery, energy costs in excess of amounts reflected in their capped generation rates; the PPUC subsequently consolidated this petition in January 2001 with the FirstEnergy/GPU merger proceeding.

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In June 2001, the PPUC entered orders approving the Settlement Stipulation with all of the major parties in the combined merger and rate relief proceedings which approved the merger and provided Met-Ed and Penelec PLR rate relief. The PPUC permitted Met-Ed and Penelec to defer for future recovery the difference between their actual energy costs and those reflected in their capped generation rates, retroactive to January 1, 2001. Correspondingly, in the event that energy costs incurred by Met-Ed and Penelec are below their respective capped generation rates, that difference will reduce costs that had been deferred for recovery in future periods. This deferral accounting procedure will cease on December 31, 2005. Thereafter, costs which had been deferred through that date would be recoverable through application of competitive transition charge (CTC) revenues received by Met-Ed and Penelec through December 31, 2010. Met-Ed's and Penelec's PLR obligations extend through December 31, 2010; during that period CTC revenues will be applied first to PLR costs, then to non-NUG stranded costs and finally to NUG stranded costs. Met-Ed and Penelec would be permitted to recover any remaining stranded costs through a continuation of the CTC after December 31, 2010 through no later than December 31, 2015. Any amounts not expected to be recovered by December 31, 2015 would be written off at the time such nonrecovery becomes probable.

Several parties had filed Petitions for Review with the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania regarding the June 2001 PPUC orders. On February 21, 2002, the Court affirmed the PPUC decision regarding the FirstEnergy/GPU merger, remanding the decision to the PPUC only with respect to the issue of merger savings. The Court reversed the PPUC's decision regarding the PLR obligations of

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Met-Ed and Penelec, and rejected those parts of the settlement that permitted the companies to defer for accounting purposes the difference between their wholesale power costs and the amount that they collect from retail customers. FirstEnergy filed a Petition for Allowance of Appeal with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on March 25, 2002, asking it to review the Commonwealth Court decision. Also on March 25, 2002, Citizens Power filed a motion seeking an appeal of the Commonwealth Court's decision to affirm the FirstEnergy and GPU merger with the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. If the February 21, 2002 Order is not overturned by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the pretax write-offs as of March 31, 2002 would be approximately \$90.2 million for Met-Ed and \$103.0 million for Penelec. FirstEnergy is unable to predict the outcome of these matters. There would be no adverse effect to FirstEnergy's net income since the contingency existed prior to the merger.

5 - NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS:

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) approved SFAS 141, "Business Combinations" and SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," on June 29, 2001. SFAS 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001, to be accounted for using purchase accounting. The provisions of the new standard relating to the determination of goodwill and other intangible assets have been applied to the GPU merger, which was accounted for as a purchase transaction, and have not materially affected the accounting for this transaction. Under SFAS 142, amortization of existing goodwill ceased January 1, 2002. Instead, goodwill will be tested for impairment at least on an annual basis -- no impairment of goodwill is anticipated as a result of a preliminary analysis. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 142, FirstEnergy amortized about \$57 million (\$.25 per share of common stock) of goodwill annually. There was no goodwill amortization in 2001 associated with the GPU merger under the provisions of the new standard. FirstEnergy's net income in the first quarter of 2001 and the year 2001 of \$98 million and \$646 million, respectively, would have been \$111 million and \$701 million, respectively, excluding goodwill amortization.

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." The new statement provides accounting standards for retirement obligations associated with tangible long-lived assets, with adoption required by January 1, 2003. SFAS 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recorded in the period in which it is incurred. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. Over time the capitalized costs are depreciated and the present value of the asset retirement liability increases, resulting in a period expense. Upon retirement, a gain or loss will be recorded if the cost to settle the retirement obligation differs from the carrying amount. FirstEnergy is currently assessing the new standard and has not yet determined the impact on its financial statements.

In September 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." SFAS 144 supersedes SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of." The Statement also supersedes the accounting and reporting provisions of APB 30. FirstEnergy's adoption of this Statement, effective January 1, 2002, will result in its accounting for any future impairments or disposals of long-lived assets under the provisions of SFAS 144, but will not change the accounting principles used in previous asset impairments or disposals. Application of SFAS 144 is not anticipated to have a major impact on accounting for impairments or disposal transactions compared to the prior application of SFAS 121 or APB 30.

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6 - SEGMENT INFORMATION:

FirstEnergy operates under the following reportable segments: regulated services, competitive services and other (primarily corporate support services and international operations). FirstEnergy's primary segment is regulated services, which include eight electric utility operating companies in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey that provide electric transmission and distribution services. Its other material business segment consists of the subsidiaries that operate unregulated energy and energy-related businesses. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

The regulated services segment designs, constructs, operates and maintains FirstEnergy's regulated transmission and distribution systems. It also provides generation services to regulated franchise customers who have not chosen an alternative, competitive generation supplier. The regulated services segment obtains a portion of its required generation through power supply agreements with the competitive services segment.

Segment Financial Information

	Regulated Services -----	Competitive Services -----	Other -----	Reconciling Adjustments -----	
			(In millions)		
Three Months Ended:					

March 31, 2002					

External revenues.....	\$ 1,995	\$ 678	\$ 123	\$ 6	(a)
Internal revenues.....	355	410	117	(882)	(b)
Total revenues.....	2,350	1,088	240	(876)	
Depreciation and amortization.....	244	7	12	--	
Net interest charges.....	161	10	103	(14)	(b)
Income taxes.....	162	(41)	(40)	--	
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting.....	198	(60)	(53)	--	
Net income (loss).....	198	(60)	(22)	--	
Total assets.....	29,147	2,706	6,288	(836)	(b)
Property additions.....	144	37	14	--	
March 31, 2001					

External revenues.....	\$ 1,309	\$ 633	\$ 1	\$ 43	(a)
Internal revenues.....	334	500	65	(899)	(b)
Total revenues.....	1,643	1,133	66	(856)	
Depreciation and amortization.....	215	4	8	--	
Net interest charges.....	145	(4)	8	(23)	(b)
Income taxes.....	67	13	4	--	
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting.....	123	(24)	7	--	
Net income (loss).....	123	(32)	7	--	
Total assets.....	15,624	1,896	481	--	

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Property additions..... 53 94 4 --

JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three Mo Mar
	----- 2002 ----- (In t
OPERATING REVENUES.....	\$450,713 -----
OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES:	
Fuel.....	1,176
Purchased power.....	210,985
Other operating costs.....	68,517 -----
Total operation and maintenance expenses.....	280,678
Provision for depreciation and amortization.....	63,903
General taxes.....	17,003
Income taxes.....	27,861 -----
Total operating expenses and taxes.....	389,445 -----
OPERATING INCOME.....	61,268
OTHER INCOME.....	2,826 -----
INCOME BEFORE NET INTEREST CHARGES.....	64,094 -----
NET INTEREST CHARGES:	
Interest on long-term debt.....	22,717
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction.....	(482)
Deferred interest.....	449
Other interest expense (credit).....	(1,244)
Subsidiaries' preferred stock dividend requirements.....	2,675 -----
Net interest charges.....	24,115 -----
NET INCOME.....	39,979

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PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND REQUIREMENTS.....	753

EARNINGS ON COMMON STOCK.....	\$ 39,226
	=====

55

JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)
March 31,
2002

(In tho

ASSETS

UTILITY PLANT:

In service.....	\$ 3,453,937
Less--Accumulated provision for depreciation.....	1,341,659

	2,112,278
Construction work in progress - electric plant.....	62,493

	2,174,771

OTHER PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS:

Nuclear plant decommissioning trusts.....	114,104
Nuclear fuel disposal trust.....	140,988
Long-term notes receivable from associated companies.....	20,333
Other.....	17,360

	292,785

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash and cash equivalents.....	67,617
Receivables-	
Customers (less accumulated provisions of \$10,642,000 and \$12,923,000 respectively, for uncollectible accounts).....	186,430
Associated companies.....	475
Other	22,506
Materials and supplies, at average cost-.....	1,342
Prepayments and other.....	10,313

	288,683

DEFERRED CHARGES:	
Regulatory assets.....	3,291,456
Goodwill.....	1,926,526
Other.....	30,333

	5,248,315

	\$ 8,004,554
	=====

JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)
March 31,
2002

(In tho

CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES

CAPITALIZATION:

Common stockholder's equity-	
Common stock, par value \$10 per share, authorized 16,000,000	
shares - 15,371,270 shares outstanding.....	\$ 153,713
Other paid-in capital.....	2,981,117
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	467
Retained earnings.....	68,569

Total common stockholder's equity.....	3,203,866
Preferred stock-	
Not subject to mandatory redemption.....	12,649
Subject to mandatory redemption.....	44,868
Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable preferred securities.....	125,250
Long-term debt.....	1,221,114

	4,607,747

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

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Currently payable long-term debt and preferred stock.....	10,848
Accounts payable-	
Associated companies.....	165,618
Other.....	90,323
Notes payable to associated companies.....	--
Accrued taxes.....	70,353
Accrued interest.....	29,889
Other.....	107,669

	474,700

DEFERRED CREDITS:

Accumulated deferred income taxes.....	516,494
Accumulated deferred investment tax credits.....	12,591
Power purchase contract loss liability.....	1,929,252
Nuclear fuel disposal costs.....	164,087
Nuclear plant decommissioning costs.....	137,424
Other.....	162,259

	2,922,107

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 2).....

\$8,004,554
=====

JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

		Three Mo
		Mar
		2002

		(In th
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income.....	\$ 39,979	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net		
cash from operating activities-		
Provision for depreciation and amortization.....	63,903	
Other amortization.....	511	
Deferred costs, net.....	(65,608)	
Deferred income taxes, net.....	8,678	

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Investment tax credits, net.....	(899)
Receivables.....	44,122
Materials and supplies.....	6
Accounts payable.....	(4,966)
Other.....	46,664

Net cash provided from operating activities.....	132,390

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
New Financing-	
Short-term borrowings, net.....	--
Redemptions and Repayments-	
Long-term debt.....	50,000
Short-term borrowings, net.....	18,149
Dividend Payments-	
Common stock.....	--
Preferred stock.....	753

Net cash used for financing activities.....	68,902

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Property additions.....	25,902
Capital trust investments.....	101
Other.....	1,292

Net cash used for investing activities.....	27,295

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	36,193
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	31,424

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period.....	\$ 67,617
	=====

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and
Shareholders of Jersey Central
Power & Light Company:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Jersey Central Power & Light Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the three-month period

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ended March 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements information for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Cleveland, Ohio
May 15, 2002

JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

JCP&L is a wholly owned electric utility subsidiary of FirstEnergy. JCP&L conducts business in northern, western and east central New Jersey, offering regulated electric distribution services. JCP&L also provides power to those customers electing to retain them as their power supplier. JCP&L's regulatory plan requires it to itemize, or unbundle, the price of electricity into its component elements - including generation, transmission, distribution and transition charges. JCP&L was formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of GPU, Inc., which merged with FirstEnergy on November 7, 2001.

Results of Operations

Operating revenues decreased by \$11.0 million or 2.4% in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001. The sources of the changes in operating revenues, as compared to the same period in 2001, are summarized in the following table.

Sources of Operating Revenue Changes

Increase (Decrease) (In millions)

Change in kilowatt-hour sales due to level of retail

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customers shopping for generation service.....	\$ 27.0
Change in other retail kilowatt-hour sales.....	(35.6)
All other changes.....	(2.4)
Net Decrease in Operating Revenues.....	\$(11.0)

Electric Sales

In the first quarter of 2002, the majority of the decrease in operating revenues was due to the mild weather compared to the first quarter of 2001, and a 2% rate reduction that was effective August 1, 2001. The effects of these decreases more than offset an increase in generation sales to residential customers. Sales to industrial customers also decreased due to a decline in economic conditions, while sales to commercial customers increased slightly. Continuing to have an effect on operating revenues was a significant reduction in the number of customers who received their power from alternate suppliers. During the first quarter of 2001, 11.6% of kilowatt-hour deliveries were from shopping customers; whereas, only 0.3% of kilowatt-hour deliveries during the first quarter of 2002 were from shopping customers. Changes in kilowatt-hour deliveries by customer class during the first quarter of 2002, as compared to the same period of 2001, are summarized in the following table:

Changes in Kilowatt-hour Deliveries

Increase (Decrease)	
Residential.....	(4.1)%
Commercial.....	0.1%
Industrial.....	(6.8)%
Total Retail.....	(2.5)%
Wholesale.....	(65.8)%
Total Deliveries.....	(3.9)%

Operating Expenses and Taxes

Total operating expenses and taxes increased \$1.2 million in the first quarter of 2002, compared to the first quarter of 2001. Fuel and purchased power costs (net of deferrals) decreased \$4.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2002, compared to the same three months of 2001, partly as a result of the rate reduction mentioned above, which increased energy cost deferrals. Higher other operating costs of \$4.9 million were partially attributable to greater employee-related costs. An increase of \$2.2 million in depreciation and amortization

expenses was mostly due to higher average depreciable plant balances in the first quarter of 2002 versus the first quarter of 2001.

