Met-Ed / GPU

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

1980 ANNUAL REPORT

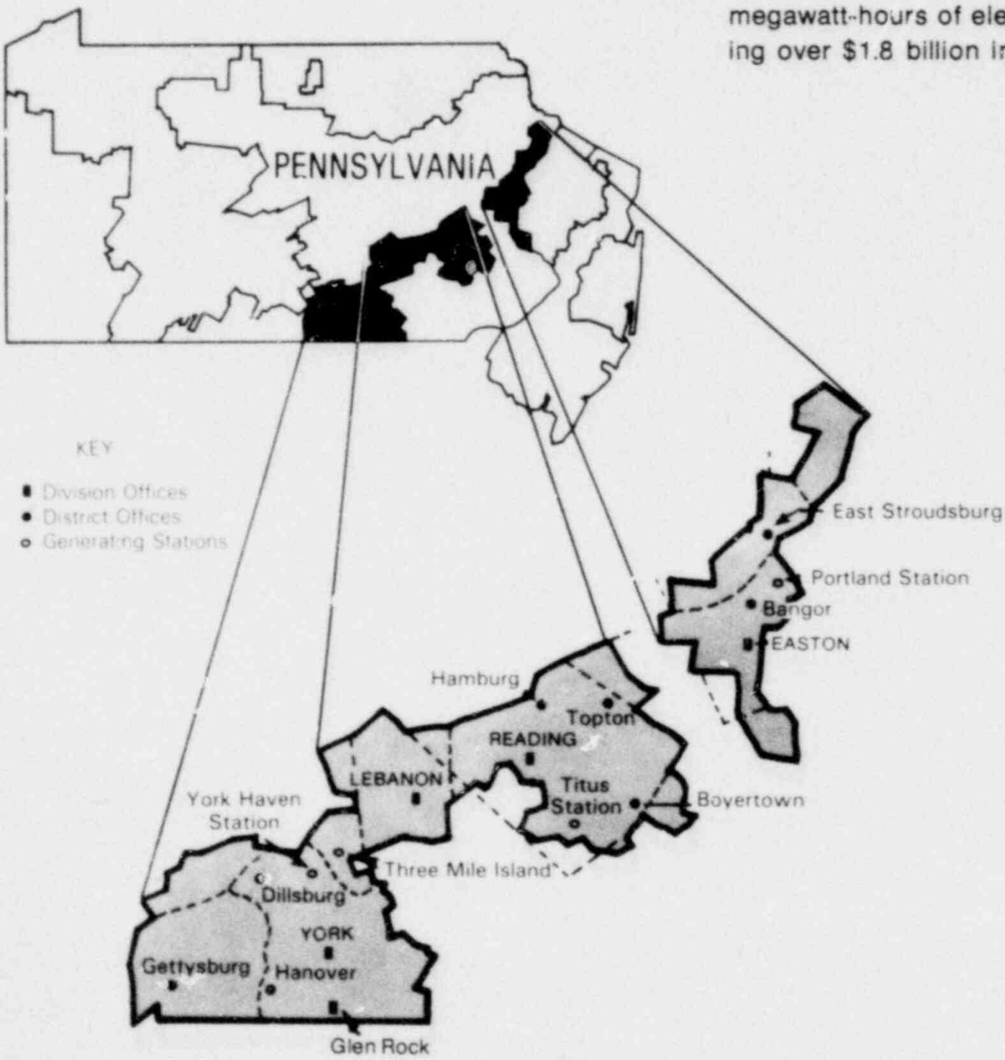
METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY IS A MEMBER COMPANY OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES SYSTEM

THE MET-ED SYSTEM

Metropolitan Edison Company is a subsidiary of General Public Utilities Corporation, an electric utility holding company. Met-Ed's corporate headquarters are located in Reading, Pennsylvania. The Company serves more than 360,000 customers in 14 eastern and south-central Pennsylvania counties covering more than 3,274 square miles.

GPU, the parent company headquartered in Parsippany, New Jersey, has two other operating subsidiaries. Pennsylvania Electric Company, serving more than 510,000 customers in northern and western Pennsylvania, and Jersey Central Power and Light Company, serving more than 704,000 customers in New Jersey. The three companies combined provide electric service to more than half the land area of the two states. They jointly own several of the System's major electric generating facilities.

GPU is one of the nation's largest publicly owned electric utilities with assets of $5 billion. Its three companies sold about 32 million megawatt-hours of electricity in 1980, producing over $1.8 billion in revenues.



Met-Ed / GPU

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1980 FINANCIAL SUMMARY*

	1980	1979	% Change
Earnings Available for Common Stock ($000)	$ (9,979)	$ 15,585	(164.0)
Operating Revenues ($000)	$ 432,653	$ 338,136	28.0
Construction Expenditures ($000)	$ 43,182	$ 53,559	(19.4)
Gross Utility Plant ($000)	$1,414,031	$1,376,767	2.7
Generating Capacity (MW)**	2,144	2,144	
Peak Load-Winter (MW)	1,503	1,571	(4.3)
Fuel and Purchased Power Cost (Mills per Kwh)	16.98	13.37	27.0
Generation Mix (%)			
Coal	96	76	
Oil	1	2	
Nuclear	(1)	19	
Other (gas & hydro)	4	3	
Megawatt-Hour Sales (000)	7,813	8,084	(3.4)
Customers Served (Year-End)	361,662	358,265	0.9
Employees (Year-End)	2,827	2,659	6.3

*See Note 1 to Consolidated Financial Statements
**Includes both Three Mile Island nuclear generating station Units rated at 855 MW

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

To Our Security Holders, Customers and Employees:

The Company has persevered while its financial problems continued in 1980 as a result of the March 1979 accident at Three Mile Island (TMI) Unit 2.

Actions by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PaPUC) during last May and August, which removed the undamaged TMI Unit 1 from base rates and denied $35 million in emergency rate relief, increased financial pressures. With both TMI Units not included in base rates, the Company is not recovering the capital and operating costs of its investment in the plants. Continuing delays by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in initiating actions to restart Unit 1 have had further deleterious effects on our financial picture and have deprived our customers of a low cost source of energy.

The Company has no access to the capital markets and the available bank credit has been declining according to an established formula. As a result all spending has been reduced to minimum levels consistent with cash available from operations.

Return of TMI Unit 1

We have consistently called the attention of the public and the regulators to the inequity of TMI Unit 1 remaining idle while similar nuclear units have been permitted to operate. Unit 1, prior to its shutdown at the time of the accident at Unit 2, had one of the nation's best production records.

The net savings to the customers with TMI Unit 1 in operation and reflected in rates would be about $40 million per year. Aside from the economic ramifications, there is a need to recognize the importance that the nuclear plant contributes to a secure supply of electric power through a diversity of local generation and outside purchases.

The NRC restart hearings that began in October after significant delays are now scheduled for conclusion by June 1981. If NRC approval for restart is forthcoming, Unit 1 may once again provide an economical source of electricity for our customers before this year is out. Meanwhile, the Company has made efforts to have the unit in service earlier. In December, it requested the NRC to allow the Unit to be restarted prior to the conclusion of the hearings. This request has not yet been acted upon.

Cleanup of TMI Unit 2

Meanwhile, at Unit 2, costs of maintenance and engineering necessary to assure the health and safety of the workers and the public continues. Actual cleanup costs, to this point, have been substantially covered by insurance proceeds.

Radioactive Krypton gas was vented successfully and safely last July, allowing for manned entry to the containment building for the first time on July 22. That entry has been followed by six more to provide additional information to assist the cleanup program.

Some 430,000 gallons of radioactive contaminated water spilled during the accident has been decontaminated and is now stored on site. Now, a new system is nearly complete for removing and decontaminating the 600,000 gallons of highly radioactive water on the floor of the Containment Building.

But, a tremendous task of cleanup still remains ahead of us. Estimated costs of cleanup now stand at about $1 billion. That figure does not include the cost of placing the plant back into operation. Completion of the cleanup is not expected until 1985 or 1986. Insurance coverage is for $300 million. A source of funding must be established to complete this critical task when the insurance funds have been exhausted.

The accident at TMI 2 and the activities associated with the cleanup provide an extensive "lessons learned" opportunity of value to the national nuclear industry. In that vein, efforts have been directed toward the sharing of funding for the cleanup, both through the industry and the government. The expeditious cleanup of TMI 2 is a mandatory obligation of public interest to the plant neighbors and also to the national interest in future energy supply.

Cost Controls

Meeting the financial challenge has impacted all phases of the Company's operations. There have been major cutbacks affecting the transmission and distribution expenditures, operations and maintenance costs, coal inventories and personnel reductions. These cutbacks initiated in September represent $34 million through April 1981 and eliminated some 250 non-TMI jobs at Met-Ed and some 500 contractor personnel at TMI.

Such reductions in construction, operations and maintenance expenditures and in personnel are bound to undermine the reliability of the electric system and its required ability to provide the usual high level of service for our 362,000 customers. Without prompt rate relief to restore operating and maintenance personnel and programs, the Company faces increasing equipment failure and a limited ability to respond to emergency conditions.

Energy Purchases

During 1980, over 40% of the energy delivered to customers was purchased from utilities to the north and west and was derived from coal. Since the accident such purchases have saved customers about $90 million compared to the cost of our normal pre-accident purchased power sources. The availability of this coal derived energy has also shielded our customers from the continuing extreme inflation in the cost of oil.

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)

6″

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)

6″

Management Study

A comprehensive management study was ordered by the PaPUC and begun in December, 1979 by Theodore Barry and Associates (TB&A). The management consultant firm engaged by the PaPUC, presented the completed study to the Commissioners in October. While confirming the seriousness of the situation faced by Met-Ed, the study emphasized that the Company's problems are solvable. It supported the return of TMI-1 to service and cited the need for financial relief through the rate process and financial assistance from federal and state governments for the cleanup of TMI-2. The study also strongly emphasized that bankruptcy or reorganization is not a practical answer, stating it ". . . is likely to lead to higher rates for customers" and ". . . would probably halt the work on the cleanup of TMI-2 . . ."

Rate Proceedings and Regulatory Matters

1980 was a year of considerable activity for the Company before the PaPUC. In March, the levelized energy cost adjustment was raised from 8.8 mills per kilowatt-hour to 15.645 mills per kilowatt-hour. Then in June, it was set at 19.1 mills to better reflect existing energy costs.

In May, the PaPUC agreed to the Company's response to a show cause order that Met-Ed's Certificate of Convenience should not be revoked.

In July, the Company filed a request for a $76.5 million annual rate increase, for which hearings were concluded late in January. A decision is still pending and expected by April 27.

In mid-February, 1981, the Company filed a special request for a two-month refundable surcharge of 2.9 mills per kilowatt-hour to provide $4 million for emergency coal purchases preparatory to a possible nationwide coal miners' strike. The PaPUC allowed the surcharge.

Our ability to serve our customers is directly dependent upon the PaPUC to provide rates sufficient to not only maintain the existing system but also sufficient to meet the future aspirations and needs of the territory we serve.

Financing

The revolving credit agreement negotiated with 45 banks in June, 1979 remains the Company's sole source of external funding.

The current credit available to Met-Ed is limited to the value of the Company's liquid assets which are defined as 80% of the customer accounts receivable, an assigned value of $20 million for nuclear fuel and the balance in our deferred energy account. The sum of these assets as of December 31, 1980 defined a credit availability in the amount of $86 million, but this amount is declining as the deferred energy balance is amortized. At year-end, the Company had $63 million of loans outstanding under this agreement.

Corporation Changes

In last year's message, I reported the announced plans to form GPU Nuclear Corporation (GPUNC) and combine the managements of Metropolitan Edison Company and Pennsylvania Electric Company.

Although approval was granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for GPUNC, hearings before the PaPUC did not get underway until November 1980. Those hearings have been completed but the PaPUC is not expected to act on these changes until late spring. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) must approve the interlocking of officers and directors in the establishment of both GPUNC and the management combination.

Conservation and Load Management

Load management practices that encourage conservation and off-peak usage among customers have succeeded in reducing the winter on-peak load by 37 megawatts. Part of this has been through the establishment of Energy Management Committees in business and industries, where another 84 such committees were formed in 1980 to make the total 1,380. Residential Time-of-Day Rate efforts resulted in the addition of 587 customers to the Time-Of-Day Rate.

Working Toward Recovery

We have vigorously and aggressively pursued the resolution of our financial problems, the return to service of TMI-1 and the safe cleanup of TMI-2. We have sought rate and energy cost relief for more than a year. We have instituted stringent cuts in all phases of operation. We are pressing for the restart of TMI-1. We are arranging favorable replacement power purchases to save our customers money. We are working to maintain credit availability with the 45-member consortium of banks. We are seeking aid in the cleanup of TMI-2 from federal, regulatory and utility sectors, and we are working diligently with all public sectors to achieve understanding and active participation in all phases of our recovery activities. We remain confident that the problems are solvable.

We express our appreciation for all of those customers who have responsibly paid their bills despite the increased costs. We are especially proud of our loyal employees who have responded to these difficult times to help to maintain the level of service we think our customers rightly deserve.

H. Dieckamp

Herman Dieckamp
Acting President

March 20, 1981

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT

The management of Metropolitan Edison Company is responsible for the information and representations contained in the financial statements and other sections of this annual report. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. In preparing the financial statements, management makes informed judgments and estimates of the expected effects of events and transactions that are currently being reported.

To fulfill its responsibilities for the reliability of the financial statements, management has developed and maintains a system of internal accounting control. This system is intended to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements and notes thereto disclose the effect of the nuclear accident on March 28, 1979 at Unit No. 2 of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station (TMI-2). The accident has had a significant adverse impact on the earnings and financial position of the Company in 1980 and 1979. In addition, several significant contingencies and uncertainties, the outcome of which cannot be determined at the present time, resulted.

Reference is made to Note 1 to the accompanying financial statements and to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for further discussion of the effects and impact of the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island.

Coopers & Lybrand, independent public accountants,are engaged to examine and express an opinion on the financial statements. Their opinion, which follows, sets forth the contingencies and uncertainties resulting from the accident and other issues.

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

Liquidity and Capital Resource:

The Nuclear Accident at Three Mile Island has had a significant adverse impact on the earnings and financial position of the Company. As a direct result of this accident, the Company is earning no return on invested capital aggregating approximately $550 million.

In the aftermath of the accident, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission reduced allowable annual revenues to exclude the capital and operating costs associated with TMI-2 and TMI-1. This action resulted in a significant decline in earnings because the operating expenses, depreciation and capital costs associated with the aforementioned assets are being absorbed by the common shareholder.

The adverse financial results and continuing uncertainties arising from the accident preclude the Company from issuing any securities. Consequently, the only available source of outside funding is short-term borrowings (see Note 4 to consolidated financial statements). Short-term borrowings have more than doubled from $30 million prior to the accident to an average of $69 million in periods subsequent to the accident. At December 31, 1980, short-term borrowings were $50 million against available credit of $73 million.

Expenditures for the cleanup and restoration of TMI-2 are anticipated to aggregate $1.4 billion for the Company and its affiliates (of which the Company's share is $700 million) and is estimated to continue through December 31, 1987. The Company, through December 31, 1980, has incurred clean-up and recovery costs of $90 million. The unamortized investment in the nuclear fuel core amounts to $19 million. These costs have been partially offset by insurance proceeds of $101 million.

The Company and its affiliates anticipate recovering $300 million of insurance proceeds (of which the Company's share is $150 million), the maximum amount available under their policy for property damaged at TMI-2. The Company and its affiliates are uncertain as to the source of funding for cleanup and restoration costs in excess of such insurance coverage.

The Company has a rate increase request pending before the PaPUC. Failure by the commission to act in a positive and timely manner on this request could result in the inability of the Company to refinance its short-term borrowings and impair its ability to meet its obligations.

Results of Operations:

The results of operations as discussed below compare 1980 with 1978. The year 1978 is used to provide the reader with a basis for comparison with 1980 results, as 1978 represents the last year of normal operations for the Company.

Although operating revenues of the Company increased by $123 million (39%) in 1980 over those of 1978, earnings available for common stock declined from $48 million to a loss of $10 million.

The substantial increase in operating revenues from 1978 to 1980 is primarily attributable to the recovery of higher fuel and purchased power costs in energy clauses. Such additional revenues ($131 million) reflect the recovery of the higher energy costs incurred by the Company, and have no impact on earnings.

The decline in earnings available for common stock between 1978 and 1980 of $58 million is primarily the result of the regulatory response to the accident at TMI-2. As previously indicated, the Company is not recovering in its base rates the costs associated with TMI-1 and TMI-2. The capital and operating costs associated with TMI-1 were removed from base rates in the second quarter 1980 while similar costs for TMI-2 were removed from base rates during 1979. Other factors contributing to the decline in earnings include (i) the increase in operation and maintenance expenses primarily resulting from inflation and additional expenditures at TMI and (ii) increased interest expense.

Following is a comparative statement of operations and return on average common equity for the years 1978 and 1980. The statement shows the cost components of TMI-1 and TMI-2 that are being excluded from base rates and therefore incurred by the common shareholders and those costs associated with the operations of the Company which are included in rates. The statement shows that, net of income taxes, TMI-1 accounted for $9 million of costs in excess of revenues and TMI-2 accounted for $14 million. Furthermore, the statement shows that, if non-earning operations were excluded, the electric system would have produced net income of $13 million in 1980 and a return on common equity of 6.2%.

