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[Company Exhibit 1]

BEFORE THE
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application of Ohio
Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric
Illuminating Company, and The Toledo
Edison Company for Approval of a New
Rider and Revision of an Existing Rider.

Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

WILLIAM R. RIDMANN

ON BEHALF OF

OHIO EDISON COMPANY
THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY
THE TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 **Q1. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, POSITION, AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

3 **A1.** My name is William R. Ridmann. I am employed by FirstEnergy Service
4 Company as Vice President of Rates and Regulatory Affairs. My business
5 address is 76 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio 44308.

6 **Q2. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
7 **PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.**

8 **A2.** I received a Bachelor of Business Administration Degree, in 1974, and a Bachelor
9 of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering, in 1977, both from the University of
10 Cincinnati. I have been employed by FirstEnergy Service Company, or one of
11 what are now FirstEnergy Corp.'s ("FirstEnergy") subsidiaries since 1977. I
12 began in the rate department of The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
13 ("CEI"), became Manager of Rate Administration for CEI in 1986, and was
14 promoted in 1989 to Manager, Rates and Contracts at what was then Centerior
15 Energy Corp. ("Centerior"). In 1991, I became Senior Manager, Marketing
16 Services at Centerior, and held that position until 1993, when I was promoted to
17 Director of Marketing. In 1997, I became Executive Director, Marketing, for
18 FirstEnergy Services Corp. In 1998, I became Executive Director, Customer
19 Solutions & Energy Information Services; in 1999, Executive Director,
20 Operations & Transaction Management; in 2002, Director, Energy Solutions, all
21 with FirstEnergy Solutions Corp. or its predecessor. In 2003, I joined FirstEnergy
22 Service Company as Manager, Rate Restructuring; in 2004, Manager of Revenue

1 Requirements; and in 2006, Director of State Regulatory Affairs. I assumed my
2 current position as Vice President of Rates and Regulatory Affairs in 2009.

3 **Q3. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS VICE PRESIDENT**
4 **OF RATES AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS.**

5 **A3.** I am responsible for rate and regulatory activities for all of FirstEnergy's utility
6 subsidiaries, including Ohio Edison Company ("OE"), The Cleveland Electric
7 Illuminating Company ("CEI"), and The Toledo Edison Company ("TE")
8 (collectively, "Companies"). My group's work includes planning and
9 implementing regulatory strategy in the areas the Companies serve, including
10 pricing and rate design, revenue requirements and regulatory economics,
11 enforcement of tariffs, participation in electric supply procurement arrangements
12 for the Companies, as well as working with customers and their representatives.
13 My group is also responsible for forecasting sales and managing the Regional
14 Transmission Organization settlement process.

15 **Q4. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE PUBLIC**
16 **UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO?**

17 **A4.** Yes. I have testified as an expert witness many times before the Commission,
18 most recently in proceedings for the Companies in Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR,
19 Case No. 08-936-EL-SSO, and Case No. 10-388-EL-SSO.
20

1 **II. PURPOSE**

2 **Q5. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

3 **A5.** The purpose of my testimony is to support the proposal of the Companies to
4 modify one of the three credits currently provided to residential electric space
5 heating customers (“electric heating customers”). My testimony is presented in
6 six parts. First, I explain the rationale that supported the initial establishment of
7 special rates for electric heating customers: specifically, that such rates also
8 benefited other customers when they were implemented.

9 Next, I discuss the changes in the electric utility industry that have
10 eliminated the original basis for special electric heating rates. Simply put,
11 because of the restructuring of the electric utility industry, the unbundling of
12 electric service, and the state policy requiring energy efficiency, the traditional
13 rationale for special electric heating rates no longer exists, and could conflict with
14 certain elements of state policy. However, consistent with the principle of
15 gradualism, two of the three existing discounts for electric heating customers are
16 proposed to be retained at this time.

17 Third, I address the false notion that the Companies have eliminated
18 discounts for electric heating customers. As I demonstrate below in discussing
19 the changes made to the rates charged to electric heating customers, although the
20 Companies no longer have separate special rate schedules for electric heating
21 customers, through the application of various credits to generation and
22 distribution charges, electric heating customers that continued to reside in their
23 homes never lost a discount for using electric heating. In fact, these customers

1 now receive a larger per kWh discount from standard residential rates than
2 electric heating customers received prior to January 1, 2009, which reflects a date
3 before changes were made to the electric heating related charges as a result of the
4 most recent distribution case and initial Electric Security Plan case.

5 Fourth, I compare the costs of heating with electricity and the costs of
6 heating with natural gas. This comparison demonstrates that in the last twenty
7 years, the costs of electric heating under the rates that apply to those customers
8 have increased less than the costs of natural gas heating borne by other residential
9 customers.

10 Fifth, I address the Companies' policies related to the longevity of special
11 electric heating rates/credits/discounts. In sum, pursuant to the policies of each of
12 the Companies, no promises were made or could have been made as to a specific
13 period that any rate would remain in place. Despite the absence of any "promise",
14 electric heating customers currently enjoy and have enjoyed for many years, a
15 special rate or significant winter period discount. They have further experienced
16 lower percentage increases compared to customers who had heated their
17 residences with natural gas. Further, in light of the changes in the electric utility
18 industry that have now made the original rationale for these discounts obsolete,
19 special rates for electric heating customers can no longer be justified on that basis.
20 Accordingly, the rates paid by electric heating customers should begin to come
21 more in line with rates paid by other residential customers.

1 Lastly, I outline the Companies' proposals for addressing electric heating
2 and non-electric heating customers' charges and credits going forward. In sum,
3 the Companies propose:

- 4 1. Electric heating customers currently receive three credits: the
5 Residential Distribution Credit Rider ("Rider RDC"), the
6 Residential Generation Credit ("Rider RGC") and the Economic
7 Development Rider ("Rider EDR"). Under the Companies'
8 proposal, Rider RDC and Rider EDR credits would be unaffected
9 by this proceeding, i.e., customers would continue receiving these
10 two credits as long as the customer continued to reside in the
11 premise and qualify for the credit, and the credit remained in
12 effect. As with all tariffs, however, these riders would remain
13 subject to review and modification by the Commission at any time.
- 14 2. Presently, certain customers that are not using electricity to heat
15 their home are benefiting from these three electric heating credits.
16 The credit under Rider RGC should be received only by customers
17 who use electricity as the primary or sole source of space heat.
18 Customers who do not use electricity as the primary or sole source
19 of heat should not receive the credits under Rider RGC. The
20 Companies propose that Rider RGC no longer apply to those
21 customers, while proposing no changes to the other two credits
22 currently received by those customers.

1 3. The Companies are proposing to phase out Rider RGC, while
2 proposing no changes to Rider RDC and Rider EDR. Beginning in
3 September 2011, Rider RGC, which is one of three credits electric
4 heating customers currently receive, should be reduced. The
5 reduction will be accomplished by comparing the total bill for the
6 winter period from one year to the next with the credit being
7 reduced only to the extent that the maximum increase on a total bill
8 basis for these customers is no greater than twelve percent over the
9 prior year's winter period total bill, assuming the same usage. The
10 same methodology would be followed regarding the Rider RGC
11 credit for each following year until the Rider RGC credit is zero.
12 Under no circumstances would Rider RGC credit be increased
13 after having been reduced. Electric heating customers will still
14 receive an approximate 3.7 cent/kWh discount during the winter
15 period above certain usage levels even after Rider RGC is phased
16 out, assuming no other Commission-approved changes to Rider
17 RDC and Rider EDR are made.

18 4. The Companies would be permitted to recover all deferrals
19 authorized for future recovery in this proceeding, including all
20 deferrals recorded from the time that Rider RGC was put into
21 effect until the Rider RGC credit is eliminated and all deferred
22 purchase power costs are fully recovered. Each Company's
23 customers would be responsible for the recovery of that Company's

1 deferrals. The Companies would also be authorized to recover
2 carrying charges at a debt rate calculated consistent with past
3 cases. Recovery of deferrals and carrying charges would begin on
4 June 1, 2011, on a non-avoidable basis, from all residential
5 customers.
6

7 **III. THE HISTORY OF ELECTRIC HEATING RATES**

8 **Q6. WHY DID THE COMPANIES OFFER SPECIFIC RATES TO**
9 **CUSTOMERS WHO HEATED THEIR HOMES WITH ELECTRICITY?**

10 **A6.** Decades ago, at a time when all of the Companies were fully integrated utilities,
11 special rates for electric heating customers were designed to lower rates for all
12 customers. This downward pressure on rates arose for a couple of reasons. First,
13 the electric heating rates encouraged increased electricity usage during the winter
14 period. This increase in sales allowed the fixed costs of the utility to be spread
15 over a greater number of kWhs, thereby reducing the per kWh price that a
16 customer would pay for electricity. Second, increasing generation plant
17 operations during the winter period decreased the need to cycle generating plants,
18 thereby reducing operation and maintenance expenses. This reduction in
19 expenses would then be reflected in the rates customers paid. These rationales
20 were included in the filings that introduced electric heating rates. For example, in
21 its initial application to establish an electric heating rate, in Case No. 83-1455-EL-
22 ATA, OE described the following benefits to all of its customers:

- 1 i. "This increase in energy sales will increase revenue over
2 the additional cost to service this load, and this excess
3 revenue recovery will be credited to all customers in the
4 form of lower rates."
- 5 ii. "all customers can benefit from reduced operating expenses
6 that this optional service will afford. Examples are reduced
7 generating unit cycling expenses during low load periods
8 (through increased low load period sales) and more
9 economical operation of Company facilities."

10 CEI described these benefits in a similar way in Case No. 36060, in which
11 CEI introduced its Residential Space Heating Schedule. CEI explained that
12 because of the rapidly growing popularity of air conditioning during the late
13 1960s, CEI's annual summer peak usage was growing at a faster rate than its
14 winter peak usage. Because a continuation of this trend would have resulted in a
15 "lowering of plant utilization which, in the long run, will be disadvantageous to
16 all customers," CEI proposed the Residential Space Heating Schedule to
17 "stimulate winter load."

18 The rationale in Case No. 36411 for electric heating rates for TE customers
19 was similar—to encourage more usage during the winter so that annual utilization
20 of Company facilities can be maximized, which tends to offset the higher costs
21 that are being encountered in the providing of service to customers due to the
22 increasing use of air-conditioners during the summer.

1 **Q7. DID THE COMPANIES' PROFITS INCREASE AS A RESULT OF THE**
2 **ELECTRIC HEATING SALES?**

3 **A7.** No. While revenues recovered from the special heating rates would serve to
4 reduce the revenue requirement from other customers, the Companies' authorized
5 rate of return and fixed costs did not change due to the introduction of special
6 heating rates. Thus, the introduction of a special electric heating rate resulted in a
7 standard residential rate that was lower than it otherwise would have been. The
8 recovery of fixed costs and rate of return was simply spread over a greater number
9 of kWhs. This occurred because the special heating rates were designed to
10 recover an amount in excess of the incremental variable cost of service to electric
11 heating customers, and thereby spread the recovery of fixed costs over more kWh
12 sales. Therefore, while the implementation of electric heating rates would have
13 put downward pressure on rates for other customers, it would not be expected
14 over time that the Companies' overall profits would have increased due solely to
15 the implementation of such rates.

16 **Q8. HAVE THERE BEEN CHANGES IN THE ELECTRIC UTILITY**
17 **INDUSTRY IN OHIO SINCE THE COMPANIES BEGAN OFFERING**
18 **SPECIAL ELECTRIC HEATING RATES THAT HAVE UNDERMINED**
19 **OR ELIMINATED THE RATIONALE FOR SPECIAL ELECTRIC**
20 **HEATING RATES?**

21 **A8.** Yes. In 1999, the General Assembly enacted S.B. 3 which sought to restructure
22 and make competitive electric generation service in Ohio. The long term intended
23 result of S.B. 3 was to unbundle electric services and to create a fully competitive

1 market for retail generation services. Thus, the pricing, marketing and production
2 of the generation of electricity was to be separated from the other rate components
3 of electricity. Thus, retail generation service became a competitive service that
4 could be provided either through an electric utility or by a competitive supplier.
5 S.B. 3 also provided that an electric distribution utility could not provide both a
6 competitive retail electric service and a noncompetitive retail electric service,
7 except pursuant to a Commission-approved corporate separation plan.

8 **Q9. WHAT DID THE COMPANIES DO IN RESPONSE TO THE CHANGES**
9 **IN THE REGULATION OF GENERATION SERVICES?**

10 **A9.** The Companies transferred their generating plants to a competitive affiliate. The
11 Companies no longer own generation assets.

12 **Q10. DOES THE FACT THAT THE COMPANIES NO LONGER OWN ANY**
13 **GENERATING PLANTS AFFECT THE RATIONALE FOR OFFERING**
14 **SEPARATE ELECTRIC HEATING RATES?**

15 **A10.** Yes. The origin and structure of the Companies' costs relating to generation
16 service are totally different now than they were when the electric heating rates
17 were first established. Because the Companies no longer own generation
18 facilities, the Companies need not make investments or incur expenses relating to
19 the operation, maintenance, installation or expansion of such facilities, i.e., the
20 Companies no longer have fixed generation costs. Now, the Companies' rates for
21 generation service are designed simply to collect the direct costs incurred by the
22 Companies from generation suppliers for providing "Provider of Last Resort"
23 ("POLR") service to customers that choose to be retail generation service

1 customers of the Companies. The Companies merely pass through the charges for
2 generation service to retail customers; the Companies do not profit from the
3 charges collected for that service.

4 Because the Companies' cost structure has thus changed, the incremental
5 revenues received from electric heating customers in the winter no longer benefit
6 the Companies' other customers in the form of downward pressure on rates.

7 Because the Companies have no fixed costs for generation service, the electric
8 heating revenues do not help to defray such costs. Nor does the additional winter
9 usage decrease the Companies' generation expense from operating generation
10 facilities more economically; the Companies do not have such facilities and thus
11 the Companies no longer receive savings from the economical operation of
12 generation facilities. For customers that choose to be retail generation service
13 customers of the Companies, the Companies merely pass through all generation
14 charges from their wholesale suppliers. These costs must be recovered to make
15 the Companies whole. Moreover, as discussed further below, the reduced
16 amounts that electric heating customers currently pay for generation
17 disadvantages other customers, as those other customers are responsible for the
18 recovery of the deferred purchased power costs associated with the credits that
19 electric heating customers receive.

1 **Q11. HAVE THERE BEEN OTHER CHANGES IN THE ELECTRIC UTILITY**
2 **INDUSTRY THAT HAVE MADE THE RATIONALE FOR PROVIDING**
3 **SPECIAL HEATING RATES NO LONGER APPLICABLE?**

4 **A11.** Yes. In 2008, S.B. 221 was enacted. That statute established a state policy to
5 encourage conservation and energy efficiency and required that certain energy
6 efficiency and peak demand reductions be met. Special electric heating rates
7 were in tension with the state policy and associated requirements because these
8 rates encouraged greater use of electricity. The special electric heating rate
9 schedules included declining block rates, which made electricity cheaper to use at
10 higher levels of use. Such rate design is now inconsistent with state policy to
11 achieve energy efficiency benchmarks.

12 Indeed, even with the elimination of the special electric heating rate
13 schedules, the rates currently received by electric heating customers are
14 inconsistent with state policy encouraging conservation. Because the total rate for
15 generation paid by these customers is lower than the cost of the generation
16 service, these customers receive an inappropriately low price signal. The
17 Companies propose, however, that two of the three current electric heating
18 customer credits remain in place consistent with the principle of gradualism,
19 subject to Commission modification or elimination.

1 **IV. CHANGES IN RATES**

2 **Q12. HAVE THE RATES CHARGED TO ELECTRIC HEATING CUSTOMERS**
3 **CHANGED OVER TIME?**

4 **A12.** Yes.

5 **Q13. WERE THE PRICE DIFFERENTIALS OR DISCOUNTS RECEIVED BY**
6 **ELECTRIC HEATING CUSTOMERS EVER ELIMINATED?**

7 **A13.** No. Historically, there were separate rate schedules for residential electric
8 heating and standard residential rates. In 2009, the Companies, with Commission
9 approval, consolidated all of the previously existing separate rate schedules into
10 one residential rate schedule for each Company. As part of this consolidation, the
11 method or format for providing a reduced rate to electric heating customers
12 changed, although electric heating customers who continued to reside in their
13 homes have received without interruption, and continue to receive, credits on both
14 distribution (through Rider RDC) and generation (through Rider EDR), both of
15 which went into effect in 2009 simultaneously with the elimination of the separate
16 electric heating rate schedule. Prior to the implementation of the new Rider RGC
17 as ordered by the Commission earlier in this case, the total credits per kWh
18 provided in Riders RDC and EDR exceeded the price differential between the
19 previously existing special electric heating rates and standard residential customer
20 rates for CEI, was about the same for TE, and was about half for OE. Moreover,
21 with the Commission's orders in this case, the discount between per kWh charges
22 paid by electric heating customers and other residential customers is now greater
23 than it was on December 31, 2008.

**Q14. HOW HAVE THE RATES CHARGED TO ELECTRIC HEATING
CUSTOMERS CHANGED?**

A14. From the date they were initially offered, the special rates charged to electric heating customers have been subject to rate increases. The special electric heating rates were never guaranteed or frozen. In fact, the electric heating rates were increased over time either directly in base rate cases, or through the implementation of or adjustments to riders, such as a fuel rider or Percentage of Income Payment Plan ("PIPP") rider. As discussed more fully later, from the initiation of electric heating rates until December 2008, the total rate paid by electric heating customers changed regularly and, in the case of TE more than doubled over time.

More recently, there have been a number of changes to the rate structure for all residential customers, starting with the Stipulation and Supplemental Stipulation signed by virtually every party, including the Ohio Consumers' Counsel ("OCC"), and approved by the Commission in the Rate Certainty Plan ("RCP"), Case No. 05-1125-EL-ATA. As part of the RCP, customers who were then receiving service under electric heating rates were notified that they would be grandfathered, i.e., permitted to remain on those rates as long as the rate was offered and the customer continued to qualify for the rate. (Attachment WRR-1 contains a collection of notices that were provided to electric heating customers about the RCP and its effect on their bills.) One of the qualifications included that the customer continued to live at the same service address. In some cases, to remain eligible for this electric heating rate, electric heating customers were not

1 permitted to shop with a competitive supplier. Thus, in the RCP case, these rates
2 were grandfathered to promote a more competitive environment. Notably, under
3 the terms of the approved Stipulation customers purchasing homes solely or
4 primarily with electric heating after January 1, 2007 were not entitled to take
5 service under the electric heating rate.

