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METROPOLITAN EDISON CO
Form 10-Q/A
November 27, 2002

FORM 10-Q/A
AMENDMENT NO. 1

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 June 30, 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. -----
1-446	METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY (A Pennsylvania Corporation) c/o FirstEnergy Corp. 76 South Main Street Akron, OH 44308 Telephone (800)736-3402	23-0870160

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Metropolitan Edison Company (Met-Ed) is filing this Amendment No. 1 to its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 to amend its financial statements, management's discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition and the fixed charge ratios contained in the initial report as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 8, 2002, to solely reflect the potential adverse impact of a pending Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision related to Met-Ed's Provider of Last Resort Obligation (see amended Note 4).

As part of the combined Form 10-Q filing for FirstEnergy Corp. and its subsidiaries, Met-Ed is including the following in this amended filing:

Portions of Part I of Item 1 of Met-Ed's report as originally filed -

- (i) The Notes to Financial Statements appearing on pages 1 through 9 with Note 4 - "Regulatory Matters: Pennsylvania" amendment on page 7; and
- (ii) Its financial statements (as amended), the amended letter of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and Management's Discussion and

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Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition (as amended), appearing on pages 70 through 78.

and Exhibit 12 - fixed charge ratios as originally filed.

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,

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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 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

Met-Ed and Penelec have each formed statutory business trusts 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 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.

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Securitized Transition Bonds

On June 11, 2002, JCP&L Transition Funding LLC (the Issuer), a wholly owned limited liability company of JCP&L, sold \$320 million of transition bonds to securitize the recovery of JCP&L's bondable stranded costs associated with the previously divested Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station.

JCP&L does not own or did not purchase any of the transition bonds, which are included in Long-term debt on FirstEnergy's and JCP&L's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The transition bonds represent obligations only of the Issuer and are collateralized solely by the equity and assets of the Issuer, which consist primarily of bondable transition property. The bondable transition property is solely the property of the Issuer.

Bondable transition property is a presently existing property right which includes the right to charge, collect and receive from JCP&L's utility customers, through a non-bypassable transition bond charge, the principal amount and interest on the transition bonds and other fees and expenses associated with their issuance. JCP&L, as servicer, manages and administers the bondable transition property, including the billing, collection and remittance of the transition bond charge, pursuant to a servicing agreement with the Issuer. JCP&L is entitled to a quarterly servicing fee of \$100,000 that is payable from transition bond charge collections.

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 \$133.0 million included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (AOCL) as of June 30, 2002, for derivative hedging activity as compared to the March 31, 2002 balance of \$133.6 million in AOCL, resulted from the sale of \$6.0 million of derivative losses with Avon, a \$3.8 million loss related to current hedging activity and \$1.6 million of net hedge gains included in earnings during the quarter. Approximately \$15.7 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.

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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 \$911 million (OE-\$92 million, CEI-\$152 million, TE-\$101 million, Penn-\$36 million, JCP&L-\$115 million, Met-Ed-\$56 million, Penelec-\$51 million, ATSI-\$28 million, FES-\$184 million and other subsidiaries -\$96 million) is applicable to 2002. Investments for additional nuclear fuel during the 2002-2006 period are estimated to be approximately \$515 million (OE-\$141 million, CEI-\$169 million, TE-\$114 million and Penn-\$91 million), of which approximately \$54 million (OE-\$16 million, CEI-\$17 million, TE-\$11 million and Penn-\$10 million) applies to 2002.

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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 \$31,500 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 utility plant NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x budgets established by the EPA. Pennsylvania submitted a SIP that requires compliance with the NO_x budgets at the Companies' Pennsylvania facilities by May 1, 2003 and Ohio submitted a "draft" SIP that requires compliance with the NO_x

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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 June 30, 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 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

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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 \$57.3 million (JCP&L-\$50.0 million, CEI-\$2.8 million, TE-\$0.2 million, Met-Ed-\$0.2 million, Penelec-\$0.4 million and other-\$3.7 million) as of June 30, 2002. FirstEnergy does not believe environmental remediation costs will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

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."