For a further discussion of events subsequent to the accident at Three Mile Island see Note 1 to Consolidated Financial Statements. With regard to the effect of changing prices, see page 22.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND RETURN ON COMMON EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
1978 and 1980

Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary Company

	1978 (a)	Dollars in Millions 1980 (b)			
	Total Company	**Total Company**	**Excluding TMI**	**TMI-1**	**TMI-2**
Plant Values (Net of Depreciation)	$1,127	**$1,148**	**$596**	**$195**	**$357**
Revenues	310	**433**	**422**	**11**	
Energy Costs	101	**185**	**185**		
Deferred Energy	(10)	**40**	**40**		
Other Operation and Maintenance	75	**96**	**86**	**12**	**(2)(c)**
Depreciation	26	**39**	**22**	**6**	**11**
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	25	**32**	**32**		
Interest Expense	43	**57**	**37**	**7**	**13**
Total	260	**449**	**402**	**25**	**22**
Pre-Tax Income	50	**(16)**	**20**	**(14)**	**(22)**
Income Tax Expense	20	**(12)**	**5**	**(6)**	**(11)**
Income after Taxes	30	**(4)**	**15**	**(8)**	**(11)**
Allowance for Funds Used During Construction	28	**4**	**4**		
Preferred Stock Dividends	10	**10**	**6**	**1**	**3**
Earnings Available for Common Stock Per Income Statement	$ 48	**$ (10)**	**$ 13**	**$ (9)**	**$ (14)**
Return on Average Common Equity	12.9%	**(2.7)%**	**6.2%**	**(13.2)%**	**(11.2)%**

(a) Operations and return on common equity for 1978 represent the last pre-accident year.

(b) TMI-1 costs were excluded from the base revenues effective June 1, 1980. The costs for TMI-2, which was placed in commercial operation in December 1978, were never reflected in base revenues.

(c) Includes $6 million of operation and maintenance expenditures more than offset by reserve capacity credits.

Report of Auditors

To the Board of Directors
Metropolitan Edison Company
Reading, Pennsylvania

We have examined the consolidated balance sheets of Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary Company as of December 31, 1980 and 1979, and the related consolidated statements of income, retained earnings and changes in financial position for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 1980. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As more fully discussed in Note 1 to Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company is unable to determine the ultimate consequences of the accident at Unit No. 2 of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station (TMI-2) and of the response of ratemaking and other regulatory agencies to that accident. Among the contingencies and uncertainties which have resulted as a direct or indirect consequence of this accident are questions concerning:

a. The recovery of the approximately $338 million investment in TMI-2;
b. The recovery of $8 million of costs incurred net of insurance proceeds received, and the indeterminable amount of uninsured costs yet to be incurred, in connection with the anticipated cleanup and restoration of TMI-2 to service;
c. The recovery of the approximately $195 million investment in Three Mile Island Unit No. 1 Nuclear Generating Station;
d. The recovery of the excess, if any, of amounts which might be paid in connection with claims for damages resulting from the accident over available insurance proceeds, and;
e. Any action of ratemaking agencies with respect to any portion of the replacement power costs for which current recovery is now permitted.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern which contemplates, among other things, the realization of assets and the liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company is currently not receiving a level of revenues sufficient to assure its ability to continue as a going concern. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining adequate and timely rate relief, receiving financial assistance for the cleanup and restoration costs required for TMI-2, and maintaining and increasing the availability of credit under the revolving credit agreement (see Note 4 to Consolidated Financial Statements). The eventual outcome and effect of the foregoing on the consolidated financial statements cannot presently be determined.

As more fully discussed in Note 1 to Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company may be required to make refunds to customers for certain payments made for coal. At this time, it is uncertain whether or to what extent such refunds will have to be made.

In our opinion, subject to the effect, if any, on the consolidated financial statements (the 1980 and 1979 consolidated financial statements only with regard to the uncertainties discussed in the second and third paragraphs above) of such adjustments as might have been required had the outcome of the uncertainties discussed in the preceding paragraphs been known, the aforementioned statements (pages 7 through 21) present fairly the consolidated financial position of Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary Company at December 31, 1980 and 1979 and the consolidated results of their operations and the consolidated changes in their financial position for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 1980, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

COOPERS & LYBRAND

February 20, 1981
1900 Three Girard Plaza
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Note 1)

Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary Company

For the Years Ended December 31,	**1980**	1979	1978	1977	1976
	(In Thousands)				
Operating Revenues	**$432,653**	$338,136	$310,581	$305,223	$264,113
Operating Expenses:					
Fuel	**89,376**	70,675	83,874	76,541	69,392
Power purchased and interchanged, net:					
Affiliates	**(9,668)**	164	(7,732)	(11,438)	(2,721)
Others	**105,449**	107,659	25,228	23,702	22,431
Deferral of energy costs, net (Note 2)	**40,081**	(59,278)	(9,989)	7,132	(12,006)
Other operation and maintenance (Note 7)	**95,441**	79,481	75,100	62,800	61,190
Depreciation (Note 2)	**39,145**	37,707	25,485	23,910	22,176
Taxes, other than income taxes (Note 7)	**31,436**	22,682	25,290	24,176	20,654
Totals	**391,260**	259,090	217,256	206,823	181,116
Operating income before income taxes	**41,393**	79,046	93,325	98,400	82,997
Income taxes (Notes 2 and 6)	**(8,195)**	10,265	27,462	31,229	23,962
Operating Income	**49,588**	68,781	65,863	67,171	59,035
Other Income and Deductions:					
Allowance for other funds used during construction (Note 3)	**(788)**	5	20,882	18,929	17,249
Other income, net	**316**	1,067	78	(1,000)	291
Income taxes on other income, net (Notes 2 and 6)	**(171)**	(646)	(29)	226	(213)
Total other income and deductions	**(643)**	426	20,931	18,155	17,327
Income Before Interest Charges	**48,945**	69,207	86,794	85,326	76,362
Interest Charges:					
Interest on first mortgage bonds	**36,984**	35,262	31,961	28,209	26,593
Interest on debentures	**6,451**	6,603	6,730	6,880	7,004
Other interest	**13,900**	8,917	3,818	2,397	522
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction—credit (net of tax) (Note 3)	**(4,546)**	(3,873)	(6,665)	(5,115)	(4,439)
Income taxes attributable to the allowance for borrowed funds (Notes 3 and 6)	**(4,154)**	(3,576)	(7,657)	(5,877)	(4,929)
Total interest charges	**48,635**	43,333	28,187	26,494	24,751
Net Income	**310**	25,874	58,607	58,832	51,611
Preferred Stock Dividends	**10,289**	10,289	10,289	10,289	10,289
Income (Loss) after Preferred Stock Dividends	**$ (9,979)**	$ 15,585	$ 48,318	$ 48,543	$ 41,322

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Note 1)

Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary Company

December 31,	1980	1979
	(In Thousands)	
ASSETS		
Utility Plant (at original cost):		
In service (Note 1)		
Investment in Three Mile Island Unit No. 2	**$ 359,736**	$ 359,647
Other	**952,021**	934,838
Total in service	**1,311,757**	1,294,485
Less, accumulated depreciation (Note 2)	**277,369**	241,985
Net	**1,034,388**	1,052,500
Construction work in progress	**17,591**	11,583
Held for future use	**11,576**	12,579
Totals	**1,063,555**	1,076,662
Nuclear fuel (Note 4)	**73,107**	58,120
Less, accumulated amortization (Note 2)	**7,400**	7,399
Net nuclear fuel	**65,707**	50,721
Net utility plant	**1,129,262**	1,127,383
Investments:		
Other physical property, net	**135**	164
Other, at cost	**495**	495
Totals	**630**	659
Current Assets:		
Cash	**1,153**	2,137
Special deposits (Note 1)	**17,251**	2,747
Temporary cash investments	**1,700**	—
Accounts receivable:		
Affiliates	**32**	29
Customers, net (Note 4)	**28,536**	20,493
Other	**13,763**	7,412
Inventories, at average cost or less:		
Materials and supplies for construction and operation	**19,917**	15,039
Fuel	**9,288**	19,609
Prepayments	**1,389**	942
Totals	**93,029**	68,408
Deferred Debits:		
Deferred energy costs (Notes 1, 2 and 4)	**42,418**	82,499
Deferred costs-nuclear accident, net of insurance recoveries (Note 1)	**7,639**	30,670
Deferred income taxes (Notes 2 and 6)	**7,049**	5,001
Other	**11,221**	12,529
Totals	**68,327**	130,699
Total Assets	**$1,291,248**	$1,327,149

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

	(In Thousands)	
	1980	1979
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Long-Term Debt, Capital Stock and Consolidated Surplus:		
First mortgage bonds (page 11)	**$ 450,214**	$ 450,462
Debentures (page 11)	**78,740**	80,720
Unamortized net discount on long-term debt	**(1,534)**	(1,586)
Totals	**527,420**	529,596
Cumulative preferred stock-no mandatory redemption (page 11)	**139,391**	139,391
Premium on cumulative preferred stock	**483**	483
Totals	**139,874**	139,874
Common stock and consolidated surplus (Notes 1 and 4):		
Common stock (page 11)	**66,273**	66,273
Consolidated capital surplus	**280,524**	280,523
Consolidated retained earnings (Note 5)	**21,625**	31,604
Totals	**368,422**	378,400
Totals	**1,035,716**	1,047,870
Current Liabilities:		
Debt due within one year (page 11)	**15,228**	14,475
Notes payable to banks (Note 4)	**50,000**	68,000
Accounts payable:		
Affiliates	**2,727**	1,377
Others	**31,834**	34,552
Customer deposits	**566**	587
Taxes accrued (Note 6)	**8,874**	7,970
Interest accrued	**11,638**	11,857
Other	**8,036**	7,614
Totals	**128,903**	146,432
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Deferred income taxes (Notes 2 and 6)	**99,817**	110,631
Unamortized investment credits (Notes 2 and 6)	**21,035**	18,200
Other	**5,777**	4,016
Totals	**126,629**	132,847
Commitment and Contingencies (Note 1)		
Total Liabilities and Capital	**$1,291,248**	$1,327,149

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION (Note 1)

Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary Company

Year Ended December 31,	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
	(In Thousands)				
Sources of Funds:					
Operations:					
Net Income	$ 310	$ 25,874	$ 58,607	$ 58,832	$ 51,611
Principal non-cash charges (credits) to income:					
Depreciation (Note 2)	39,145	37,707	25,485	23,910	22,176
Amortization of nuclear fuel (Note 2)		3,340	4,902	4,509	4,603
Investment tax credits, net (Notes 2 and 6)	2,116	(15,226)	13,330	7,158	1,450
Deferred income taxes, net (Notes 2 and 6)	(12,592)	42,078	20,466	4,663	14,646
Allowance for other funds used during construction (Note 3)	788	(5)	(20,882)	(18,929)	(17,249)
Total from operations	29,767	93,768	101,908	80,143	77,237
Long-term debt	13,000		58,700	35,000	50,000
Bank borrowings, net (Note 4)	(18,000)	32,500	4,250	19,250	10,000
Decrease in working capital (excluding debt) (a)		23,371		9,447	
Other, net	5,754				1,222
Total source of funds	30,521	149,639	164,858	143,840	138,459
Application of Funds:					
Construction expenditures					
Utility plant	28,195	34,128	77,455	81,454	73,517
Nuclear fuel	14,987	19,431	10,202	20,049	16,807
Allowance for other funds used during construction (Note 3)	788	(5)	(20,882)	(18,929)	(17,249)
Preferred stock dividends	10,289	10,289	10,289	10,289	10,289
Retirement or redemption of long-term debt	14,471	2,102	5,720	6,718	2,215
Dividends on common stock		7,000	48,000	49,000	39,500
Deferred energy costs, net (Note 2)	(40,081)	59,278	9,989	(7,132)	12,006
Deferred costs-nuclear accident, net of insurance recoveries (Note 1)	(23,031)	12,185			
Increase in working capital (excluding debt) (a)	24,903		18,916		1,374
Other, net		5,231	5,169	2,391	
Total application of funds	$ 30,521	$149,639	$164,858	$143,840	$138,459
(a) Changes in components of working capital (excluding debt):					
Cash and temporary investments	$ 716	$ (4,266)	$ 1,749	$ (146)	$ 209
Special deposits	14,504	7	(5)	43	8
Accounts receivable	14,394	(7,741)	16,303	(8,592)	7,037
Inventories	(5,443)	8,481	(1,199)	4,659	129
Accounts payable	1,367	(17,744)	(3,896)	878	(1,565)
Taxes accrued	(904)	(1,777)	8,566	(3,938)	(571)
Interest accrued	219	(830)	(1,686)	(876)	(1,671)
Other, net	50	499	(916)	1,475	(2,202)
Total	$ 24,903	$(23,371)	$ 18,916	$ (9,447)	$ 1,374

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL STOCK

Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary Company
December 31, 1980 — *(In Thousands)*

Long-Term Debt:	
First mortgage bonds - Series as noted (a):	
1 % due 1981-1984	$ 961
Second Series due 1981	13,000 (c)
11 % due 1981	(d)
3¼% due 1982	7,800
9¾% due 1983	50,000
3⅛% due 1984	15,000
9⅝% due 1985	45,000
4⅞% due 1987	19,000
5 % due 1990	15,000
4⅝% due 1992	15,000
4⅝% due 1995	12,000
5¾% due 1996	15,000
7 % due 1998	26,000
8⅛% due 1999	25,000
7⅞% due 2001	15,000
7⅝% due 2002	26,000
8½% due 2003	20,000
9 % due 2006	50,000
8⅜% due 2007	35,000
6 % due 2008	8,700
9 % due 2008	50,000
Sub-total	463,461
Current maturities	(13,247)
Total	450,214
[illegible] - Series as noted (b):	
4¾ [illegible]	4,200
6⅞% [illegible]	14,800
8⅛% due [illegible]	44,520
8¾% due 1[illegible]8	17,200
Sub-total	80,720
Sinking fund requirements due within one year	(1,980)
Total	78,740
Unamortized net discount on long-term debt	(1,534)
Total	$527,420
Capital Stock:	
Cumulative preferred stock, no par value (stated value $100 per share), 10,000,000 shares authorized (1,393,912 shares issued and outstanding) (e):	
3.90% Series, 117,729 shares outstanding, callable at $105.625 a share	$ 11,773
4.35% Series, 33,249 shares outstanding, callable at $104.25 a share	3,325
3.85% Series, 29,175 shares outstanding, callable at $104.00 a share	2,917
3.80% Series, 18,122 shares outstanding, callable at $104.70 a share	1,812
4.45% Series, 35,637 shares outstanding, callable at $104.25 a share	3,564
8.12% Series, 160,000 shares outstanding, callable at $107.59 a share	16,000
7.68% Series G, 350,000 shares outstanding, callable at $107.48 a share	35,000
8.32% Series H, 250,000 shares outstanding, callable at $108.24 a share	25,000
8.12% Series I, 250,000 shares outstanding, callable at $107.59 a share	25,000
8.32% Series J, 150,000 shares outstanding, callable at $107.70 a share	15,000
Total	$139,391
Common stock, no par value, 900,000 shares authorized, 859,500 shares issued and outstanding (Note 4)	$ 66,273

(a) Substantially all the utility plant of the Company is subject to the lien of the mortgage.

(b) For the years 1982 through 1985 (based on debentures outstanding at December 31, 1980) cash sinking fund requirements with respect to these debentures will be $1,980,000 per annum.

(c) Interest rate 105% of prime rate.

(d) Issued and pledged to banks $40 million, 11% Series due October 1, 1981, as collateral for borrowings under the revolving credit agreement. (see Note 4 to Consolidated Financial Statements).

(e) If dividends upon any shares of preferred stock are in arrears to an amount equal to the annual dividend, the holders of preferred stock voting as a class, are entitled to elect a majority of the Board of Directors until all dividends in arrears have been paid.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF RETAINED EARNINGS (Note 1)

Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary Company

For the Years Ended December 31,	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
	(In Thousands)				
Balance, beginning of year	**$31,604**	$23,019	$22,701	$23,158	$21,336
Add, net income	**310**	25,874	58,607	58,832	51,611
Totals	**31,914**	48,893	81,308	81,990	72,947
Deduct:					
Dividends on capital stock (in cash)					
Cumulative preferred stock (at the annual rates indicated below):					
3.90% Series ($3.90 a share)	**459**	459	459	459	459
4.35% Series ($4.35 a share)	**145**	145	145	145	145
3.85% Series ($3.85 a share)	**112**	112	112	112	112
3.80% Series ($3.80 a share)	**69**	69	69	69	69
4.45% Series ($4.45 a share)	**159**	159	159	159	159
8.12% Series ($8.12 a share)	**1,299**	1,299	1,299	1,299	1,299
7.68% Series G ($7.68 a share)	**2,688**	2,688	2,688	2,688	2,688
8.32% Series H ($8.32 a share)	**2,080**	2,080	2,080	2,080	2,080
8.12% Series I ($8.12 a share)	**2,030**	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030
8.32% Series J ($8.32 a share)	**1,248**	1,248	1,248	1,248	1,248
Common stock (not declared on a per share basis)		7,000	48,000	49,000	39,500
Totals	**10,289**	17,289	58,289	59,289	49,789
Balance, end of year (Note 5)	**$21,625**	$31,604	$23,019	$22,701	$23,158

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Commitments and Contingencies

Three Mile Island Nuclear Accident: On March 28, 1979, an accident occurred at Unit No. 2 of the Three Mile Island nuclear generating station (TMI-2) resulting in significant damage to TMI-2 and a release of some low level radiation which published reports of governmental agencies indicate did not constitute a significant public health or safety hazard. TMI-2 is jointly owned by the Company, 50%; Jersey Central Power & Light Company (JCP&L), 25%; and Pennsylvania Electric Company (Penelec), 25%; who are collectively owned by General Public Utilities Corporation (GPU). At December 31, 1980, total net investment by the Company and its affiliates in TMI-2 was approximately $661 million ($706 million investment less $45 million accumulated depreciation), excluding the unamortized investment of approximately $37 million in the nuclear fuel core, of which the Company's share is approximately $338 million ($360 million investment less $22 million accumulated depreciation) excluding the unamortized investment of approximately $19 million in the nuclear fuel core.

Three Mile Island nuclear generating station Unit No. 1

(TMI-1), which adjoins TMI-2, was out of service for a scheduled refueling and was not involved in the accident. TMI-1 is jointly owned by the Company and its affiliates in the same percentages as TMI-2. At December 31, 1980, total net investment by the Company in TMI-1 was approximately $195 million, including the unamortized investment in the nuclear fuel core of $15 million. By orders dated July 2, 1979 and August 9, 1979, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) directed that TMI-1 remain in a shut-down condition until resumption of operation is authorized by the NRC, after public hearings and the satisfaction of various requirements set forth in such orders. Hearings commenced on October 15, 1980 before an NRC Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. TMI-1 is not expected to return to operation before the fourth quarter of 1981.