Net Interest Charges

Net interest charges increased by \$0.9 million in the first three

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months of 2002, compared to the same period in 2001. The increase was attributed to the issuance of \$150 million of senior notes in May 2001, partially offset by the redemption of \$50 million of notes in March 2002.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

JCP&L has continuing cash requirements for planned capital expenditures and maturing debt. During the remaining three quarters of 2002, capital requirements for property additions are expected to be about \$120 million. JCP&L also has sinking fund requirements for preferred stock of \$10.8 million during the remainder of 2002. These requirements are expected to be satisfied from internal cash and/or short-term credit arrangements. JCP&L also plans to use proceeds from its upcoming sale of transition bonds (see New Jersey Regulatory Matters) to redeem preferred stock and higher cost debt.

As of March 31, 2002, JCP&L had about \$67.6 million of cash and temporary investments, and no short-term indebtedness. JCP&L may borrow from its affiliates on a short-term basis. JCP&L will not issue first mortgage bonds (FMBs) other than as collateral for senior notes, since its senior note indentures prohibit (subject to certain exceptions) it from issuing any debt which is senior to the senior notes. As of March 31, 2002, JCP&L had the capability to issue \$307 million of additional senior notes based upon FMB collateral. Based upon applicable earnings coverage tests and its charter, JCP&L could issue \$4.6 billion of preferred stock (assuming no additional debt was issued) based on earnings through March 31, 2002.

Market Risk Information

JCP&L uses various market sensitive instruments, including derivative contracts, primarily to manage the risk of price fluctuations. JCP&L's Risk Policy Committee, comprised of FirstEnergy executive officers, exercises an independent risk oversight function to ensure compliance with corporate risk management policies and prudent risk management practices.

Commodity Price Risk

JCP&L is exposed to market risk primarily due to fluctuations in electricity and natural gas prices. To manage the volatility relating to these exposures, JCP&L uses a variety of derivative instruments, including forward contracts, options and futures contracts. The derivatives are used principally for hedging purposes. The change in the fair value of commodity derivative contracts related to energy production during the first quarter of 2002 is summarized in the following table:

Change in the Fair Value of Commodity Derivative Contracts

(In millions)

Outstanding as of December 31, 2001.....	\$ 1.5
Contract value when entered.....	1.6
Increase in value of existing contracts.....	11.5

Outstanding as of March 31, 2002.....	\$14.6
=====	

The valuation of derivative contracts is based on observable market information to the extent that such information is available. In cases where such information is not available, JCP&L relies on model-based information. The model provides estimates of future regional prices for electricity and an

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estimate of related price volatility. JCP&L utilizes these results in developing estimates of fair value for the later years of applicable electricity contracts for both financial reporting purposes and for internal management decision making. Sources of information for the valuation of derivative contracts by year are summarized in the following table:

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Source of Information - Fair Value by Contract Year

	2002*	2003	2004	Thereafter	Total

(In millions)					
Prices actively quoted...	\$4.1	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$ --	\$ 5.9
Prices based on models**.	--	--	--	8.7	8.7

Total.....	\$4.1	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$8.7	\$14.6
=====					

* For the remaining quarters of 2002.

** Relates to an embedded option that is offset by a regulatory liability and does not affect earnings.

JCP&L performs sensitivity analyses to estimate its exposure to the market risk of its commodity position. A hypothetical 10% adverse shift in quoted market prices in the near term on derivative instruments would not have had a material effect on JCP&L's consolidated financial position or cash flows as of March 31, 2002.

New Jersey Regulatory Matters

In March 2001, the NJBPU issued a Final Decision and Order in JCP&L's restructuring proceedings under which JCP&L was directed to make a filing, no later than August 1, 2002, as to the proposed level of all unbundled rate components for the period commencing August 1, 2003. All parties will have an opportunity to participate in the process and to examine JCP&L's proposed unbundled rates, including distribution and market transition charge rates. The NJBPU will review the unbundled rate components to establish the appropriate level of rates after July 31, 2003.

On February 6, 2002, JCP&L received a Financing Order from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities with authorization to issue \$320 million of transition bonds to securitize the recovery of bondable stranded costs associated with the previously divested Oyster Creek nuclear generating station. The Order grants JCP&L the right to charge a usage-based, non-bypassable transition bond charge (TBC) and provided for the transfer of the bondable transition property relating to the TBC to JCP&L Transition Funding LLC (Transition Funding), a wholly owned limited liability corporation. Subject to the receipt of authorization from the Securities and Exchange Commission, Transition Funding is expected to issue and sell \$320 million of transition bonds in the second quarter of 2002, which will be recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, with the TBC providing recovery of principal, interest and related fees on the transition bonds.

Environmental Matters

Various environmental liabilities have been recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2002, based on estimates of the total costs of cleanup, JCP&L's proportionate responsibility for such costs and the financial ability of other nonaffiliated entities to pay. JCP&L has been named as a "potentially responsible party" (PRP) at waste disposal sites which may require cleanup under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. Allegations of disposal of hazardous substances at historical sites and the liability involved are often unsubstantiated and subject to dispute. Federal law provides that all PRPs for a particular site be held liable on a joint and several basis. In addition, JCP&L has accrued liabilities for environmental remediation of former manufactured gas plants in New Jersey; those costs are being recovered through a non-bypassable societal benefits charge. JCP&L has total accrued liabilities aggregating approximately \$50.3 million as of March 31, 2002. JCP&L does not believe environmental remediation costs will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Significant Accounting Policies

JCP&L prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Application of these principles often requires a high degree of judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect its financial results. All of JCP&L's assets are subject to their own specific risks and uncertainties and are periodically reviewed for impairment. Assets related to the application of the policies discussed below are similarly reviewed with their risks and uncertainties reflecting these specific factors. JCP&L's more significant accounting policies are described below.

Purchase Accounting - Acquisition of GPU

On November 7, 2001, the merger between FirstEnergy and GPU became effective, and JCP&L became a wholly owned subsidiary of FirstEnergy. The merger was accounted for by the purchase method of accounting, which requires judgment regarding the allocation of the purchase price based on the fair values of the assets acquired

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(including intangible assets) and the liabilities assumed. The fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities were based primarily on estimates. The adjustments reflected in JCP&L's records, which are subject to adjustment in 2002 when finalized, primarily consist of: (1) revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment; (2) adjusting preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption and long-term debt to estimated fair value; (3) recognizing additional obligations related to retirement benefits; and (4) recognizing estimated severance and other compensation liabilities. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recognized as goodwill, which will be reviewed for impairment at least annually. As of March 31, 2002, JCP&L had recorded goodwill of approximately \$1.9 billion related to the merger.