6 The next major change to residential rates occurred as part of the
7 Companies' most recent distribution case, Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR. Overall, the
8 order in that case consolidated numerous historical residential rate schedules.
9 Prior to that case, CEI had seven residential tariff schedules; OE had seven
10 residential tariff schedules; and TE had ten residential tariff schedules. The
11 distribution case established one cost of service-based residential distribution
12 tariff schedule for each company. This single rate was then combined with a
13 number of riders, providing charges and credits, to determine the total customer
14 charge per kWh. One of the riders, Rider RDC, was a credit for electric heating
15 customers of approximately 1.7 cents/kWh for winter months' usage above 500
16 kWh per month for all three Companies. This credit was developed as part of the
17 distribution case to help transition customers previously served on grandfathered
18 electric heating rates toward standard rates. Similar to the electric heating rates
19 under the RCP, a customer purchasing a home solely or primarily with electric
20 heating after January 1, 2007 did not receive this discount. Also, as part of the
21 restructuring that took place in this distribution case, the distribution charge
22 became a flat kWh charge for all residential customers, rather than a declining

1 block charge as previously existed for electric heating rates. The distribution
2 rates were consolidated in January 2009 for OE and TE and in May 2009 for CEI.

3 The third change that impacted residential rates resulted from the currently
4 effective Electric Security Plan ("ESP"), in Case 08-935-EL-SSO. Effective June
5 1, 2009, the ESP eliminated the historical residential rate schedules for generation
6 and implemented a consolidated rate schedule structure based on the structure
7 approved in the distribution case. The Stipulation in the ESP case, Case No. 08-
8 935-EL-SSO, which established the terms for the ESP, was signed by virtually
9 every party to the proceeding, including OCC, and was approved by the
10 Commission in March 2009. The Companies notified the customers of the
11 changes by bill insert. See Attachment WRR-1. Most provisions of the ESP
12 became effective on June 1, 2009, including the Residential Non-Standard Credit
13 in Rider EDR. Rider EDR provided a credit of 1.9 cents/kWh to electric heating
14 customers for usage during the winter months above 500 kWh. Similar to the
15 credit established under Rider RDC in the distribution rate case, the Residential
16 Non-Standard Credit in Rider EDR was included in the ESP to ease the transition
17 of electric heating customers toward standard residential rates. Consistent with
18 Rider RDC established in the distribution case and the RCP Stipulation, a
19 customer purchasing a home solely or primarily with electric heating after
20 January 1, 2007 did not receive the credit under Rider EDR.

21 A fourth change that had a significant short term impact on both electric
22 heating and standard residential customers occurred as a result of Case 09-641-
23 EL-ATA, which created the Residential Deferred Distribution Cost Recovery

1 Rider, ("Rider RDD"). Rider RDD accelerated the recovery period for various
2 distribution deferrals in the amount of \$156 million, excluding carrying charges,
3 that had been previously approved for collection by the Commission. The
4 agreement among the parties called for collecting these costs from residential
5 customers during the winter months from September 2009 to May 31, 2011,
6 rather than the 25 year recovery period that was approved in the ESP. The
7 acceleration of the recovery of these deferred amounts was projected to save
8 residential customers \$178 million dollars of carrying charges, although it
9 increased the price per kWh during the winter months (between September 2009
10 through May 2011). After May 2011, Rider RDD will terminate except for any
11 necessary reconciliation. The Commission approved the agreement among the
12 parties in the RDD case in August 2009 and Rider RDD went into effect in
13 September 2009. The parties supporting the Application included the OCC
14 among other parties.

15 A fifth change to electric heating customer charges occurred as a result of
16 the instant case, Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA. Earlier in this proceeding, the
17 Commission ordered the creation and implementation of Rider RGC, which
18 significantly increased the credit given to electric heating customers. As I discuss
19 in more detail later, when the credit under Rider RGC is combined with the other
20 credits given to electric heating customers (i.e., credits under Rider RDC and
21 Rider EDR), the price advantage in rates that electric heating customers enjoy
22 over standard residential rates now is greater than it was in December 2008.
23 Indeed, for CEI electric heating customers the per kWh difference is over four

1 times greater. See Attachment WRR-2. Further, contrary to the Stipulations in
2 the RCP and ESP cases, which were approved by the Commission, the
3 Commission's April 15 Entry on Rehearing in this case expanded the number of
4 customers eligible to receive the Rider RGC credit by over 88,000 customers.
5 The Entry allowed individuals to receive the electric heating credits if they
6 purchased homes solely or primarily with electric heating from customers
7 receiving electric heating rates or credits after January 1, 2007, i.e., after the
8 electric heating rates were no longer available to new customers.

9 The estimated total annual electric heating credits, i.e., those provided
10 through Riders RGC, RDC and EDR, is \$164.3 million. Over half of this amount
11 (approximately \$87.3 million) is due to the deferrals arising from Rider RGC.

12 **Q15. WERE ANY OF THESE CHANGES CONTROVERSIAL OR DISPUTED?**

13 **A15.** No. The grandfathering of the special rates for new electric heating customers
14 was the result of an approved stipulation by all parties in the RCP case, including
15 OCC.¹

16 The consolidation of distribution rate schedules, the elimination of special
17 rates for electric heating customers, the elimination of declining block rates and
18 the creation of Rider RDC in the Companies' last distribution rate case were also
19 undisputed by all but one party, the Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy
20 ("OPAE"), which only objected to the elimination of the declining block rate.

¹ As I discuss further below, Bob Schmitt Homes, Inc. ("BSH") and a residential customer filed an untimely motion to intervene and application for rehearing directed towards the grandfathering of the special heating rate. Both the motion and the application were denied.

1 The creation of a single generation rate and Rider EDR to provide a credit
2 to non-standard residential customers was also the result of an approved
3 stipulation, of which OCC was a signatory party, in the ESP case. The creation of
4 Rider RDD was also part of an agreement among the parties, including OCC, in
5 the Rider RDD case.

6 **V. IMPACT OF CHANGES IN RATES**

7 **Q16. HAVE YOU STUDIED THE IMPACT OF THE CHANGES IN RATES**
8 **CHARGED TO ELECTRIC HEATING CUSTOMERS?**

9 **A16.** Yes. Electric heating customers are currently paying less per kWh than standard
10 residential customers. In fact, the price advantage that electric heating customers
11 currently enjoy over other residential customers is greater today than it was in
12 December 2008. Indeed, some electric heating customers are effectively getting
13 generation service for free during the winter period above certain usage levels.

14 I have compared rates for electric heating customers and for standard
15 residential customers during three periods: 1) in December 2008, prior to the
16 effective date for the changes in rates arising from the distribution case and the
17 ESP case; 2) in winter period (September through May) 2009-2010, after the rates
18 from the distribution and ESP cases went into effect and after the implementation
19 of Rider RDD; and 3) now, after the implementation of Rider RGC.

20 Following implementation of the Commission's Orders in this proceeding
21 issued earlier in 2010, the rate credits (i.e., the total amount of all credits received)
22 during the winter months for an electric heating customer were as follows and
23 remain in effect today:

1

Current credits received by electric heating customers					
CEI		OE		TE	
¢/kWh Rate	Block	¢/kWh Rate	Block	¢/kWh Rate	Block
-4.2	1st 500 kWh/month	0.00	1st 500 kWh/month	0.00	1st 500 kWh/month
-7.8	over 500 kWh/month	-3.67	500 to 1250 kWh/month	-3.66	500 to 2000 kWh/month
		-7.57	over 1250 kWh/month	-5.46	over 2000 kWh/month

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The charge for generation service for all residential customers is set forth in a generation rider, referred to as Rider GEN.² To put the credits currently received by electric heating customers in perspective, the charge for Rider GEN is 6.284 cents/kWh. Thus, for some electric heating customers, the credits received exceed the Rider GEN charges that are being billed to those electric heating customers.

9

10

11

12

As reflected in the chart below, the difference in rates between electric heating customers and standard customers is greater now for CEI and OE customers (also for TE larger use customers) than it was in December 2008:

Current difference in rates for 2000 and 5000 kWh/month customer (electric heat - standard)					
CEI		OE		TE	
¢/kWh Rate	Usage level	¢/kWh Rate	Usage level	¢/kWh Rate	Usage level
-6.9	2000 kWh average	-4.2	2000 kWh average	-2.7	2000 kWh average
-7.4	5000 kWh average	-6.2	5000 kWh average	-4.4	5000 kWh average
December 2008 difference in rates for 2000 and 5000 kWh/month customer (electric heat - standard)					
CEI		OE		TE	
¢/kWh Rate	Usage level	¢/kWh Rate	Usage level	¢/kWh Rate	Usage level
-1.7	2000 kWh average	-3.9	2000 kWh average	-2.7	2000 kWh average
-1.6	5000 kWh average	-5.9	5000 kWh average	-3.5	5000 kWh average

² Rider GEN is the rider that covers the purchase power cost of the Companies to purchase generation for its customers that do not shop.

1
2 Rates paid by most CEI electric heating customers at present are less than
3 they were in December 2008. (Attachment WRR-2) Even before Rider RGC
4 went into effect, electric heating customers using greater than 1000 kWh saw their
5 rates increase less than standard residential customers comparing the same time
6 periods. See Attachment WRR-2.

7 For OE, comparing rates in December 2008 with those in effect today, all
8 OE residential customers experienced decreases in rates. See Attachment WRR-
9 2. Electric heating customers received larger decreases than standard residential
10 customers from December 2008 to today.

11 For TE, comparing rates in December 2008 and now, almost all TE
12 electric heating customers experienced decreases.³ Prior to the implementation of
13 Rider RGC, electric heating customers using between 500 and 1500 kWh had
14 already experienced decreases from the rates that they paid in December 2008.
15 See Attachment WRR-2.

16 **Q17. HOW DOES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STANDARD RESIDENTIAL**
17 **CUSTOMERS' RATES AND ELECTRIC HEATING CUSTOMERS'**
18 **RATES NOW COMPARE TO THE DIFFERENCE THAT EXISTED**
19 **PRIOR TO DECEMBER 2008?**

20 **A17.** For each of the Companies, the difference (i.e., the advantage) in rates between
21 electric heating customers and standard residential customers is larger than it has

³ TE electric heating customers with usage of 250 kWh experienced an increase of 6.5%. TE electric heating customers with usage of 2000 and 2500 kWh experienced increases of between 0.3% and 1.6%.

1 ever been for the usage level of the average electric heating customer. Generally,
2 this difference in rates has increased from the inception of the special electric
3 heating rates for each of the Companies. Attachment WRR-3 graphically shows
4 these differences for winter period bills for customers at various kWh per month
5 usage levels.

6 **Q18. CAN YOU EXPLAIN WHY ELECTRIC HEATING CUSTOMERS WHO**
7 **WERE RECEIVING RATE CREDITS THROUGH RIDER RDC AND**
8 **RIDER EDR MAY HAVE EXPERIENCED INCREASES IN THE COST**
9 **OF ELECTRICITY IN THE WINTER MONTHS OF 2009-2010 PRIOR TO**
10 **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RIDER RGC?**

11 **A18.** Yes. There were two primary factors, other than increased usage, that contributed
12 to some electric heating customers having higher total bills: (1) the elimination of
13 declining block rates, mostly with regard to the generation charge rate design
14 approved in the ESP case (Case 08-935-EL-SSO); and (2) the impact of Rider
15 RDD approved in Case No. 09-641-EL-ATA.

16 **Q19. HOW MUCH IS AN ELECTRIC HEATING CUSTOMER'S BILL**
17 **EXPECTED TO DECREASE IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGE AND \$/KWH**
18 **WHEN THE RIDER RDD CHARGES TERMINATE, WHICH, SUBJECT**
19 **TO RECONCILIATION, IS EXPECTED TO OCCUR ON OR ABOUT**
20 **MAY 2011?**

21 **A19.** Assuming Rider RGC remains at the current credit amount, quarterly updated
22 riders remain constant, and all ESP changes from Case No. 10-388-EL-SSO are
23 incorporated in this analysis including a new Rider GEN price, and the same

usage level, CEI electric heating customers will see a decrease in their total charges of up to 29% in their bill from the winter period of 2010-11 compared to the winter period of 2011-12. For the same time period, electric heating customers in OE will see a decrease of up to a 22% and TE electric heating customers will experience a decrease of up to 2% (under the same assumptions). Attachment WRR-4 shows expected bill amounts for electric heating customers for the winter of 2010-2011 with the expected bill amounts for those customers for the winter of 2011-2012 at specified usage levels if Rider RGC is left in place without change through the winter of 2011-2012, which the Companies are not recommending as part of its proposal.

Q20. NOTWITHSTANDING THE EFFECT OF THE ELIMINATION OF DECLINING BLOCK RATES AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RIDER RDD, HOW HAVE ELECTRIC HEATING CUSTOMERS FARED UNDER ALL OF THESE CHANGES?

A20. Electric heating customers currently are provided numerous advantages relative to standard residential customers. As noted, the discount from standard residential rates that electric heating customers receive now is currently higher than the discount these customers received prior to December 2008. Further, the Rider RDD charges, which impacts all residential customers including electric heating customers, will end once this rider ends in May 2011, subject to reconciliation. What's more, because the Companies currently have seasonal generation rates, electric heating customers, with proportionately more kWh usage in the winter months compared to the summer months, receive a below average annual

1 generation rate. Notably, even without Rider RGC, electric heating customers
2 still currently enjoy a sizeable discount from standard residential rates through the
3 credits provided under Riders RDC and EDR. Electric heating customers receive
4 a credit of 1.9 cents per kWh for winter period usage over 500 kWh through Rider
5 EDR and a credit of 1.7 cents per kWh in CEI, 1.77 cents per kWh in OE and 1.76
6 cents per kWh in TE for winter period usage over 500 kWh through Rider RDC.

7 Therefore, even though the original rationale for giving special rate
8 schedules to electric heating customers no longer exists, consistent with the
9 principle of gradualism, because of Rider EDR and Rider RDC and the
10 seasonality of the generation charges in combination with electric heating
11 customers using proportionally more of their kWh in the winter, electric heating
12 customers continue to receive lower annual average kWh charges.

13 **Q21. IS THE FACT THAT ELECTRIC HEATING RATES HAD BEEN IN**
14 **EFFECT FOR A LONG TIME SUFFICIENT REASON TO CONTINUE**
15 **OFFERING THESE CUSTOMERS SUCH RATES PERMANENTLY?**

16 **A21.** No. A discounted rate can no longer be justified on the basis upon which the rates
17 were originally established. Pursuant to statutory and regulatory policy changes,
18 the original rationale for these special rates no longer exists and such rates are no
19 longer appropriate. Thus, the Companies propose to gradually phase out Rider
20 RGC.

21 Customers cannot be said to have reasonably relied on the fact that rate
22 schedules have been in place for a long time to insist that they continue to receive
23 service under the same rate schedule on a permanent basis. At all times, the

1 Companies could and can charge only those rates authorized by the Commission,
2 which is what the Companies consistently have done. The Companies have never
3 been in a position to guarantee the continuation of any rate or rate schedule; the
4 continued availability of such rates or rate schedules was not under the
5 Companies' control, but was dependent upon the approval of the Commission.
6 For example, as part of their April 15 Entry in this proceeding, the Commission
7 nullified a provision of the RCP Stipulation that they had previously approved
8 when they eliminated the January 1, 2007 grandfathering date for new customers
9 to begin taking service under electric heating rates.

10 Further, the specific special rates that the Companies historically have
11 charged electric heating customers, in fact, have been increased many times prior
12 to the Companies' most recent distribution rate increase in 2009. For example,
13 for TE, the total charge to electric heating customers in 1973 was from 2.61 to 3.0
14 cents/kWh. Over the years and before December 2008, the charge to these
15 customers changed over twenty times and rose as high as a range of 6.66 to 8.56
16 cents/kWh. For CEI electric heating customers, in 1970, the total charge ranged
17 from 2.77 to 3.27 cents/kWh. As of December 2008 that charge had changed
18 twenty-eight times and had risen to a range of 5.50 to 7.40 cents/kWh. Customers
19 taking service under OE's electric heating rate initially had a total charge ranging
20 from 4.51 to 7.07 cents/kWh in 1987. In December 2008, the charge for those
21 customers had changed eight times and ranged from 5.65 to 8.38 cents/kWh.
22 These periodic changes in the rates, all made upon approval from the Commission

1 and without complaints from customers, belie any claim that the Company is
2 prohibited from changing rates.

3 Attachments WRR-3 and WRR-5 display data showing total bill amounts
4 paid by standard residential customers and electric heating customers over time,
5 which demonstrates, to the benefit of electric heating customers, that the rate
6 differential between standard residential customers and electric heating customers
7 has been maintained over time and was never eliminated.

8 **VI. COMPARISON OF COSTS OF ELECTRIC HEATING AND COSTS OF**
9 **NATURAL GAS HEATING**

10 **Q22. IN RESPONSE TO THE COMMISSION'S INQUIRY RELATED TO**
11 **NATURAL GAS COSTS IN ITS OCTOBER 14, 2010 ENTRY, HAVE YOU**
12 **INVESTIGATED HOW NATURAL GAS PRICES CHANGED IN THE**
13 **LAST 20 YEARS?**

14 **A22.** Yes. Based on information provided by the United States Energy Information
15 Administration, which is charged with compiling and publishing information on
16 energy issues, since 1990, the delivered cost of natural gas in Ohio has increased
17 by as much as 174% in 2008, and by 141% currently. This compares to the
18 increase in the cost of electricity for electric heating customers on the Companies'
19 systems of 2% for CEI, 9% for TE and 20% for OE. See Attachment WRR-6.

1 **Q23. HAVE YOU COMPARED THE COST OF HEATING WITH**
2 **ELECTRICITY USING THE COMPANIES' ELECTRIC HEATING**
3 **RATES VERSUS THE COST OF HEATING WITH NATURAL GAS**
4 **USING RATES AVAILABLE FOR NATURAL GAS IN OHIO?**

5 **A23.** Yes. I compared these heating costs by first determining, for an average customer,
6 what the electrical heating load would be. An electric heating customer's total
7 electric load has three sources: 1) general purpose (energy usage that can only be
8 electric), 2) space heating, and 3) other energy consumption that can be natural
9 gas (water heating, cooking, clothes drying). The average electric heating
10 customer uses 25,166 kWh annually. I determined the general purpose usage by
11 assuming that usage to be equal to the average usage for standard residential
12 customers each month. The amount of kWh usage attributable to water heating,
13 clothes drying, cooking, and uses other than space heating was determined by
14 taking the difference between the average usage of residential customers on the
15 standard rate and the average usage of the residential customers on electric
16 heating rates in the months of July and August. The space heating kWh by month
17 for an average electric heating customer was then calculated by subtracting from
18 the monthly kWh consumption of the electric heating customer the: 1) monthly
19 general purpose usage; and 2) the kWh attributed to the water heating, clothes
20 drying and cooking.