Cost of Cleanup and Restoration: Current projections provide for decontamination, including fuel removal, to be completed in 1985, at a cost of $750 million in current dollars ($1 billion when adjusted for inflation of 10% per annum). Restoration of the unit (including replacement of the nuclear fuel core) is expected to take an additional two years, at a cost of $260 million in current dollars ($430 million when adjusted for inflation of 10% per annum). The estimated amounts do not include the cost of modifications to meet post-accident regulatory requirements (estimated at $80 million) or the cost of ordinary operation and maintenance of TMI-2 (estimated at $170 million) expected to be incurred during this period.

The above estimates are subject to major uncertainties, including (a) the regulatory environment, (b) the full scope of the challenges in decontaminating the reactor, (c) the effect of government regulations on the issue of waste disposal and (d) the reusability of major components.

The Company, as of December 31, 1980, in responding to the accident at TMI-2, has deferred $90.5 million of costs associated with the cleanup and recovery process. In addition to the deferred cleanup and recovery costs, the TMI-2 nuclear fuel core was retired in 1979 and its unamortized book cost of $18.5 million transferred to deferred debits (deferred costs - nuclear accident). These deferred debits which aggregate $109.0 million have been partially offset by the insurance proceeds of $101.4 million received through December 31, 1980.

The Company's first mortgage bond indenture provides for insurance proceeds to be held by its trustee for reimbursement to the Company for either expenditures on repair of damaged property or construction of other bondable property. Insurance proceeds of $14.3 million remained on deposit with the Company's trustee at December 31, 1980. Such amount is recorded on the balance sheet as special deposits and included in the aforementioned insurance proceeds.

The Company and its affiliates carried the maximum insurance coverage available at the time ($300 million) for damage to the unit and core and for decontamination expenses. It is the Company's and its affiliates' belief that the recoveries from the insurance companies will approximate the amount of the insurance carried as estimated cleanup expenditures are expected to exceed significantly the available insurance coverage.

The Company and its affiliates do not know the extent, if any, to which the expenditures for repair and restoration of the unit to operation will represent plant improvements or other items that are capitalizable and which may be recoverable in the future through rates charged to customers, by amortization or depreciation charges. Moreover, the Company and its affiliates are seeking financial assistance from the Federal government and the utility industry. Although as set forth below, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PaPUC) has expressed a contrary view with respect to the costs of responding to the TMI-2 accident, management believes that any loss suffered by the Company and its affiliates for which they do not receive financial assistance, or reimbursement from suppliers or others, should be recoverable in rates. Moreover, it is management's intent to seek to recover such costs in future rate and/or judicial proceedings. Under these circumstances, the amount of loss, if any, suffered by the Company and its affiliates resulting from the TMI-2 accident is not presently determinable and, therefore, no provision has been made in their accounts.

In its rate order of June 19, 1979, the PaPUC recognized that no claim for such costs had been made. Nevertheless, the PaPUC stated: "The Commission is of the view that none of the costs of responding to the incident, including repair, disposal of wastes and decontamination are recoverable from ratepayers. These costs are and should be insurable." In its rate order of May 23, 1980, the PaPUC again addressed this issue, without any request having been made by the Company with respect thereto, by stating: "With respect to the recovery of cleanup costs through rates, nothing in this order negates the statements of the Commission in the June 19, 1979 order."

On September 18, 1980 the PaPUC issued an order requiring among other things, that the Company "cease and desist from using any operating revenues for uninsured cleanup and restoration costs" of TMI-2. In this order, the PaPUC stated that "these cleanup costs and expenditures n t covered by insurance ultimately are the responsibility of the Company's stockholders and/or the Federal government; however, they are not the responsibility of the ratepayers" and that the cease and desist order is designed "to insure that ratepayer monies ... being used, currently or in the future either directly or indirectly to pay clean-up expenses."

On September 26, 1980 the Company filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania seeking a temporary restraining order and an injunction against enforcement of the PaPUC's cease and desist order as well as declaratory relief. The Company alleged, among other things, that the PaPUC's cease and desist order conflicts with the Company's (i) obligations under the Atomic Energy Act and rules, regulations and orders thereunder, (ii) the operating license issued by the NRC for TMI-2 and (iii) the Company's duties under the Pennsylvania Public Utility Law to furnish and maintain adequate, efficient, safe and reasonable facilities. On September 26, 1980, the District Court denied the Company's request for a temporary restraining order; the proceedings relating to the Company's request for an injunction are being held in abeyance at the Company's request.

On October 16, 1980 the Company filed an appeal of the aforementioned PaPUC order of September 18, 1980 to the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania and the matter is now pending in that court.

The Company does not know what effect these actions of the PaPUC may have on its ultimate ability to recover uninsured TMI-2 cleanup costs from ratepayers. In the event of a final unfavorable determination in administrative or judicial proceedings, the Company, at that time, would be required to make provision in its financial statements for the estimated losses that would result because of the TMI-2 accident. These losses would have a material adverse effect on the earnings and financial position of the Company.

In order to finance the substantial expenditures required for replacement energy, cleanup and repair and other costs resulting from this accident, GPU and its subsidiaries entered into a revolving credit agreement with a group of banks in June 1979 (see Note 4).

As indicated below, the operating expenses, depreciation and capital costs associated with the investment in TMI-1 and TMI-2 are not being recovered from customers. Such depreciation and capital costs are currently being reflected in the financial statements in that (a) depreciation charges (TMI-1, $6 million annually and TMI-2, $11 million annually) are being charged to expense, (b) the interest and preferred stock dividend components of these investments are being accrued and (c) the earnings available for common stock reflect the loss of the return on the common equity component of that investment.

The GPU System is a member of the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection (PJM). The generating facilities of the member companies cumulatively satisfy their capacity requirements. As a result of the unavailability of both TMI units, the GPU System is unable to meet its obligations for its allocated share of the PJM capacity requirements. Consequently, the Company and its affiliates will be required to make payments to other PJM members in the future. Furthermore, until such time as TMI or other replacement capacity becomes available, the GPU System will continue to be unable to meet its PJM obligation. In view of the association of such costs with the accident at TMI-2, their ultimate ratemaking treatment is uncertain. Should such future costs not be recoverable in rates, this could have a materially adverse effect on the future earnings of the Company.

Rate Proceedings: During the first quarter of 1979, the Company was granted a retail rate increase by the PaPUC which, among other things, reflected in base rates its investment in TMI-2 and operation and maintenance costs associated with the unit. On April 19, 1979, following the TMI-2 accident, the PaPUC established temporary rates for the Company, reducing annual base revenues by amounts approximating the operating and capital costs associated with its interests in TMI-2 that had been allowed in its pre-accident rate increase order. This action effectively revoked, prior to becoming effective, the $46.6 million increase in base rates granted the Company on March 22, 1979, returning the rates to levels in effect prior to that rate order. On June 19, 1979, the PaPUC issued a rate order directing that such temporary rates be made permanent.

On May 23, 1980 the PaPUC dismissed a show cause order it had issued regarding the revocation of the Company's franchise to conduct public utility operations. The PaPUC stated that it had found "no imminent and foreseeable threat to continued provision of adequate and reliable service at reasonable rates." In addition, the PaPUC found in this decision that TMI-1 is not "used and useful in the public service" and prescribed temporary base rates for the Company, effective June 1, 1980, which removed the capital and operating costs ($27 million annually) associated with the unit from the Company's base rates. As discussed below, the Company has filed complaints against these temporary rates.

The PaPUC's decision of May 23, 1980 further allowed for levelized energy cost rates that provided for the full recovery of energy costs for the period June 1, 1980 through December 31, 1980. Moreover, the decision provided for the recovery of the then outstanding post-accident deferred energy costs over an 18 month period, in the form of a surcharge, effective June 1, 1980, to the Company's customers. In this regard the PaPUC stated: "Those amounts are subject to audit and review by the Commission and to a later determination that specific amounts of energy costs were imprudently or unreasonably incurred. If the courts and/or the NRC should ultimately conclude that Met-Ed was imprudent or negligent in its operation or management of Three Mile Island, then this Commission will take notice of such determinations and their relevance to any portion of the replacement power costs for which current recovery is permitted today."

On July 29, 1980, the Company filed a new tariff with the PaPUC requesting an annual increase in retail base rates of $76.5 million. Of this amount $34.2 million pertains to operating and capital costs associated with TMI-1. The Company's petition requested an emergency interim increase of $34.1 million annually, effective no later than September 1, 1980, subject to a final determination at the conclusion of the rate case. On August 28, 1980, the PaPUC denied the Company's request for emergency rate relief. On September 29, 1980, the Company filed a petition with the Commonwealth Court seeking to review and set aside the order.

On July 29, 1980, the Company filed a complaint with the PaPUC with respect to the temporary rates established by the PaPUC by its order of May 23, 1980. The complaint alleges that the PaPUC's order of May 23, 1980 deprives the Company of the opportunity to receive sufficient revenue to provide for its operating and capital costs, to assure confidence in its financial integrity, so as to maintain its credit and ability to attract capital, and to provide a return commensurate with returns on investments in other enterprises having corresponding risks, and is, therefore confiscatory and inconsistent with statutory and constitutional requirements.

By an order dated October 16, 1980 the administrative law judge consolidated for hearing purposes the Company's complaint against the temporary base rates fixed by the PaPUC's order of May 23, 1980 with its July 29, 1980 request for increased retail base rates. The staff of the PaPUC and witnesses for the consumer advocate have testified in these proceedings. The Company believes that the level of rate relief recommended by the staff and the consumer advocate for the Company could result in the inability of the Company to refinance its short-term borrowings under the revolving credit agreement and impair its ability to meet its obligations.

On April 15, 1981, it will be necessary for the Company to effect substantial additional borrowings under the revolving credit agreement in order to meet its obligations with respect to the payment of Pennsylvania state taxes. In the course of current rate proceedings the representatives of the agent banks of the revolving credit agreement (see Note 4) testified that it would be their recommendation that the bank group not substantially increase its exposure by additional loans to the Company so long as there is uncertainty concerning the resolution of these proceedings. Accordingly, the agent banks have petitioned the PaPUC to modify its decision timetable for such proceeding so as to provide a determination by the Commission prior to April 10, 1981. On March 5, 1981, the PaPUC denied that motion but stated that it would schedule pollings of the PaPUC Commissioners on all issues for public meetings on April 3 and 10, 1981.

The Company on October 27, 1980 petitioned the PaPUC for the purpose of implementing an early determination of its complaint against the temporary rates prescribed in its May 23, 1980 order and certain other related matters. Such petition requests an increase in annual revenues of $25 million. The Company proposed to account for such increase for the period June 1, 1980 to the effective date of the modified base rates prescribed in response to the complaint by restating the deferred energy balances and thereby retroactively increasing the Company's base revenues. Furthermore, the Company proposes to reduce its rate increase request of July 29, 1980 by any amount awarded with respect to this petition.

The PaPUC, on December 18, 1980, approved an energy cost rate for the Company which provides for the current recovery of energy costs expected to be incurred during the period January 1, 1981 through December 31, 1981.

Investigations: On January 23, 1980, the NRC imposed civil penalties against the Company of $155,000 for safety, maintenance, procedural and training violations at TMI. The NRC has also stated that, depending upon the findings of continuing investigations into the TMI-2 accident, it may take additional enforcement action such as assessing additional civil penalties or ordering the suspension, modification or revocation of the Company's license to operate TMI-2. The Company does not know what the ultimate outcome of this matter will be.

On October 30, 1979, the Presidential (Kemeny) Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island issued its report. The report states, in part, that its "investigation has revealed problems with the 'system' that manufactures, operates and regulates nuclear power plants" and the short-comings which turned the incident into a serious accident "are attributable to the utility, to suppliers of equipment and to the federal commission that regulates nuclear power." The NRC's Special Inquiry Group (Rogovin) and the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation (Hart Committee) issued the results of their investigations of the accident at TMI-2 on January 23, 1980 and July 2, 1980, respectively. Their conclusions with respect to these matters were similar to those of the Kemeny Commission.

In its order dated June 19, 1979, the PaPUC ordered a comprehensive management audit of the Company, Penelec and GPU, including an examination of the financial viability of the Company and GPU and decisions related to the construction, maintenance and operation of TMI-2. On October 3, 1980 the report of the management audit was filed with the PaPUC. The report stressed the Company's and its affiliates' critical financial position, but indicated that the problems facing GPU can be solved. The report cites the need to solve GPU's major financial problems through rates and financial assistance from the federal/state governments or the utility industry. In addition, the report states: "The uncertainties associated with bankruptcy are sufficiently great and pose risks—risks that cannot be completely quantified—to ratepayers, regulators and investors that they should be avoided."

The Company does not know what effect, if any, these reports will have upon it or its affiliates.

Other investigations and inquiries into the nature, causes and consequences of the TMI-2 accident commenced by various federal and state bodies are continuing. The Company and its affiliates are unable to estimate the full scope and nature of these continuing investigations or the potential consequences thereof to the investors in the securities of the Company and its affiliates. The Company and its affiliates are also unable to determine the impact, if any, the results of such investigations may have on (i) the proceedings to return TMI-1 to operation (ii) the efforts to cleanup and rehabilitate TMI-2 and (iii) the PaPUC's decision with respect to the ultimate recoverability from ratepayers of the replacement power cuts necessitated by the unavailability of TMI-1 and TMI-2.

Litigation: As a result of the accident, the Company, and/or its affiliates, have been named as defendants in various law suits. The suits include (i) individual suits as well as purported and actual class actions for personal and property damages (including claims for punitive damages) resulting from the accident and (ii) suits to enjoin the future operation of TMI-2.

The suits described in (i) above involve questions as to whether certain of such claims, material in amount and arising out of both the accident itself and the cleanup and decontamination efforts are (a) subject to limitation of liability set by the Price-Anderson Act; and (b) outside the insurance coverage provided pursuant to the Price Anderson Act. These questions have not yet been resolved.

In February 1981, the insurance companies and representatives in the class actions reached an agreement for the proposed settlement of the class action claims for economic losses resulting from the TMI-2 accident. If the settlement agreement is approved by the court in which the class action claims are pending, the insurance companies would establish a fund of $20 million for economic loss claims and a separate fund of $5 million for public health purposes. Earlier, the court had held that personal injury claims (other than for medical detection services) could not be pursued in class action proceedings and the February 1981 agreement does not deal with such claims.

Class suits for damages on behalf of purchasers of GPU common stock during the period August 25, 1975 through April 1, 1979 have also been instituted against GPU and certain of its directors as a result of the accident. These suits have raised questions, which have not yet been resolved, as to whether certain claims are beyond the insurance coverage for directors' and officers' liability carried by the System companies. The directors have filed a third-party complaint against the insurance company providing such primary insurance coverage.

On March 25, 1980, the Company and its affiliates filed a complaint against the supplier (and its parent) of the nuclear steam supply system and associated services, training and procedures for TMI-2, for damages suffered by the Company and its affiliates as a result of the accident. The complaint alleged that the damages incurred were in excess of $500 million and that very substantial future damages are expected. On July 18, 1980, the defendants answered the complaint denying liability and seeking $4.1 million, plus finance charges, from the Company and its affiliates for services rendered and equipment allegedly provided under the contract for the TMI-2 nuclear steam supply system.

The Company and its affiliates are presently unable to estimate the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome on any of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraphs or their financial exposure with respect thereto.

On December 8, 1980, the Company and its affiliates filed a claim with the NRC for damages, estimated at about $4 billion, resulting from the accident. The claim alleges that the NRC violated its statutory and regulatory duties to warn nuclear plant licensees of defects in equipment, analyses, procedures and training at nuclear facilities. The claim also charges that, following a similar incident at a nuclear power plant operated by a non-affiliated utility which the NRC had investigated, the NRC failed to take and recommend appropriate action and to warn the Company and other licensees of similar reactors of any defects. The claim seeks to recover the cost of cleanup and restoration, replacement power costs, lost revenues and increased financing costs. The NRC has not yet responded to the claim.

Insurance: The property damage insurance, and the $300 million limit of coverage, was applicable to both TMI-1 and TMI-2. This property insurance had been reduced by claims paid. The insurance carriers have reinstated the original coverage limits for TMI-1. With regard to property insurance for TMI-2, coverage has been reinstated only for possible damage which might result from a non-nuclear accident during the unit's restoration period. Additional property damage insurance for TMI-1 of up to $375 million was obtained by the Company and its affiliates through membership in Nuclear Mutual Limited (NML). As members of NML, the Company is subject to an annual assessment of up to 14 times its annual premium, or $9.7 million, in the event of an incident at a nuclear plant of any member company. of any member company.

The Price-Anderson Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act limit liability to third parties to $560 million for each nuclear incident. Coverage of the first $140 million (raised to $160 million following the accident) of such liability is provided by private insurance. The next $355 million is provided by assessments of up to the limit of $5 million per nuclear reactor per incident, but not more than $10 million per reactor in any calendar year. The remainder is provided by a government indemnity. Based on its ownership interest in two nuclear reactors, the Company's maximum potential assessment under these provisions would be $5 million per incident but not more than $10 million per calendar year for claims covered by this insurance.

The Company's and its affiliates' private insurance under Price-Anderson with respect to TMI-2 provides that coverage is reduced by claims paid but is subject to reinstatement to original coverage limits upon approval by the insurance carriers. The Company and its affiliates have applied for such reinstatement but are unable at this time to ascertain whether or when such reinstatement will be approved. The NRC has informed the Company that the failure by it to obtain such reinstatement could result in the suspension or revocation of its license to operate TMI-2.

Coal Purchase Costs: In January 1977, the PaPUC issued amended complaints asserting that the Company made payments in 1974 for coal that were $9.8 million in excess of those required by its contracts, and that such excess payments were without justification and directing the Company to show cause why it should not be required to refund this amount to its customers. The Company believes that the payments which it made were justified and that there is no basis for requiring such refund, and it so responded to the complaint.

During the spring of 1980, the PaPUC upheld in part the complaint against the Company and ordered the Company to refund to its customers $3.7 million plus interest at 6% per annum, or an aggregate of $4.7 million. On May 23, 1980, the PaPUC directed the Company to reduce its deferred energy costs balance in satisfaction of such refunds. Effective May 1980, the Company recorded such adjustment, net of related tax benefits of $2.1 million. The Company has appealed the PaPUC's decision to the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court.