Regulatory Accounting

JCP&L is subject to regulation that sets the prices (rates) it is

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permitted to charge customers based on costs that regulatory agencies determine JCP&L is permitted to recover. At times, regulators permit the future recovery through rates of costs that would be currently charged to expense by an unregulated company. This rate-making process results in the recording of regulatory assets based on anticipated future cash inflows. As a result of the changing regulatory framework in New Jersey, a significant amount of regulatory assets have been recorded - \$3.3 billion as of March 31, 2002. JCP&L regularly reviews these assets to assess their ultimate recoverability within the approved regulatory guidelines. Impairment risk associated with these assets relates to potentially adverse legislative, judicial or regulatory actions in the future.

Derivative Accounting

Determination of appropriate accounting for derivative transactions requires the involvement of management representing operations, finance and risk assessment. In order to determine the appropriate accounting for derivative transactions, the provisions of the contract need to be carefully assessed in accordance with the authoritative accounting literature and management's intended use of the derivative. New authoritative guidance continues to shape the application of derivative accounting. Management's expectations and intentions are key factors in determining the appropriate accounting for a derivative transaction and, as a result, such expectations and intentions must be documented. Derivative contracts that are determined to fall within the scope of SFAS 133, as amended, must be recorded at their fair value. Active market prices are not always available to determine the fair value of the later years of a contract, requiring that various assumptions and estimates be used in their valuation. JCP&L continually monitors its derivative contracts to determine if its activities, expectations, intentions, assumptions and estimates remain valid. As part of its normal operations, JCP&L enters into commodities contracts, which increase the impact of derivative accounting judgments.

Revenue Recognition

JCP&L follows the accrual method of accounting for revenues, recognizing revenue for kilowatt-hours that have been delivered but have not been billed through March 31, 2002. The determination of unbilled revenues requires management to make various estimates including:

- o Net energy generated or purchased for retail load
- o Losses of energy over transmission and distribution lines
- o Mix of kilowatt-hour usage by residential, commercial and industrial customers
- o Kilowatt-hour usage of customers receiving electricity from alternative suppliers

Implementation of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Under SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill must be tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. JCP&L did not have any goodwill prior to its 2001 merger. Goodwill associated with the merger will not be amortized, but will be reviewed for impairment at least annually under the provisions of the new standard. JCP&L expects to have its goodwill impairment analysis completed later this year.

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." The new statement provides accounting standards for retirement obligations associated with tangible long-lived assets with adoption required as of January 1, 2003. SFAS 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recorded in the period in which it is incurred. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the

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long-lived asset. Over time the capitalized costs are depreciated and the present value of the asset retirement liability increases resulting in a period expense. Upon retirement, a gain or loss will be recorded if the cost to settle the retirement obligation differs from the carrying amount. JCP&L is currently assessing its asset retirement obligations under the new standard and has not yet determined the impact on its financial statements.

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METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
 (Unaudited)

	Three Ma ----- 2002 ----- (In t
OPERATING REVENUES.....	\$245,790 -----
OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES:	
Purchased power.....	148,949
Other operating costs.....	29,005 -----
Total operation and maintenance expenses.....	177,954
Provision for depreciation and amortization.....	15,292
General taxes.....	16,912
Income taxes.....	9,556 -----
Total operating expenses and taxes.....	219,714 -----
OPERATING INCOME.....	26,076
OTHER INCOME.....	5,131 -----
INCOME BEFORE NET INTEREST CHARGES.....	31,207 -----
NET INTEREST CHARGES:	
Interest on long-term debt.....	10,455
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction.....	(284)
Deferred interest.....	(193)
Other interest expense.....	273
Subsidiaries' preferred stock dividend requirements.....	1,838 -----
Net interest charges.....	12,089 -----

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NET INCOME..... \$ 19,118
=====

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METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)
March 31,
2002

(In thou

ASSETS

UTILITY PLANT:		
In service.....		\$1,618,998
Less--Accumulated provision for depreciation.....		541,786

		1,077,212
Construction work in progress.....		13,701

		1,090,913

OTHER PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS:		
Nuclear plant decommissioning trusts.....		159,952
Long-term notes receivable from associated companies.....		12,418
Other.....		33,490

		205,860

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....		20,812
Receivables-		
Customers (less accumulated provisions of \$10,641,000 and \$12,271,000 respectively, for uncollectible accounts).....		104,258
Associated companies.....		1,628
Other.....		18,850
Prepayments and other.....		39,136

		184,684

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DEFERRED CHARGES:

Regulatory assets.....	1,296,378
Goodwill.....	784,443
Other.....	52,802

	2,133,623

	\$3,615,080
	=====

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METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)
 March 31,
 2002

(In tho

CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES

CAPITALIZATION:

Common stockholder's equity-	
Common stock, without par value, authorized 900,000 shares -	
859,500 shares outstanding.....	\$1,274,325
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	(158)
Retained earnings.....	33,735

Total common stockholder's equity.....	1,307,902
Company-obligated trust preferred securities.....	92,200
Long-term debt.....	541,779

	1,941,881

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Currently payable long-term debt and preferred stock.....	40,029
Accounts payable-	
Associated companies.....	53,019
Other.....	30,270
Notes payable to associated companies.....	127,558
Accrued taxes.....	5,686
Accrued interest.....	10,635
Other.....	11,205

	278,402

DEFERRED CREDITS:	
Accumulated deferred income taxes.....	304,907
Accumulated deferred investment tax credits.....	13,098
Purchase power contract loss liability.....	721,812
Nuclear fuel disposal costs.....	37,066
Nuclear plant decommissioning costs.....	269,834
Other.....	48,080
	1,394,797

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 2).....	\$3,615,080
---	-------------

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months March
	2002
	(In thousands)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net income.....	\$ 19,118
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities-	
Provision for depreciation and amortization.....	15,292
Other amortization.....	(938)
Deferred costs, net.....	5,889
Deferred income taxes, net.....	2,567
Investment tax credits, net.....	(212)
Receivables.....	12,914
Accounts payable.....	(20,812)
Other.....	(51,331)
	(17,513)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

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New Financing-	
Short-term borrowings, net.....	55,547
Redemptions and Repayments-	
Long-term debt.....	30,000
Dividend Payments-	
Common stock.....	--

Net cash provided from financing activities.....	25,547

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Property additions.....	9,096
Capital trust investments.....	3,161
Other.....	239

Net cash used for investing activities.....	12,496

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	(4,462)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	25,274

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period.....	\$ 20,812
	=====

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and
Shareholders of Metropolitan
Edison Company:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Metropolitan Edison Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should

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be made to the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements information for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Cleveland, Ohio
May 15, 2002

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METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Met-Ed is a wholly owned electric utility subsidiary of FirstEnergy. Met-Ed conducts business in eastern and south central parts of Pennsylvania, offering regulated electric distribution services. Met-Ed also provides power to those customers electing to retain them as their power supplier. Met-Ed's regulatory plan requires it to itemize, or unbundle, the price of electricity into its component elements - including generation, transmission, distribution and transition charges. Met-Ed was formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of GPU, Inc., which merged with FirstEnergy on November 7, 2001.