21 Once the space heating load was determined, I used recognized conversion
22 factors to convert the total kWh for heating to British Thermal Units ("BTUs")
23 and BTUs to thousand cubic feet (Mcf) of natural gas. I could then use natural

1 gas rates prevailing generally in Ohio, according to the EIA data, to determine the
2 cost of natural gas heating. I then could add that cost to the standard residential
3 customer's average cost of electricity. This number, the average standard
4 residential customer's energy cost, could then be compared to the total electric
5 bill paid by electric heating customers.

6 **Q24. WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF YOUR ANALYSIS?**

7 **A24.** Customers who heated with electricity, on average, had lower cost increases than
8 customers who heated with natural gas. For CEI, OE and TE for the period from
9 1990 to 2008 , total costs for an average electric heating customer increased less
10 than total costs for an average customer heating with natural gas. The same holds
11 true if you make the comparison from 1990 to the present but the advantage of
12 heating with electricity is even larger due to the impact of Rider RGC.

13 In terms of dollars, for OE, CEI, and TE, electric heating customers paid
14 less than standard residential customers with natural gas heat when comparing
15 those charges over the last 10 years for TE and over the last 10 and 21 years for
16 OE and CEI.

17 Attachment WRR-6 shows the results of this comparative analysis, which
18 demonstrates that electric heating customers have been subject to far lower energy
19 cost increases than those customers who heat their homes with natural gas.

1 **VII. COMPANY POLICY REGARDING TERM OF ELECTRIC HEATING**
2 **TARIFFS**

3 **Q25. THE COMMISSION IN ITS OCTOBER 14, 2010 ENTRY RAISED THE**
4 **ISSUE OF WHAT COMMITMENTS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE**
5 **REGARDING ELECTRIC HEATING RATES. WHAT WERE THE**
6 **COMPANIES' POLICIES REGARDING MAKING COMMITMENTS**
7 **THAT RATES WOULD BE PERMANENT?**

8 **A25.** The rates and charges, discounts and credits, that have been put in issue in this
9 proceeding are subject to the same principles as the Companies' other rates and
10 tariffs. As with all tariffs, they remain in place until they are modified or
11 terminated by order of the Commission. In that sense, they are in place
12 indefinitely, i.e., a particular tariff may remain in place for many years or for only
13 a few months. The term of any tariff is indefinite, subject to change by the
14 Commission at any time. In fact, as discussed above, the rates paid by electric
15 heating customers changed often over time. They were never "frozen." See
16 Attachments WRR-3, WRR-5, and WRR-6.

17 The Companies did not have a policy – and could not have had a policy –
18 under which the Companies guaranteed the continuing availability of any rate
19 schedule or charge or credit. The Companies could (and can) only charge the
20 rates approved by the Commission. It is up to the Commission, and not the
21 Companies, to determine whether any rate schedule, charge, or credit continues to
22 be offered.

1 Indeed, the Companies' tariffs expressly advised customers of these facts.

2 For example, CEI's tariffs provided as early as 1970:

3 All contracts and applications for service are subject
4 to a change in rates, services, and in rules and
5 regulations, hereinafter put into effect by the
6 Company, the Public Utilities Commission or other
7 public authority, as provided by law. [CEI Tariff,
8 Original Sheet No. 10, effective Aug. 15, 1970.]

9

10 Other tariffs provided:

11 This service contract shall constitute the entire
12 agreement between the customer and the Company
13 and no promise, agreement, or representation of any
14 agent, representative or employee shall be binding
15 upon the Company unless the same shall be
16 incorporated in the service agreement. [OE Tariff,
17 Original Sheet No. 4.1, effective Dec. 17, 1985;
18 CEI Tariff, Original Sheet No. 4, p. 2, effective Jan.
19 1, 2001; TE Tariff, Original Sheet No. 4, p. 2,
20 effective Jan. 1, 2001.]

21 Notwithstanding the fact that no commitments could have been within the
22 confines of the Companies' policies, electric heating customers have at all times,
23 even up to today, generally paid lower rates during the winter period compared to
24 standard rates and have enjoyed lower percentage increases compared to natural
25 gas heating customers. With the changes in the electric industry and the
26 elimination of the factors that supported the original justification for special rates
27 for electric heating customers, the Companies have endeavored in a fashion that
28 was agreed to by the vast majority of parties previous to this case, to transition
29 electric heating customers in an appropriate way toward standard residential rates.

1 **Q26. HAS THE COMMISSION ADDRESSED SOME OF THESE ISSUES**
2 **BEFORE?**

3 **A26.** Yes. In the Companies' RCP case, BSH and a residential customer sought to
4 intervene and filed an application for rehearing. Both the motion and the
5 application attempted to challenge the plan to "grandfather" existing residential
6 space heating rates for customers on those rates and to stop offering those rates to
7 new customers in homes with electricity as the primary source of heat, which had
8 been agreed to by the vast majority of the parties in the case, including OCC.
9 Among other things, BSH and the customer argued that the RCP was unfair
10 because builders like BSH and customers had relied on the ongoing existence of
11 those rates. These parties also argued that the RCP and its elimination of special
12 heating rates for new customers were generally unfair because the plan would
13 decrease property values for existing customers. In denying the merits of the
14 application for rehearing, the Commission stated:

15 We continue to hold that the elimination of the
16 residential space heating rate, as well as other rates,
17 as part of the Stipulation taken as a whole is
18 reasonable, subject to the grandfathering of existing
19 customers served by those rate schedules and one
20 modification discussed below. ...[T]he purpose of
21 eliminating the rate schedules listed in the
22 Stipulations was to promote energy conservation by
23 not providing rate discounts to customers who used
24 large amounts of electricity. Further, the
25 Commission would note that there is no guarantee
26 that a rate currently in the utility's tariffs will
27 remain there forever. Schedules are always subject
28 to review and modification in future proceedings.
29 In this case, we believe that the elimination of the
30 rate schedules in question, with the grandfather
31 provisions and one modification set forth below,
32 provides a reasonable balance of promoting

1 conservation while not unduly affecting
2 homebuilders and customers who are currently
3 served by one of the grandfathered rate schedules.
4 The one modification to our O&O that we believe is
5 warranted is that additional time is appropriate
6 before the rate schedules in question are eliminated
7 for new customers and premises. Instead of the
8 April 1, 2006 expiration of these rate schedules for
9 new customers and premises, the expiration of such
10 schedules should be January 1, 2007. This will
11 allow homebuilders adequate time to sell electric
12 space heating homes that are being built in reliance
13 that these new homes would be able to take
14 advantage of FirstEnergy's discount electric rate
15 schedules. [Entry on Rehearing, Case Nos. 05-
16 1125-EL-ATA et al. (Mar. 1, 2006).]

17 Therefore the Commission has already dismissed the arguments made by BSH on
18 this issue in a prior case.
19

20 **VIII. THE COMPANIES' PROPOSAL**

21 **Q27. WHAT IS THE COMPANIES' RESPONSE TO THE STAFF REPORT**
22 **FILED IN THIS MATTER?**

23 **A27.** The Staff Report provided a summary of the history of the Companies' rates
24 regarding electric heating customers. The summary is accurate except that it
25 omits any discussion of Rider RDD and its impacts. The Staff also provided an
26 evaluation of a number of scenarios for potential resolutions of this matter.
27 Among those solutions were gradual reductions of the Rider RGC credit. The
28 Companies' proposal is consistent with those scenarios.

1 **Q28. WHAT DO THE COMPANIES PROPOSE IN ORDER TO ADDRESS THE**
2 **CREDITS RECEIVED BY ELECTRIC HEATING CUSTOMERS?**

3 **A28.** As a part of this proceeding, consistent with the principle of gradualism, the
4 Companies propose to leave Rider RDC and Rider EDR in place without
5 modification. The Companies also propose to retain the seasonal rate design for
6 generation charges. All of these rate features benefit electric heating customers
7 by lowering their overall per kWh cost as compared to standard residential
8 customers.

9 The Companies' proposal specifically relating to Rider RGC has three
10 parts. First, the Rider RGC credit should apply only to those residential
11 customers who use electricity as the primary or sole source of heat.

12 Second, beginning in September 2011, Rider RGC should be reduced.
13 The reduction will be accomplished by comparing the total bill for the winter
14 period from one year to the next with the credit being reduced only to the extent
15 that the maximum increase on a total bill basis, assuming the same usage, for
16 these customers is no greater than twelve percent over the prior year's winter
17 period total bill. This means that the Rider RGC credit will be reduced
18 commencing September 2011 for the 2011-2012 winter period, but only to the
19 extent that the customer experiences no more than a twelve percent increase as
20 compared to the customer's bill for the 2010-2011 winter period, assuming the
21 same usage and assuming the Rider RGC credit was in place for the entire 2010-
22 2011 winter period. Similar reductions in the Rider RGC credit would continue to

1 occur each following year using the same methodology until the Rider RGC credit
2 is zero.

3 Third, the Companies would recover deferred purchased power costs equal
4 to additional credit amounts arising in this case, including all deferrals from the
5 initiation of the credit to whenever it is eliminated. The Commission authorized
6 the deferral for future recovery of these costs in Entries issued earlier in this
7 proceeding. The Companies would also be authorized to record and recover all
8 carrying charges associated with the deferrals at a debt rate as of February 28,
9 2010 (calculated consistent with the 6.54% composite debt rate for the Companies
10 used in Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR) and without reduction for accumulated
11 deferred income tax.

12 The purpose of the currently effective credits received by electric heating
13 customers – through Riders RDC and EDR – is to allow electric heating
14 customers to transition toward standard rates. Rider RGC in its present form was
15 mandated by the Commission, not voluntarily implemented by the Companies.
16 The Companies' proposal here provides for a more gradual reduction of only one
17 of the credits, Rider RGC, to permit modest increases in the total rate charged to
18 these customers.

19 A. **THE SCOPE OF THE RIDER RGC CREDIT**

20 **Q29. ARE THERE CUSTOMERS RECEIVING THE RIDER RGC CREDIT**
21 **THAT SHOULD NOT RECEIVE THAT CREDIT?**

22 **A29.** Yes. There are two types of customers receiving the Rider RGC credit that
23 should not receive that credit:

- 1 1. Customers whose winter usage pattern indicates that the customer
2 does not use electricity as the primary source to heat their
3 residence; and
- 4 2. Customers not heating with electricity who were on historical load
5 management rates that did not require electric heating as a
6 prerequisite to be on the rate.

7 **Q30. WHY DO THE COMPANIES PROPOSE TO ELIMINATE THE RIDER**
8 **RGC CREDIT FOR THESE CUSTOMERS?**

9 **A30.** Customers who use electricity for space heating experience higher electricity
10 usage during the winter months compared to other residential customers. Rider
11 RGC provides price reductions in the form of credits to those customers for
12 winter periods. Customers who do not rely upon electricity for winter heating
13 should not receive the Rider RGC credit. Indeed, the total charges paid by 88%
14 of load management customers actually decreased from the winter of 2008-2009
15 to winter 2009-2010 even before Rider RGC was implemented. Rider RGC for
16 these customers just added another decrease on top of the decrease these
17 customers had already experienced, which clearly was not the intent of Rider
18 RGC. Note, however, that even these non-electric heating customers currently
19 receiving credits under Riders RDC, EDR and RGC would continue to receive
20 credits under Riders RDC and EDR under the Companies' proposal.

21 In its Fifth Entry on Rehearing in this case, issued on November 10, 2010,
22 the Commission made clear that the only customers that rely on electricity for

1 winter heating should receive the Rider RGC credit. (See Entry at p. 6.) The
2 Companies' proposal is consistent with this Entry.

3 **Q31. ARE THERE TARIFF PROVISIONS THAT SUPPORT MAKING THE**
4 **RGC RIDER CREDIT UNAVAILABLE FOR THE CUSTOMERS THAT**
5 **WERE ON THE HISTORICAL ELECTRIC HEATING RATES BUT**
6 **CURRENTLY DO NOT USE ELECTRICITY AS THEIR PRIMARY**
7 **HEATING SOURCE?**

8 **A31.** Yes. The historical electric heating rates all contained a clause that required the
9 customers to have electric heating as their primary heat source in order to take
10 service under the rate. Those clauses, termed "availability clauses", also stated
11 that failure to have electric heating as the primary heat source would be
12 justification to remove the customer from that rate. That clause should still be
13 enforced because those provisions are brought forward through the Rider RGC
14 tariff language providing that Rider RGC is applicable to any customer taking
15 service under Rate Schedule RS that took service under specified electric heating
16 rates, or any subsequent customer at the same service address, so long as the
17 customer continues to comply with the requirements of the previously applicable
18 rate schedule. The following examples provide specific language from various
19 historical electric heating rates:

- 20 i. OE Rate 11 "where electricity is the primary source of
21 heat...."
- 22 ii. TE R-06 "Customer must be a high usage customer and
23 must have permanently installed, and in operation, electric

1 space heating equipment supplying a substantial portion of
2 the heating requirements of the residence, as determined by
3 the Company.”

4 iii. CEI “Where electricity is the sole source of energy for
5 space heating (except for incidental requirements)....”

6 **Q32. HOW WOULD THE COMPANIES DETERMINE WHETHER CERTAIN**
7 **CUSTOMERS WERE NOT HEATING WITH ELECTRICITY?**

8 **A32.** To determine if a customer heats with electricity, we would look at the difference
9 between usage in October compared to the maximum usage during the heating
10 months of December, January and February. If the difference in usage for a
11 customer is greater than 2,000 kWh, that customer would be considered to be
12 heating with electricity. Furthermore, if a customer’s usage difference is less than
13 2,000 kWh but the ratio of the maximum usage of the three winter heating months
14 described above to October usage is greater than or equal to 2, that customer
15 would also be considered to be heating with electricity. If both the resulting ratio
16 is less than 2, and the difference in usage discussed above is less than 2000 kWh,
17 then that customer should not be considered to be electrically heating their home.
18 The Companies believe that customers who do not meet at least one of these
19 measures should not receive the benefit of Rider RGC because they are not
20 electric heating customers and no longer qualify under the tariff. This would
21 properly reduce the customers eligible for Rider RGC from a current total of
22 318,000 customers by 50% to approximately 159,000 customers eligible to
23 receive the Rider RGC credit. These approximately 159,000 non-electric heating

1 customers collectively received a credit of \$13.9 million on an annual basis
2 through Rider RGC. The great majority of the 159,000 non-electric heating
3 customers (109,400) received service under previously-existing load management
4 rates.

5 **Q33. ONCE THE COMPANIES DETERMINE THAT A CUSTOMER'S USAGE**
6 **INDICATES THAT THE CUSTOMER, PREVIOUSLY RECEIVING A**
7 **RIDER RGC CREDIT, WAS NOT USING ELECTRICITY AS THE**
8 **CUSTOMER'S PRIMARY OR SOLE SOURCE OF HEAT, WHAT**
9 **WOULD THE COMPANIES DO?**

10 **A33.** The Companies would notify the customer that they believed that the customer
11 was no longer eligible for credits under Rider RGC because the customer was not
12 using electricity as a primary or sole source of heat. This notification would be
13 accomplished by sending a post card or other communication to the customer
14 advising them that: 1) based upon Company records, it appeared that the
15 customer was not using electricity as the primary or sole source of heat for the
16 home; and 2) consequently, the customer would no longer receive the RGC credit
17 after a specified date. As part of the postcard, the Companies would also advise
18 the customer that if the customer was, in fact, using electricity as the primary or
19 sole source of heat, the customer could contact the Company with this
20 information and they would be placed back on Rider RGC, subject to future
21 confirmation by the Company. If the customer did not respond to the first
22 communication, the Company would then follow up with a second
23 communication to those customers, similar in content to the first, advising them

1 again that they will lose the credit if they do not contact the Company by a
2 specified date. If the Company receives no contact from the customer by the
3 specified date, then the customer will be removed from the Rider RGC credit. If
4 the customer was allowed to maintain eligibility for Rider RGC and it was
5 subsequently determined that the customer did not use electricity as the primary
6 source of heat, then the Companies would be permitted to charge the customer the
7 amount of the Rider RGC credit improperly received by the customer, with
8 interest.

9 **B. PROPOSED PHASE OUT OF RIDER RGC**

10 **Q34. WHAT IS THE PROPOSED PROCESS FOR REDUCING RIDER RGC**
11 **CREDITS TO ACHIEVE A MAXIMUM 12% TOTAL INCREASE FOR**
12 **EACH WINTER PERIOD USAGE LEVEL?**

13 **A34.** We would begin by calculating an electric heating customer's total bill at
14 effective rates as of May from the prior winter period, for usage levels ranging,
15 between 250 kWh and 12,000 kWh. A similar calculation would be done, at the
16 same levels of kWh usage as described above, for the upcoming winter period
17 beginning September 1, incorporating all known rate changes. Once the two
18 winter period bills have been calculated, a percentage change will be determined
19 for each usage level. The Rider RGC credit amount for the upcoming winter
20 beginning September 1 will be determined and included in the proposed total
21 winter bill such that a maximum percent increase of twelve percent will occur,
22 assuming the same usage level. Changes in an individual customer's usage
23 behavior may obviously have an effect on percent increases or decreases between

1 years, but individual usage pattern changes will not be taken into account when
2 calculating the necessary reduction to Rider RGC. Rider RGC will not be
3 adjusted for any percent increases or decreases that occur due to quarterly updates
4 or other rate changes that occur during the period between the adjustments
5 described above; Rider RGC will only be adjusted September 1 each year with
6 known rate changes incorporated at that time. Similar reductions in the Rider
7 RGC credit would continue to occur each following year using the same
8 methodology until the Rider RGC credit is zero. In no event, however, will the
9 Rider RGC credit be increased once it has been reduced. Based upon current
10 calculations, the expectation is that Rider RGC would be substantially at zero
11 within three years of implementing the phase out process described above.