In November 1978, the PaPUC issued a further complaint asserting that the Company incurred excess costs of $4.6 million for coal purchased during 1975 and that such excess payments were without justification and directed the Company to show cause why it should not be required to refund this amount to its customers. Such complaint was based on an audit report prepared by the PaPUC staff. The Company believes that the payments which it made were justified and that there is no basis for requiring such refund, and has so responded to the complaint.

The Company is unable at this time to predict the outcome of these matters.

Other: The Company's construction program, which extends over several years, contemplates expenditures of approximately $45 million during 1981. In connection with this construction program, the Company has incurred commitments.

The Company is engaged in negotiations and, in certain instances, litigation with various suppliers relating to the latters' claims for delay or termination charges or increased fees which such suppliers assert result from the Company's revisions of its construction plans and schedules and/or from the increased scope of supply. The Company's management does not expect at this time that such negotiations and litigation will result in any material increase in costs that would not be valid costs properly recognizable through the ratemaking process.

The Company has cancelled plans for its Berne generating station. At December 31, 1980, the Company's investment in the project was approximately $6.4 million, of which amount $3.8 million represented investment in land and $2.6 million preliminary licensing, environmental and engineering studies. In its July 29, 1980 rate increase application, the Company asked the PaPUC for authorization to amortize its investment in the project, subject to disposition of the land, over a period of five years, and for the inclusion of the unamortized portion in rate base. There can be no assurance that such treatment will be granted.

The Stony Creek pumped storage project has been cancelled by its non-affiliated principal sponsor. At December 31, 1980, the Company's investment in the project was approximately $2.6 million. In its current rate proceeding, the Company has asked for authorization to amortize such investment over a period of five years and for the inclusion of the unamortized portion in rate base. There can be no assurance that such treatment will be granted.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of York Haven Power Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary company.

It is the general policy of the Company to record additions to utility plant at cost, which includes material, labor, overhead and the allowance for funds used during construction (AFC). The cost of current repairs (except those related to the nuclear accident described in Note 1) and minor replacements is charged to appropriate operating expense and clearing accounts and the cost of renewals and betterments is capitalized. The original cost of utility plant retired, or otherwise disposed of, is charged to accumulated depreciation.

Operating Revenues: Revenues are generally recorded on the basis of billings rendered.

Deferred Energy Costs: The Company follows a policy of recognizing energy costs in the period in which the related energy clause revenues are billed (See Note 1).

Depreciation: The Company provides for depreciation at annual rates determined and revised periodically, on the basis of studies, to be sufficient to amortize the original cost of depreciable property over estimated remaining service lives, which are generally longer than those employed for tax purposes. The Company uses depreciation rates which, on an aggregate composite basis, resulted in an approximate annual rate of 2.97%, 2.95%, 2.84%, 2.80% and 2.75%, for the years 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977, and 1976, respectively.

Nuclear Plant Decommissioning Costs: In accordance with ratemaking determinations, the Company is charging to expense amounts intended to provide over its service lives for the decommissioning of its share of the radioactive components of its nuclear units (approximately $24 million in then current dollars). In accordance with ratemaking requirements, these charges make no provision for possible inflation in decommissioning costs during the period prior to decommissioning but are expected to be subject to modification to take cognizance of that factor.

Amortization of Nuclear Fuel: The amortization of nuclear fuel is provided on a unit of production basis. Rates are determined and periodically revised to amortize the cost over the useful life. Future handling costs for the spent TMI nuclear fuel will be provided for when required.

Income Taxes: GPU and its subsidiaries file consolidated Federal income tax returns. All participants in a consolidated Federal income tax return are severally liable for the full amount of any tax, including penalties and interest, which may be assessed against the group. Beginning with the year 1979, GPU and its subsidiaries changed the method of allocation of Federal income taxes. The effect of this change is to allocate the tax reduction attributable to GPU expenses among its subsidiaries in proportion to the dollars of average common stock equity investment of GPU in such subsidiaries during the year. In addition, each subsidiary will receive in current cash payments the benefit of its own net operating loss carrybacks to the extent that the other subsidiaries can utilize such net operating loss carrybacks to offset the tax liability they would otherwise have on a separate return basis (after taking into account any investment tax credits they could utilize on a separate return basis). This method of allocation does not allow any subsidiary to pay more than its separate return liability as if it had always filed separate returns.

The revenues of the Company in any period are dependent to a significant extent upon the costs which are recognized and allowed in that period for ratemaking purposes. In accordance therewith, the Company has employed the following policies:

Tax Depreciation: The Company generally utilizes liberalized depreciation methods and the shortest depreciation lives permitted by the Internal Revenue Code in computing depreciation deductions and provide for deferred income taxes where permitted in the ratemaking process. However, in 1980, with respect to TMI-2, the Company elected to utilize straight-line tax depreciation.

Investment Credits: The 3% investment credits are being amortized over a 10-year period while the 4% and 10% investment credits are being amortized over the estimated service lives of the related facilities.

3. Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

The applicable regulatory Uniform System of Accounts provides for AFC which is defined as including the net cost during the period of construction of borrowed funds (allowance for borrowed funds used during construction) used for construction purposes and a reasonable rate on other funds (allowance for other funds used during construction) when so used. While AFC results in a current increase in utility plant to be recognized for ratemaking purposes and represents, in this fashion, current compensation, AFC is not an item of current cash income; instead, AFC is realized in cash after the related plant is placed in service by means of the allowance for depreciation charges based on the total cost of the plant, including AFC.

During 1980, the Company recorded a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission compliance audit adjustment to reverse approximately $1 million of previously accrued AFC.

To the extent permitted in the ratemaking proceedings of the Company, the income tax reductions associated with the interest component of AFC has been allocated to reduce interest charges and, correspondingly, have not reduced income taxes charged to operating expenses. Pursuant to such rate orders, the Company employs a net of tax accrual rate for AFC.

The Company has accrued AFC using rates which, on an aggregate composite basis, resulted in annual rates of 8.78%, 7.53%, 7.59%, 9.50% and 9.25% for the years 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977 and 1976, respectively.

4. Short-Term Borrowing Arrangements

In June 1979, GPU and its subsidiaries entered into a revolving credit agreement with a group of banks, scheduled to expire on October ·, 1981, under which they had available, at December 31, 1980, $292 million of credit, of which $169 million ($156 million of short-term borrowings, $13 million of first mortgage bonds due October 1, 1981) has been utilized for outstanding borrowings. Borrowings under the agreement are renewable at six month intervals, the next such date being April 1, 1981. Such available credit may be increased to $412 million upon the approval of banks holding 85% of the notes outstanding. Subject to the overall system limit, which is less than the total of the individual limits of the Company and its affiliates, the Company is effectively limited to $86 million (including $13 million of bonds sold to the banks in January 1980) of which $63 million was utilized at December 31, 1980. The agreement provides for a commitment fee of one-half of one percent per annum of each bank's total commitment (whether used or unused). Interest rates on such borrowings range from 105% to 111% of the prime rate.

In light of the actions taken by the PaPUC on May 23, 1980 and August 28, 1980, the banks advised that they do not expect the Company to borrow in excess of an aggregate amount equal to (i) $20,000,000 (the value ascribed by the banks to the uranium the Company has pledged to them as collateral) (ii) the amount of the Company's deferred energy account which amount is anticipated to decrease from time to time, and (iii) 80% of pledged acceptable short-term liquid assets to the banks, such as accounts receivable. They also advised in any event that borrowings under the aforementioned formula should not exceed $105 million. On November 14, 1980 the Company pledged its customers accounts receivable as collateral for loans under the revolving credit agreement.

GPU has guaranteed all borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit agreement. As collateral for such guarantee, GPU has pledged the common stock of all its subsidiaries including the Company.

The Company has secured its notes under the revolving credit agreement by pledging certain nuclear fuel in the process of refinement, conversion, enrichment and fabrication as collateral. Such nuclear fuel was recorded, on the December 31, 1980 balance sheet, at a cost of $20.7 million. In addition, the Company has pledged $40 million of first mortgage bonds as collateral for its indebtedness under the revolving credit agreement and has also pledged its customer accounts receivable ($28.9 million at December 31, 1980), as noted above.

The revolving credit agreement contains a provision for the immediate payment of the indebtedness involved upon the occurence of an event deemed by specific majorities of the lenders to have a materially adverse effect on the borrower.

There can be no assurance that the notes under the revolving credit agreement will be renewed or that the agreement will be extended beyond October 1, 1981.

The maximum aggregate amount of bank borrowings outstanding at any month-end during 1980 was $86 million. For the year 1980, the average daily amount outstanding was approximately $70 million, having a weighted average interest rate of 17.1%. Bank borrowings outstanding at December 31, 1980 aggregated $50 million having a weighted average interest rate of 24.2%.

The maximum aggregate amount of bank borrowings outstanding at any month-end during 1979 was $98 million. For the year 1979, the average daily amount outstanding was approximately $55 million, having a weighted average interest rate of 14.4%. Bank borrowings outstanding at December 31, 1979 aggregated $68 million having a weighted average interest rate of 16.9%.

5. Consolidated Retained Earnings

In accordance with the Company's supplemental indenture dated March 1, 1952, $3,360,000 of the balance of the Company's retained earnings is restricted as to the payment of dividends on its common stock. At December 31, 1980, $18,265,000 of retained earnings was available for declaration or payment of dividends on the Company's common stock.

6. Income Taxes

Examinations of Federal income tax returns through 1978 have been completed.

Income tax expense for the years 1976 through 1980 was less than the amount computed by applying the statutory rate to book income subject to tax as follows:

	(In Millions)				
	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
Operating income before income taxes	**$ 41**	$ 79	$ 93	$ 98	$ 83
Other income, net	—	1	1	(1)	—
Totals	**41**	80	94	97	83
Interest expense	**(57)**	(51)	(43)	(37)	(34)
Book income subject to income tax	**$(16)**	$ 29	$ 51	$ 60	$ 49
Income tax at statutory rate (a)	**$ (7)**	$ 14	$ 25	$ 29	$ 24
Excess of tax over book depreciation (flow through portion) (Note 2)	**(2)**	(3)	(6)	(3)	(4)
Amortization of accumulated investment credits (note 2)	**(1)**	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Allocated share of consolidated tax return benefit (Note 2)	**(2)**			(2)	(1)
Other adjustments	—	(3)	2	2	1
Income tax expense (credit)	**$(12)**	$ 7	$ 20	$ 25	$ 19
Effective income tax rate	**(b)%**	24%	39%	42%	39%

(a) Effective January 1, 1979 the statutory rate was changed from 48% to 46%.

(b) Percentage relationship significantly impacted by permanent differences as indicated by reconciliation in terms of dollars above.

Income tax expense is comprised of the following:

	(In Millions)				
	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
Federal income tax	**$ 2**	$(17)	$(8)	$13	$ 6
State income tax			2	6	2
Income taxes on other income, net	**1**	1			
Income taxes attributable to the allowance for borrowed funds (Note 3)	**(4)**	(4)	(8)	(6)	(5)
Provision for taxes currently payable (refundable)	**(1)**	(20)	(14)	13	3
Deferred income taxes, net	**(13)**	42	21	5	15
Current investment credits (b)	**3**	(14)(a)	14	8	2
Amortization of accumulated investment credits	**(1)**	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Income tax expense (credit)	**$(12)**	$ 7	$20	$25	$19

(a) Redetermination of prior years' investment tax credits resulting from net operating losses. These amounts are reflected in unused investment credits.

(b) Unused investment tax credits available for carry forward to future years aggregate $22 million of which $1 million, $13 million, $6 million and $2 million expire in 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively.

The provisions for deferred income taxes, net, result from the following timing differences:

	(In Millions)				
	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
Liberalized depreciation (Note 2):					
Federal	**$ 9**	$15	$11	$7	$ 7
State			2	2	2
Deferral of energy costs (Note 2):					
Federal	**(18)**	28	4	(3)	5
State	**(1)**	(1)	1	(1)	1
Other	**(3)**		3		
Totals	**$(13)**	$42	$21	$5	$15

7. Supplementary Income Statement Information

Maintenance and other taxes charged to operating expenses consisted of the following:

	(In Millions)				
	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
Maintenance	**$29**	$24	$28	$22	$22
Other taxes:					
State and local gross receipts	**$19**	$15	$14	$13	$12
Capital stock		6	5	5	3
Real estate and personal property	**10**		4	4	4
Other	**2**	2	2	2	2
Totals	**$31**	$23	$25	$24	$21

For the years 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977 and 1976 the cost to the Company of services rendered to it by GPU Service Corporation, an affiliated company, amounted to approximately $16,417,000, $10,655,000, $7,612,000, $6,780,000 and $6,460,000 respectively, of which approximately $9,347,000, $7,108,000, $6,251,000, $5,276,000 and $5,007,000 respectively, were charged to income.

8. Pension Plans

The Company has a pension plan applicable to all employees, the accrued costs of which are being funded. The cost of a supplemental pension plan applicable only to supervisory employees was not funded prior to 1976. The previous unfunded supplemental pension plan costs are being funded during the five year period beginning January 1, 1977. Prior service costs applicable to all plans are being amortized and funded over 25-year periods.

Total pension costs for the years 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977 and 1976 amounted to approximately $5.8 million, $6.0 million, $5.0 million, $4.2 million, and $3.8 million respectively.

Based on the latest available actuarial reports as of January 1, 1980, the Company's plans had accumulated benefits and net assets as follows:

	(In Millions)	
	January 1, 1980	January 1, 1979
Actuarial present values of accumulated benefits:*		
Vested	**$60.2**	$54.8
Nonvested	**7.5**	6.4
	$67.7	$61.2
Net assets available for benefits	**$59.5**	$51.0

* *Represents benefits as of the date of the evaluation for current participation in the plans, based upon assumptions of continuation of employment by all participants until normal retirement age, future levels of salary increases and fund earnings. The unfunded past service liabilities for the plans amounted to $33.4 million and $32.2 million at January 1, 1980 and 1979, respectively.*

The assumed rate of return used in determining the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits was 8 percent for both 1980 and 1979.

9. Jointly Owned Generating Stations

The Company participated, with affiliated and non-affiliated utilities, in the following jointly owned generating stations at December 31, 1980:

		Balance (In Thousands)	
Station	% Ownership	In Service	Accumulated Depreciation
Conemaugh	16.45	$ 44,312	$10,167
TMI (See Note 1)	50	565,054	59,763

Each participant in a jointly owned generating unit finances its own portion and charges the appropriate operating expenses with its share of direct expenses. The dollar amounts shown above represent only those portions of the units owned by the Company.

10. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited):

	(In Thousands)			
	First Quarter		*Second Quarter*	
	1980	1979	**1980**	1979
Operating Revenues	**$105,985**	$88,866	**$ 98,929**	$75,813
Operating Income	**$ 19,831**	$18,857	**$ 10,556**	$17,906
Net Income (Loss)	**$ 5,698**	$ 9,973	**$ (2,707)**	$ 6,917
Income (Loss) after Preferred Stock Dividends	**$ 3,126**	$ 7,401	**$ (5,280)**	$ 4,345
	Third Quarter		*Fourth Quarter*	
	1980	1979	**1980**	1979
Operating Revenues	**$113,096**	$85,846	**$114,642**	$87,611
Operating Income	**$ 9,742**	$17,957	**$ 9,458**	$14,061
Net Income (Loss)	**$ (1,817)**	$ 6,340	**$ (865)**	$ 2,644
Income (Loss) after Preferred Stock Dividends	**$ (4,389)**	$ 3,767	**$ (3,437)**	$ 72

See Note 1 which contains information with respect to rate orders and their effect on quarterly earnings.

Supplementary Information To Disclose The Effects Of Changing Prices (Unaudited)

The following supplementary information is supplied in accordance with the requirements of FASB Statement No. 33, "Financial Reporting and Changing Prices," for the purpose of providing certain information about the effects of changing prices. It should be viewed as an estimate of the approximate effect of inflation, rather than as a precise measurement, since a number of subjective judgements and estimating techniques were employed in developing the information.

Consolidated Statement of Income Adjusted for Changing Prices (Note A)

	In Thousands		
For the Year Ended December 31, 1980	*Conventional Historical Cost*	*Constant Dollar Average 1980 Dollars*	*Current Cost Average 1980 Dollars*
Operating Revenues	$432,653	$432,653	$432,653
Energy Costs (Note D)	225,238	225,238	225,238
Depreciation (Note C)	39,145	72,901	77,102
Other Operating Expenses	126,877	126,877	126,877
Income Taxes (Note E)	(8,195)	(8,195)	(8,195)
Total Operating Expenses	383,065	416,821	421,022
Operating Income *	49,588	15,832	11,631
Other Income and Deductions	(643)	(643)	(643)
Interest Charges	48,635	48,635	18,635
Preferred Dividends	10,289	10,289	10,289
Income (Loss) after Preferred Stock Dividends (excluding reduction to net recoverable cost)	$ (9,979)	$(43,735)	$(47,936)
Change in net plant assets during 1980 due to increases in specific prices			$200,148
Less: Change in net plant assets during 1980 due to increase in general price level (inflation)			223,636
			$(23,488)
Change in specific prices net of general price level (inflation)		$(93,120)	(65,431)
Reduction to net recoverable cost of plant assets (Note F)			$(88,919)
Excess of increase in general price level over increase in specific prices, after reduction to net recoverable value		65,992	65,992
Gain from decline in purchasing power of net amounts owed (Note B)		$(27,128)	$(22,927)
Net (Note F)			

* *Revenues, operating income and income available for common have been adversely affected by regulatory disallowance of operating expenses and return requirements associated with TMI-1 and 2 (see Note 1).*

Notes to Supplementary Information

Note A—Adjusting for changing prices:
Constant dollar amounts represent historical costs stated in terms of dollars of equal purchasing power, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Current cost amounts reflect the changes in specific prices of plant, and differ from constant dollar amounts to the extent that specific prices have increased more or less rapidly than prices in general.