Results of Operations

Operating revenues increased by \$24.8 million or 11.2% in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001. The sources of the changes in operating revenues, as compared to the same period in 2001, are summarized in the following table.

Sources of Operating Revenue Changes

Increase (Decrease)	(In millions)
Change in kilowatt-hour sales due to level of retail customers shopping for generation service	\$ 35.5
Change in other retail kilowatt-hour sales.....	(6.2)
Decrease in wholesale sales.....	(1.0)
All other changes.....	(3.5)

Net Increase in Operating Revenues.....	\$ 24.8
=====	

Electric Sales

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In the first quarter of 2002, a significant reduction in the number of customers who received their power from alternate suppliers continued to have an effect on operating revenues. During the first quarter of 2001, 32.0% of kilowatt-hour deliveries were to shopping customers; whereas, only 7.7% of kilowatt-hour deliveries during the first quarter of 2002 were to shopping customers. More than offsetting this increase in revenues from returning shopping customers was lower kilowatt-hour sales to residential customers, primarily due to milder weather during the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001. Sales to industrial customers also decreased due to a decline in economic conditions. Changes in kilowatt-hour deliveries by customer class during the first quarter of 2002, as compared to the same period of 2001, are summarized in the following table:

Changes in Kilowatt-hour Deliveries

Increase (Decrease)	
Residential.....	(7.1)%
Commercial.....	0.7%
Industrial.....	(8.9)%

Total Retail.....	(5.4)%
Wholesale.....	7.4%

Total Deliveries.....	(4.5)%

Operating Expenses and Taxes

Total operating expenses and taxes increased \$23.1 million in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the same period of 2001. Higher purchased power costs accounted for the majority of the increase, as Met-Ed required more power to satisfy its provider of last resort (PLR) obligation to customers who returned from alternate suppliers in the first quarter of 2002. The \$7.5 million decrease in other operating costs in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the same period of 2001 was primarily attributable to the absence of costs related to early retirement programs offered to certain bargaining unit employees in 2001.

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Net Interest Charges

Net interest charges decreased by \$1.0 million in the first three months of 2002, compared to the same period in 2001 due to the redemption of \$30 million of long-term debt in the first quarter of 2002.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Met-Ed has continuing cash requirements for planned capital expenditures and maturing debt. During the remaining three quarters of 2002, capital requirements for property additions are expected to be about \$69 million. These requirements are expected to be satisfied from internal cash and/or short-term credit arrangements.

As of March 31, 2002, Met-Ed had about \$20.8 million of cash and temporary investments and \$127.6 million of short-term indebtedness. Met-Ed may

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borrow from its affiliates on a short-term basis. Met-Ed will not issue first mortgage bonds (FMBs) other than as collateral for senior notes, since its senior note indentures prohibit (subject to certain exceptions) it from issuing any debt which is senior to the senior notes. As of March 31, 2002, Met-Ed had the capability to issue \$112 million of additional senior notes based upon FMB collateral. Met-Ed has no restrictions on the issuance of preferred stock.

Market Risk Information

Met-Ed uses various market sensitive instruments, including derivative contracts, primarily to manage the risk of price fluctuations. Met-Ed's Risk Policy Committee, comprised of FirstEnergy executive officers, exercises an independent risk oversight function to ensure compliance with corporate risk management policies and prudent risk management practices.

Commodity Price Risk

Met-Ed is exposed to market risk primarily due to fluctuations in electricity and natural gas prices. To manage the volatility relating to these exposures, Met-Ed uses a variety of derivative instruments, including options and futures contracts. The derivatives are used principally for hedging purposes. The change in the fair value of commodity derivative contracts related to energy production during the first quarter of 2002 is summarized in the following table:

Change in the Fair Value of Commodity Derivative Contracts

	(In millions)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2001.....	\$ 2.3
Contract value when entered.....	0.2
Increase in value of existing contracts.....	18.8
Outstanding as of March 31, 2002.....	\$21.3

The valuation of derivative contracts is based on observable market information to the extent that such information is available. In cases where such information is not available, Met-Ed relies on model-based information. The model provides estimates of future regional prices for electricity and an estimate of related price volatility. Met-Ed utilizes these results in developing estimates of fair value for the later years of applicable electricity contracts for financial reporting purposes and for internal management decision making. Sources of information for the valuation of derivative contracts by year are summarized in the following table:

Source of Information - Fair Value by Contract Year

	2002*	2003	2004	Thereafter	Total
(In millions)					
Prices actively quoted...	\$0.3	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$ --	\$ 4.0
Prices based on models**.	--	--	--	17.3	17.3
Total.....	\$0.3	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$17.3	\$21.3

* For the remaining quarters of 2002.

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** Relates to an embedded option that is offset by a regulatory liability and does not affect earnings.

Met-Ed performs sensitivity analyses to estimate its exposure to the market risk of its commodity position. A hypothetical 10% adverse shift in quoted market prices in the near term on derivative instruments would not have had a material effect on Met-Ed's consolidated financial position or cash flows as of March 31, 2002.

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Pennsylvania Regulatory Matters

In June 2001, Met-Ed entered into a settlement agreement with major parties in the combined merger and rate proceedings that, in addition to resolving certain issues concerning the PPUC's approval of FirstEnergy's merger with GPU, also addressed Met-Ed's request for PLR rate relief. Several parties appealed the PPUC decision to the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania. On February 21, 2002, the Court affirmed the PPUC decision regarding approval of the merger, remanding the decision to the PPUC only with respect to the issue of merger savings. The Court reversed the PPUC's decision regarding Met-Ed's PLR obligation, and denied Met-Ed's related request for rate relief. On March 25, 2002, Met-Ed filed a petition asking the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to review the Commonwealth Court decision denying Met-Ed the ability to defer costs associated with its PLR obligation. If the Commonwealth Court's decision is affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Met-Ed would have a pre-tax write-off of approximately \$90.2 million based on the March 31, 2002 PLR deferred balance. Also on March 25, 2002, Citizens Power filed a motion seeking an appeal of the Commonwealth Court's decision to affirm the FirstEnergy and GPU merger with the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Met-Ed is unable to predict the outcome of these matters.