12 **C. THE COMPANIES' RECOVERY OF DEFERRED COSTS**
13 **ARISING FROM THE COMMISSION ORDER TO ESTABLISH**
14 **RIDER RGC AND CARRYING COSTS ON THE DEFERRED**
15 **COSTS**

16 **Q35. WHY SHOULD THE COMPANIES RECOVER DEFERRED**
17 **PURCHASED POWER COSTS ARISING FROM THIS PROCEEDING?**

18 **A35.** Rider RGC represents a credit to the cost of providing generation service, i.e., the
19 Companies are incurring purchased power costs for which they are not
20 contemporaneously receiving payment from customers. The purpose of Rider
21 RGC is to provide one of three mechanisms for electric heating customers to
22 transition toward standard residential rates. As part of being ordered by the
23 Commission to implement Rider RGC in its current form, the Companies were
24 authorized by the Commission to defer for future recovery purchased power costs
25 that represented the differential between the amounts paid by customers receiving

1 the credit and the amounts that otherwise would have been paid by those
2 customers but for the Commission's orders and entries in this proceeding. As
3 explained earlier in my testimony, the special legacy electric heating rates
4 provided benefits to other residential customers by, among other things, reducing
5 their rates. Further, the Companies only charged the rates that the Commission
6 authorized them to charge, both under historical rates and today's generation
7 charges and credits. Further, the amount of the deferral represents actual incurred
8 expenditures made by the Companies to wholesale suppliers for power resulting
9 from the Commission-approved competitive bid process that occurred in May
10 2009. The generation purchased by the Companies as a result of that process is
11 the same generation that is sold to all generation customers of the Companies,
12 including electric heating customers. There exists no basis to deny the
13 Companies recovery of these deferred costs together with associated carrying
14 costs.

15 **Q36. WERE THE COMPANIES DENIED THE OPPORTUNITY TO RECOVER**
16 **COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH ANY OF THE RATE DIFFERENTIALS**
17 **PROVIDED TO ELECTRIC HEATING CUSTOMERS IN THE PAST, I.E.,**
18 **WERE THEY FORCED TO ABSORB SUCH COSTS?**

19 **A36.** No. When the historical electric heating rates were in place prior to 2009, the
20 Companies were not forced to absorb any of the price differential between the
21 electric heating rates and the standard rates, nor did the Companies have to defer
22 any costs for future recovery. Other residential customers paid whatever costs

1 were allocated to the residential class that were not otherwise paid by the electric
2 heating customers.

3 **Q37. WHAT IS THE POTENTIAL AMOUNT OF PURCHASED POWER**
4 **COSTS EXPECTED TO BE DEFERRED AS A RESULT OF THE**
5 **COMMISSION'S ORDERS AND ENTRIES IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

6 **A37.** The estimate of the annual costs being deferred as authorized in this case, at the
7 current credit levels, amounts to \$87 million, assuming shopping levels that
8 existed as of July 2010 for those customers that commenced receiving the Rider
9 RGC credit in March and May 2010. In its April 15th Second Entry on Rehearing,
10 the Commission greatly expanded the number of customers to which all three
11 electric heating credits would apply to include customers that had not previously
12 received any electric heating credits. The Commission ordered that these
13 customers were to receive the credits simply because they were subsequent
14 owners of homes whose previous owners had been eligible for the electric heating
15 rates or credits. As a result of the Second Entry on Rehearing, roughly 88,000
16 additional customers are now eligible for the electric heating discounts because
17 they are successor accounts to previously qualifying customers.

18 **Q38. FROM WHOM SHOULD THESE DEFERRED COSTS AND CARRYING**
19 **CHARGES BE RECOVERED?**

20 **A38.** All residential customers should be allocated the cost of the deferrals and carrying
21 charges arising from this proceeding, similar to the allocation of costs with the
22 historical electric heating rates. GS and GP class non-residential customers are
23 already – and will continue to be – responsible for the recovery of deferrals

1 arising from the non-standard residential generation credit in Rider EDR. Thus,
2 non-residential customers in those classes are already paying a significant portion
3 of the credits arising from the effort to transition residential customers toward
4 standard residential rates. Further, consistent with the Commission's Order in the
5 Companies' last base distribution case, where the credits associated with Rider
6 RDC are recovered from all residential customers, the deferred amounts arising
7 from this proceeding should be recovered from all residential customers.

8 **Q39. SHOULD THE COMPANIES ALSO RECOVER AND ACCRUE**
9 **CARRYING CHARGES ON THE DEFERRALS OF COSTS**
10 **ASSOCIATED WITH CREDITS RECEIVED BY ELECTRIC HEATING**
11 **CUSTOMERS?**

12 **A39.** Yes. As with the deferred purchased power costs discussed above, recovery of
13 carrying charges on these deferrals is necessary to make the Companies whole.
14 Without the carrying charges, the Companies would have recovered an amount
15 only equal to the deferred purchased power costs over time. The Companies have
16 been deprived of the use of these revenues during that recovery period and there is
17 a real cost to being deprived the use of those funds. The carrying charges are
18 necessary to account for the timing differences arising between when the purchase
19 power cost is incurred by the Companies and the date the deferred purchased
20 power costs are recovered by the Companies from customers.

21 Further, the April 15 Second Entry on Rehearing in this case dramatically
22 changed both the scope and the duration of the "all-electric" credits that the
23 Commission required the Companies to provide. Although the Commission

1 authorized the Companies to defer for future recovery purchased power costs in
2 an amount equivalent to the credits these changes impose, the Commission did
3 not authorize the Companies to establish and accrue carrying charges on these
4 deferrals. The failure to provide carrying charges is unreasonable. The
5 Commission failed to explain the reason for dramatically expanding the scope of
6 the credits (and thus the magnitude of the deferred purchased power costs and
7 thereby the harm caused by denying carrying charges), an expansion that is
8 directly contrary to prior Commission Orders regarding the electric heating rates
9 in the RCP case. Further, the Commission's approach was inconsistent with the
10 Commission's decisions authorizing carrying charges for the Companies in their
11 current ESP and previous cases.

12 **Q40. DID THE COMPANIES SEEK AND RECEIVE RECOVERY OF**
13 **CARRYING CHARGES IN THEIR CURRENT ESP AND OTHER**
14 **CASES?**

15 **A40.** Yes. The Companies were authorized to recover carrying charges in their current
16 ESP proceeding for several different types of deferred costs. Specifically, the
17 Commission authorized carrying charges on deferred amounts associated with
18 post date-certain distribution deferrals authorized in the Companies' RCP, line
19 extension deferrals and transition tax deferrals as well as generation and fuel
20 deferrals. *See* Opinion and Order dated Mar. 25, 2009, No. 08-935-EL-SSO; *see*
21 *also* Finding and Order dated Aug. 19, 2009, Nos. 09-641-EL-ATA, *et al.*, ¶¶ 2-
22 4,10; Opinion and Order dated Jan. 4, 2006 (approving Stipulation dated Sept. 9,
23 2005, Case No. 05-1125-EL-ATA *et al.*, pp. 8-11). The deferrals arising from this

1 proceeding are not distinguishable from the deferrals discussed above. In fact, the
2 Companies have been previously authorized to recover carrying charges on
3 deferred purchased power costs. See Opinion and Order dated Mar. 25, 2009, No.
4 08-935-EL-SSO.

5 **Q41. WHAT IS THE COMPANIES' PROPOSAL FOR RECOVERING THE**
6 **COSTS THAT HAVE BEEN DEFERRED FOR FUTURE RECOVERY?**

7 **A41.** CEI and OE should collect the Rider RGC deferral balance as of May 31, 2011,
8 together with interest over a 3 year period beginning June 1, 2011 through May
9 31, 2014 from residential customers. TE should collect the Rider RGC deferral
10 balance as of May 31, 2011, together with interest over a 1 year period beginning
11 June 1, 2011 through May 31, 2012 from residential customers. The period for
12 TE is shorter because the amount to be recovered is expected to be significantly
13 less than the other Companies. Deferrals arising each year starting on
14 September 1, 2011, would be collected from residential customers, with interest,
15 within the year that the deferral is created, thereby minimizing the amount of
16 interest. Carrying costs should be calculated based on a debt rate as of February
17 28, 2010 (calculated consistent with the methodology used to derive the 6.54%
18 composite debt rate for the Companies used in Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR) and
19 without reduction for accumulated deferred income tax.

20 This recovery mechanism—namely, to collect the deferred costs together
21 with carrying charges—would be implemented on a non-avoidable basis,
22 consistent with the non-avoidable nature of the original RGC credit. If the charge
23 to collect the deferred costs was avoidable by customers, the Companies would be

1 at significant risk of not fully recovering the deferred costs and carrying charges.
2 This risk arises from the fact that customers could avoid this charge by shopping
3 for electric generation, and as more customers shopped, there would be fewer and
4 fewer sales over which to spread these costs. As the cost of the deferral recovery
5 increased on a per kWh basis, customers would have a greater incentive to shop
6 for electric generation, ultimately rendering the Companies unable to recover
7 these deferrals.

8 **Q42. SHOULD THE RGC CREDIT CONTINUE TO BE APPLIED TO BOTH**
9 **SHOPPING AND NON-SHOPPING CUSTOMERS ON A GOING**
10 **FORWARD BASIS?**

11 **A42.** Yes. Rider RGC is currently non-avoidable for shopping customers and the
12 Companies propose that it remain so. As discussed above, the recovery of the
13 deferred amounts arising in this proceeding would also be recovered on a non-
14 avoidable basis.

15 **Q43. DO YOU HAVE TYPICAL BILL IMPACTS FOR YOUR PROPOSED**
16 **SOLUTION RELATED TO THE RGC RIDER AND RECOVERY OF THE**
17 **DEFERRED COSTS WITH INTEREST?**

18 **A43.** Yes. Attachment WRR-7 shows the impact of a phase-out of Rider RGC for
19 electric heating customers and the recovery of the deferred purchase power
20 expenses together with carrying charges from residential customers, comparing
21 rates effective as of 2010/2011 winter and 2011/2012 winter.

22 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

23 **A.** Yes, at this time.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Direct Testimony of William R. Ridmann and Exhibits thereto were delivered to the following persons by email this 10th day of January, 2011:

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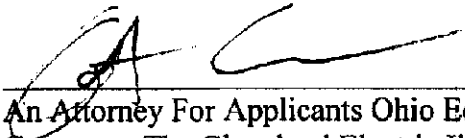
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An Attorney For Applicants Ohio Edison
Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating
Company, and The Toledo Edison Company

Exhibit WRR-1

- Q. I am selling my house. Would I be able to continue receiving the grandfathered rates?
- A. Unless the transaction is completed before April 1, 2006, the discounted rates will not be applied to the buyer's account. The new customer will be billed on one of our standard residential rates.
- Q. I am planning on building a new home for myself. I won't be able to have the electrical inspection until mid-summer. Can I apply for the grandfathered rates?
- A. Grandfathered rates will not be available to you unless you have your electrical inspection of the permanent service submitted to the company and service in your name by March 31, 2006.
- Q. I am a landlord. How do I ensure that my tenants will receive the discounted rates?
- A. To ensure that your customers will receive the grandfathered rates, you should have the electrical inspection submitted to the company on or before March 31, 2006. Also, the application for service should be made in the homeowner's name because the discounted rate will not transfer from the builder to the homeowner after March 31, 2006.

What does "grandfathered" mean?

The term "grandfathered" does not mean forever. However, as long as the rate remains in effect and you remain in the home using the qualifying equipment, you will receive the rate.

How can I learn more about these changes?

A letter is being sent to those customers with pending applications for the special electric heating, water heating and load management rates. As always, customers can talk with one of our Customer Service Representatives by calling our toll-free number.

Or contact the Public Utility Commission
at 1-800-688-7600 (TOLL FREE)

**The Illuminating
Company**
A Public Utility Company

2/06

Important Information

**for Customers on Electric
Heating, Water Heating and
Load Management Rates**

...the rate...
...competitive...
...opportunities for alternate...
...customers. Artificially low rates also...
...to encourage energy conservation.

How do I know if I am on one of these discounted electric rates?

Go to page 3 of your electric bill to find your rate category, which appears on the line with your Customer Number (see diagram). Then look at the list below. If your rate category is listed, then you are receiving an electric heating, water heating or load management rate.

You will continue receiving service under this rate as long as the rate remains in effect and you continue living in the home and use the qualifying equipment.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| • CE-GS130D | • CE-RS65F |
| • CE-GS130F | • CE-RS70D |
| • CE-RS52D | • CE-RS70F |
| • CE-RS52F | • CE-RS71D |
| • CE-RS55D | • CE-RS71F |
| • CE-RS55F | • CE-RS72D |
| • CE-RS58D | • CE-RS72F |
| • CE-RS58F | • CE-RS75D |
| • CE-RS59D | • CE-RS75F |
| • CE-RS59F | • CE-RS80D |
| • CE-RS60D | • CE-RS80F |
| • CE-RS60F | • CE-RS81D |
| • CE-RS61D | • CE-RS81F |
| • CE-RS61F | • CE-RS82D |
| • CE-RS62D | • CE-RS82F |
| • CE-RS62F | • CE-RS85D |
| • CE-RS65D | • CE-RS85F |

JOHN DOE Account Number 00 12 34 5678 9 Page 3 of 4
Invoice Number 0000000000 E13

When contacting an Alternate Electric Supplier, please provide the customer numbers below.
Call The Illuminating Company at 1-800-589-3101 with questions on these charges.

Basic Charges

Customer Number: 0000000000 0000000000 - Standard Residential	CE - RS80F	
Customer Charge		3.68
Delivery Charge		1.27
Transition Charge		2.64
Generation Related Component		2.88
Transmission Related Component		0.80
Total Charges		\$11.43

- Q I am planning on adding my house. Would I be able to receive the grandfathered rates?
- A Unless the transaction is completed before April 1, 2006, the discounted rates will not be applied to the buyer's account. The new customer will be billed on one of our standard residential rates.
- Q I am planning on building a new home for myself. I will be able to have the electrical inspection submitted by the end of the summer. Can I apply for the grandfathered rates?
- A Grandfathered rates will not be available to you unless you have your electrical inspection of the permanent service submitted to the company and service in your name by March 31, 2006.
- Q What should I do to ensure that my customers will receive the grandfathered rates?
- A To ensure that your customers will receive the grandfathered rates, you should have the electrical inspection submitted to the company on or before March 31, 2006. Also, the application for service should be made in the homeowner's name because the discounted rate will not transfer from the builder to the homeowner after March 31, 2006.
- Q The term "grandfathered" does not mean forever. However, as long as the rate remains in effect and you remain in the home using the qualifying equipment, you will receive the rate.
- Q A letter is being sent to those customers with pending applications for the special electric heating, water heating and load management rates. As always, customers can talk with one of our Customer Service Representatives by calling our toll-free number.



Ohio Edison
A Energy Company

2/06

Important Information

For Customers of
Heating, Water Heating &
Load Management Rates

How do I know if I am on one of these discounted electric rates?

Go to page 3 of your electric bill to find your rate category, which appears on the line with your Customer Number (see diagram). Then look at the list below. If your rate category is listed, then you are receiving an electric heating, water heating or load management rate.

You will continue receiving service under this rate as long as the rate remains in effect and you continue living in the home and use the qualifying equipment.

- OE-GS22AF
- OE-GS22BF
- OE-GS22CF
- OE-RS10BF
- OE-RS11AD
- OE-RS11AF
- OE-RS11BF
- OE-RS11ESF
- OE-RS11FSF
- OE-RS12F
- OE-RS14AF
- OE-RS14BF
- OE-RS14CF
- OE-RS14DF
- OE-RS14EF
- OE-RS17D
- OE-RS17F

JOHN DOE Account Number 00 12 34 5678 9 Page 3 of 4
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Messages

When contacting an Alternate Electric Supplier, please provide the customer numbers below.
Call Ohio Edison at 1-800-633-4786 with questions on these charges.

Basic Charges	
Customer Number: 0000000000 0000000000 - Standard Residential	3.86
Customer Charge	1.27
Delivery Charge	2.84
Transition Charge	2.86
Generation Related Component	0.60
Transmission Related Component	0.60
Total Charges	\$11.43

- ...building my house. Would
...moving the
...
- Unless the transaction is completed before April 1, 2006, the discounted rates will not be applied to the buyer's account. The new customer will be billed on one of our standard residential rates.
- ...building a new home for
...wouldn't be able to have
...Can I apply

Grandfathered rates will not be available to you unless you have your electrical inspection of the permanent service submitted to the company and service in your name by March 31, 2006.

...should I do to ensure that
...be for the discounted

To ensure that your customers will receive the grandfathered rates, you should have the electrical inspection submitted to the company on or before March 31, 2006. Also, the application for service should be made in the homeowner's name because the discounted rate will not transfer from the builder to the homeowner after March 31, 2006.

...grandfathered does

The term "grandfathered" does not mean forever. However, as long as the rate remains in effect and you remain in the home using the qualifying equipment, you will receive the rate.

...assign new
...these changes?

A letter is being sent to those customers with pending applications for the special electric heating, water heating and load management rates. As always, customers can talk with one of our Customer Service Representatives by calling our toll-free number.

If you have any questions or changes, call our toll-free number.

Or contact the Public Utilities Commission at 1-800-686-PUCC (7823).

Toledo Edison
A utility company

2/06

Important Information

for Customers on Electric Heating, Water Heating and Load Management Rates

This new rate structure is designed to create a competitive environment, and to provide opportunities for alternate electricity suppliers to serve customers. Artificially low rates also work against efforts to encourage energy conservation.

from the change.

How do I know if I am on one of these discounted electric rates?

Go to page 3 of your electric bill to find your rate category, which appears on the line with your Customer Number (see diagram). Then look at the list below. If your rate category is listed, then you are receiving an electric heating, water heating or load management rate.

You will continue receiving service under this rate as long as the rate remains in effect and you continue living in the home and use the qualifying equipment.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| • TE-GS600F | ▪ TE-RS541F |
| • TE-GS671D | ▪ TE-RS544F |
| • TE-GS671F | ▪ TE-RS561D |
| • TE-GS673D | ▪ TE-RS561F |
| • TE-GS673F | ▪ TE-RS564D |
| • TE-GS690F | ▪ TE-RS564F |
| • TE-RS518D | ▪ TE-RS571F |
| • TE-RS518F | ▪ TE-RS574F |
| • TE-RS519D | ▪ TE-RS690F |
| • TE-RS519F | ▪ TE-RS691F |

JOHN DOE Account Number 00 12 34 5678 9 Invoice Number 0000000000 Page 3 of 4 E13

When contacting an Alternate Electric Supplier, please provide the customer numbers below.
Call Toledo Edison at 1-800-477-3333 with questions on these charges.