The current cost of property, plant, and equipment, which includes land, land rights, intangible plant, property held for future use, construction work in progress, and other physical property, was determined by applying the company's equipment cost indices or the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs to surviving plant investments. These current cost amounts are restatements of the purchasing power which was invested in surviving plant, but do not necessarily represent replacement cost or current value of existing plant productive capacity. The actual replacement of the capacity of present facilities will occur over many years as future facilities, different in kind from present facilities, are constructed and placed in service.

A key concept in understanding the data adjusted for inflation is the distinction between monetary and nonmonetary assets and liabilities.

Monetary items are those assets and liabilities which are or will be converted into a fixed number of dollars regardless of changes in prices. Examples of monetary items include cash, accounts receivable and debt. During periods of inflation, the holding of monetary assets results in a loss of general purchasing power. Similarly, monetary liabilities are associated with a gain of general purchasing power because the amount of money required to settle the liabilities represents dollars of diminished purchasing power.

All assets and liabilities that are not monetary are nonmonetary. Nonmonetary items, such as property, plant and equipment, do not gain or lose general purchasing power solely as a result of general price level changes, but rather are affected by the relationships between specific prices for the item and changes in the general level of prices.

Note B - Purchasing Power Gain:
Since the Company owed net monetary liabilities during a period in which the purchasing power of the dollar declined (i.e., during a period of inflation), the Company experienced a gain in purchasing power. This net gain in purchasing power, shown separately in the accompanying supplementary schedule, was calculated as the difference between beginning and ending year net monetary liabilities, each converted to average 1980 dollars per the CPI-U index. All assets and liabilities other than property, plant and equipment, as well as amounts applicable to redeemable preferred stock, were treated as monetary items and thus included in the purchasing power gain computation. Although certain assets and liabilities might be considered nonmonetary from a strict theoretical point of view, such amounts do not materially affect the purchasing power gain reported. This gain is strictly an economic concept and will never be realized in cash. As such, the amount does not represent funds available for distribution to shareholders.

Note C—Depreciation adjusted for changing prices:
In accordance with procedures specified in FASB Statement No. 33

revenues and all expenses other than depreciation are considered to reflect the average price level for the year and accordingly remain unchanged from those amounts shown in the Company's primary financial statements.

The current year's constant dollar and current cost depreciation provisions were determined by applying the depreciation rates of the Company to its respective indexed average depreciable plant amounts.

Note D—Energy Costs and Inventories:
Energy costs include fuel, power purchased and interchanged, and changes in deferred energy cost balances.

Fuel inventories, nuclear fuel, the cost of fuel used in generation, and purchased power and interchange have not been restated from their actual historical cost. Regulation limits the recovery of fuel and purchased power and interchange through the operation of energy adjustment clauses or adjustments in basic rate schedules to actual historical costs. For this reason fuel inventories and nuclear fuel are effectively monetary assets.

Note E—Income Taxes:
Since present tax laws do not allow increased deductions for depreciation adjusted for the effects of inflation, income [illegible] included in the data adjusted for general inflation remain unchanged from those amounts presented in the Company's primary financial statements.

Note F—Effect of Rate Regulation:
Under the ratemaking prescribed by the regulatory commission to which the Company is subject, only the historical cost of plant is recoverable in revenues as depreciation. Therefore, the excess of the cost of plant stated in terms of constant dollars or current cost over the historical cost of plant is not presently recoverable in rates as depreciation, and is reflected as a reduction to net recoverable cost. While the ratemaking process presently gives no recognition to the current cost concept of property, plant, and equipment, the Company believes, based on past practices, it will be allowed to earn on the increased cost of its net investment when construction of both new and replacement capacity actually occurs.

To properly reflect the economics of rate regulation in the Consolidated Statement of Income Adjusted for Changing Prices, the reduction of net property, plant, and equipment should be offset by the gain from the decline in purchasing power of net amounts owed. During a period of inflation, holders of monetary assets suffer a loss of general purchasing power while holders of monetary liabilities experience a gain. The gain from the decline in purchasing power of net amounts owed is primarily attributable to the substantial amount of debt which has been used to finance property, plant, and equipment. Since the depreciation on this plant is limited to the recovery of historical costs, the Company does not have the opportunity to realize a holding gain on debt and is limited to recovery only of the embedded amounts of debt [illegible]

Five Year Comparison of Selected Financial Data*

	In Thousands				
Year Ended December 31,	*1980*	*1979*	*1978*	*1977*	*1976*
Operating revenues					
As reported	$ 432,653	$ 338,136	$ 310,581	$ 305,223	$ 264,113
In 1980 average purchasing power	432,653	383,864	392,279	415,036	382,306
Income (Loss) available for common					
In historical cost dollars	$ (9,979)	$ 15,585	$ 48,318	$ 48,543	$ 41,322
In constant dollars	(43,735)	(10,956)	NA	NA	NA
In current cost dollars	(47,936)	(17,569)	NA	NA	NA
Net Plant Assets (in year-end dollars)					
In Historical Cost Dollars	$1,063,689	$1,076,826	$1,080,635	$1,028,462	$ 972,148
In Constant Dollars	1,930,753	1,981,202	NA	NA	NA
In Current Cost Dollars	1,979,608	2,059,591	NA	NA	NA
Net assets at year-end at net recoverable cost					
In constant dollars	$ 485,491	$ 556,586	NA	NA	NA
In current cost dollars	485,491	556,586	NA	NA	NA
Excess of increase in general price level over increase in specific prices after reduction to net recoverable cost	$ (88,919)	$ (118,533)	NA	NA	NA
Gain from decline in purchasing power of net amounts owed	$ 65,992	$ 80,796	NA	NA	NA
Selected balance sheet data at year end (historical costs)					
Total Assets	$1,291,248	$1,327,149	$1,239,803	$1,151,523	$1,090,371
Long term debt	527,420	529,596	544,021	488,204	459,501
Average consumer price index	246.8	217.4	195.4	181.5	170.5
December consumer price index	258.4	229.9	202.9	186.1	174.3

* *The Company does not declare cash dividends on a per share basis, nor is the Company's common stock traded on the market. Accordingly, no five year comparisons are presented on a per share basis for income (loss), cash dividends and market price. All constant dollars and current cost amounts are expressed in average 1980 dollars, except as noted.*

COMPANY STATISTICS

Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary Company

	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
Generating Capacities and Peak (MW):					
Installed capacity (at year end) (a)	**2,144**	2,144	2,144	1,698	1,811
Annual hourly peak load (b)	**1,503**	1,571	1,483	1,428	1,410
Reserve (%) (a)	**42.6**	36.5	44.6	18.9	28.4
Net System Requirements (in thousands of MWH):					
Net generation	**5,387**	5,434	8,391	8,144	7,294
Power purchased and interchanged, net	**3,156**	3,352	180	(79)	626
Total Net System Requirements	**8,543**	8,786	8,571	8,065	7,920
Load Factor (%)	**64.9**	63.8	66.0	64.5	63.9
Production Data:					
Cost of fuel (in mills per KWH of generation):					
Coal	**15.59**	15.12	14.59	12.53	12.37
Oil	**70.75**	48.07	39.68	41.35	37.27
Nuclear		3.25	1.54	1.65	2.10
Other	**54.19**	51.78		41.72	36.54
Average	**16.98**	13.37	10.57	9.53	9.67
Generation By Fuel Type (%):					
Coal	**96**	76	58	62	66
Oil	**1**	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	**(1)**	19	38	34	30
Other (gas & hydro)	**4**	3	2	2	2
Totals	**100**	100	100	100	100
Electric Energy Sales (in thousands of MWH):					
Residential	**2,501**	2,489	2,504	2,340	2,268
Commercial	**1,638**	1,535	1,538	1,451	1,351
Industrial	**3,212**	3,341	3,166	2,937	2,794
Other	**462**	719	709	683	676
Totals	**7,813**	8,084	7,917	7,411	7,089
Electric Operating Revenues (in thousands):					
Residential	**$155,196**	$122,317	$116,351	$113,682	$101,347
Commercial	**93,041**	66,292	65,573	64,954	55,693
Industrial	**151,864**	112,833	94,500	92,745	78,709
Other	**23,189**	27,677	24,107	23,092	21,980
Totals from KWH sales	**423,290**	329,119	300,531	294,473	257,729
Other revenues	**9,362**	9,017	10,050	10,500	5,774
Totals	**$432,652**	$338,136	$310,581	$304,973	$263,503
Customers—Year End (in thousands):					
Residential	**321**	317	311	305	299
Commercial	**38**	36	36	35	35
Industrial	**2**	2	2	2	2
Other	**1**	3	3	3	3
Totals	**362**	358	352	345	339
Price per KWH—all customers (cents)	**5.42**	4.07	3.80	3.97	3.64

(a) Includes the installed capacity of the Three Mile Island nuclear generating station Unit No. 1 of 400 MW and Unit No. 2 of 453 MW. The reserve capacity excluding these units for 1979 and 1980, would be (17.8%) and (14.1%), respectively.

(b) Winter Peak

Company Officers

William G. Kuhns
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

Herman M. Dieckamp*
Acting President

Robert C. Arnold
Senior Vice President

Floyd J. Smith
Senior Vice President

James S. Bartman
Vice President, Engineering

Philip R. Clark—Eff. 9/4/80
Vice President, Nuclear

Verner H. Condon
Vice President, Finance

John G. Herbein
Vice President, Generation

Henry D. Hukill—Eff. 9/4/80
Vice President, Director TMI—1

Gale K. Hovey—Eff. 9/4/80
Vice President, Director TMI—2

Henry L. Robidoux
Vice President, Operations

Ernest W. Schleicher
Vice President, Consumer Affairs

Robert E. Gehman
Treasurer

Robert B. Heist
Secretary

Raymond E. Werts
Comptroller

Helen M. Graydon
Assistant Secretary

Rita M. Powers
Assistant Secretary

David L. Huff
Assistant Comptroller

Donald B. Wise
Assistant Comptroller

*Subject to FERC approval.

We are aware that you may be receiving extra copies of the Metropolitan Edison Company's annual report and of its parent company, General Public Utilities Corporation. We are working on a system that will reduce the number of these extra copies. Since an informed public will play a significant role in the future of the GPU System—and of your investment, if you do receive duplicate copies, we urge you to make good use of these extras by giving them to family members and friends.

Metropolitan Edison Company

A member company of the General Public Utilities System

Board of Directors

William G. Kuhns, Chairman
James S. Bartman
Verner H. Condon
Herman M. Dieckamp
Fred D. Hafer
Ernest W. Schleicher
Floyd J. Smith
Raymond E. Werts

The Executive Committee comprises Mr. Kuhns as Chairman, with Messrs. Dieckamp and Schleicher as members and Messrs. Bartman and Smith as alternate members.

Division Offices

Central Division—
Ernest H. Elliehausen, Manager
2800 Pottsville Pike
P.O. Box 542, Reading, PA 19640

Eastern Division—
Robert C. Nagel, Manager
2121 Sullivan Trail,
P.O. Box 428, Easton, PA 18042

Lebanon Division—
David S. High, Manager
600 South Fifth Ave.
P.O. Box 240, Lebanon, PA 17042

Western Division—
John R. Clugston, Manager
Parkway Boulevard
P.O. Box 1909, York, PA 17405

Annual Meeting

Second Monday in May

Principal Office

2800 Pottsville Pike,
Muhlenberg Township
Berks County, Pennsylvania
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 542, Reading, PA 19640

Successor Trustee—First Mortgage Bonds

J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Company—Eff. 3/6/81
One State Street
New York, NY 10015

Successor Trustee—Debentures

United States Trust Company of New York—Eff. 2/6/81
45 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005

Preferred Stocks

Transfer Agents
American Bank and Trust Co. of Pa.
35 N. 6th Street
Reading, PA 19601

Chemical Bank
20 Pine Street
New York, NY 10015

Registrars
Girard Bank
Broad and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Four New York Plaza
New York, NY 10015

Met-Ed / GPU

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY
2800 Pottsville Pike
P.O. Box 542
Reading, PA 19640

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

UNIFORM STATISTICAL REPORT—YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980

(To American Gas Association, Edison Electric Institute and Financial Analysts)

Please submit the required pages to the American Gas Association and/or the Edison Electric Institute. Also furnish a copy of the Company's Annual Report to Stockholders with the USR or as soon as the annual report becomes available.

All Energy and Dollar Amounts should be reported in Thousands. Because this report is frequently used in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report to Stockholders, the data included herein should agree with the comparable information in such Annual Report. To assure accuracy and consistency, numerous crossties and footnotes have been appended to the schedules so that the statistics for the same item shown on more than one schedule will be identical.

This report should be read in conjunction with the 1980 Annual Report of Metropolitan Edison Company.

Name and Address of Company

Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary
P. O. Box 542
Reading, PA 19640

List Affiliated Companies, Indicate Relationship
(Parent, Subsidiary, Associate, etc.) and Identify Nature of Business

General Publ . Utilities Corp. - Parent
Jersey Central Power & Light Co. - Associate
Pennsylvania Electric Co. - Associate
York Haven Power Co. - Subsidiary

Individual Furnishing Information

Name R. E. Werts

Title Comptroller

Telephone No. (215) 921-6350

Information Release

X Yes, individual company data may be released.

___ No, individual company data may not be released.

Authorizer R. E. Werts

March 31, 1981
Date This Report Released

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING GENERAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE COMPANY AND NOT IN CONNECTION WITH ANY SALE, OFFER FOR SALE OR SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY ANY SECURITIES.

UNIFORM STATISTICAL REPORT—YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980

Company Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary

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Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE I—GENERAL STATISTICS

1. State(s) in which company operates and percent of operating revenue in each state

Pennsylvania - 100%

2. Name(s) of subsidiaries and leased companies included in Line 16, Schedule II, Page 2 of report (*if data are included for less than full year, please indicate*)

York Haven Power Company

3. Utility systems acquired, sold or otherwise disposed of:

Indicate the period for which these acquisitions or sales are reflected in this report.

ACQUIRED DURING YEAR		SOLD OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF DURING YEAR	
Name of System & Date	Number of Customers	Name of System & Date	Number of Customers
None		None	

4. Changes in Communities Served (*Group separately for Electric and Gas*)

Indicate whether community is or was served at wholesale or retail level by inserting a (w) or an (r) after name of community.

Communities ADDED During Year		Communities TRANSFERRED or LOST During Year	
Name of Community & State	Previously Served By	Name of Community & State	Now Served By
None		Hershey, Pa. (W)	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.

5. Population and Square Miles of Territory Served:

		POPULATION SERVED		SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY SERVED	
		Electric	Gas	Electric	Gas
Retail	1.1	811,800		3,274	
Wholesale	1.2				
Total	1.3	811,800		3,274	
Estimated as of		1970 Census			

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & ~~.~~ ıbsidiary

SCHEDULE II—STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS (Thousands of $)

FOR NOTES—SEE SCHEDULE III—PAGES 3, 4, & 5

INCOME

		Total	Electric	Gas	
1. Operating Revenues (a) (b)	2.1.	432,653	432,653		
Operating Expenses:					
2. Operation (c) (d)	2.2.	291,561	291,561		
3. Maintenance (d)	2.3.	29,118	29,118		
4. Depreciation (e)	2.4.	39,145	39,145		
5. Depletion (e)	2.5.	-	-		
6. Amort. Charged to Operation (f) (g)	2.6.	-	-		
7. Property Losses Charged to Operation	2.7.	-	-		
8. Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	2.	31,436	31,436		
9. Federal Income Taxes (e) (h) (i)	2.9.	2,436	2,436		
10. State Income Taxes (e) (h) (i)	2.10.	(154)	(154)		
11. Deferred Income Taxes—Charges	2.11.	(5,300)	(5,300)		
12. Deferred Income Taxes—Credits	2.12.	[7,293]	[7,293]	[ ]	[ ]
13. Investment Tax Credit Adjusts. (Net) (h)	2.13.	2,116	2,116		
14.	2.14.				
15. Total Operating Expenses	2.15.	383,065	383,065		
16. Operating Income	2.16.	49,588	49,588		
17. Other Operating Income (j)	2.17.	-	-		
18. Total Operating Income	2.18.	49,588	49,588		
19. Allow. for Other Funds Used During Constr. (k)	2.19.	(788)			
20. Other Income Less Deductions—Net (g) (j)	2.20.	145			
21. Minority Interest	2.21.	-			
22. Income Before Interest Charges	2.22.	48,945			
Interest Charges:					
23. Interest on Long-Term Debt (l)	2.23.	43,435			
24. Interest on Short-Term Debt	2.24.	12,060			
25. Amort. of Debt Disc. Exp. and Prem. (Net)	2.25.	85			
26. Other Interest Expense	2.26.	1,755			
27. Allow. for Borrowed Funds -Cr. (k)		(4,546)			
Inc.Taxes on Borrow.Funds-Cr.	2.27.	[4,154]			
28. Net Interest Charges	2.28.	48,635			
29. Income Before Extraordinary Items	2.29.	310			
30. Extraordinary Items, less Taxes (j)	2.30.	-			
31. Net Income	2.31.	310			
32. Pfd and Pfc Dividend Requirement (l)	2.32.	10,289			
33. Available for Common Stock	2.33.	(9,979)			
34. Common Dividends	2.34.	-			
35. Net income After Dividends	2.35.	(9,979)			

RETAINED EARNINGS

		Total
36. Balance, January 1	2.36.	31,604
37. Net Income During Year (Line 31)	2.37.	310
38. Pfd and Pfc Dividends Declared	2.38.	10,289
39. Common Dividends Declared—Cash	2.39.	-
40. Common Dividends Declared—Other (m)	2.40.	-
41. Adjustments (n)	2.41.	-
42. Balance, December 31	2.42.	21,625

Earnings Per Share of Common Stock

$ ______ per share based on ______ average number of shares outstanding during year

$ ______ per share based on ______ shares outstanding December 31

Report earnings per share on any other basis, if applicable, and explain ______

See General Public Utilities Corporation Uniform Statistical Report for Applicable Information. See also Notes to Financial Statements contained in Met-Ed's 1980 Annual Report.