Significant Accounting Policies

Met-Ed prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Application of these principles often requires a high degree of judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect its financial results. All of Met-Ed's assets are subject to their own specific risks and uncertainties and are periodically reviewed for impairment. Assets related to the application of the policies discussed below are similarly reviewed with their risks and uncertainties reflecting these specific factors. Met-Ed's more significant accounting policies are described below.

Purchase Accounting - Acquisition of GPU

On November 7, 2001, the merger between FirstEnergy and GPU became effective, and Met-Ed became a wholly owned subsidiary of FirstEnergy. The merger was accounted for by the purchase method of accounting, which requires judgment regarding the allocation of the purchase price based on the fair values of the assets acquired (including intangible assets) and the liabilities assumed. The fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities were based primarily on estimates. The adjustments reflected in Met-Ed's records, which are subject to adjustment in 2002 when finalized, primarily consist of: (1) revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment; (2) adjusting preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption and long-term debt to estimated fair value; (3) recognizing additional obligations related to retirement benefits; and (4) recognizing estimated severance and other compensation

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liabilities. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recognized as goodwill, which will be reviewed for impairment at least annually. As of March 31, 2002, Met-Ed had recorded goodwill of approximately \$784.4 million related to the merger.

Regulatory Accounting

Met-Ed is subject to regulation that sets the prices (rates) it is permitted to charge customers based on costs that regulatory agencies determine Met-Ed is permitted to recover. At times, regulators permit the future recovery through rates of costs that would be currently charged to expense by an unregulated company. This rate-making process results in the recording of regulatory assets based on anticipated future cash inflows. As a result of the changing regulatory framework in Pennsylvania, a significant amount of regulatory assets have been recorded - \$1.3 billion as of March 31, 2002. Met-Ed regularly reviews these assets to assess their ultimate recoverability within the approved regulatory guidelines. Impairment risk associated with these assets relates to potentially adverse legislative, judicial or regulatory actions in the future.

Derivative Accounting

Determination of appropriate accounting for derivative transactions requires the involvement of management representing operations, finance and risk assessment. In order to determine the appropriate accounting for derivative transactions, the provisions of the contract need to be carefully assessed in accordance with the authoritative accounting literature and management's intended use of the derivative. New authoritative guidance continues to shape the application of derivative accounting. Management's expectations and intentions are key factors in determining the appropriate accounting for a derivative transaction and, as a result, such expectations and intentions must be documented. Derivative contracts that are determined to fall within the scope of SFAS 133, as amended, must be recorded at their fair value. Active market prices are not always available to determine the fair value of the later years of a contract, requiring that various assumptions and estimates be used in their valuation. Met-Ed continually monitors its derivative contracts to determine if its activities, expectations, intentions, assumptions

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and estimates remain valid. As part of its normal operations, Met-Ed enters into commodities contracts, which increase the impact of derivative accounting judgments.

Revenue Recognition

Met-Ed follows the accrual method of accounting for revenues, recognizing revenue for kilowatt-hours that have been delivered but have not been billed through March 31, 2002. The determination of unbilled revenues requires management to make various estimates including:

- o Net energy generated or purchased for retail load
- o Losses of energy over transmission and distribution lines
- o Mix of kilowatt-hour usage by residential, commercial and industrial customers
- o Kilowatt-hour usage of customers receiving electricity from alternative suppliers

Implementation of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

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Under SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill must be tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. Met-Ed did not have any goodwill prior to its 2001 merger. Goodwill associated with the merger will not be amortized, but will be reviewed for impairment at least annually under the provisions of the new standard. Met-Ed expects to have its goodwill impairment analysis completed later this year.

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." The new statement provides accounting standards for retirement obligations associated with tangible long-lived assets with adoption required as of January 1, 2003. SFAS 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recorded in the period in which it is incurred. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. Over time the capitalized costs are depreciated and the present value of the asset retirement liability increases resulting in a period expense. Upon retirement, a gain or loss will be recorded if the cost to settle the retirement obligation differs from the carrying amount. Met-Ed is currently assessing its asset retirement obligations under the new standard and has not yet determined the impact on its financial statements.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
 (Unaudited)

	Three Months ended March 31, 2002
	(In thousands)
OPERATING REVENUES.....	\$242,820
OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES:	
Purchased power.....	146,148
Other operating costs.....	33,800
Total operation and maintenance expenses.....	179,948
Provision for depreciation and amortization.....	14,831
General taxes.....	15,030
Income taxes (benefit).....	9,172
Total operating expenses and taxes.....	218,981
OPERATING INCOME.....	23,839

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OTHER INCOME.....	298

INCOME BEFORE NET INTEREST CHARGES.....	24,137

NET INTEREST CHARGES:	
Interest on long-term debt.....	8,421
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction.....	(120)
Deferred interest.....	(751)
Other interest expense	605
Subsidiaries' preferred stock dividend requirements.....	1,835

Net interest charges.....	9,990

NET INCOME (LOSS).....	\$ 14,147
	=====

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PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)
March 31,
2002

(In thou

ASSETS

UTILITY PLANT:	
In service.....	\$1,851,968
Less--Accumulated provision for depreciation.....	644,012

	1,207,956
Construction work in progress-	
Electric plant.....	15,578

	1,223,534

OTHER PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS:	
Non-utility generation trusts.....	121,686
Nuclear plant decommissioning trusts.....	96,293
Long-term notes receivable from associated companies.....	15,515
Other.....	11,410

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	244,904

CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	18,460
Receivables-	
Customers (less accumulated provisions of \$12,215,000 and \$14,719,000 respectively, for uncollectible accounts).....	95,093
Associated companies.....	40,493
Other.....	14,825
Prepayments and other.....	37,449

	206,320

DEFERRED CHARGES:	
Regulatory assets.....	752,791
Goodwill.....	797,362
Other.....	27,664

	1,577,817

	\$3,252,575
	=====

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PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)
March 31,
2002

(In thous

CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES

CAPITALIZATION:	
Common stockholder's equity-	
Common stock, par value \$20 per share, authorized 5,400,000 shares, 5,290,596 shares outstanding.....	\$ 105,812
Other paid-in capital.....	1,188,190
Accumulated other comprehensive income.....	929
Retained earnings.....	24,942

Total common stockholder's equity.....	1,319,873
Company-obligated trust preferred securities	92,000
Long-term debt.....	471,918

	1,883,791

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Currently payable long-term debt and preferred stock.....	50,769
Accounts payable-	
Associated companies.....	114,706
Other.....	38,582
Notes payable to associated companies.....	38,050
Accrued taxes.....	44,517
Accrued interest.....	18,373
Other.....	7,600

	312,597

DEFERRED CREDITS:	
Accumulated deferred income taxes.....	4,490
Accumulated deferred investment tax credits.....	11,671
Nuclear plant decommissioning costs.....	135,795
Nuclear fuel disposal costs.....	18,533
Power purchase contract loss liability.....	855,759
Other.....	29,939

	1,056,187

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 2).....	