Basic Charges

Customer Number: 0000000000 0000000000 - Standard Residential	TE - RS541F	3.88
Customer Charge		1.27
Delivery Charge		2.84
Transition Charge		2.86
Generation Related Component		0.60
Transmission Related Component		
Total Charges		\$11.43

- Q. I received a bill recently that listed a March 31, 2006 deadline for grandfathered rates. Which date applies?
- A. The current deadline for receiving a grandfathered electric heating, water heating, and load management rate is December 29, 2006. On March 1, 2006, the PUCO issued a revised order which changed the original March 31, 2006 deadline date.
- Q. I am planning on selling my house. Would the buyer be able to continue receiving the discounted electric rates?
- A. Unless the transaction is completed before December 29, 2006, the discounted rates will not be applied to the buyer's account. The new customer will be billed on one of our standard residential rates.
- Q. I am planning on building a new home for my family. Can I apply for the discount now?
- A. As long as the inspection of the permanent service is completed by December 29, 2006, and a completed rate application is provided to FirstEnergy, you will be eligible for the discounted rate schedule.
- Q. I am a landlord and I want to ensure that my customers will continue to receive the discounted electric rates?
- A. To ensure that your customers will receive the discounted rates, you should have the electrical inspection submitted to the company no later than December 29, 2006. Also, the application for service must be made in the homeowner's name because the discounted rate will not transfer from the builder to the homeowner after December 29, 2006.
- Q. What does the term "grandfathered" does that?
- A. The term "grandfathered" does not mean forever. There is no guarantee that a rate currently in the utility's tariffs will remain there forever or at the same price level. Schedules are always subject to review and modification in future proceedings. However – if you are on one of the discounted rates by December 29, 2006 – as long as the rate remains in effect and you remain in the home and meet the requirements of the rate, including using the qualifying equipment, you will receive the discounted rate.



The Illuminating Company
A FirstEnergy Company

4/06

Important Information

for Customers on Electric Heating, Water Heating and Load Management Rates

How do I know if I am currently receiving service on one of the discounted electric rates?

Go to page 3 of your electric bill to find your rate category, which appears on the line with your Customer Number (see diagram). Then look at the list below. If your rate category is listed, then you are receiving an electric heating, water heating or load management rate.

You will continue receiving service under this rate as long as the rate remains in effect and you continue living in the home and meet the requirements of the rate, including using the qualifying equipment.

- CE-GS130D
- CE-GS130F
- CE-RS52D
- CE-RS52F
- CE-RS55D
- CE-RS55F
- CE-RS58D
- CE-RS58F
- CE-RS59D
- CE-RS59F
- CE-RS60D
- CE-RS60F
- CE-RS61D
- CE-RS61F
- CE-RS62D
- CE-RS62F
- CE-RS65D
- CE-RS65F
- CE-RS70D
- CE-RS70F
- CE-RS71D
- CE-RS71F
- CE-RS72D
- CE-RS72F
- CE-RS75D
- CE-RS75F
- CE-RS80D
- CE-RS80F
- CE-RS81D
- CE-RS81F
- CE-RS82D
- CE-RS82F
- CE-RS85D
- CE-RS85F

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JOHN DOE Account Number 00 12 34 5678 9
Invoice Number 0000000000

When contacting an Alternate Electric Supplier, please provide the customer numbers below.
Call The Illuminating Company at 1-800-588-3101 with questions on these charges.

↓

Basic Charges	
Customer Number: 000000000 000000000 - Standard Residential	CE - RS65F
Customer Charge	3.88
Delivery Charge	1.27
Transition Charge	2.84
Generation Related Component	2.86
Transmission Related Component	0.60
Total Charges	\$11.43

The current deadline for receiving a grandfathered electric heating, water heating, and load management rate is December 29, 2006. On March 1, 2006, the PUCO issued a revised order which changed the original March 31, 2006 deadline date.

Would the buyer be eligible for the discounted rates?

Unless the transaction is completed before December 29, 2006, the discounted rates will not be applied to the buyer's account. The new customer will be billed on one of our standard residential rates.

As long as the inspection of the permanent service is completed by December 29, 2006, and a completed rate application is provided to FirstEnergy, you will be eligible for the discounted rate schedule.

To ensure that your customers will receive the discounted rates, you should have the electrical inspection submitted to the company no later than December 29, 2006. Also, the application for service must be made in the homeowner's name because the discounted rate will not transfer from the builder to the homeowner after December 29, 2006.

The term "grandfathered" does not mean forever. There is no guarantee that a rate currently in the utility's tariffs will remain there forever or at the same price level. Schedules are always subject to review and modification in future proceedings. However - if you are on one of the discounted rates by December 29, 2006 - as long as the rate remains in effect and you remain in the home and meet the requirements of the rate, including using the qualifying equipment, you will receive the discounted rate.

If you have any questions or need more information, call us at 1-800-586-7326.

Or contact the Public Utilities Commission at 1-800-586-PUCO (7326).

Ohio Edison

4/06

Important Information

for Customers on Electric Heating, Water Heating and Load Management Rates

To qualify for the discounted rate, a customer must have a permanent heating system installed in the home – or for existing homes, the qualifying system must be a heat pump or electric water heater, must be installed as required by the tariff – and the rate application must be completed and provided to FirstEnergy by December 29, 2006.

How do I find my rate category?

Go to page 3 of your electric bill to find your rate category, which appears on the line with your Customer Number (see diagram). Then look at the list below. If your rate category is listed, then you are receiving an electric heating, water heating or load management rate.

You will continue receiving service under this rate as long as the rate remains in effect and you continue living in the home and meet the requirements of the rate, including using the qualifying equipment.

OE-GS22AF	OE-RS12F
OE-GS22BF	OE-RS14AF
OE-GS22CF	OE-RS14BF
OE-RS10BF	OE-RS14CF
OE-RS11AD	OE-RS14DF
OE-RS11AF	OE-RS14EF
OE-RS11BF	OE-RS17D
OE-RS11ESF	OE-RS17F
OE-RS11FSF	

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E12

JOHN DOE Account Number 00 12 34 5678 9
Invoice Number 0000000000

When contacting an Alternate Electric Supplier, please provide the customer numbers below.
Call Ohio Edison at 1-800-833-4756 with questions on these charges.

Basic Charges

Customer Number: 0000000000 0000000000 - Standard Residential	OE - RS14AF	3.88
Customer Charge		1.27
Delivery Charge		2.84
Transition Charge		2.88
Generation Related Component		0.80
Transmission Related Component		
Total Charges		\$11.43

The current deadline for receiving a grandfathered electric heating, water heating, and load management rate is December 29, 2006. On March 1, 2006, the PUCO issued a revised order which changed the original March 31, 2006 deadline date.

Unless the transaction is completed before December 29, 2006, the discounted rates will not be applied to the buyer's account. The new customer will be billed on one of our standard residential rates.

As long as the inspection of the permanent service is completed by December 29, 2006, and a completed rate application is provided to FirstEnergy, you will be eligible for the discounted rate schedule.

To ensure that your customers will receive the discounted rates, you should have the electrical inspection submitted to the company, no later than December 29, 2006. Also, the application for service must be made in the homeowner's name because the discounted rate will not transfer from the builder to the homeowner after December 29, 2006.

The term "grandfathered" does not mean forever. There is no guarantee that a rate currently in the utility's tariffs will remain there forever or at the same price level. Schedules are always subject to review and modification in future proceedings. However,

* You are on one of the discounted rates by December 29, 2006 – as long as the rate remains in effect and you remain in the home and meet the requirements of the rate, including using the qualifying equipment, you will receive the discounted rate.

Or contact the Public Utility Commission at 1-800-487-1234

Toledo Edison

Important Information

for Customers on Electric Heating, Water Heating and Load Management Rates

To qualify for this rate, you must have a
 inspection of the home by a qualified electrician
 homes – or for outdoor heating, water heating, or a
 a heat pump or electric water heater – and the equipment
 by the tariff – and the rate application must be submitted
 provided to FirstEnergy by December 28, 2008.

Go to page 3 of your electric bill to find your rate
 category, which appears on the line with your Customer
 Number (see diagram). Then look at the list below. If
 your rate category is listed, then you are receiving an
 electric heating, water heating or load management rate.

You will continue receiving service under this rate as
 long as the rate remains in effect and you continue
 living in the home and meet the requirements of the
 rate, including using the qualifying equipment.

TE-GS600F	• TE-RS541F
TE-GS671D	• TE-RS544F
TE-GS671F	• TE-RS561D
TE-GS673D	• TE-RS561F
TE-GS673F	• TE-RS564D
TE-GS690F	• TE-RS564F
TE-RS518D	• TE-RS571F
TE-RS518F	• TE-RS574F
TE-RS519D	• TE-RS690F
TE-RS519F	• TE-RS691F

JOHN DOE Account Number 00 12 34 5678 9 Page 3 of 3
 Invoice Number 0000000000 E13

When contacting an Alternate Electric Supplier, please provide the customer numbers below.
 Call Toledo Edison at 1-800-477-3333 with questions on these charges.

Basic Charges

Customer Number: 0000000000 0000000000 - Standard Residential **TE-RS541F**

Customer Charge	3.86
Delivery Charge	1.27
Transition Charge	2.84
Generation Related Component	2.86
Transmission Related Component	0.80
Total Charges	\$11.43

Important Information about Your Special Rate for Electric Heating, Water Heating, Load Management and Time of Day Customers

On March 25, 2009, FirstEnergy's Ohio electric utilities received approval from the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) for their Electric Security Plan (ESP). This plan will be used to set the price of electricity for customers of Ohio Edison, The Illuminating Company and Toledo Edison. As a result, effective June 1, **special electric heating, water heating and load management rates have been eliminated**, which means your previously discounted electric rate is no longer available and you may see an increase in your electric rate.

These specially discounted rates were introduced at a time when there was only a limited competitive electricity market and the electric utility owned the generating plants. Since that time, the cost of producing and delivering electricity has increased dramatically. As a result, these discounted rates are no longer an accurate reflection of the true cost to provide the service. In addition, the declining block rate structures - rates that decrease as the total consumption increases - have been eliminated because it does not encourage conservation.

Pricing and Credits

Effective June 1, 2009, you are receiving pricing for the generation and transmission component of your bill. Under terms of the ESP, a competitive bidding process has been conducted to secure electric generation supply and pricing from June 1, 2009 through May 31, 2011.

To help reduce the impact of being transitioned to this pricing, you might receive credits as part of the distribution and/or generation charges on your bill. These credits are determined by the electric heating equipment used in your home, the type of rate you were receiving, the

month of the year, and whether you receive generation from your utility. Definitions for any new line items on the bill appear on page 2.

Other Changes

- Although the load management and Time of Day pricing provisions have been eliminated, a Time-of-Day option might be offered at a later date.
- Bills for generation service will be based primarily on consumption – demand will generally no longer factor into the generation portion on customers' bills.
- The number of summer months is being reduced from four to three – June, July and August.
- All customers will see three new line items: Bypassable Generation and Transmission Related Component, Economic Development Component and Cost Recovery Charges. For shopping customers the Bypassable Generation and Transmission Related Component will have no charge associated with it.
- Customers of The Illuminating Company received a change to the distribution rate on May 1, 2009; this change was effective for Ohio Edison and Toledo Edison customers in January 2009. In addition, Illuminating Company customers are receiving an overall decrease of 55 percent in the Regulatory Transition Charge.

Tips and Tools to Help You Save Energy

Customers looking for ways to use electricity more efficiently and reduce energy costs can find helpful information – including an online energy calculator – at www.firstenergycorp.com.

For More Information

If you have questions about these rate changes, or if you are having problems paying your bills and would like to learn about our payment assistance programs, please call us at the toll-free number for your utility company:

- **Ohio Edison:** 1-800-633-4766
- **Toledo Edison:** 1-800-447-3333
- **The Illuminating Company:** 1-800-589-3101

FirstEnergy

Ohio Edison • The Illuminating Company • Toledo Edison

6/09

OE-13

**Ohio Edison Mailer
Electric Rate Information
June 09**

Ohio Edison
A Division of FirstEnergy
Attention: Customer Service

PREPAID
FIRST CLASS MAIL
US POSTAGE AND
FIRST-CLASS PERMIT
CORP

IMPORTANT:
Your Electric Bill is Enclosed

Important information
about changes to your
electric rate enclosed.

Ohio Edison
A FirstEnergy Company

POSTAL CODE: 43001-1000



Grandfathered Rates Bill Message

August 30, 2006

Reminder: Starting Jan. 1, 2007, special electric heating, water heating and load management rates will no longer be available to new customers or premises. Qualified customers must sign up for service before this date to get these rates. Customers currently on one of these rates will be grandfathered. For more information, go to our Web site, www.firstenergycorp.com/customercare, click See Bill Inserts, select your electric company, and in April 2006, click "Important Info for Customers on Electric Heating..." Or, call our toll-free customer service number.

Reduction in Generation rates in June 2010 – All Non-shopping customer bills in July for June usage.

As authorized by the company's Electric Security Plan, effective June 1, 2010, there was a reduction in the Bypassable Generation and Transmission Related Component for customers who purchase generation from the electric utility. This is due to a decrease in certain transmission pricing and results in a reduction of less than 1% on the total bill.

September Bill Message to Customers with RGC
Regarding Non-summer Months
 August 13, 2010

Ohio Edison

Sept. 1 marks the start of the company's non-summer billing period, which is Sept. - May. Because you have certain electric and/or load management equipment in your home, beginning Sept. 1, you are receiving discounts of about 1.7 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) off your distribution charge and 1.9 cents per kWh off your generation charge for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period through May. You are also receiving an additional 3.9 cent/kWh credit on all usage over 1,250 kWh each billing period through May. You will continue to benefit from these utility credits even if you receive electric generation service from an alternative supplier. Although the credits will apply starting Sept. 1, most customers won't notice a significant discount on their bills until the winter heating season. If you have questions, please call us at 1-800-633-4766.

The Illuminating Company

Sept. 1 marks the start of the company's non-summer billing period, which is Sept. - May. Because you have certain electric and/or load management equipment in your home, beginning Sept. 1, you are receiving discounts of about 1.7 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) off your distribution charge and 1.9 cents per kWh off your generation charge for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period through May. You are also receiving an additional 4.2 cent/kWh credit on all usage through May. You will continue to benefit from these utility credits even if you receive electric generation service from an alternative supplier. Although the credits will apply starting Sept. 1, most customers won't notice a significant discount on their bills until the winter heating season. If you have questions, please call us at 1-800-589-3101.

Toledo Edison – RGC1

Sept. 1 marks the start of the company's non-summer billing period, which is Sept. - May. Because you have certain electric equipment in your home, beginning Sept. 1, you are receiving discounts of about 1.7 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) off your distribution charge and 1.9 cents per kWh off your generation charge for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period through May. You are also receiving an additional 1.8 cent/kWh credit on all usage over 2,000 kWh each billing period through May. You will continue to benefit from these utility credits even if you receive electric generation service from an alternative supplier. Although the credits will apply starting Sept. 1, most customers won't notice a significant discount on their bills until the winter heating season. If you have questions, please call us at 1-800-447-3333.

Toledo Edison – RGC2 (Apartment Rate)

Sept. 1 marks the start of the company's non-summer billing period, which is Sept. - May. Because you have certain electric equipment in your home, beginning Sept. 1, you are receiving discounts of about 1.7 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) off your distribution charge and 1.9 cents per kWh off your generation charge for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period through May. You are also receiving an additional 3.1 cent/kWh

credit on all usage up to 2,000 kWh each billing period through May. You will continue to benefit from these utility credits even if you receive electric generation service from an alternative supplier. Although the credits will apply starting Sept. 1, most customers won't notice a significant discount on their bills until the winter heating season. If you have questions, please call us at 1-800-447-3333.

Credits Extended to Additional All Electric Customers

May 17, 2010

Ohio Edison

In response to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's April 15, 2010 decision, effective May 21, you are receiving discounts of about 1.7 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) off your distribution charge and 1.9 cents per kWh off your generation charge for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods (Sept. – May). In addition, you are receiving an additional 3.9 cent/kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit on all usage over 1,250 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods. You will continue to receive these credits from the utility even if you receive electric generation service from an alternative supplier. Please note: These credits do NOT apply to the electricity used in June, July and August, and most customers won't notice a significant discount on their bills until the winter heating season. If you have any questions, please call us at 1-800-633-4766.

The Illuminating Company

In response to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's April 15, 2010 decision, effective May 21, you are receiving discounts of about 1.7 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) off your distribution charge and 1.9 cents per kWh off your generation charge for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods (Sept. – May). In addition, you are receiving an additional 4.2 cent/kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit on all usage during the non-summer billing periods. You will continue to receive these credits from the utility even if you receive electric generation service from an alternative supplier. Please note: These credits do NOT apply to the electricity used in June, July and August, and most customers won't notice a significant discount on their bills until the winter heating season. If you have any questions, please call us at 1-800-720-3600.

Toledo Edison – RGC1

In response to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's April 15, 2010 decision, effective May 21, you are receiving discounts of about 1.7 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) off your distribution charge and 1.9 cents per kWh off your generation charge for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods (Sept. – May). In addition, you are receiving an additional 1.8 cent/kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit on all usage over 2,000 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods. You will continue to receive these credits from the utility even if you receive electric generation service from an alternative supplier. Please note: These credits do NOT apply to the electricity used in June, July and August, and most customers won't notice a significant discount on their bills until the winter heating season. If you have any questions, please call us at 1-800-447-3333.

Toledo Edison – RGC2 (Apartment Rate)

In response to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's April 15, 2010 decision, effective May 21, you are receiving discounts of about 1.7 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh)

off your distribution charge and 1.9 cents per kWh off your generation charge for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods (Sept. – May). In addition, you are receiving an additional 3.1 cent/kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit on all usage up to 2,000 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods. You will continue to receive these credits from the utility even if you receive electric generation service from an alternative supplier. Please note: These credits do NOT apply to the electricity used in June, July and August, and most customers won't notice a significant discount on their bills until the winter heating season. If you have any questions, please call us at 1-800-447-3333.

Residential Generation Credit Bill Message

March 9, 2010

Ohio Edison

In response to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's March 3, 2010 order, effective March 17, 2010, qualifying residential customers will receive an additional 3.9 cent/kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit on all usage over 1,250 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods (Sept. – May), which is in addition to the existing 1.9 cent/kWh credit for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods. The new Residential Generation Credit will appear as a separate line item on your bill and is designed to provide bill impacts commensurate with rates that were in effect in December 2008. The utility will continue to provide this new credit even if you switch to an alternative generation supplier. The credit does not affect your Price to Compare. If you recently received a higher-than-expected bill and would like to make installment payments, please call us at 1-800-633-4766 to discuss available payment options.

The Illuminating Company

In response to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's March 3, 2010 order, effective March 17, 2010, qualifying residential customers will receive an additional 4.2 cent/kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit on all usage during the non-summer billing periods (Sept. – May), which is in addition to the existing 1.9 cent/kWh credit for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods. The new Residential Generation Credit will appear as a separate line item on your bill and is designed to provide bill impacts commensurate with rates that were in effect in December 2008. The utility will continue to provide this new credit even if you switch to an alternative generation supplier. The credit does not affect your Price to Compare. If you recently received a higher-than-expected bill and would like to make installment payments, please call us at 1-800-720-3600 to discuss available payment options.