Dividends per Common Share

Paid $ ______

Declared $ ______

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE III—NOTES TO STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS (Thousands of $)

INCOME—SCHEDULE II—PAGE 2

(a) If sales of by-products are handled as operating revenue, report here the amount of by-product revenue *(Included on Line 1)* $ ______ and product extraction expense *(Included on Lines 2 and 3)* $ ______

(b) Includes: Revenues collected under bond or subject to refund: Electric $ ______ Gas $ ______

Unbilled revenues: Electric $ ______ Gas $ ______

Increase in revenue over the prior year resulting from base rate increases granted and/or billed:

Electric			Gas		
	Amount			Amount	
Effective Date	Annualized	Included in Current year	Effective Date	Annualized	Included in Current year

See Note 1 - Notes to Financial Statements contained in Met-Ed's 1980 Annual Report.

Note: Amounts collected on an interim basis should be shown as a rate increase in the year authorized and not as a part of the total increase granted with the final rate order.

(c) Operating Expenses—Operation includes:

Amounts subject to refund—Electric $ ______ Gas $ ______

Charge or (credit) for deferred fuel costs—Electric $ 40,081 Gas $ ______

Net of merchandising—Electric $ ______ Gas $ ______ Other $ ______

Significant amount of rents $ ______ for ______

$ ______ for ______

$ ______ for ______

$ ______ for ______

$ ______ for ______

(d) Salaries, Wages and Employee Pensions, Benefits charged to Operating Expenses *(Lines 2 and 3, page 2)*:

Electric $ 47,663 Gas $ ______ Other $ ______

(e) Deprec., Accel. Amort. and Depletion to be claimed on Fed. & State Inc. Tax Returns:

		FEDERAL			STATE		
		Electric	Gas	Other	Electric	Gas	Other
Liberalized Depreciation	3.1.	58,962					
Accelerated Amortization	3.2.						
Straight-Line Depreciation	3.3.	3,597					
Depletion	3.4.						
Other (*specify*)	3.5.						
Total	3.6.	62,559					
Est. tax deprec. that would have been taken if straight-line tax rates were used	3.7.	55,194					

Give a general description of the method or methods used in computing book and tax depreciation with respect to major classes of depreciable assets:

See Note 2 - Notes to Financial Statements contained in Met-Ed's 1980 Annual Report.

(f) Includes amortization of adjustments to appliances for gas conversions $ ______

(g) Amortization of Plant Acquisition Adjustments included on Line 6 page 2:

Electric $ ______ Gas $ ______ Other $ ______

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE III—NOTES TO STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS (Thousands of $) (continued)

(h) Investment Tax Credit		Electric	Gas	Other	Total
Normalized	3.8.	2,688			2,688
Less: Amortized (Over ____ Years)	3.9.	572			572
Net*	3.10.	2,116			2,116
Flowed-Through	3.11.	-			-

* Should agree with line 13, page 2

(i) Net Reduction in Inc. Taxes (*Not Normalized*)		FEDERAL Electric	FEDERAL Gas	FEDERAL Other	STATE Electric	STATE Gas	STATE Other
Accelerated Amortization Property	3.12.						
Other Property	3.13.	2,367			604		
Other (*specify*)	3.14.	669			171		
Total	3.15.	3,036			775		

(j) Detail major items and amounts and all income taxes included in:

Other Operating Income (Including Income Taxes of $ ____)

Other Income Less Deductions—Net (Including Income Taxes of $ 171)
(*If net merchandising included, give amount*)

Interest & Dividend Income	$1,118
Other Income	33
TRAESOP	(674)
Penalties	(80)
Other Income Deductions	(74)
Taxes	(178)
Total	$ 145

Extraordinary Items (Including Income Taxes of $ ____)

(k) Give description of method used to determine Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (*including rate applied, type of construction or size of job covered, and period of time used to exclude jobs of short duration*)

See Note 3 - Notes to Financial Statements contained in Met-Ed's 1980 Annual Report.

(l) Annual Interest and Preferred and Preference Dividend Requirement calculated on amounts (*including due within 1 year*) outstanding at Dec. 31:

Long-Term Debt $ 44,195 Preferred and Preference Stock $ 10,289

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE III—NOTES TO STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS (Thousands of $) (continued)

RETAINED EARNINGS—SCHEDULE II—PAGE 2

(m) Details of Common Dividends Declared—Other than Cash

(n) Details of major items and amounts included in Adjustments to Retained Earnings

NOTES & REMARKS:

SCHEDULE IV—FUNCTIONAL DETAILS OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES (Thousands of $)

	Electric Total	Electric Operation	Electric Maintenance		Gas Total	Gas Operation	Gas Maintenance
Production:							
1. Fuel (a)	89,377	89,377 (b)	xxxxxxxxxxxx	4.1.		(c)	xxxxxxxxxxxx
2. Purchased Power (*Net*) (a)	95,781	95,781	xxxxxxxxxxxx	4.2.	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx
3. Purchased Gas (*Net*) (a)	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	4.3.			xxxxxxxxxxxx
4. Other Prod. Expenses (a)	84,920	66,649	18,271	4.4.		(d)	(d)
5. Total Production	270,078	251,807	18,271	4.5.			
6. Storage & Liquefied Natural Gas	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	4.6.			
7. Transmission	4,144	2,844	1,300	4.7.			
8. Distribution	16,593	7,782	8,811	4.8.			
9. Customer Accounts	7,439	7,439		4.9.			
10. Cust. Service & Info.	908	908		4.10.			
11. Sales	4	4		4.11.			
12. Administrative & Gen'l	21,513	20,777	736	4.12.			
13. Total	320,679	291,561	29,118	4.13.			
14. Credit for Residuals included in line ____				4.14.			

(a) Includes charges or (credits) for deferred fuel costs in line 4 Electric $ 40,081 Gas $

(b) See Note (d), Schedule XIX—page E-19.

(c) Include only fuel used in production of gas.

(d) Includes exploration and development costs of prospective gas producing fields 4.15. $

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE V—TAXES (Thousands of $)

		ACCRUALS CHARGED TO:				
		OPERATING EXPENSES—TAXES				ALL OTHER
		Total	Electric	Gas	Other Depts.	ACCOUNTS (a)
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes:						
State and Local:						
1. Property, Ad Valorem, etc.	5.1.	10,009	10,009			50
2. Franchise	5.2.	-	-			-
3. Gross Receipts	5.3.	18,902	18,902			-
4. Capital Stock	5.6.	(253)	(253)			
5. Miscellaneous	5.7.	728	728			724
6. Total State and Local Taxes	5.8.	29,386	29,386			77[illegible]
Miscellaneous Federal Taxes:						
7. Payroll	5.9.	2,050	2,050			1,842
8.	5.10.					
9. Total Miscellaneous Federal Taxes	5.12.	2,050	2,050			1,842
10. Total Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	5.13.	31,436	31,436			2,616
Income Taxes—Current:						
11. Federal Income Taxes	5.14.	2,436	2,436			(3,759)(1)
12. State Income Taxes	5.15.	(154)	(154)			43 (1)
13. Total Income Taxes Current	5.16.	2,282	2,282			(3,716)
Deferred Income Tax—Charges:						
Federal:						
14. Accelerated Amortization Property	5.17.					
15. Other Property[b]	5.18.	8,717	8,717			
16. Energy Costs	5.19.	(18,253)	(18,253)			
17. Other		4,416	4,416			36
18. Total Federal Provision	5.20.	(5,120)	(5,120)			36
State:						
19. Accelerated Amortization Property	5.21.					
20. Other Property[b]	5.22.	12	12			
21. Energy Costs	5.23.	(591)	(591)			
22. Other		399	399			8
23. Total State Provision	5.24.	(180)	(180)			8
Deferred Income Tax—Credits:						
Federal:						
24. Accelerated Amortization Property	5.25.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
25. Other Property[b]	5.26.	[114]	[114]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
26. Other	5.27.	[7,102]	[7,102]	[ ]	[ ]	[310]
27.		[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
28. Total Federal Portion	5.28.	[7,216]	[7,216]	[ ]	[ ]	[310]
State:						
29. Accelerated Amortization Property	5.29.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
30. Other Property[b]	5.30.	[26]	[26]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
31. Other	5.31.	[51]	[51]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
32.		[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
33. Total State Portion	5.32.	[77]	[77]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
34. **Investment Tax Credit Adjustment[d]**	5.33.	2,116	2,116			
35. **Job Tax Credits**	5.34.					
36. **Total Taxes**	5.35.	23,241 (c)	23,241 (c)	(c)	(c)	(1,366)

(a) Such as Utility Plant, Other Income Deductions, Extraordinary Items, Clearing Accounts, Retained Earnings, etc.

(b) Report amount due to Liberalized Depreciation (FERC System of Accounts 282).

(c) Should equal Total of Lines 10, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 34, and 35; and Total of Lines 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Schedule II—Page 2.

(d) Amount of investment subject to Investment Tax Credit, Electric -0- ; Gas ______ ; Other Departments ______

Notes & Remarks *(Please explain any unusual items affecting taxes)*:

(1) Includes Income Taxes - AFUDC ($4,196)

UNIFORM STATISTICAL REPORT—YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE VI—BALANCE SHEET (Thousands of $) FOR NOTES--SEE SCHEDULE VII—PAGE 8

ASSETS

	Utility Plant:		
1.	Electric exclud. Nuclear Fuel	6.1.	1,340,923
2.	Less Accum. Prov. for Depr. & Amort.	6.2.	277,369
3.	Net Electric Utility Plant excl. Nuclear Fuel	6.3.	1,063,554
4.	Nuclear Fuel	6.4.	73,107
5.	Less Accum. Prov. for Amort. Nuclear Fuel	6.5.	7,399
6.	Net Nuclear Fuel	6.6.	65,708
7.	Net Electric Utility Plant	6.7.	1,129,262
8.	Gas	6.8.	-
9.	Less Accum. Prov. for Depr. & Amort.	6.9.	-
10.	Net Gas Utility Plant	6.10.	-
11.	Other	6.11.	-
12.	Less Accum. Prov. for Depr. & Amort.	6.12.	-
13.	Net Other Utility Plant	6.13.	-
14.	Common	6.14.	-
15.	Less Accum. Prov. for Depr. & Amort.	6.15.	-
16.	Net Common Utility Plant	6.16.	-
17.	Total Utility Plant	6.17.	1,414,030
18.	Less Accum. Prov. for Deprec. and Amort.	6.18.	284,768
19.	Net Utility Plant (Total)	6.19.	1,129,262
20.	Other Property and Investments (*Net*) (a)	6.20.	630
	Current and Accrued Assets:		
21.	Cash, Spec. Dep., Wkg. Funds & Temp. Cash Inv.	6.21.	20,103
22.	Gas Stored Underground (*Current*)	6.22.	-
23.	LNG Stored & Held for Processing	6.23.	-
24.	Notes and Accounts. Receivable (*Net*)	6.24.	41,982
25.	Receivables from Investor Owned Elec. Cos.	6.25.	32
26.	Accrued Unbilled Revenues	6.26.	-
27.	Materials and Supplies	6.27.	29,205
28.	Prepayments and Other Current and Accrued Assets	6.28.	1,706
29.		6.29.	
30.	Total Current and Accrued Assets	6.30.	93,028
	Deferred Debits:		
31.	Unamortized Debt Expense	6.31.	1,350
32.	Unamortized Conversion Costs	6.32.	-
33.	Nuclear Accident, net of ins. recov.	6.33.	7,639
34.	Deferred Energy Costs	6.34.	43,858
35.	Other Deferred Debits	6.35.	15,481
36.	Total Deferred Debits	6.36.	68,328
37.	Total Assets	6.37.	1,291,248

LIABILITIES

	Capitalization (*excluding reacquired securities*):		
38.	Common Stock (b) (859,500 shares)	6.38.	66,273
39.		6.39.	-
40.	Premium on Common Stock (*if not in line 41*)	6.40.	-
41.	Other Paid-In Capital (c)	6.41.	280,524
42.	Retained Earnings	6.42.	21,625
43.		6.43.	-
44.	Total Retained Earnings	6.44.	21,625
45.	Total Common Stock Equity	6.45.	368,422
46.	Minority Interest	6.46.	-
47.	Accum. Credits for Deferred Inc. Taxes (d)	6.47.	-
48.	Preferred and Preference Stock (b)	6.48.	139,391
49.	Premium on Pfd and Pfc (*If not in Line 41*)	6.49.	483
50.	Total Pfd and Pfc Equity (*lines 48 and 49*)	6.50.	139,874
	Long Term Debt: (*exclud. amt. due within one yr.*)		
51.	Mortgage Bonds	6.51.	450,214
52.	Debentures (e)	6.52.	78,740
53.	Other (f) Unamortized Prem& Disc.	6.53.	(1,534
54.	Total Long-Term Debt	6.54.	527,420
55.	Total Capitalization (*exclud amt. due within one yr.*)	6.55.	1,035,716
	Current and Accrued Liabilities:		
56.	Long-Term Debt Due within one year	6.56.	15,227
57.	Short Term Debt (g)	6.57.	50,000
58.	Accts. Payable (*excl. amt. in line 59*)	6.58.	31,834
59.	Payables to Investor Owned Elec. Cos.	6.59.	2,727
60.	Taxes Accrued (d)	6.60.	8,874
61.	Other and Misc. Current and Accrued Liabilities	6.61.	20,241
62.	Total Current and Accrued Liabilities	6.62.	128,903
	Deferred Credits and Operating Reserves:		
63.		6.63.	
64.	Customer Advances for Construction	6.64.	1,103
65.	Other Deferred Credits	6.65.	4,225
66.	Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes (d)	6.66.	99,817
67.	Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits (h)	6.67.	21,036
68.	Operating Reserves (i)	6.68.	448
69.	Total Deferred Credits and Operating Reserves	6.69.	126,629
70.		6.70.	
71.	Reserve for Deferred or Future Income Taxes (d)	6.71.	-
72.		6.72.	
73.	Total Liabilities	6.73.	1,291,248

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE VIa—DETAIL OF CAPITAL STOCK AND LONG TERM DEBT OUTSTANDING BY ISSUES

For Stock: show rate, par value, shares and amount. List separately, amounts applicable to redeemable preferred stocks, as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, other preferred stocks, and common stock. For Debt: show series, rate, maturity date and amount. Group by type and show totals for each type.

Description of Issues	Rate	Par Value	Series	Shares	Maturity Date	Amount (Thousands of $)
Common Stock		No Stated Value		859,500		66,273
Preferred Stock	3.90	100		117,729		11,773
	4.35	100		33,249		3,325
	3.85	100		29,175		2,917
	3.80	100		18,122		1,812
	4.45	100		35,637		3,564
	8.12	100		160,000		16,000
	7.68	100	G	350,000		35,000
	8.32	100	H	250,000		25,000
	8.12	100	I	250,000		25,000
	8.32	100	J	150,000		15,000
Total				1,393,912		139,391
First Mortgage Bonds			3-1/4%		1982	7,800
			3-1/8%		1984	15,000
			4-7/8%		1987	19,000
			5 %		1990	15,000
			4-3/8%		1992	15,000
			4-5/8%		1995	12,000
			5-3/4%		1996	15,000
			7 %		1998	26,000
			8-1/8%		1999	25,000
			7-7/8%		2001	15,000
			7-7/8%		2002	26,000
			8-1/2%		2003	20,000
			1 %		1975-84	714
			9-3/4%		1983	50,000
			9-5/8%		1985	45,000
			9 %		2006	50,000
			8-3/8%		2007	35,000
			6 %		2008	8,700
			9 %		2008	50,000
Total						450,214
Debentures			4-3/4%		1990	4,080
			6-7/8%		1992	14,400
			8-1/8%		1997	43,460
			8-3/4%		1998	16,800
Total						78,740

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE VII—NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET (Thousands of $)

(a) Detail major items and amounts including Excess Cost of Investments in Subsidiaries consolidated over Book Value at Date Acquisition

(b) Number of Stockholders as of 12/31/80 Preferred 5,961 Common 1 Other
Preference

(c) Includes Premiums on Capital Stock Preferred $ Common $ Other $
Preference $

(d) Deferred Federal and State Income Tax Balances

		FEDERAL			STATE		
		Electric	Gas	Other	Electric	Gas	Other
Accel. Amort. Prop.—Line No.	7.1.						
Liberalized Depr. Prop.—Line No. 66	7.2.	66,461			9,977		
Def'd Fuel Costs—Line No. 66	7.3.	19,300			781		
Other*—Line No. 66	7.4.	2,966			332		
Total	7.5.	88,727			11,090		

*Elaborate in 'Notes & Remarks' if significant.