Upon completion of its merger with GPU, FirstEnergy accepted an October 2001 offer from Aquila, Inc. (formerly UtiliCorp United) 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. The transaction closed on May 8, 2002 and reflected the March 2002 modification of Aquila's initial offer such that Aquila acquired a 79.9 percent interest in Avon for approximately \$1.9 billion (including the assumption of \$1.7 billion of debt). FirstEnergy received approximately \$155 million in cash proceeds and approximately \$87 million of long-term notes (representing the present value of \$19 million per year to be received over six years beginning in 2003) from Aquila for its 79.9 percent interest. As of May 8, 2002, Avon had approximately \$380 million in cash and cash equivalents. FirstEnergy and Aquila together own all of the outstanding shares of Avon through a jointly owned subsidiary, with each company having a 50-percent voting interest. Originally, in accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the earnings of those foreign operations were anticipated cash flows 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.

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:

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- 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.

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. Should the IRS ruling ultimately support returning these tax benefits to customers, there would be no effect to FirstEnergy's, Met-Ed's or Penelec's net income since the contingency existed prior to the merger.

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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.

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-utility generation (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 in June and July 2001 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

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the PLR obligations of Met-Ed and Penelec, and rejected those parts of the settlement that permitted the companies to defer for accounting purposes the difference between their non-NUG wholesale power costs and the amount that they collect from retail customers. FirstEnergy and the PPUC each 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, one intervenor 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. In September 2002, Met-Ed and Penelec established reserves for their PLR deferred energy costs. The reserves reflect the potential adverse impact of a pending Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision as to whether or not it will review the Commonwealth Court ruling. In the original interim financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, FirstEnergy, Met-Ed and Penelec had previously disclosed, in consultation with its independent accountants, that the finalization of that potential pre-acquisition contingency relating to the FirstEnergy/GPU merger would be reflected as an adjustment to the allocation of the purchase price prior to the end of the third quarter of 2002.

During the third quarter of 2002 and in connection with FirstEnergy finalizing the purchase accounting relating to the FirstEnergy/GPU merger, Met-Ed and Penelec revised the previously disclosed accounting for this potential pre-acquisition contingency after further consultation with its independent accountants. Accordingly, Met-Ed and Penelec amended their interim financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 to reflect establishment of the reserve in the first quarter of 2002 totaling \$103.0 million at Met-Ed and \$111.1 million at Penelec, with a corresponding increase in goodwill, net of tax (\$60.3 million at Met-Ed and \$65.0 million at Penelec). In addition, net income for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 decreased \$3.7 million for Met-Ed and \$4.4 million for Penelec from the amounts previously reported. The decrease in net income reflects the difference between the non-NUG cost of power and the amounts that Met-Ed and Penelec collected from their customers for the quarter ended June 30, 2002. That difference had been previously reflected as a change in regulatory assets based on the PPUC decision. Since these revisions are not significant to FirstEnergy's consolidated financial statements for this period, there will be no restatement of FirstEnergy's consolidated financial statements. The following tables summarize the impact on net income for Met-Ed and Penelec for the second quarter of 2002.

Met-Ed	3 Months Ended	6 Months Ended
-----	-----	-----
	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2002
	-----	-----
	(In thousands)	
Net income as previously reported....	\$19,667	\$38,785
Effect of revision.....	(3,706)	3,788
	-----	-----
Net income as revised.....	\$15,961	\$42,573
	=====	=====

Penelec	3 Months Ended	6 Months Ended
-----	-----	-----
	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2002
	-----	-----
	(In thousands)	
Net income as previously reported....	\$11,245	\$25,392
Effect of revision.....	(4,390)	302
	-----	-----
Net income as revised.....	\$ 6,855	\$25,694

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 -- based on the results of the transition analysis, no impairment of goodwill is required. 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 second quarter of 2001 and the first half of 2001 of \$146 million and \$244 million, respectively, would have been \$160 million and \$271 million, respectively, excluding goodwill amortization.