Toledo Edison – RGC1

In response to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's March 3, 2010 order, effective March 17, 2010, qualifying residential customers will receive an additional 1.8 cent/kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit on all usage over 2,000 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods (Sept. – May), which is in addition to the existing 1.9 cent/kWh credit for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods. The new Residential Generation Credit will appear as a separate line item on your bill and is designed to provide bill impacts commensurate with rates that were in effect in December 2008. The utility will continue to provide this new credit even if you switch to an alternative generation supplier. The credit does not affect your Price to Compare. If you recently received a higher-than-expected bill and would like to make installment payments, please call us at 1-800-447-3333 to discuss available payment options.

Toledo Edison – RGC2 (Apartment Rate)

In response to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's March 3, 2010 order, effective March 17, 2010, qualifying residential customers will receive an additional 3.1 cent/kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit on all usage up to 2,000 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods (Sept. – May), which is in addition to the existing 1.9 cent/kWh credit for all usage over 500 kWh each billing period during the non-summer billing periods. The new Residential Generation Credit will appear as a separate line item on your bill and is designed to provide bill impacts commensurate with rates that were in effect in December 2008. The utility will continue to provide this new credit even if you switch to an alternative generation supplier. The credit does not affect your Price to Compare. If you recently received a higher-than-expected bill and would like to make installment payments, please call us at 1-800-447-3333 to discuss available payment options.

OHIO GENERATION RATE CHANGE MESSAGE

OHIO EDISON

The price for generation and transmission was determined through a competitive bidding process to secure generation from 6/1/09 to 5/31/11 for customers who choose not to shop. As a result, the total bill for a standard residential customer using 750 kWh a month will decrease by approximately 15.9% on an annual basis. (The amount of your change will be more or less depending on the timing and level of your usage.) Your generation charge is part of the new Bypassable Generation and Transmission Related Component line item. In addition, your bill now contains an Economic Development Component and Cost Recovery Charges reflecting further changes approved by the PUCO as part of the company's electric security plan (Case No. 08-935-EL-SSO). Definitions for these terms appear on page 2 of your bill. A new Delivery Service Improvement charge also went into effect in April, together with a commitment to not increase distribution rates before January 1, 2012. For a residential customer using 750 kWh a month, the increase associated with this charge is approximately \$1.50 per month. For more information, please call us at 1-800-633-4766.

TOLEDO EDISON

The price for generation and transmission was determined through a competitive bidding process to secure generation from 6/1/09 to 5/31/11 for customers who choose not to shop. As a result, the total bill for a standard residential customer using 750 kWh a month will decrease by approximately 12.8% on an annual basis. (The amount of your change will be more or less depending on the timing and level of your usage.) Your generation charge is part of the new Bypassable Generation and Transmission Related Component line item. In addition, your bill now contains an Economic Development Component and Cost Recovery Charges reflecting further changes approved by the PUCO as part of the company's electric security plan (Case No. 08-935-EL-SSO). Definitions for these terms appear on page 2 of your bill. A new Delivery Service Improvement charge also went into effect in April, together with a commitment to not increase distribution rates before January 1, 2012. For a residential customer using 750 kWh a month, the increase associated with this charge is approximately \$1.50 per month. For more information, please call us at 1-800-447-3333.

THE ILLUMINATING COMPANY

As a result of recently approved rate changes (described below), the bill on average for a residential customer, will increase by approximately 2.7% on an annual basis. (The amount of your change will be more or less depending on the timing and level of your usage.) On 6/7/07, we filed an Application (Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR) with the PUCO to increase distribution rates to recover the costs associated with the company's investment since the current rates were established in 1996. The PUCO granted a revenue increase on 1/21/09, effective for usage on or after 5/1/09. Also effective June 1, the Regulatory Transition Charge has decreased overall by 55%. The price for generation and

transmission was determined through a competitive bidding process to secure generation from 6/1/09 to 5/31/11 for customers who choose not to shop. Your generation charge is part of the new Bypassable Generation and Transmission Related Component line item. In addition, your bill now contains an Economic Development Component and Cost Recovery Charges reflecting further changes approved by the PUCO as part of the company's electric security plan (Case No. 08-935-EL-SSO). Definitions for these terms appear on page 2 of your bill. A new Delivery Service Improvement charge also went into effect in April, together with a commitment to not increase distribution rates before January 1, 2012. For more information, please call us at 1-800-589-3101.

CEI Distribution Rate Case Change
Bill Message for May Bills [*Without Generation Phase-In*]
March 17, 2009

On 6/07/07, we filed an Application (Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR) with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to increase distribution rates to recover the costs associated with the company's investment since the current rates were established in 1996. The PUCO granted a revenue increase on 1/21/09, effective for usage on or after 5/01/09. Averaging summer and winter rates, the actual total bill increase is approximately 11.5% or about \$13.20 per month for residential customers using 1,000 kWh. This percentage increase will vary based on a customer's individual usage and for customers on a special heating rate. For more information, please call us at 1-800-589-3101.

February Bill Message
February 11, 2009

OE with the Net Purchased Power Adjustment

On 6/7/07, we filed an Application (Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR) with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to increase distribution rates to recover the costs associated with the company's investment since the current rates were established in 1990. The PUCO granted a revenue increase on 1/21/09, effective for usage on or after 1/23/09. This bill also reflects changes to regulatory transition charges (RTC) and transmission rates and an additional charge for increased purchased power expense. Averaging summer and winter rates, the actual total bill increase is approximately 2.6% or about \$3.28 per month for residential customers using 1,000 kWh. Also, this month's bill includes a one-time adjustment which appears on page 3. The adjustment reflects a credit for the RTC and fuel costs together with a charge for increased purchased power expense for the 1/1/09 – 1/15/09 period. For more information, please call us at 1-800-633-4766.

OE without the Net Purchased Power Adjustment

On 6/7/07, we filed an Application (Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR) with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to increase distribution rates to recover the costs associated with the company's investment since the current rates were established in 1990. The PUCO granted a revenue increase on 1/21/09, effective for usage on or after 1/23/09. This bill also reflects changes to regulatory transition charges (RTC) and transmission rates and an additional charge for increased purchased power expense. Averaging summer and winter rates, the actual total bill increase is approximately 2.6% or about \$3.28 per month for residential customers using 1,000 kWh. For more information, please call us at 1-800-633-4766.

TE with the Net Purchased Power Adjustment

On 6/7/07, we filed an Application (Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR) with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to increase distribution rates to recover the costs associated with the company's investment since the current rates were established in 1996. The PUCO granted a revenue increase on 1/21/09, effective for usage on or after 1/23/09. This bill also reflects changes to regulatory transition charges (RTC) and transmission rates and an additional charge for increased purchased power expense. Averaging summer and winter rates, the actual total bill increase is approximately 2% or about \$2.54 per month for residential customers using 1,000 kWh. Also, this month's bill includes a one-time adjustment which appears on page 3. The adjustment reflects a credit for the RTC and fuel costs together with a charge for increased purchased power expense for the 1/1/09 – 1/15/09 period. For more information, please call us at 1-800-447-3333.

TE without the Net Purchased Power Adjustment

On 1/7/07, we filed an Application (Case No. 07-551-EL-AIR) with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to increase distribution rates to recover the costs associated with the company's investment since the current rates were established in 1996. The PUCO granted a revenue increase on 1/21/09, effective for usage on or after 1/23/09. This bill also reflects changes to regulatory transition charges (RTC) and transmission rates and an additional charge for increased purchased power expense. Averaging summer and winter rates, the actual total bill increase is approximately 2% or about \$2.54 per month for residential customers using 1,000 kWh. For more information, please call us at 1-800-447-3333.

CEI with the Net Purchased Power Adjustment

This month's bill includes a one-time adjustment, which appears on page 3. The adjustment reflects a credit for the fuel costs together with a charge for increased purchased power expense for the January 1 – January 15, 2009 period.

CEI without the Net Purchase Power Adjustment

This month's bill reflects the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's recent ruling authorizing a charge for increased purchased power expense.

Exhibit WRR-2

Ohio Edison Company
December 2008 & Q1 2010(w/ & w/o RGC for EH Customers) STD vs EH

Line No.	Level of Usage (KWH)	Bill Data											
		Dec 2008	Dec 2008	Difference	Q1 2010	Q1 2010 w/o	Difference	Q1 2010	w/o RGC	Difference	Q1 2010	Q1 2010 w/o	Difference
(A)	(B)	ϕ/kWh	STD	ϕ/kWh	STD	ϕ/kWh	STD	ϕ/kWh	STD	ϕ/kWh	STD	ϕ/kWh	STD
		(C)	(D)	(E)=(D)-(C)	(F)	(G)	(H)=(G)-(F)	(I)	(J)=(I)-(F)	(K)	(L)	(M)=(L)-(K)	
1	250	13.26	13.39	0.1	12.50	12.50	0.0	12.50	12.50	0.0	12.44	12.44	0.0
2	500	12.78	12.90	0.1	11.89	11.89	0.0	11.89	11.89	0.0	11.63	11.63	0.0
3	750	12.62	12.74	0.1	11.93	10.71	-1.2	10.71	10.71	-1.2	10.13	10.13	-1.2
4	1,000	12.54	11.93	-0.6	11.96	10.12	-1.8	10.12	10.12	-1.8	9.38	9.38	-1.8
5	1,500	12.45	9.65	-2.8	11.98	9.53	-2.4	8.88	8.88	-3.1	8.63	8.63	-2.4
6	2,000	12.41	8.51	-3.9	11.99	9.24	-2.8	7.78	7.78	-4.2	8.26	8.26	-2.8
7	2,500	12.38	7.82	-4.6	11.99	9.05	-2.9	7.10	7.10	-4.9	8.03	8.03	-2.9
8	3,000	12.36	7.35	-5.0	11.99	8.93	-3.1	6.65	6.65	-5.3	7.87	7.87	-3.1
9	3,500	12.34	7.03	-5.3	11.99	8.84	-3.1	6.33	6.33	-5.7	7.76	7.76	-3.1
10	4,000	12.33	6.78	-5.5	11.99	8.77	-3.2	6.09	6.09	-5.9	7.67	7.67	-3.2
11	4,500	12.32	6.59	-5.7	11.99	8.72	-3.3	5.91	5.91	-6.1	7.61	7.61	-3.3
12	5,000	12.31	6.43	-5.9	11.99	8.68	-3.3	5.76	5.76	-6.2	7.56	7.56	-3.3

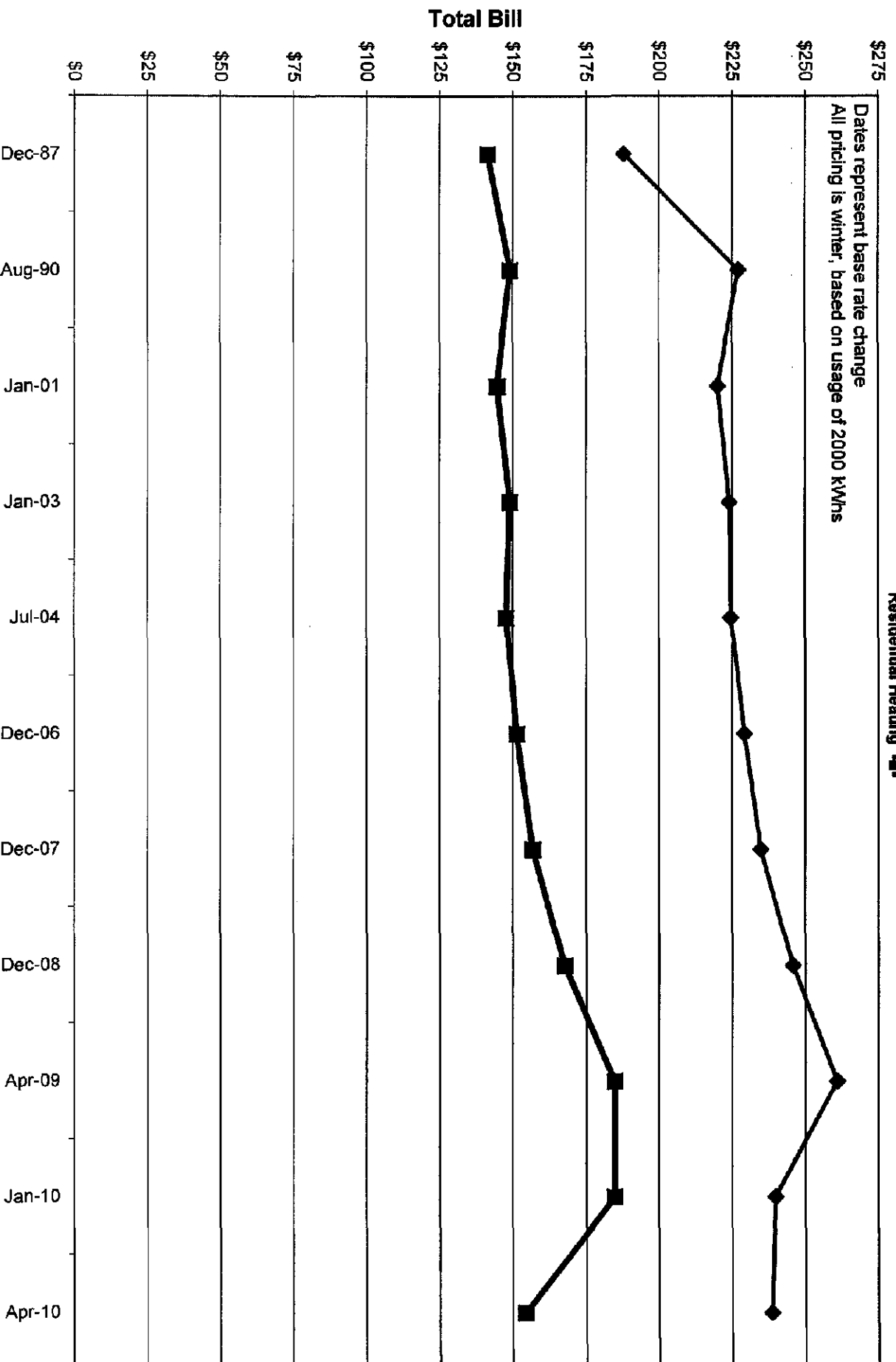
The Toledo Edison Company
December 2008 & Q1 2010(w/ & w/o RGC for EH Customers) STD vs EH

Line No.	Level of Usage (KWH)	Bill Data											
		Dec 2008	Dec 2008	Difference	Q1 2010	Q1 2010	Difference	Q1 2010	Q1 2010	Difference	Q1 2010	Q1 2010	Difference
(A)	(B)	STD	¢/kWh	STD vs. EH	STD	¢/kWh	STD vs. EH	STD	¢/kWh	STD vs. EH	STD	¢/kWh	STD vs. EH
		(C)	(D)	(E)=(D)-(C)	(F)	(G)	(H)=(G)-(F)	(I)	(J)=(I)-(F)	(K)	(L)	(M)=(L)-(K)	
			ELEC HTG	¢/kWh	ELEC HTG	¢/kWh	¢/kWh	ELEC HTG	¢/kWh	¢/kWh	ELEC HTG	¢/kWh	
1	250	12.51	12.19	-0.3	12.99	12.99	0.0	12.99	0.0	12.81	12.81	0.0	
2	500	12.55	12.26	-0.3	12.17	12.17	0.0	12.17	0.0	11.99	11.99	0.0	
3	750	12.55	11.75	-0.8	11.90	10.68	-1.2	10.68	-1.2	11.72	10.50	-1.2	
4	1,000	12.56	11.05	-1.5	11.76	9.93	-1.8	9.93	-1.8	11.58	9.75	-1.8	
5	1,500	11.80	9.47	-2.3	11.63	9.19	-2.4	9.19	-2.4	11.45	9.01	-2.4	
6	2,000	11.42	8.68	-2.7	11.56	8.81	-2.7	8.81	-2.7	11.38	8.63	-2.7	
7	2,500	11.19	8.19	-3.0	11.51	8.58	-2.9	8.58	-2.9	11.33	8.40	-2.9	
8	3,000	11.04	7.87	-3.2	11.47	8.42	-3.1	8.42	-3.1	11.29	8.24	-3.1	
9	3,500	10.93	7.64	-3.3	11.45	8.31	-3.1	8.31	-3.1	11.27	8.13	-3.1	
10	4,000	10.85	7.47	-3.4	11.43	8.23	-3.2	8.23	-3.2	11.25	8.05	-3.2	
11	4,500	10.78	7.33	-3.5	11.42	8.17	-3.3	8.17	-3.3	11.24	7.99	-3.3	
12	5,000	10.73	7.22	-3.5	11.41	8.11	-3.3	8.11	-3.3	11.23	7.93	-3.3	

Exhibit WRR-3

Ohio Edison Company

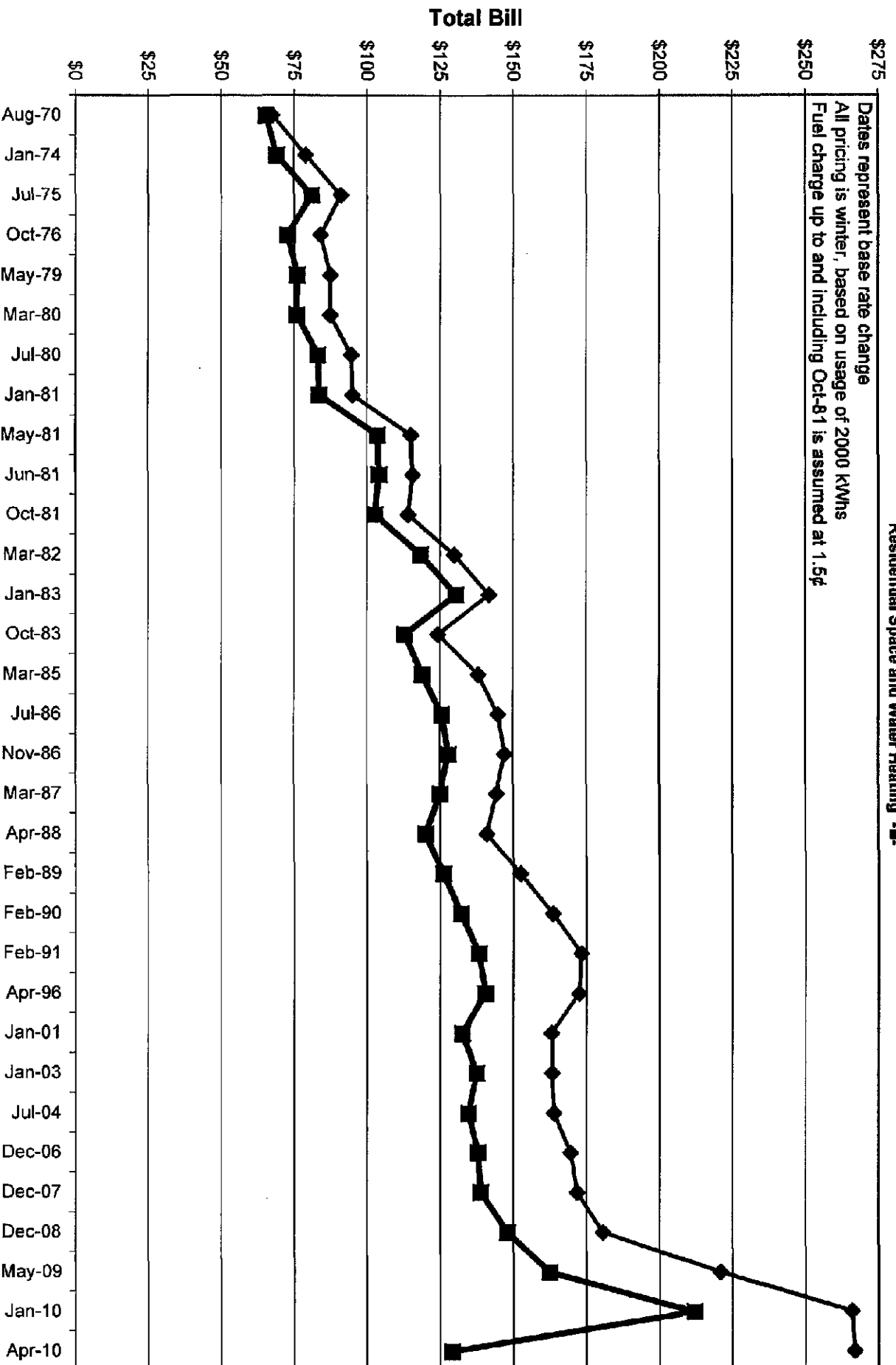
Standard Residential -◆-
Residential Heating -■-