(e) Includes convertible securities (specify)

(f) Includes Unamortized Premium and Discount (Net) $ (1,534)
Other (Describe)

(g) Includes Commercial Paper $ Gas storage loans $

Average short-term debt during year, based on number of days outstanding $ 70,473

(h) Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits

Electric	7.6.	21,036
Gas	7.7.	
Other	7.8.	
	7.9.	
Total	7.10.	21,036

(i) Detail major items and amounts

NOTES & REMARKS:

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE VIII—UTILITY PLANT BY FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS (Thousands of $)

FOR NOTES—SEE SCHEDULE IX—PAGE 10

		UTILITY PLANT (a)	ACCUM. PROV. FOR DEPREC., AMORT. AND DEPL.	CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES (b) (c) For Reported Year (d) 1980	ESTIMATE AS OF 9/80 For Next Year 1981	For 2nd Yr. Foll. 1982	For 3rd Yr. Foll. 1983 (Electric only)
ELECTRIC							
1. Intangible Plant	8.1.	274					
Production Plant:							
2. Steam	8.2.	168,251	68,133	2,170	3,698		
3. Nuclear	8.3.	565,054	59,677	8,024	10,300		
4. Hydro	8.4.	4,112	2,473	334	238	Not Available	
5. Pumped Storage	8.5.						
6. Gas Turbine	8.6.						
7. Other (Comb. Turb.)	8.7.	25,652	10,726	89	2		
8. Total Production Plant	8.8.	763,069	141,009	10,617	14,238		
9. Transmission Plant	8.9.	173,074	35,287	956	2,638		
10. Distribution Plant	8.10.	342,005	90,465	16,211	18,177		
11. General Plant	8.11.	33,335	10,608	[illegible]411	352		
12. Subtotal	8.12.	1,311,757	277,369	[illegible],195	35,405		
13. Miscellaneous Plant (e)	8.13.	11,575		1			
14. Construction Work in Progress	8.14.	17,591	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
15. Plant Acq. Adj. & Other Adj.	8.15.			xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
16. Elec. Plant Excl. Nuclear Fuel	8.16.	1,340,923 (f)	277,369 (f)	28,196 (g)	35,405	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
17. Nuclear Fuel	8.17.	73,107	7,399	[illegible],987	[illegible],469		
18. TOTAL EL[illegible]TRIC PLANT	8.18.	1,414,030 (f)	284,768 (f)	43,183 (g)	[illegible],874		
GAS							
19. Intangible Plant	8.19.						
20. Production	8.20.						
21. Underground Storage (h)	8.21.						
22. Other Storage	8.22.						
23. LNG Terminaling & Processing	8.23.						
24. Transmission	8.24.						
25. Distribution	8.25.						
26. General	8.26.						
27. Subtotal (i)	8.27.						
28. Miscellaneous Plant (e)	8.28.						
29. Construction Work in Progress	8.29.		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
30. Plant Acq. Adj. & Other Adj.	8.30.			xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
31. TOTAL GAS PLANT	8.31.	(f)	(f)	(g)			
OTHER UTILITY PLANT							
32.	8.32.	(j)					
33.	8.33.	(j)					
34. Total Other Utility Plant	8.34.	(f)	(f)	(g)			
35. Common Plant (k)	8.35.	(f)(j)	(f)	(g)			
36. TOTAL UTILITY PLANT	8.36.	1,414,030 (f)	284,768 (f)	43,183 (g)	44,874		

Company Metropolitan Edison Company and Subsidiary

SCHEDULE IX—NOTES TO UTILITY PLANT BY FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS (Thousands of $)

(a) Depreciable Property as of December 31:

ELECTRIC:			GAS:		
Production	9.1.	761,479	Production and Local Storage	9.11.	
Transmission	9.2.	170,303	Underground Storage	9.12.	
Distribution	9.3.	340,126	Transmission	9.13.	
General	9.4.	32,427	Distribution	9.14.	
Miscellaneous	9.5.		General	9.15.	
Total Electric	9.6.	1,304,335	Miscellaneous	9.16.	
COMMON:			Total Gas	9.17.	
Electric	9.7.		OTHER:		
Gas	9.8.			9.18.	
Other	9.9.			9.19.	
Total Common	9.10.			9.20.	
			Total Other	9.21.	

(b) Estimated construction expenditures for third (3rd) year following:

9.22. Gas $_______; Other $_______.

(c) Estimated Construction Expenditures include Allowance for Funds Used During Construction—Yes X or No___ Indicate in total the AFUDC amounts included (excluded) in estimates: Next year $ 4,455 , 2nd year $ N/A , 3rd year $ N/A

(d) Excludes Purchased Property. Report expenditures, rather than transfers to utility plant.

(e) Includes Experimental Plant Unclassified; Leased to Others; Held for Future Use; Completed Construction Not Classified.

(f) Should agree with amounts shown in Balance Sheet (*Schedule VI—Page 7*).

(g) Should agree with Construction Expenditures shown on Lines 1 through 8, Schedule X below. See Note (b) Schedule X for amounts of Allowance for Funds Used During Construction.

(h) Includes non-current gas "For Reported Year" $_______

(i) Estimated expenditures for compressor facilities included in:

Reported Year	9.23.	$
Next Year	9.24.	$
2nd Year	9.25.	$
3rd Year	9.26.	$

(j) Includes intangibles $_______, Line No.____; $_______, Line No.____

(k) Estimated amount applicable to Utility Plant: Electric $_______; Gas $_______; Other $_______

Estimated amount applicable to Accum. Prov. for Depreciation: Electric $_______; Gas $_______; Other $_______

SCHEDULE X—ADDITIONS AND RETIREMENTS TO UTILITY PLANT—CURRENT YEAR (Thousands of $)

		Construction Expenditures (a) (b)	Purchases & Acquisitions	Gross Additions (c)	Retirements	Other Entries	Net Additions
1. Elec. Excl. Nuclear Fuel	10.1.	28,196		28,196	3,721	(2,199)	22,276
2. Nuclear Fuel	10.2.	14,987		14,987			14,987
3. Gas	10.3.						
4.	10.4.						
5.	10.5.						
6.	10.6.						
7.	10.7.						
8. Total	10.8.	43,183		43,183	3,721	(2,199)	37,263 (d)

(a) Should agree with Column—"Construction Expenditures—for Reported Year" in Schedule VIII—page 9.

(b) Includes Allowance for Funds Used During construction: Electric excluding Nuclear Fuel $ 208

10.9. Nuclear Fuel $ 3,550 Gas $_______ Other $_______

Total $ 3,758 Should agree with Line 19 and 27, Schedule II—Page 2.

(c) Gross Additions should be the sum of the Construction Expenditures and the Purchases and Acquisition columns.

(d) The Total Net Additions should agree with the net change in Total Utility Plant over last year (*Line 17, Schedule VI—page 7*), and should be the sum of Gross Additions (*Construction Expenditures plus Purchases and Acquisitions*), less Retirements and plus or minus Other Entries.

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE XI—NEW SECURITIES ISSUED DURING YEAR

Description of Issue (a)	Number of Shares (Thousands)	Amount (b) (Thousands of $)	Unit Prices: To Company: Proceeds (c) $ or % of Par	Unit Prices: To Company: Cost (d) %	Unit Prices: To Public: Price $ or % of Par	Unit Prices: To Public: Yield %	Type of Sale (e)	Type of Sale (f)	Date Mo/Day
Common Issues (g)									
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
Preferred and Preference Stock (g) (h)									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
Bonds and Debentures									
10. Bonds due 1981		* 13,000	100%	*	100%	*	Pvt.		1/1
11.									
12.									
13. * See Note 4 - Notes to Financial Statements contained in Met-Ed's 1980 Annual									
14. Report.									
15.									
16.									
17.									
Notes (1 year or longer based on original maturity)									
18.									
19.									
20.									
21.									

22. Security Reclassifications and Conversions (*Describe and report amount*)
23. $ 244,930 of 1% First Mortgage Bonds due 1975-1984 (SBA) (redeemed)
24. $7,000,000 of 2-3/4% First Mortgage Bonds due 1980 (redeemed)
25. $5,250,000 of 2-3/4% First Mortgage Bonds due 1980 (redeemed)
26.
27.
28. Securities Reacquired and/or Retired
29. Debentures were retired through the sinking funds provisions as follows:
30. $ 120,000 of 4-3/4% due 1990
31. $ 400,000 of 6-7/8% due 1992
32. $1,060,000 of 8-1/8% due 1997
33. $ 400,000 of 3-3/4% due 1998
34.
35.
36.
37.
38.
39.
40.

(a) Report each individual issue separately (*including securities issued as dividends, as well as new placements*), using additional sheet if necessary. Specify maturity date, rate, par value, convertibility, new or refunding. If convertible, briefly describe terms of conversion

(b) Show principal amounts for Bonds, Debentures and Notes, show stated values for Preferred and Preference Stock, and offering price for Common Stock

(c) Proceeds should be synonymous with price paid by underwriters.

(d) After underwriter commissions.

(e) Insert symbols: Pvt—Private, Pub—Public, and Prt—Parent.

(f) Insert symbols: C—Competitive and N—Negotiated.

(g) If sold on a rights basis, indicate offering ratio: Common ______ Other ______

(h) Price range of rights during offering period ______

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE XII—STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION (Thousands of $)

(Detail Material Items Not Shown On Form)

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Funds from Operations:		
1. Net Income (a)	12.1.	310
Principal Non-Cash Charges and Credits to Income:		
2. Depreciation and Depletion (b)	12.2.	39,145
3. Amortization of .... (c)	12.3.	
4. Deferred Income Taxes—Net (d)	12.4.	(12,592)
5. Investment Tax Credit Adjustments (e)	12.5.	2,116
6. Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (f)	12.6.	788
7.	12.7.	
8. Other Internal Sources—Net	12.8.	5,754
9.	12.9.	
10.	12.10.	
11.	12.11.	
12. Total Funds from Operations	12.12.	35,521
Funds from Outside Sources (New Money):		
13. Long-Term Debt (g) (h)	12.13.	13,000
14. Preferred and Preference Stock (h)	12.14.	
15. Common Stock (h)	12.15.	
16. Net Increase in Short-Term Debt (i)	12.16.	(18,000)
17.	12.17.	
18.	12.18.	
19. Total Funds from Outside Sources	12.19.	(5,000)
20. Total Sources of Funds	12.20.	30,521

APPLICATION OF FUNDS

21. Gross Additions to Utility Plant (incl. land) (j)	12.21.	43,182
22. Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (f)	12.22.	788
23. Dividends on Preferred and Preference Stock (k)	12.23.	10,289
24. Cash Dividends on Common Stock (l)	12.24.	
Funds for Retirement of Securities and Short-Term Debt:		
25. Long-Term Debt (g) (h)	12.25.	14,471
26. Preferred and Preference Stock (h)	12.26.	
27.	12.27.	
28. Net Decrease in Short-Term Debt (i)	12.28.	
29. Total Funds for Retirement of Securities and Short-Term Debt	12.29.	14,471
30. Deferred Energy Costs - Net	12.30.	(40,081)
31. Deferred Costs-Nuclear Accident, Net of Insurance Recoveries	12.31.	(23,031)
32. Increase in Working Capital (Excluding Debt) **	12.32.	24,903
33. Total Other Applications—Net	12.33.	(38,209)
34. Total Application of Funds	12.34.	30,521

(a) Should agree with Schedule II, Line 31*
(b) Includes $______ charged to clearing and other accounts not included in Schedule II, Lines 4 & 5*
(c) Should agree with Schedule II, Lines 6, 7 & 25*
(d) Should agree with Schedule II, Lines 11 & 12*
(e) Should agree with Schedule II, Line 13*
(f) Should agree with Schedule II, Lines 19 & 27*
(g) Bonds, Debentures and Other Long-Term Debt
(h) Net proceeds or payments
(i) Includes Commercial Paper $______
(j) Should agree with Schedule X, Line 8*
(k) Should agree with Schedule II, Line 38*
(l) Should agree with Schedule II, Line 39 & 40*

*If not, explain below:

** See Footnote (a) to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Financial Position contained in Met-Ed's 1980 Annual Report for details.

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE XIII—EMPLOYEE DATA

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES—(Average For Year)

Allocate to Electric, Gas, and Other Utility Departments common employees who devote part of their time to Electric and part to Gas, and/or Other Utility Departments. Estimate splits on basis of payroll dollars or any other reasonable basis.

		ELECTRIC	GAS	OTHER UTILITY DEPTS.	TOTAL
1. Operation and Maintenance	13.1.				
2. Construction	13.2.				
3. Other (Describe)	13.3.				
4. Total	13.4.	2,822 *			2,822

SALARIES AND WAGES (Thousands of $)(a)

		ELECTRIC	GAS	OTHER UTILITY DEPTS.	TOTAL
5. Operation and Maintenance(b)	13.6.	39,265			39,265
6. Construction	13.7.	7,040			7,040
7. Other (Describe)	13.8.	19,368 **			19,368
8. Total	13.9.	65,673			65,673
Payroll, commissions and bonuses applicable to Merchandising only (included in line ____)	13.11.				
Plant Removal Costs included in line 6	13.12.	719			719

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS (Thousands of $)

		ELECTRIC	GAS	OTHER UTILITY DEPTS.	TOTAL
9. Operation and Maintenance(b)	13.13.	8,398			8,398
10. Construction	13.14.	1,502			1,502
11. Other (Describe)	13.15.	4,143			4,143
12. Total	13.16.	14,043			14,043

Enumerate the types of Benefits included—such as Pensions, Life Insurance, Hospitalization, etc. Pensions, Life Insurance, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Medicare, Education Allowances, Employee Functions sponsored by Company, Assigned Vehicle allowances, Payroll taxes paid by the Company.

(a) Do not include Pensions and Benefits.

(b) Total of Lines 5 and 9. Should agree with Schedule III, Note (d) on Page 3.

NOTES & REMARKS:

* Average employees were not allocated because Company employees are not always assigned to Operation & Maintenance and Construction.

** Includes Stores Expense Undistributed, Transportation Clearing and Other Clearing Accounts, Miscellaneous Deferred Debits, Accounts Receivable TMI Owners.

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary State of Pennsylvania Total System ☒

SCHEDULE XIV—CLASSIFICATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY SALES, REVENUES AND CUSTOMERS

Companies operating in more than one state should complete this schedule for each state in which they operate

DO NOT FILL IN	EEI Use Only				
Year	Region	State	Co. Type	Release	Co. Code
HEADING, 1980					

		KILOWATTHOURS (thousands) (a)	OPER. REVENUES (thousands of $) (a)	CUSTOMERS AT YEAR END.	CUSTOMERS AVERAGE—12 MOS.
Sales to Ultimate Customers					
1. Residential (b)*	14.1	2,500,812	$ 155,196	320,676	318,975
2. Commercial (c)*	14.2	1,637,839	93,041	37,495	37,319
3. Industrial (c)	14.3	3,212,686	151,865	2,157	2,177
4. Public Street & Highway Lighting	14.4	37,843	3,817	638	655
5. Other Sales to Public Authorities	14.5	170,261	9,617	687	779
6. Sales to Railroads and Railways	14.6				
7. Interdepartmental Sales	14.7				
8. Other Sales (*Specify*)	14.8				
9. Total Sales to Ultimate Customers	14.9	7,559,441	413,536	361,653 (d)	359,905 (d)
Sales for Resale					
10. Investor Owned Electric Utilities	14.10	54,713	2,816	3	3
11. Cooperatively Owned Electric Systems	14.11	100,800	4,712	1	1
12. Municipally Owned Electric Systems	14.12	98,451	2,227	5	5
13. Federal & State Electric Agencies	14.13				
14. Total for Resale	14.14	253,964	9,755	9	9
15. GRAND TOTAL	14.15	7,813,405	423,291	361,662	359,914
16. OTHER ELECTRIC REVENUES	14.16		9,362		
17. TOTAL ELECTRIC OPERATING REVENUES	14.17		$ 432,653		
*Customers with Electric Space Heating: (e) (f)					
Residential	14.18	700,776	$ 38,958	41,087	39,757
Commercial					
Apt. Bldgs. Master Metered	14.19	NA	$ NA	12 (g)	11 (g)
All Other	14.20	NA	$ NA	2,601	2,483

(a) State percentage of Kilowatthours or Operating Revenues for each class of sales (*indicate which*) Kilowatthours subject to fuel rate adjustment: Residential # %; Commercial # %; Industrial # %; Other (*Specify*) 100% Except for Resale 74% ; or indicate by symbol (#) those classes of sales fully covered.

Total dollars recovered through automatic rate adjustment Fuel and Tax Clauses in Current Year

Fuel Clauses $ 154,141 Tax Clauses $ 17,260 Other (*Define*)

Unbilled Revenue $ ______ for ______ Kwhr on line(s) ______

(b) Residential—Annual Kwhr Use, Annual Electric Bill and Revenue Per Kwhr:

		Space Heating Customers	All Resid. Customers
Average Annual Kwhr Use Per Customer	14.21	17,626 Kwhr	7,840 Kwhr
Average Annual Electric Bill	14.22	$ 979.91	$ 486.55
Average Revenue Per Kwhr	14.23	5.559 cents	6.206 cents

(c) Indicate classification by striking out the inappropriate parts of captions of Lines 2 and 3. Give the criteria used by Company in classifying the customers into the respective groups, also break point between Large and Small Light and Power Each customer is coded commercial or industrial based on the type of business activity.

(d) Excludes 14.24 8,065 (at year end) 8,110 (average—12 mos.) Ultimate customers counted more than once because of special services, such as water heating, etc.

(e) Report Total Kwhr sales (*all uses*) and Total Revenue for those Customers who use electricity as their principal source for space heating (*included in lines 1 and 2 respectively*). Report customers even though other data is not available.

(f) Report here what is considered to be the average annual heating and cooling degree-day for the territory served with electricity by your company, on a calendar year basis If other than 65 degree base. Specify Cooling Degree Day Base is 70° F

Heating Degree-Day—1. Latest Year 5,880 degree-days. 2. Average Year, based on 10 years experience 5,751 degree days

Cooling Degree-Day—1. Latest Year 590 degree-days. 2. Average Year, based on 10 years experience 402 degree-days

(g) Includes 14.25 763 (at year end) 688 (average 12 mos.) dwelling units in apartment buildings master metered.

Notes & Remarks:

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary State of Pennsylvania Total System ☒

SCHEDULE XV—CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL (OR LARGE LIGHT AND POWER) KILOWATT HOUR SALES AND REVENUES

Companies operating in more than one state should complete this schedule for each state in which they operate.

DO NOT FILL IN	EEI Use Only				
Year	Region	State	Co. Type	Release	Co. Code
HEADING, 1980					

If practical, please give a breakdown of your Industrial (or Large Light & Power) Sales and Revenues by type of industry, preferably by the Major Mining and Manufacturing Groups of the Standard Industrial Classification (a). If not coded strictly by Standard Industrial Classification, please give comparable information by any similar grouping you may have adopted. If you cannot furnish the information on a comprehensive basis, data for your largest industries would be useful (ten if possible).

Where a customer or establishment has operations pertaining to more than one industry, the principal type would determine the classification.