In June 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 has identified various applicable legal obligations as defined under the new standard and expects to complete an analysis of their financial impact in the second half of 2002.

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.

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

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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.

6

Segment Financial Information

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

June 30, 2002					

External revenues.....	\$ 2,161	\$ 696	\$ 86	\$ 6	(a)
Internal revenues.....	177	417	125	(719)	(b)
Total revenues.....	2,338	1,113	211	(713)	
Depreciation and amortization.....	233	6	12	--	
Net interest charges.....	156	7	102	(15)	(b)
Income taxes.....	213	5	(33)	--	
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting.....	273	7	(47)	--	
Net income (loss).....	273	7	(47)	--	
Total assets.....	30,261	2,010	2,009	--	
Property additions.....	120	72	32	--	
June 30, 2001					

External revenues.....	\$ 1,260	\$ 499	\$ 1	\$ 44	(a)
Internal revenues.....	223	448	64	(735)	(b)
Total revenues.....	1,483	947	65	(691)	
Depreciation and amortization.....	196	4	7	--	
Net interest charges.....	107	13	8	(7)	(b)
Income taxes.....	158	(41)	3	--	
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting.....	159	(17)	4	--	
Net income (loss).....	159	(17)	4	--	
Total assets.....	15,494	2,154	490	--	
Property additions.....	36	84	5	--	

Six Months Ended:

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June 30, 2002

External revenues.....	\$ 4,156	\$1,374	\$ 209	\$ 12	(a)
Internal revenues.....	532	827	242	(1,601)	(b)
Total revenues.....	4,688	2,201	451	(1,589)	
Depreciation and amortization.....	477	13	24	--	
Net interest charges.....	317	17	205	(29)	(b)
Income taxes.....	375	(37)	(73)	--	
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting.....	471	(53)	(100)	--	
Net income (loss).....	471	(53)	(68)	--	
Total assets.....	30,261	2,010	2,009	--	
Property additions.....	264	110	46	--	

June 30, 2001

External revenues.....	\$ 2,569	\$1,132	\$ 2	\$ 87	(a)
Internal revenues.....	557	948	129	(1,634)	(b)
Total revenues.....	3,126	2,080	131	(1,547)	
Depreciation and amortization.....	411	8	15	--	
Net interest charges.....	252	9	16	(30)	(b)
Income taxes.....	225	(28)	7	--	
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting.....	282	(41)	11	--	
Net income (loss).....	282	(49)	11	--	
Total assets.....	15,494	2,154	490	--	
Property additions.....	89	178	9	--	

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METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2002 (Restated)	2001
OPERATING REVENUES.....	\$240,003	\$222,536
OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES:		
Purchased power.....	146,296	128,375

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Other operating costs.....	33,570		30,287
	-----		-----
Total operation and maintenance expenses.....	179,866		158,662
Provision for depreciation and amortization.....	15,046		21,435
General taxes.....	14,815		10,601
Income taxes.....	7,027		7,161
	-----		-----
Total operating expenses and taxes.....	216,754		197,859
	-----		-----
OPERATING INCOME.....	23,249		24,677
OTHER INCOME.....	5,456		5,317
	-----		-----
INCOME BEFORE NET INTEREST CHARGES.....	28,705		29,994
	-----		-----
NET INTEREST CHARGES:			
Interest on long-term debt.....	10,227		9,155
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction..	(280)		(27)
Deferred interest.....	(42)		--
Other interest expense.....	898		3,137
Subsidiaries' preferred stock dividend requirements....	1,941		1,837
	-----		-----
Net interest charges.....	12,744		14,102
	-----		-----
NET INCOME.....	\$ 15,961		\$ 15,892
	=====		=====