The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company

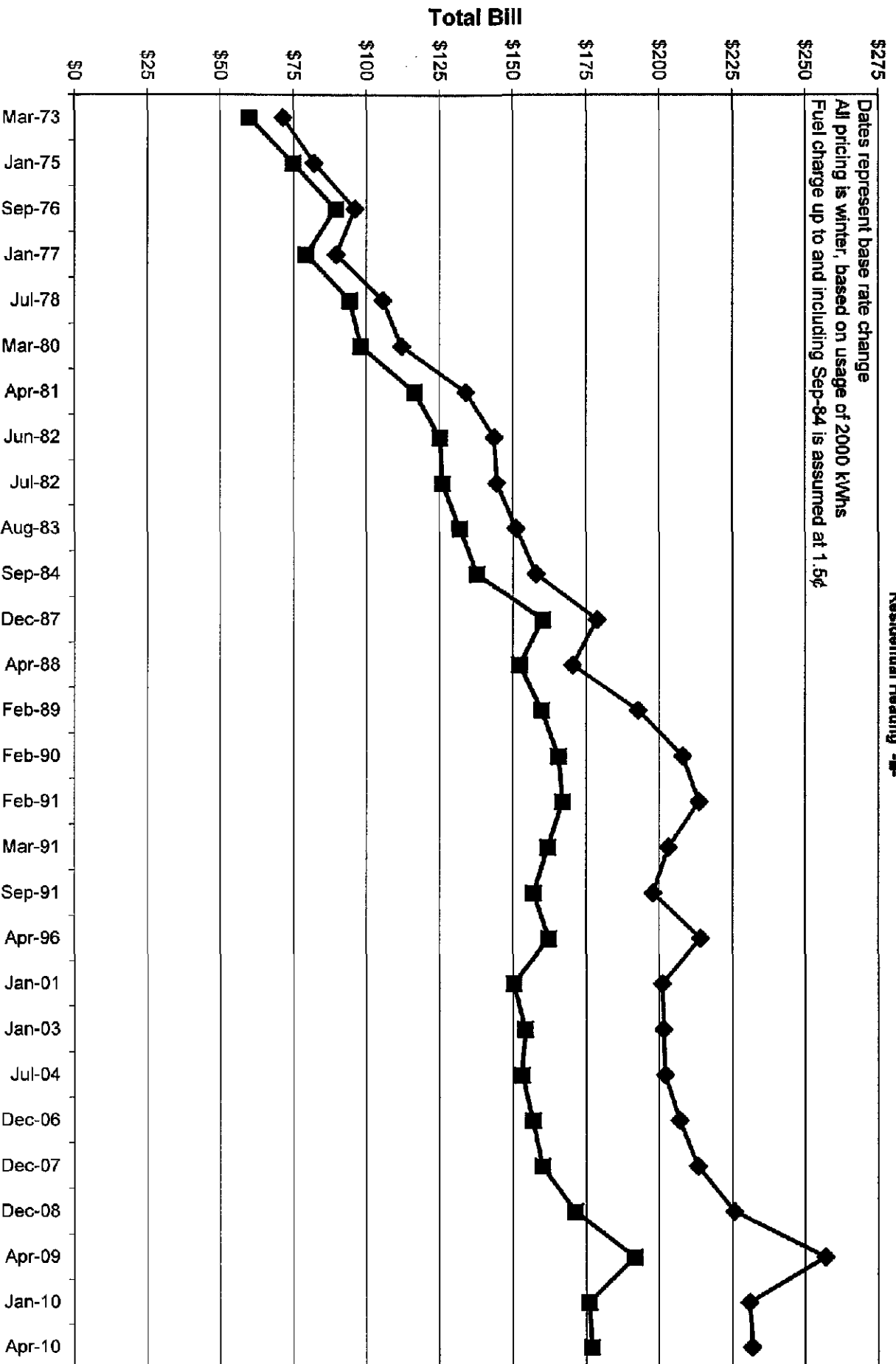
Residential Standard -◆-

Residential Space and Water Heating -■-



The Toledo Edison Company

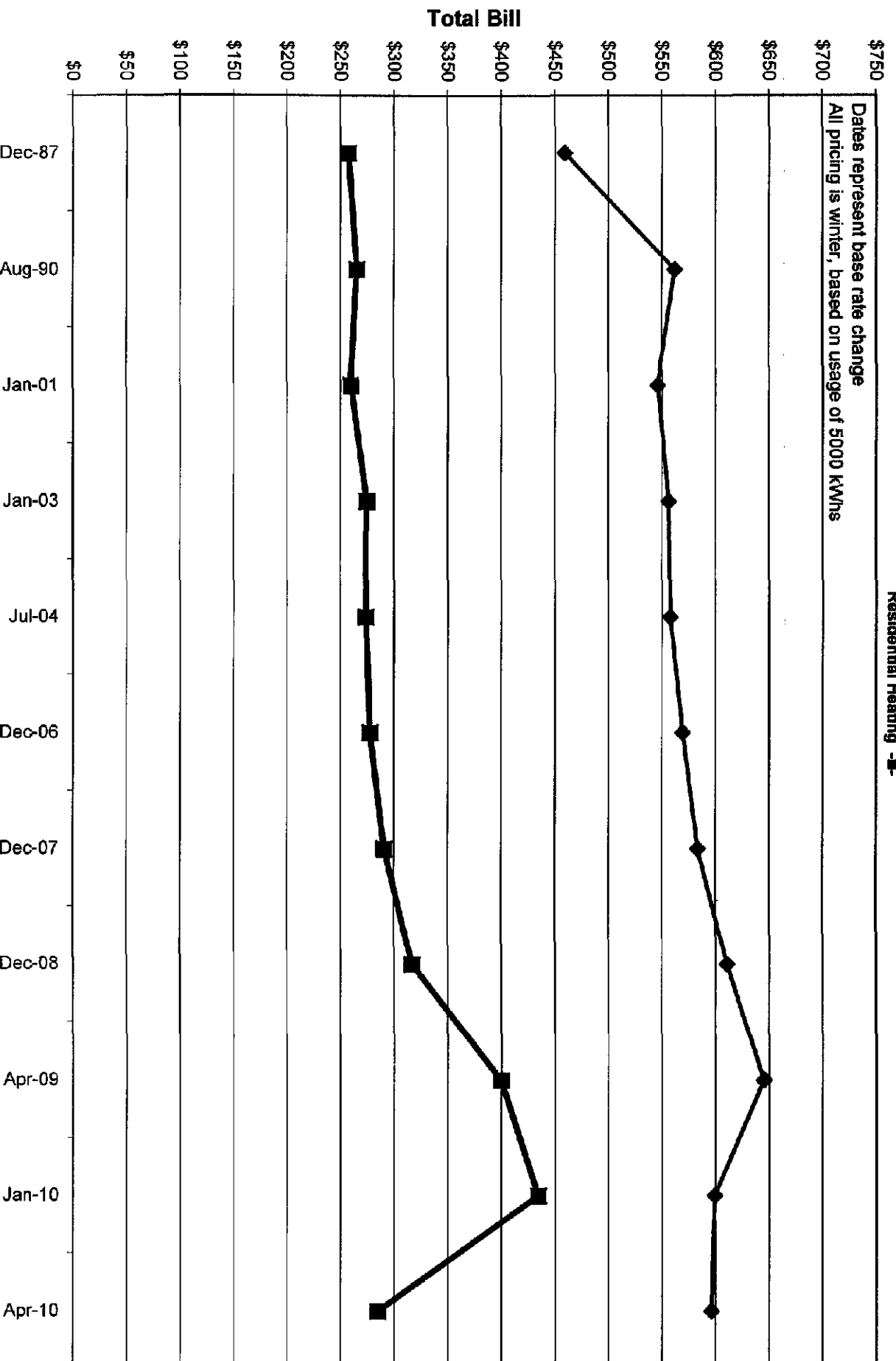
Standard Residential - ♦-
Residential Heating - ■-