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	S.I.C. NO. (a)		KILOWATTHOUR SALES (thousands)	REVENUES (thousands of $)
MINING				
Metal Mining	10	15.1.	17	$ 1
Coal Mining	11 & 12	15.2.		
Oil & Gas Extraction	13	15.3.		
Mining & Quarrying of Nonmetallic Min. (except fuels)	14	15.4.	116,084	5,547
		15.5.		
Total Mining		15.6.	116,101	5,548
MANUFACTURING				
Food and Kindred Products	20	15.7.	214,699	10,357
Tobacco Manufacturers	21	15.8.	4,123	222
Textile Mill Products	22	15.9.	121,814	5,282
Apparel & Other Finished Products made from fabrics & similar materials	23	15.10.	65,585	2,517
Lumber & Wood Products except furniture	24	15.11.	23,349	1,227
Furniture and Fixtures	25	15.12.	29,559	1,555
Paper & Allied Products	26	15.13.	292,632	14,788
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	15.14.	68,018	2,716
Chemicals & Allied Products	28	15.15.	160,096	8,260
Petroleum Refining and Related Industries	29	15.16.	25,335	1,387
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	15.17.	109,362	4,424
Leather & Leather Products	31	15.18.	25,104	1,369
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	32	15.19.	340,622	14,724
Primary Metal Industries including production of coke (without electric furnaces)	33	15.20.	644,844	32,563
Primary Metal Industries including production of coke (with electric furnaces)	33	15.21.		
Fabricated Metal Products except machinery & transportation equipment	34	15.22.	181,119	10,303
Machinery, except Electrical	35	15.23.	388,820	16,744
Electrical and Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	36	15.24.	245,683	11,301
Transportation Equipment	37	15.25.	88,943	4,448
Measuring, Analyzing & Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical & Optical Goods; Watches & Clocks	38	15.26.	21,474	1,107
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	39	15.27.	45,123	1,002
		15.28.		
Total Manufacturing		15.29.	3,096,304	146,296
Total Mining & Manufacturing		15.30.	3,212,405	151,844
"Industrial Customers" with demands below ______ Kw.		15.31.		
Other "Industrial Customers" not classified		15.32.		
Non-manufacturing "Industrial Customers"		15.33.	281	21
Adjust. for Differences in SIC Coding (-) (+)		15.34.		
Total Industrial or Large Light & Power (b)		15.35.	3,212,686	$ 151,865

(a) The Standard Industrial Classification is published in manual form by the U.S. Government Printing Office and is available through the Superintendent of Documents. It is used primarily as an aid in securing uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies of the U.S. Government, State Agencies, Trade Associations, and Private Research Agencies.

(b) Amounts should agree with line 3 (columns 1 and 2) of Schedule XIV—page E-14.

 UNIFORM STATISTICAL REPORT—YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980

Company Metropolitan Edison Co. & Subsidiary State of Pennsylvania Total System ☒

SCHEDULE XVI—SOURCE AND DISPOSITION OF ENERGY (thousands of Kwhr and $)

Companies operating in more than one state should complete this schedule for each state in which they operate

DO NOT FILL IN	EEI Use Only				
Year	Region	State	Co. Type	Release	Co. Code
HEADING 1980					

Source of Energy

			KILOWATTHOURS	COST
	Net Generation:			
1.	Steam, Conventional	16.1.	5,162,435	$ 95,595
2.	Steam, Geothermal	16.2.		
3.	Steam, Nuclear	16.3.	(48,702)	26,267
4.	Hydro	16.4.	122,390	786
5.	Pumped Storage	16.5.		(a)
6.	Gas Turbine	16.6.		
7.	Other (Specify) Combustic[illegible] Turbines & Diesel	16.7.	150,531	10,015
8.	Other (Specify)	16.8.		
9.	Less: Energy input for Pumped Storage	16.9.		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
10.	Total Net Generation	16.10.	5,386,654	132,663
	Purchased Power, incl. Net Interchange (Account 555): (b) (c)			
11.	Investor Owned Electric Utilities	16.11.	3,156,239	95,781
12.	Cooperatively Owned Elect. Systems	16.12.		
13.	Public Agencies (incl. Municipals)	16.13.		
14.	Industrial Sources	16.14.		
15.	International Imports (+)	16.15.		
16.	International Exports (-)	16.16.		
17.	Less: Energy Input for Pumped Storage (if applicable)	16.17.		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
18.	Total Net Purchased Power-in, (out)	16.18.	3,156,239	95,781
19.	Total Net Energy for Distribution	16.19.	8,542,893	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
20.	Energy Wheeled (for accounts of others) (d)	16.20.	50,412	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
21.	Generation Control and System Dispatching	16.21.		1,553
22.	Other Expenses (e)	16.22.		40,081
23.	Total Production Expense (Electric)	16.23.		$ 270,078

Disposition of Energy

			KILOWATTHOURS
24.	Total Energy Sales (c) (f)	16.24.	7,813,405
25.	Used in Electric & Other Depts and Furnished Without Charge	16.25.	24,00[illegible]
26.	Total Energy Accounted for (24 and 25)	16.26.	7,837,406
27.	Energy Lost and Unaccounted for (f)	16.27.	705,485
28.	Total Disposition (Lines 26 + 27 = line 19) (a)	16.28.	8,542,893
29.	Energy Wheeled (for accounts of others) (d)	16.29.	50,412

(a) Exclusive of energy for pumping. If combination Hydro and Pumped Storage Station, allocate Station expenses to each source of generation

(b)		KILOWATTHOURS	COST
Purchased Power (from all sources)	16.30.	3,566,585	110,701
Interchange Received (Gross)	16.31.	213,560	13,329
Interchange Delivered (Gross)	16.32.	(623,906)	(28,249)
Total Net Purchased Power-in, (out)—Should agree with Line 18	16.33.	3,156,239	95,781

If Company purchases all or most of its Kwhr supply from other utilities or agencies, give the name of such suppliers and the Kwhr purchased from each

(c) The Company will furnish upon written request copies of pages 412, 413, 422, 423 and 424 of its FERC No. 1 report which contains Kwhr and cost data by companies and systems for Purchased Power (including Net Interchange) and Deliveries of Energy for Resale

(d) If Company transmits power of and for another system and such power is not included as both a receipt and delivery in Purchased Power account, show on Lines 20 and 29 the Kwhr wheeled

(e) Includes charge or (credit) for deferred fuel costs of $ 40,081

(f) Includes effect of ______ unbilled kwhr.

NOTES & REMARKS:

( ) Indicates red figure.

UNIFORM STATISTICAL REPORT—YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary

SCHEDULE XVII—MAXIMUM DEMANDS AND NET CAPABILITY AVAILABLE AT TIME OF COMPANY PEAKS—CALENDAR YEAR (KW)

		MAXIMUM DEMAND (a) (b)		CAPABILITY AT TIME OF COMPANY PEAKS					OTHER ACTUAL DATA AT TIME OF COMPANY PEAKS	
		Kilowatts	Hour, Month and Day	Company's Own Generating Net Capability (c) *		Firm Purchases From Other Companies (d)	Firm Sales To Other Electric Utilities (d) (e)	System Capability (f)	Non-Firm Purchases From Other Sources	Non-Firm Sales To Other Electric Utilities
Summer Peak (b)	17.1	1,474,000	3P, 9/2/80	2,030,000		-	-	2,030,000	670,000	-
Winter Peak (b)	17.2	1,503,000	10A, 2/1/80	2,144,000		-	-	2,144,000	814,000	-
December Peak	17.3	1,429,000	9A, 12/22/80	2,144,000		-	-	2,144,000	492,000	-

(a) 60 minute (60 minute, if available) integrated peak for the Company's total load. (*Exclude power "wheeled" for others*)

(b) Company's estimated Maximum Demand (60 minute integrated peak) for the next calendar year. Summer 1,450,000 Kw; Winter 1,500,000 Kw

(c) Give the total plant capability at the time of the peaks noted above, whether or not the generating units were carrying load or maintained as reserve. Include the capability of units which were out of service for maintenance or repair.

(d) Include "one unit contracts" with Firm Purchases or Firm Sales (such contracts provide capability from a unit only so long as the unit is capable of being operated)

(e) Include only sales to companies which obtain their principal supply from other sources.

(f) See Page 10 of EEI Glossary for definition of Net System Capability

Annual Load Factor 64.9%, based on a Demand Interval of 60 minutes.

System load factor for day of peak 17.4 Summer 79.3% Winter 87.4%

If company is part of a power pool, please give name of pool The Company is a member of the General Public Utilities Integrated System and thereby a participant in the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection.

Also give name of nuclear power development group(s) with which company is affiliated

NOTES & REMARKS:

* Includes both Three Mile Island nuclear generating station units, rated at 853 MW-Winter and 828 MW-Summer.

Company Metropolitan Edison Company & Subsidiary State of Pennsylvania Total System X

SCHEDULE XVIII—GENERATING STATION STATISTICS (a)

Companies operating in more than one state should complete this schedule for each state in which they operate

DO NOT FILL IN	EEI Use Only				
Year	Region	State	Co. Type	Release	Co. Code
HEADING, 1980					

NAME AND LOCATION OF STATION (b)		TYPE (c)	RATING IN NET KILOWATTS FOR UNITS IN SERVICE DEC. 31 Nameplate (d)	Capability (e)	HEAT RATE (BTU per Kwhr net generation)	NET GENERATION Kwhr (thousands)	
Titus - Reading, Pa.		SC	225,000	240,000	10,813	1,476,007	
Portland - Portland, Pa.		SC	426,700	399,000	10,272	1,952,914	
Conemaugh - Huff, Pa. (J)		SC	308,000	280,000	10,128	1,733,514	
Total			959,700	919,000	10,378	5,162,435	
York Haven - York Haven, Pa.		H	19,600	19,000	-	122,390	
Hunterstown - Hunterstown, Pa.		C.T.	58,800	81,000	14,410	13,575	
Orrtanna - Orrtanna, Pa.		C.T.	19,600	26,000	14,347	6,559	
Titus - Reading, Pa.		C.T.	35,600	39,000	15,444	31,594	
Portland - Portland, Pa.		C.T.	37,600	45,000	15,038	58,579	
Shawnee - Monroe County, Pa.		C.T.	19,600	26,000	13,983	2,592	
Hamilton - Hamilton, Pa.		C.T.	19,600	26,000	14,635	5,772	
Mountain - Cumberland Co., Pa.		C.T.	53,200	54,000	14,254	23,806	
Tolna - York County, Pa.		C.T.	53,200	54,000	14,208	7,833	
Total			297,200	351,000	14,835	150,310	
Conemaugh - Huff, Pa. (J)		I	1,800	2,000	9,955	221	
Three Mile Island #1 Dauphin County, Pa. (J)		SN	435,500	400,000	-	(20,867)	
Three Mile Island #2 Dauphin County, Pa. (J)		SN	480,600	453,000	-	(27,835)	
Total			916,100	853,000	-	(48,702)	
Sub-Total	18.1		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx		
Less: Energy Input for Pumped Storage	18.2		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx		
Total—All Stations Operated	18.3		2,194,400	2,144,000 (f)	10,602	5,386,654	(g)

(a) In addition to listing all stations operated, show separately below stations owned but leased to others.

(b) Group by type and show totals for each type. Indicate stations leased from others with (L) and indicate with (J) company portion only of stations jointly owned with others.

(c) Insert symbol: SC—Steam, Conventional; SN—Steam, Nuclear; H—Hydro; PS—Pumped Storage; I—Internal Combustion; GT—Gas Turbine; GEO—Geothermal; CC—Combined Cycle. C.T. - Combustion Turbine

(d) Give manufacturers maximum nameplate rating of the turbine-generator set.

(e) Companies having summer peaks, use summer ratings; those having winter peaks, use winter ratings.
For Company's largest unit give capability 453,000 date of installation 12/30/78 and name of station Three Mile Island #2

(f) Amount of firm capability (including net firm purchases from other companies) at December 31

(g) Should equal total net generation on Line 10, Schedule XVI—page E-16.

UNIFORM STATISTICAL REPORT—YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980

Company Metropolitan Edison Co. & Subsidiary **State of** Pennsylvania **Total System** ☒

SCHEDULE XIX—FUEL CONSUMED FOR ELECTRIC GENERATION

DO NOT FILL IN	EEI Use Only				
Year	Region	State	Co. Type	Release	Co. Code
HEADING, 1980					

Companies operating in more than one state should complete this schedule for each state in which they operate.

KIND OF FUEL/UNIT OF MEASURE		TOTAL UNITS CONSUMED (thousands)	TOTAL COST (thousands of $)	AVERAGE COST PER Unit	AVERAGE COST PER Million Btu	AVERAGE BTU CONTENT (a)	NET GENERATION Kwhr (thousands) (b)	BTU PER NET Kwhr
Under Boilers:								
1. Coal (Tons)	19.1	2,124	78,191	$36.81	147.17¢	12,507	5,162,435	10,378
2. Coke (Pounds)	19.2							
3. Lignite (Tons)	19.3							
4.	19.4							
5. Oil (Barrels) (e)	19.5	78	2,309	$29.60	514.58¢	137,026		
6.	19.6							
7. Gas (MCF)	19.7							
8.	19.8							
9. Subtotal-Steam Conventional	19.9	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	80,500	xxxxxxxxx	150.25¢	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	5,162,435	10,378
Internal Combustion Engines and Gas								
10. Oil-Combustion Turbine (Barrels)	19.10	105	2,947	$28.07	490.80¢	136,372	41,624	14,427
11. Oil-Internal Combustion (Barrels)	19.11	-	13	$34.15	595.55¢	138,800	221	9,955
12. Gas Combustion Turbine (MCF)	19.12	1,597	5,890	$ 3.69	361.48¢	1,019,980	108,686	14,992
13. Gas-Internal Combustion (MCF)	19.13							
14. Subtotal (Lines 10, 11, 12, 13)	19.14	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	8,850	xxxxxxxxx		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	150,531	
Nuclear Generation								
15. Nuclear (Grams)	19.15		27(f)				(48,702)	
16. TOTAL ALL FUELS	19.16	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	89,377 (d)	xxxxxxxxx	160.14¢	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	5,264,264	10,602

(a) Express in units of lbs. of coal and coke, cubic feet of wood and gas, gallons of oil, and grams of nuclear fuel.

(b) Estimate Net Generation by type of fuel if actual data is not available.

(c) Include in solid fuels equivalent tons for oil and gas used in starting up boilers.

(d) Should agree with Fuel in Schedule IV—page 5. If not explain.

(e) Includes oil for starting coal-fed boilers; generation by oil not available.

(f) Cost of oil used for non-generation purposes at TMI nuclear station. No nuclear fuel was consumed in 1980.

SCHEDULE XX—EFFICIENCY OF STEAM-ELECTRIC GENERATING UNITS

List the most efficient units (up to ten) which were operated at an annual capacity factor of 50% or better.

NAME OF STATION	UNIT NO.	* NET CAPABILITY (KW)	AVERAGE ANNUAL HEAT RATE	FUEL COST PER NET KWHR GENERATED
Titus	1	80,000	10,753	16.56 Mills
Titus	2	80,000	11,011	16.98 Mills
Titus	3	80,000	10,671	16.39 Mills
Portland	1	156,000	10,493	15.98 Mills
Portland	2	243,000	10,114	15.46 Mills
Conemaugh	1	140,000	10,171	14.64 Mills
Conemaugh	2	140,000	10,085	14.56 Mills
* Winter Rating				

Company Metropolitan Edison Co. & Subsidiary State of Pennsylvania Total System X

SCHEDULE XXI—CHANGES IN GENERATING UNITS

Companies operating in more than one state should complete this schedule for each state in which they operate

DO NOT FILL IN	EEI Use Only				
Year	Region	State	Co. Type	Release	Co. Code
HEADING, 1980					

		RATING IN NET KILOWATTS(a)			Date In
NAME AND LOCATION OF STATION(a)	TYPE(b)	Nameplate(c)	Capability	Status(d)	Service(e)
None					

(a) Indicate with (J) company portion only of units or stations jointly owned with others.

(b) Insert symbol: SC—Steam, Conventional; SN—Steam, Nuclear; H—Hydro; PS—Pumped Storage; I—Internal Combustion; GT—Gas Turbine; GEO—Geothermal; CC—Combined Cycle.

(c) Give manufacturers maximum nameplate rating of the turbine-generator set.

(d) Insert symbol: Rr—Rerated, Rt—Retired, A—Added, U—Under Construction and Au—Authorized buy not under Constr.

(e) For units added, show exact date of commercial operation. For units under construction or authorized, estimate the month and year.

NOTES & REMARKS:

Company Metropolitan Edison Co. & Subsidiary State of Pennsylvania Total System X

SCHEDULE XXII—MILES OF ELECTRIC LINE OPERATED AND OTHER PHYSICAL DATA

Companies operating in more than one state should complete this schedule for each state in which they operate

DO NOT FILL IN	EEI Use Only				
Year	Region	State	Co. Type	Release	Co. Code
HEADING 1980					

MILES OF ELECTRIC LINE OPERATED

DESIGN LINE VOLTAGE—KV		Overhead Lines: Pole Miles	Overhead Lines: Circuit Miles	Underground Lines: Conduit Bank Miles	Underground Lines: Cable Miles
Transmission					
Under 22 Kv	22.1				
22 Kv and over:					
22 to 30 Kv	22.2				
31 to 40 Kv	22.3	78.72	82.11	.04	.12
41 to 50 Kv	22.4				
51 to 70 Kv	22.5	392.93	455.15	.06	.18
71 to 131 Kv	22.6	292.41	325.55		
132 to 143 Kv	22.7	2.73	2.73		
144 to 188 Kv	22.8				
189 to 253 Kv	22.9	278.34	359.09		
254 to 400 Kv	22.10				
401 to 600 Kv	22.11	186.40	186.40		
601 to 800 Kv	22.12				
Total Transmission	22.13	1,231.53	1,411.03	.10	.30
Distribution					
Under 22 Kv	22.14	10,685.32	xxxxxxxxxxxx	716.47	2,245.63
22 Kv and over:					
22 to 30 Kv	22.15				
31 to 40 Kv	22.16	228.50	234.26	23.09	53.62
41 to 50 Kv	22.17				
51 to 70 Kv	22.18				
Over 70 Kv	22.19				
Total Distribution	22.20	10,913.82	xxxxxxxxxxxx	739.56	2,299.25
GRAND TOTAL (T&D)	22.21	12,145.35	xxxxxxxxxxxx	739.66	2,299.55

OTHER PHYSICAL DATA

	Number	Capacity (Kva)
1. Distribution Substations *(Includes Utility Owned Industrial Substations)*	345	2,630,260
2. Line Transformers *(Includes Network Transformers)*	111,315	4,119,943.5