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METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

		(Unaudited)
		June 30,
		2002

		(Restated)
		(In tho
ASSETS		

UTILITY PLANT:		
In service.....		\$1,630,079
Less--Accumulated provision for depreciation.....		552,723

		1,077,356

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Construction work in progress.....	12,654

	1,090,010
OTHER PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS:	
Nuclear plant decommissioning trusts.....	162,208
Long-term notes receivable from associated companies.....	12,418
Other.....	23,131

	197,757

CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	5,335
Receivables-	
Customers (less accumulated provisions of \$10,477,000 and \$12,271,000, respectively, for uncollectible accounts).....	114,217
Associated companies.....	17,515
Other.....	19,726
Prepayments and other.....	23,665

	180,458

DEFERRED CHARGES:	
Regulatory assets.....	1,193,506
Goodwill.....	844,719
Other.....	48,877

	2,087,102

	\$3,555,327
	=====

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METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)
June 30,
2002

(Restated)
(In thous

CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES

CAPITALIZATION:

Common stockholder's equity-
Common stock, without par value, authorized 900,000 shares -

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859,500 shares outstanding.....	\$1,274,325
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	(91)
Retained earnings.....	27,190

Total common stockholder's equity.....	1,301,424
Company-obligated trust preferred securities.....	92,304
Long-term debt.....	570,968

	1,964,696

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Currently payable long-term debt.....	60,029
Accounts payable-	
Associated companies.....	60,403
Other.....	40,773
Notes payable to associated companies.....	71,152
Accrued taxes.....	1,949
Accrued interest.....	17,904
Other.....	11,267

	263,477

DEFERRED CREDITS:	
Accumulated deferred income taxes.....	275,567
Accumulated deferred investment tax credits.....	12,886
Purchase power contract loss liability.....	686,517
Nuclear fuel disposal costs.....	37,235
Nuclear plant decommissioning costs.....	270,499
Other.....	44,450

	1,327,154

COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 2).....	-----
	\$3,555,327
	=====

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	2002 ----- (Restated)	2001 ----- (In thousands)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income.....	\$ 15,961	\$ 15,892
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities-		
Provision for depreciation and amortization.....	15,046	21,435
Other amortization.....	(456)	519
Deferred costs, net.....	(2,491)	(24,690)
Deferred income taxes, net.....	4,308	9,505
Investment tax credits, net.....	(212)	(212)
Receivables.....	(26,722)	(13,973)
Accounts payable.....	17,887	60,029
Other.....	14,375	7,070
	-----	-----
Net cash provided from operating activities.....	37,696	75,575
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
New Financing-		
Long-term debt.....	49,750	--
Short-term borrowings, net.....	--	11,100
Redemptions and Repayments-		
Long-term debt.....	--	--
Short-term borrowings, net.....	56,406	--
Dividend Payments-		
Common stock.....	30,000	--
	-----	-----
Net cash used for (provided from) financing activities	36,656	(11,100)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Property additions.....	11,691	13,229
Decommissioning trust investments.....	4,826	2,371
Other.....	--	1,564
	-----	-----
Net cash used for investing activities.....	16,517	17,164
	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	(15,477)	69,511
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period.....	20,812	4,159
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period.....	\$ 5,335	\$ 73,670
	=====	=====

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 June 30, 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for each of the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 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, after the restatement described in Note 4, for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Cleveland, Ohio
August 8, 2002, except as to Note 4,
which is as of November 26, 2002

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 the eastern and south central portions of Pennsylvania, offering regulated electric transmission and distribution services. Met-Ed also provides power to those customers electing to retain them

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as their power supplier. Met-Ed's regulatory plan itemizes, or unbundles, 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 \$17.4 million or 7.9% in the second quarter of 2002, and by \$42.2 million or 9.5% in the first six months of 2002, compared to the same periods in 2001. The sources of the changes in operating revenues, as compared to the same periods in 2001, are summarized in the following table.