	\$3,252,575
	=====

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Three Mo
	Mar

	2002

	(In tho
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net income (loss).....	\$ 14,147
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash from operating activities-	
Provision for depreciation and amortization.....	14,831
Other amortization.....	782

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Deferred costs, net.....	(10,415)
Deferred income taxes, net.....	(9,631)
Investment tax credits, net.....	(285)
Receivables.....	11,803
Accounts payable.....	(11,822)
Other.....	(14,185)

Net cash used for operating activities.....	(4,775)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
New Financing-	
Short-term borrowings, net.....	--
Redemptions and Repayments-	
Short-term borrowings, net.....	39,573

Net cash used for (provided from) financing activities.....	39,573

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Property additions.....	10,194
Proceeds from non-utility generation trusts.....	(34,208)
Contributions to decommissioning trusts.....	--
Other.....	239

Net cash used for (provided from) investing activities.....	(23,775)

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	(20,573)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	39,033

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period.....	\$ 18,460
	=====

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and
Shareholders of Pennsylvania
Electric Company:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Pennsylvania Electric Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the three-month period

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ended March 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements information for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Cleveland, Ohio
May 15, 2002

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PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Penelec is a wholly owned electric utility subsidiary of FirstEnergy. Penelec conducts business in northern, western, and south central parts of Pennsylvania, offering regulated electric distribution services. Penelec also provides power to those customers electing to retain them as their power supplier. Penelec's regulatory plan requires it to itemize, or unbundle, the price of electricity into its component elements - including generation, transmission, distribution and transition charges. Penelec was formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of GPU, Inc., which merged with FirstEnergy on November 7, 2001.

Results of Operations

Operating revenues decreased by \$1.0 million or 0.4% in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001. The sources of the changes in operating revenues, as compared to the same period in 2001, are summarized in the following table.

Sources of Operating Revenue Changes

Increase (Decrease)	(In millions)
Change in kilowatt-hour sales due to level of retail customers shopping for generation service	\$ 35.4
Change in other retail kilowatt-hour sales.....	(5.5)
Decrease in wholesale sales.....	(27.9)
Provision for rate refunds.....	(0.8)

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All other changes.....	(2.2)

Net Decrease in Operating Revenues.....	\$ (1.0)
=====	

Electric Sales

In the first quarter of 2002, a significant reduction in the number of customers who received their power from alternate suppliers continued to have an effect on operating revenues. During the first quarter of 2001, 25.9% of kilowatt-hour deliveries were from shopping customers, whereas only 4.4% of kilowatt-hour deliveries during the first quarter of 2002 were from shopping customers. More than offsetting this increase in revenues from returning shopping customers was lower kilowatt-hour deliveries to residential customers, primarily due to milder weather during the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001. Sales to industrial customers also decreased due to a decline in economic conditions; lower sales to wholesale customers in the first quarter of 2002 also reduced operating revenues. Changes in kilowatt-hour deliveries by customer class during the first quarter of 2002, as compared to the same period of 2001, are summarized in the following table:

Changes in Kilowatt-hour Deliveries

Increase (Decrease)	
Residential.....	(3.8)%
Commercial.....	(0.1)%
Industrial.....	(16.5)%

Total Retail.....	(10.8)%
Wholesale.....	(81.4)%

Total Deliveries.....	(20.4)%

Operating Expenses and Taxes

Total operating expenses and taxes decreased \$16.0 million in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the same period of 2001. Purchased power costs decreased \$22.9 million in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001 primarily due to the absence in 2002 of a \$16.0 million charge related to the termination of a wholesale energy contract in 2001. A \$9.3 million decrease in other operating costs in the first quarter of 2002

compared to the same period of 2001 was primarily attributable to the absence of costs related to early retirement programs offered to certain bargaining unit employees in 2001.

Net Interest Charges

Net interest charges decreased by \$1.5 million in the first three

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months of 2002, compared to the same period in 2001. The decrease was attributed to higher deferred interest related to Penelec's deferred energy costs and lower short-term borrowing levels.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Penelec has continuing cash requirements for planned capital expenditures and maturing debt. During the remaining three quarters of 2002, capital requirements for property additions and capital leases are expected to be about \$75 million. Penelec also has sinking fund requirements for maturing long-term debt of \$50.2 million during the remainder of 2002. These requirements are expected to be satisfied from internal cash and/or short-term credit arrangements.

As of March 31, 2002, Penelec had about \$18.5 million of cash and temporary investments and \$38.1 million of short-term indebtedness. Penelec may borrow from its affiliates on a short-term basis. Penelec will not issue first mortgage bonds (FMBs) other than as collateral for senior notes, since its senior note indentures prohibit (subject to certain exceptions) it from issuing any debt which is senior to the senior notes. As of March 31, 2002, Penelec had the capability to issue \$450 million of additional senior notes based upon FMB collateral. Penelec has no restrictions on the issuance of preferred stock.

Market Risk Information

Penelec uses various market sensitive instruments, including derivative contracts, primarily to manage the risk of price fluctuations. Penelec's Risk Policy Committee, comprised of FirstEnergy executive officers, exercises an independent risk oversight function to ensure compliance with corporate risk management policies and prudent risk management practices.