Sources of Operating Revenue Changes	Three Months Ended June 30, 2002	Six Months June 30,
Increase (Decrease)		(In millions)
Change in kilowatt-hour sales due to level of retail customers shopping for generation service.....	\$21.3	\$56.
Change in other retail kilowatt-hour sales.....	5.5	(0.
Change in wholesale sales.....	(8.7)	(9.
All other changes.....	(0.7)	(4.
	-----	-----
Net Increase in Operating Revenues.....	\$17.4	\$42.
	=====	=====

Electric Sales

In the first half of 2002, a significant reduction in the number of customers who received their power from alternate suppliers continued to have a positive effect on operating revenues. During the first half of 2001, 26.7% of kilowatt-hours delivered were to shopping customers, whereas only 9.2% of kilowatt-hours delivered during the first half of 2002 were to shopping customers. Partially offsetting this increase in revenues from returning shopping customers were lower sales to industrial customers due to a decline in economic conditions, as well as reduced revenues from wholesale customers. Milder weather in the first quarter of 2002 resulted in a decrease in kilowatt-hour sales to residential customers in the first six months 2002, compared to the same period in 2001. Changes in kilowatt-hour deliveries by customer class during the three and six months ended June 30, 2002, as compared to the same periods in 2001, are summarized in the following table:

Changes in Distribution Deliveries and Wholesale Generation Sales	Three Months Ended June 30, 2002	Six Months Ended June 30, 2002
Increase (Decrease)		
Residential.....	1.1%	(3.6)%
Commercial.....	1.4%	1.1%
Industrial.....	(4.6)%	(6.7)%

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	----	----
Total Retail.....	(0.8)%	(3.2)%
Wholesale.....	4.6%	5.9 %
	----	---
 Total.....	 (0.3)%	 (2.5)%
	----	----

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Operating Expenses and Taxes

Total operating expenses and taxes increased by \$18.9 million in the second quarter of 2002, and \$34.5 million in the first half of 2002, compared to the same periods in 2001. A majority of the increase in both periods was due to higher purchased power costs, as Met-Ed required additional power to satisfy its provider of last resort (PLR) obligation to customers who returned from alternate suppliers in the first half of 2002, as well as an increase in general taxes. The \$3.3 million increase in other operating costs in the second quarter of 2002 compared to the same period in 2001 was primarily attributable to higher occupancy rents and employee-related costs. The \$4.3 million decrease in other operating costs in the six months ended June 30, 2002 compared to the same period of 2001 was primarily due to the absence of costs related to early retirement programs offered to certain bargaining unit employees in the first quarter of 2001, offset by higher rental costs and pension and other employee related costs.

Net Interest Charges

Net interest charges decreased by \$1.4 million in the second quarter of 2002 and \$2.3 million in the first six months of 2002, compared to the same periods in 2001, primarily due to reduced short-term borrowing levels and amortization of fair market value adjustments recorded in connection with the merger. An additional reduction was attributable to the redemption of \$30 million of notes in the first quarter of 2002; however, this was partially offset by increased interest on long-term debt due to the issuance of \$100 million of notes in September 2001 and \$50 million of notes in May 2002 which was used to refinance \$30 million of notes in July 2002.

Financial Statements Revision

During the third quarter of 2002, Met-Ed established a reserve and recorded a non-cash charge for deferred energy costs incurred subsequent to the merger (see Pennsylvania Regulatory Matters). The reserve reflects the potential adverse impact of a pending Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision whether to review the Commonwealth Court ruling. In the originally filed interim financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, Met-Ed had previously disclosed, in consultation with its independent accountants, that the finalization of that potential pre-acquisition contingency relating to the FirstEnergy/GPU merger would be reflected as an adjustment to the allocation of the purchase price prior to the end of the third quarter of 2002. During the third quarter of 2002 and in connection with FirstEnergy finalizing the purchase accounting relating to the FirstEnergy/GPU merger, Met-Ed revised the previously disclosed accounting for this potential pre-acquisition contingency after further consultation with its independent accountants. This resulted in the recognition of a reserve related to deferred energy costs. Accordingly, Met-Ed amended its interim consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 to

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reflect a decrease of net income by approximately \$3.7 million related to changes in PLR related energy costs incurred that had been previously reflected as changes to its regulatory assets (see Note 4). Should the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ultimately uphold FirstEnergy's appeal, the charge relating to 2002 would be reversed into earnings.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Met-Ed has continuing cash requirements for planned capital expenditures. During the remaining six months of 2002, capital requirements for property additions are expected to be about \$33.5 million. These requirements are expected to be satisfied from internal cash and/or short-term credit arrangements.

As of June 30, 2002, Met-Ed had about \$5.3 million of cash and temporary investments and \$71.2 million of short-term indebtedness. Met-Ed may 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 indenture prohibits (subject to certain exceptions) it from issuing any debt which is senior to the senior notes. As of June 30, 2002, Met-Ed had the capability to issue up to \$62 million of additional FMBs on the basis of property additions and retired bonds. 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.

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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 for hedging purposes. The change in the fair value of commodity derivative contracts related to energy production during the second quarter of 2002 is summarized in the following table:

Change in the Fair Value of Commodity Derivative Contracts	

(In millions)	
Outstanding net asset as of March 31, 2002.....	\$21.3
Settled contracts.....	(0.2)
Change in techniques/assumptions.....	--
Decrease in value of existing contracts.....	(9.8)

Outstanding net asset as of June 30, 2002.....	\$11.3
	=====

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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	\$(0.1)	\$0.1	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Prices based on models** ..	--	--	--	11.3	11.3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
 Total	 \$(0.1)	 \$0.1	 \$ --	 \$11.3	 \$11.3
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

* Last half of 2002.

** 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 and volatilities 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 June 30, 2002.

Pennsylvania Regulatory Matters

In June and July 2001, several parties had filed Petitions for Review with the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania regarding the June 2001 PPUC orders which approved the FirstEnergy/GPU merger and provided rate relief for Met-Ed. 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 Met-Ed's PLR obligation, and rejected those parts of the settlement that permitted the Company to defer for accounting purposes the difference between its wholesale power costs and the amount collected from retail customers. Met-Ed and PPUC each filed a Petition for Allowance of Appeal with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on March 25, 2002, asking it to review the Commonwealth Court's decision. Also on March 25, 2002, Citizens Power filed a motion seeking an appeal of the Commonwealth Court's decision to affirm the FirstEnergy/GPU merger with the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (see Financial Statements Revision and Note 4).

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 financial results. All of Met-Ed's assets are subject to their own specific risks and uncertainties and are regularly reviewed for

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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.

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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 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. FirstEnergy's most recent review was completed in June 2002. The results of that review indicate that no impairment of the \$844.7 million of goodwill is appropriate.

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 - \$1.2 billion as of June 30, 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 and estimates remain valid. As part of its normal operations, Met-Ed enters into commodity contracts,

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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 not yet billed through the end of the accounting period. 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

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented

In June 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 has identified various applicable legal obligations as defined under the new standard and expects to complete an analysis of their financial impact in the second half of 2002.

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SIGNATURE

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

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November 26, 2002

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

Registrant

/s/ Harvey L. Wagner

Harvey L. Wagner
Vice President, Controller
and Chief Accounting Officer

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Certification

I, H. Peter Burg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A of Metropolitan Edison Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report.

Date: November 26, 2002

/s/H. Peter Burg

H. Peter Burg
Chief Executive Officer

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Certification

I, Richard H. Marsh, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A of Metropolitan Edison Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report.

Date: November 26, 2002

/s/Richard H. Marsh

Richard H. Marsh
Chief Financial Officer

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