Commodity Price Risk

Penelec is exposed to market risk primarily due to fluctuations in electricity and natural gas prices. To manage the volatility relating to these exposures, Penelec uses a variety of derivative instruments, including options and futures contracts. The derivatives are used principally for hedging purposes. The change in the fair value of commodity derivative contracts related to energy production during the first quarter of 2002 is summarized in the following table:

Change in the Fair Value of Commodity Derivative Contracts

(In millions)

Outstanding as of December 31, 2001.....	\$1.3
Contract value when entered.....	0.2
Increase in value of existing contracts.....	9.0

Outstanding as of March 31, 2002.....	\$10.5
=====	

The valuation of derivative contracts is based on observable market information to the extent that such information is available. In cases where such information is not available, Penelec relies on model-based information. The model provides estimates of future regional prices for electricity and an estimate of related price volatility. Penelec utilizes these results in developing estimates of fair value for the later years of applicable electricity contracts for both financial reporting purposes and for internal management

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decision making. Sources of information for the valuation of derivative contracts by year are summarized in the following table:

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Source of Information - Fair Value by Contract Year

	2002*	2003	2004	Thereafter	Total
(In millions)					
Prices actively quoted...	\$ --	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$ --	\$ 1.8
Prices based on models**.	--	--	--	8.7	8.7
Total.....	\$ --	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$ 8.7	\$10.5

* For the remaining quarters of 2002.

** Relates to an embedded option that is offset by a regulatory liability and does not affect earnings.

Penelec performs sensitivity analyses to estimate its exposure to the market risk of its commodity position. A hypothetical 10% adverse shift in quoted market prices in the near term on derivative instruments would not have had a material effect on Penelec's consolidated financial position or cash flows as of March 31, 2002.

Pennsylvania Regulatory Matters

In June 2001, Penelec entered into a settlement agreement with major parties in the combined merger and rate proceedings that, in addition to resolving certain issues concerning the PPUC's approval of FirstEnergy's merger with GPU, also addressed Penelec's request for PLR rate relief. Several parties appealed the PPUC decision to the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania. On February 21, 2002, the Court affirmed the PPUC decision regarding approval of the merger, remanding the decision to the PPUC only with respect to the issue of merger savings. The Court reversed the PPUC's decision regarding Penelec's PLR obligation, and denied Penelec's related request for rate relief. On March 25, 2002, Penelec filed a petition asking the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to review the Commonwealth Court decision denying Penelec the ability to defer costs associated with its PLR obligation. If the Commonwealth Court's decision is affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Penelec would have a pre-tax write-off of approximately \$103.0 million based on the March 31, 2002 PLR deferred balance. Also on March 25, 2002, Citizens Power filed a motion seeking an appeal of the Commonwealth Court's decision to affirm the FirstEnergy and GPU merger with the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Penelec is unable to predict the outcome of these matters.

Significant Accounting Policies

Penelec prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Application of these principles often requires a high degree of judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect its financial results. All of Penelec's assets are subject to their own specific risks and uncertainties and are periodically

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reviewed for impairment. Assets related to the application of the policies discussed below are similarly reviewed with their risks and uncertainties reflecting these specific factors. Penelec's more significant accounting policies are described below.

Purchase Accounting - Acquisition of GPU

On November 7, 2001, the merger between FirstEnergy and GPU became effective, and Penelec became a wholly owned subsidiary of FirstEnergy. The merger was accounted for by the purchase method of accounting, which requires judgment regarding the allocation of the purchase price based on the fair values of the assets acquired (including intangible assets) and the liabilities assumed. The fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities were based primarily on estimates. The adjustments reflected in Penelec's records, which are subject to adjustment in 2002 when finalized, primarily consist of: (1) revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment; (2) adjusting preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption and long-term debt to estimated fair value; (3) recognizing additional obligations related to retirement benefits; and (4) recognizing estimated severance and other compensation liabilities. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recognized as goodwill, which will be reviewed for impairment at least annually. As of March 31, 2002, Penelec had recorded goodwill of approximately \$797.4 million related to the merger.

Regulatory Accounting

Penelec is subject to regulation that sets the prices (rates) it is permitted to charge customers based on costs that regulatory agencies determine Penelec is permitted to recover. At times, regulators permit the future recovery through rates of costs that would be currently charged to expense by an unregulated company. This rate-making process results in the recording of regulatory assets based on anticipated future cash inflows. As a result of the changing regulatory framework in Pennsylvania, a significant amount of regulatory assets have been recorded - \$752.8 million as of March 31, 2002. Penelec regularly reviews these assets to assess their ultimate recoverability

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within the approved regulatory guidelines. Impairment risk associated with these assets relates to potentially adverse legislative, judicial or regulatory actions in the future.

Derivative Accounting

Determination of appropriate accounting for derivative transactions requires the involvement of management representing operations, finance and risk assessment. In order to determine the appropriate accounting for derivative transactions, the provisions of the contract need to be carefully assessed in accordance with the authoritative accounting literature and management's intended use of the derivative. New authoritative guidance continues to shape the application of derivative accounting. Management's expectations and intentions are key factors in determining the appropriate accounting for a derivative transaction and, as a result, such expectations and intentions must be documented. Derivative contracts that are determined to fall within the scope of SFAS 133, as amended, must be recorded at their fair value. Active market prices are not always available to determine the fair value of the later years of a contract, requiring that various assumptions and estimates be used in their valuation. Penelec continually monitors its derivative contracts to determine if its activities, expectations, intentions, assumptions and estimates remain valid. As part of its normal operations, Penelec enters into commodities

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contracts, which increase the impact of derivative accounting judgments.

Revenue Recognition

Penelec follows the accrual method of accounting for revenues, recognizing revenue for kilowatt-hours that have been delivered but have not been billed through March 31, 2002. The determination of unbilled revenues requires management to make various estimates including:

- o Net energy generated or purchased for retail load
- o Losses of energy over transmission and distribution lines
- o Mix of kilowatt-hour usage by residential, commercial and industrial customers
- o Kilowatt-hour usage of customers receiving electricity from alternative suppliers

Implementation of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Under SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill must be tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. Penelec did not have any goodwill prior to its 2001 merger. Goodwill associated with the merger will not be amortized, but will be reviewed for impairment at least annually under the provisions of the new standard. Penelec expects to have its goodwill impairment analysis completed later this year.

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." The new statement provides accounting standards for retirement obligations associated with tangible long-lived assets with adoption required as of January 1, 2003. SFAS 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recorded in the period in which it is incurred. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. Over time the capitalized costs are depreciated and the present value of the asset retirement liability increases resulting in a period expense. Upon retirement, a gain or loss will be recorded if the cost to settle the retirement obligation differs from the carrying amount. Penelec is currently assessing its asset retirement obligations under the new standard and has not yet determined the impact on its financial statements.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

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June 3, 2002

JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Registrant

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

Registrant

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

Registrant

/s/ Harvey L. Wagner

Harvey L. Wagner
Vice President and Controller
Principal Accounting Officer

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