Ohio Edison Company

Standard Residential -♦-

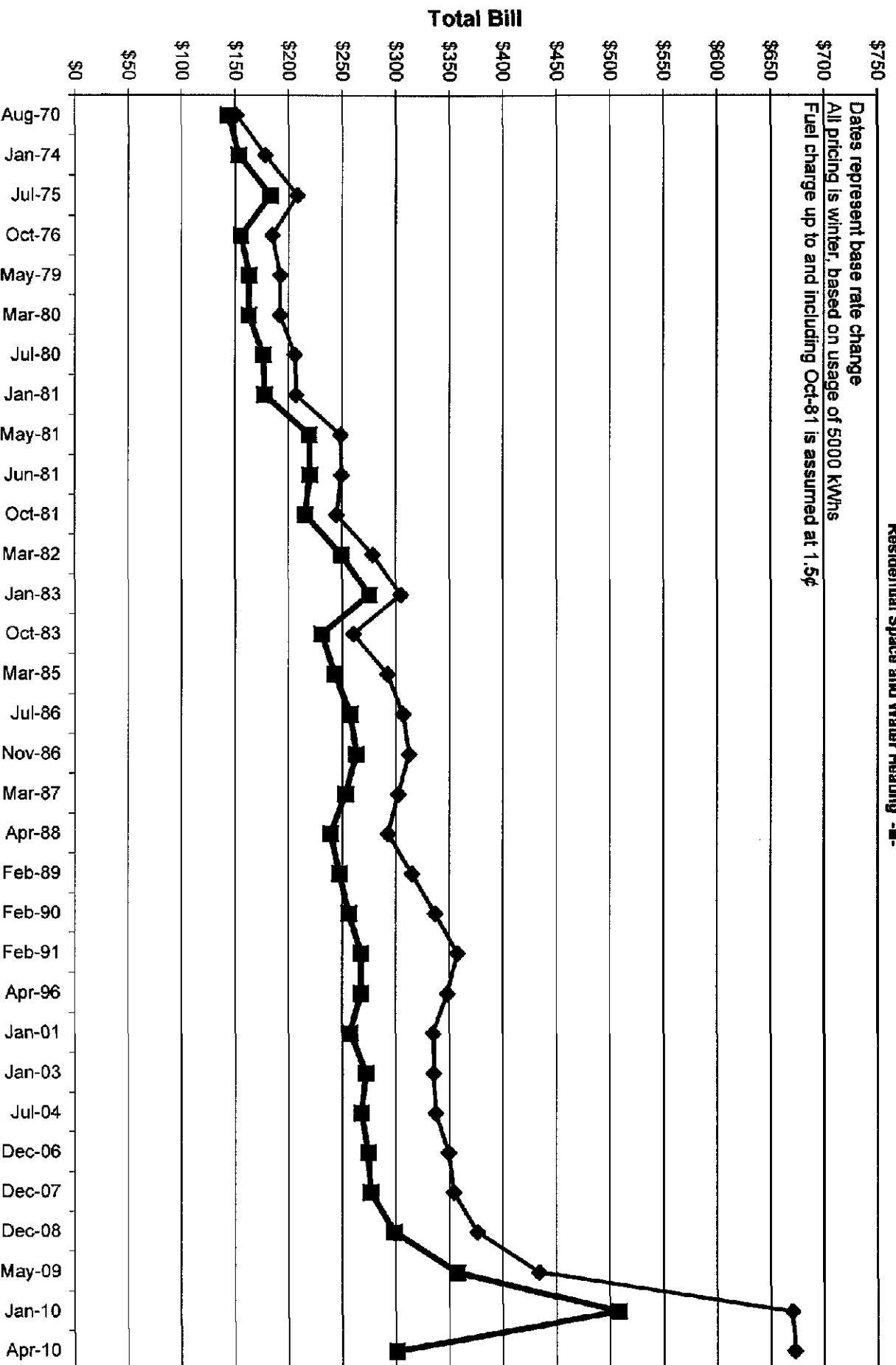
Residential Heating -■-



The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company

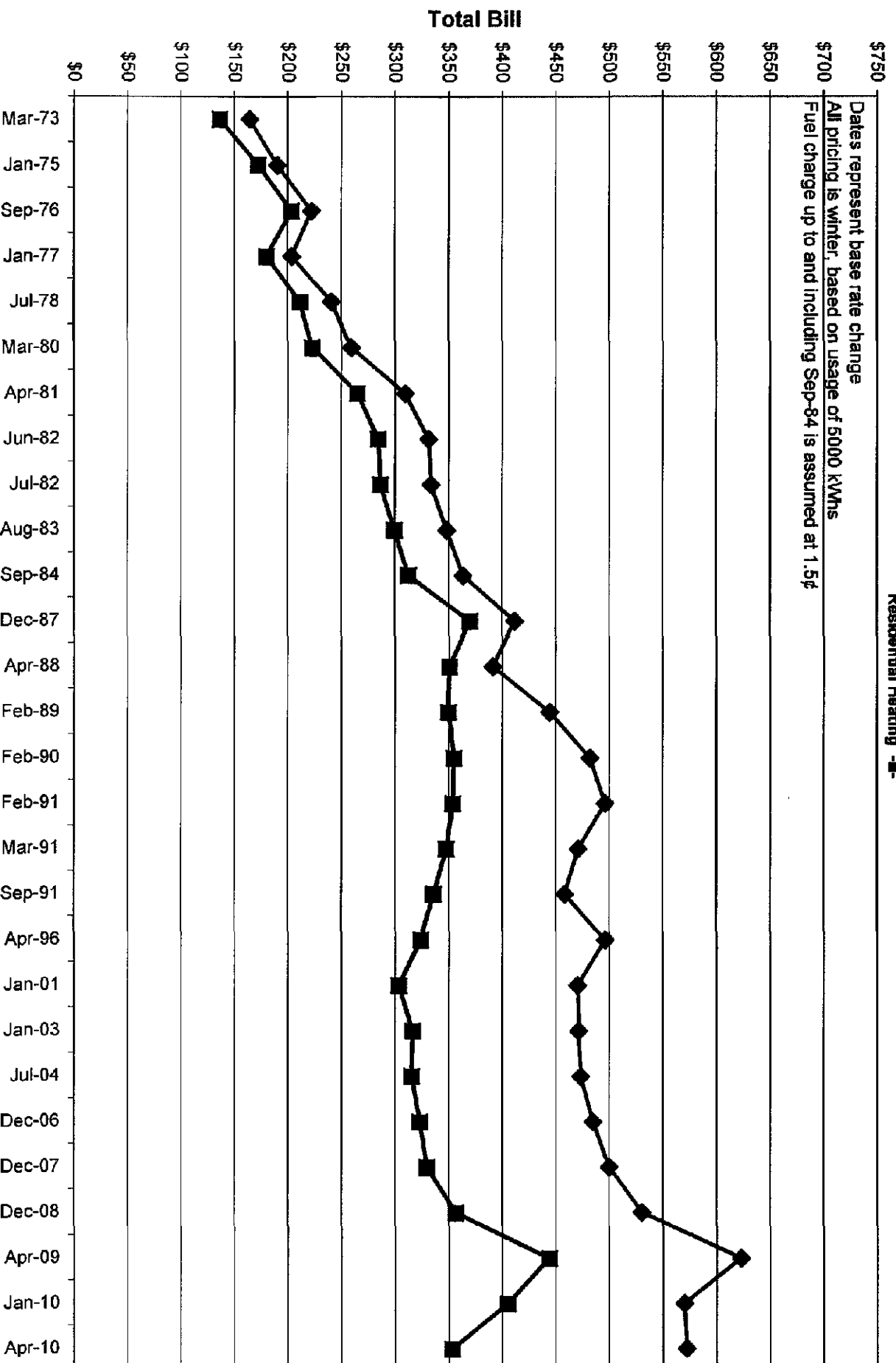
Residential Standard -◆-

Residential Space and Water Heating -■-



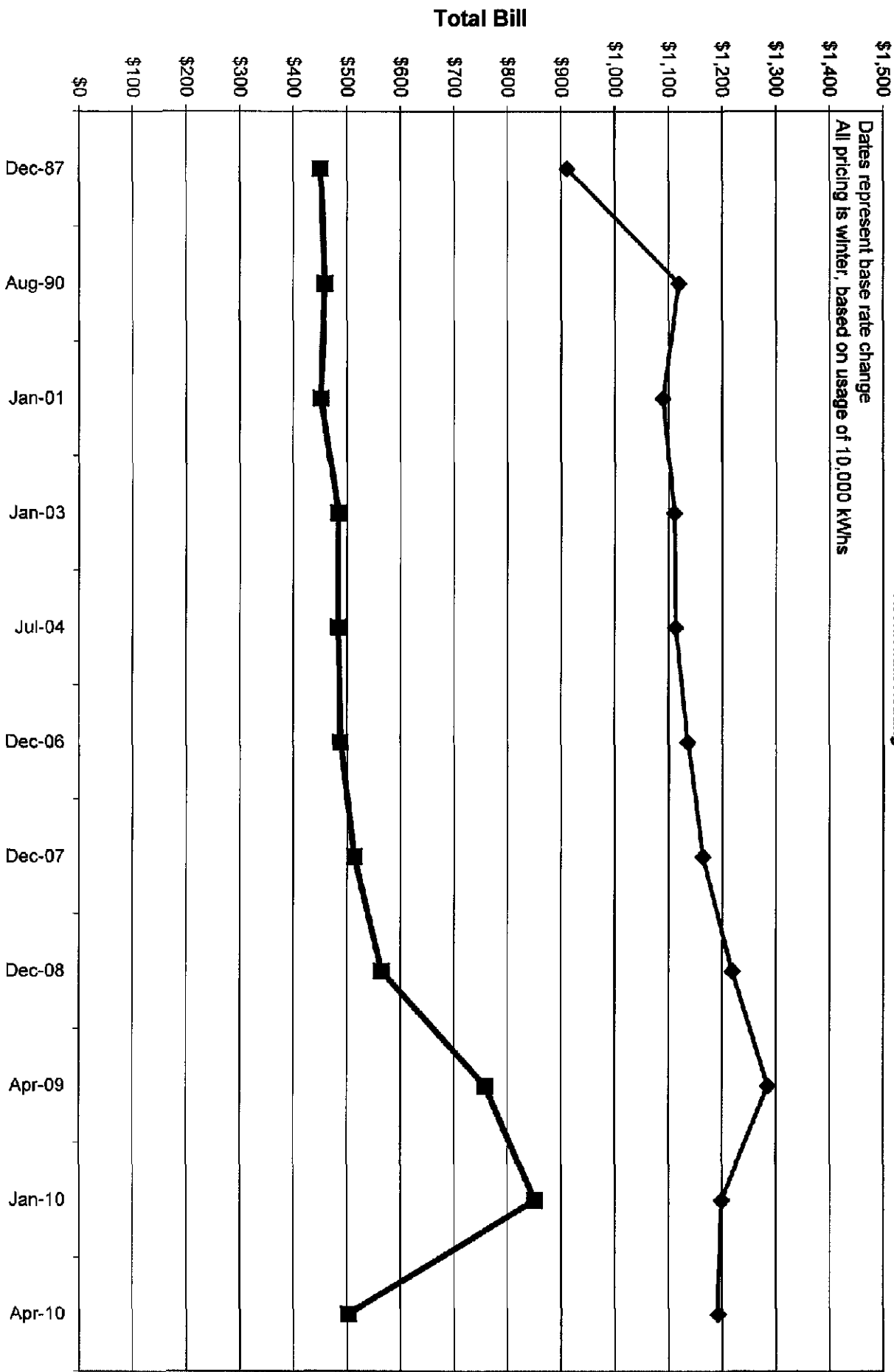
The Toledo Edison Company

Standard Residential - ♦ -
Residential Heating - ■ -



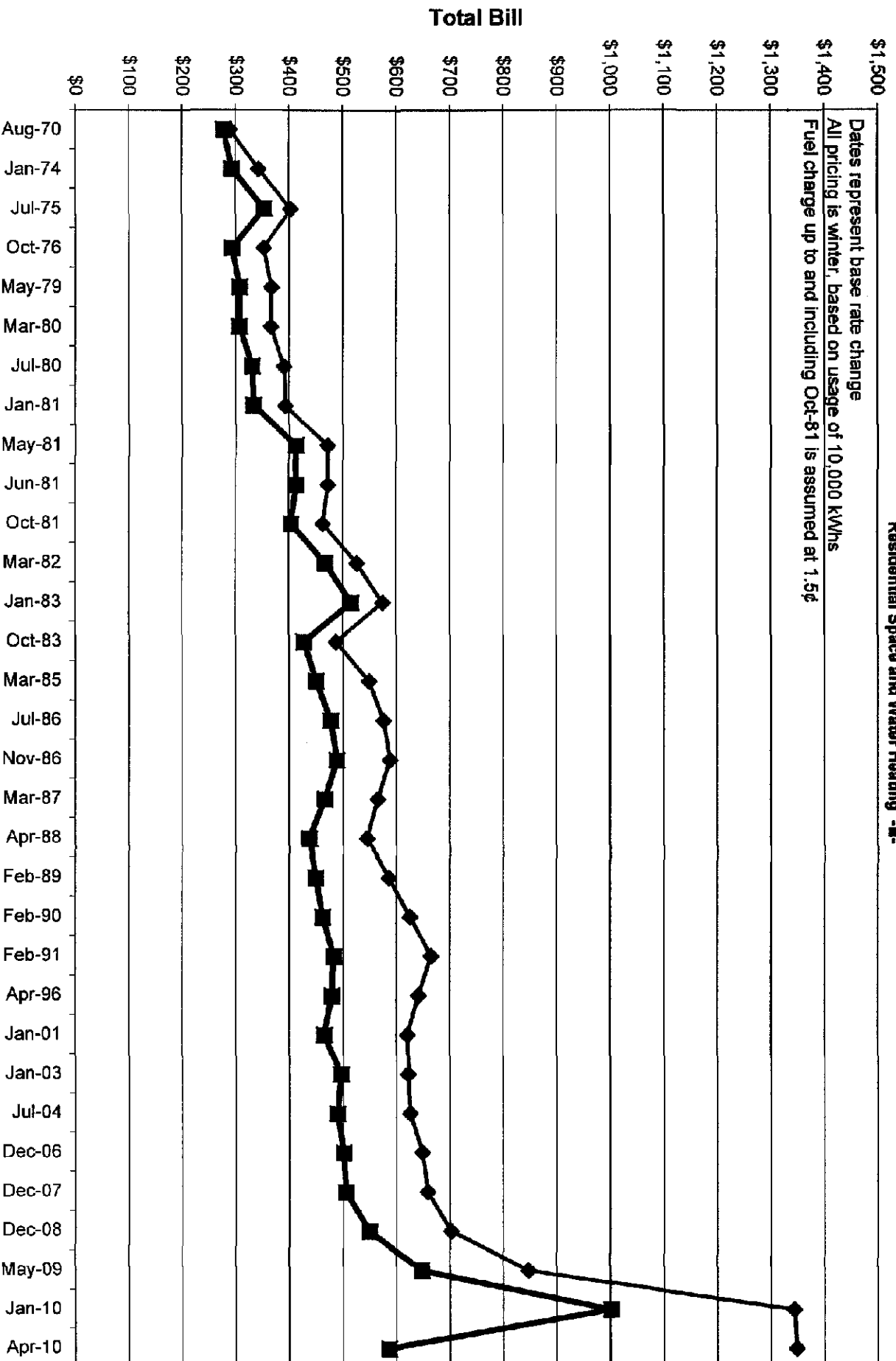
Ohio Edison Company
Standard Residential - ♦ -
Residential Heating - ■ -

Dates represent base rate change
All pricing is winter, based on usage of 10,000 kWhs



The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company

Residential Standard -♦-
Residential Space and Water Heating -■-



The Toledo Edison Company

Standard Residential - ◆-
Residential Heating - ■-

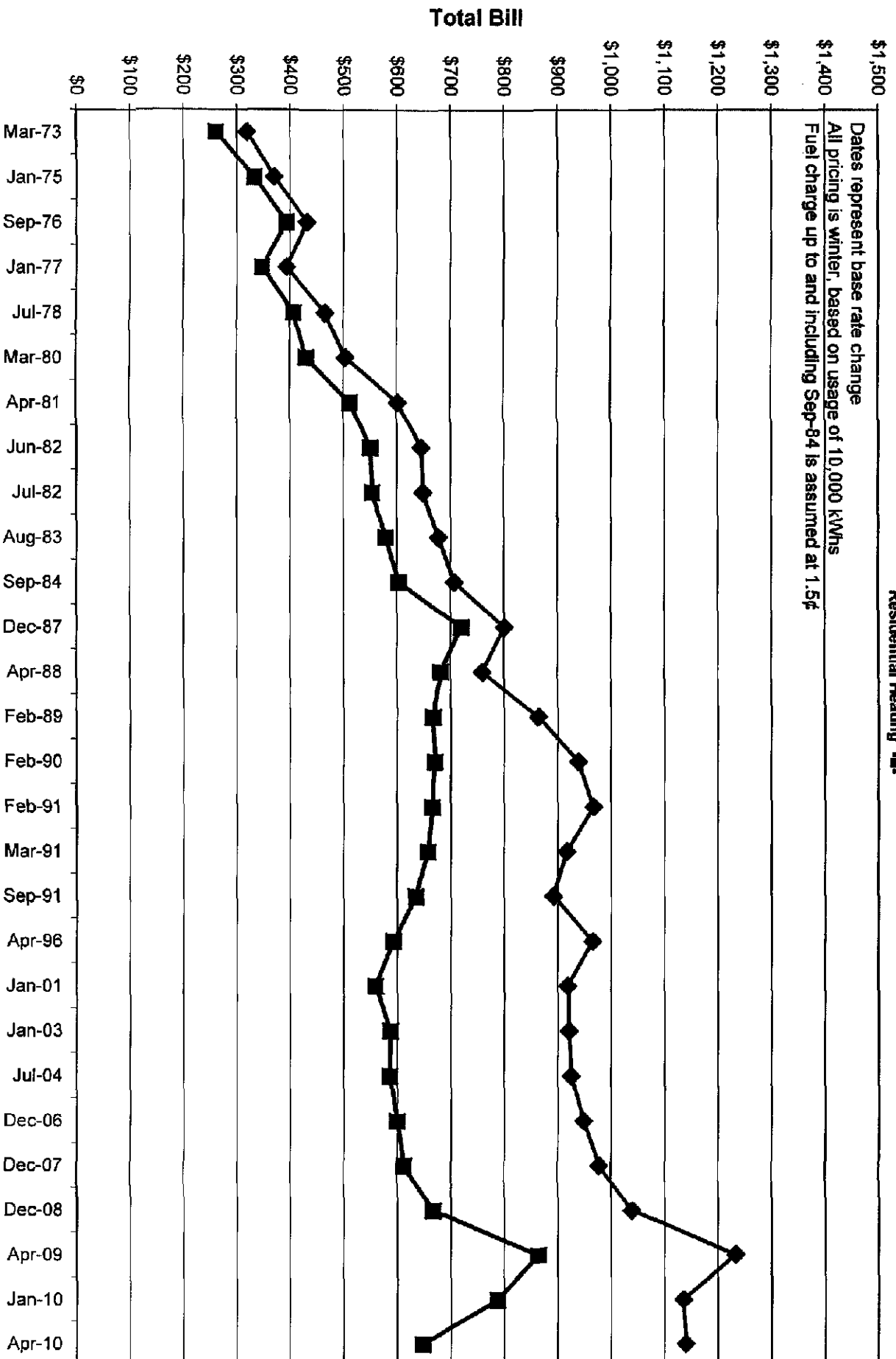


Exhibit WRR-4

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)
Assuming the current level of Rider RGC remains in place for the winter period of 2011/2012

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWH) (B)	Current Winter Bill (\$) (C)	Expected Winter Bill w/o Change to RGC (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (E)
Residential Service - Electric Heating (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 22.84	\$ 21.14	\$ (1.70)	-7.4%
2	0	500	\$ 42.67	\$ 38.28	\$ (4.39)	-10.3%
3	0	750	\$ 54.33	\$ 46.40	\$ (7.93)	-14.6%
4	0	1,000	\$ 66.00	\$ 54.55	\$ (11.45)	-17.3%
5	0	1,250	\$ 77.66	\$ 62.70	\$ (14.96)	-19.3%
6	0	1,500	\$ 89.32	\$ 70.84	\$ (18.48)	-20.7%
7	0	2,000	\$ 112.62	\$ 87.08	\$ (25.54)	-22.7%
8	0	2,500	\$ 135.72	\$ 103.13	\$ (32.59)	-24.0%
9	0	3,000	\$ 158.80	\$ 119.13	\$ (39.67)	-25.0%
10	0	3,500	\$ 181.91	\$ 135.19	\$ (46.72)	-25.7%
11	0	4,000	\$ 204.97	\$ 151.23	\$ (53.74)	-26.2%
12	0	4,500	\$ 228.09	\$ 167.28	\$ (60.81)	-26.7%
13	0	5,000	\$ 251.18	\$ 183.31	\$ (67.87)	-27.0%
14	0	5,500	\$ 274.25	\$ 199.33	\$ (74.92)	-27.3%
15	0	6,000	\$ 297.36	\$ 215.38	\$ (81.98)	-27.6%
16	0	6,500	\$ 320.42	\$ 231.42	\$ (89.00)	-27.8%
17	0	7,000	\$ 343.54	\$ 247.48	\$ (96.06)	-28.0%
18	0	7,500	\$ 366.63	\$ 263.52	\$ (103.11)	-28.1%
19	0	8,000	\$ 389.71	\$ 279.53	\$ (110.18)	-28.3%
20	0	8,500	\$ 412.82	\$ 295.57	\$ (117.25)	-28.4%
21	0	9,000	\$ 435.88	\$ 311.61	\$ (124.27)	-28.5%
22	0	9,500	\$ 458.99	\$ 327.66	\$ (131.33)	-28.6%
23	0	10,000	\$ 482.07	\$ 343.68	\$ (138.39)	-28.7%
24	0	10,500	\$ 505.18	\$ 359.73	\$ (145.45)	-28.8%
25	0	11,000	\$ 528.27	\$ 375.77	\$ (152.50)	-28.9%
26	0	11,500	\$ 551.37	\$ 391.84	\$ (159.53)	-28.9%
27	0	12,000	\$ 574.44	\$ 407.85	\$ (166.59)	-29.0%

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes RGC at currently effective credits

Ohio Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)
Assuming the current level of Rider RGC remains in place for the winter period of 2011/2012

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWH) (B)	Current Winter Bill (\$) (C)	Expected Winter Bill w/o Change to RGC (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (E)
Residential Service - Electric Heating (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 32.02	\$ 31.83	\$ (0.19)	-0.6%
2	0	500	\$ 61.07	\$ 59.68	\$ (1.39)	-2.3%
3	0	750	\$ 82.82	\$ 78.33	\$ (4.49)	-5.4%
4	0	1,000	\$ 104.58	\$ 97.01	\$ (7.57)	-7.2%
5	0	1,250	\$ 126.33	\$ 115.67	\$ (10.66)	-8.4%
6	0	1,500	\$ 138.35	\$ 124.59	\$ (13.76)	-9.9%
7	0	2,000	\$ 162.35	\$ 142.42	\$ (19.93)	-12.3%
8	0	2,500	\$ 186.16	\$ 160.03	\$ (26.13)	-14.0%
9	0	3,000	\$ 209.95	\$ 177.61	\$ (32.34)	-15.4%
10	0	3,500	\$ 233.73	\$ 195.21	\$ (38.52)	-16.5%
11	0	4,000	\$ 257.50	\$ 212.80	\$ (44.70)	-17.4%
12	0	4,500	\$ 281.29	\$ 230.40	\$ (50.89)	-18.1%
13	0	5,000	\$ 305.09	\$ 248.00	\$ (57.09)	-18.7%
14	0	5,500	\$ 328.87	\$ 265.59	\$ (63.28)	-19.2%
15	0	6,000	\$ 352.64	\$ 283.18	\$ (69.46)	-19.7%
16	0	6,500	\$ 376.42	\$ 300.78	\$ (75.64)	-20.1%
17	0	7,000	\$ 400.22	\$ 318.39	\$ (81.83)	-20.4%
18	0	7,500	\$ 424.03	\$ 336.00	\$ (88.03)	-20.8%
19	0	8,000	\$ 447.80	\$ 353.57	\$ (94.23)	-21.0%
20	0	8,500	\$ 471.59	\$ 371.18	\$ (100.41)	-21.3%
21	0	9,000	\$ 495.37	\$ 388.78	\$ (106.59)	-21.5%
22	0	9,500	\$ 519.15	\$ 406.38	\$ (112.77)	-21.7%
23	0	10,000	\$ 542.94	\$ 423.96	\$ (118.98)	-21.9%
24	0	10,500	\$ 566.73	\$ 441.55	\$ (125.18)	-22.1%
25	0	11,000	\$ 590.51	\$ 459.16	\$ (131.35)	-22.2%
26	0	11,500	\$ 614.31	\$ 476.77	\$ (137.54)	-22.4%
27	0	12,000	\$ 638.08	\$ 494.37	\$ (143.71)	-22.5%

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes RGC at currently effective credits

The Toledo Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)
Assuming the current level of Rider RGC remains in place for the winter period of 2011/2012

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWh) (B)	Current Winter Bill (\$) (C)	Expected Winter Bill w/o Change to RGC (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (E)
Residential Service - Electric Heating (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 33.15	\$ 32.74	\$ (0.41)	-1.2%
2	0	500	\$ 62.34	\$ 61.50	\$ (0.84)	-1.3%
3	0	750	\$ 82.32	\$ 81.06	\$ (1.26)	-1.5%
4	0	1,000	\$ 102.34	\$ 100.66	\$ (1.68)	-1.6%
5	0	1,250	\$ 122.35	\$ 120.26	\$ (2.09)	-1.7%
6	0	1,500	\$ 142.38	\$ 139.85	\$ (2.53)	-1.8%
7	0	2,000	\$ 182.38	\$ 179.01	\$ (3.37)	-1.8%
8	0	2,500	\$ 213.19	\$ 208.97	\$ (4.22)	-2.0%
9	0	3,000	\$ 243.98	\$ 238.91	\$ (5.07)	-2.1%
10	0	3,500	\$ 274.77	\$ 268.86	\$ (5.91)	-2.2%
11	0	4,000	\$ 305.55	\$ 298.80	\$ (6.75)	-2.2%
12	0	4,500	\$ 336.35	\$ 328.75	\$ (7.60)	-2.3%
13	0	5,000	\$ 367.15	\$ 358.71	\$ (8.44)	-2.3%
14	0	5,500	\$ 397.95	\$ 388.68	\$ (9.27)	-2.3%
15	0	6,000	\$ 428.73	\$ 418.62	\$ (10.11)	-2.4%
16	0	6,500	\$ 459.52	\$ 448.57	\$ (10.95)	-2.4%
17	0	7,000	\$ 490.31	\$ 478.51	\$ (11.80)	-2.4%
18	0	7,500	\$ 521.12	\$ 508.47	\$ (12.65)	-2.4%
19	0	8,000	\$ 551.91	\$ 538.42	\$ (13.49)	-2.4%
20	0	8,500	\$ 582.70	\$ 568.36	\$ (14.34)	-2.5%
21	0	9,000	\$ 613.49	\$ 598.31	\$ (15.18)	-2.5%
22	0	9,500	\$ 644.28	\$ 628.26	\$ (16.02)	-2.5%
23	0	10,000	\$ 675.08	\$ 658.20	\$ (16.88)	-2.5%
24	0	10,500	\$ 705.89	\$ 688.16	\$ (17.73)	-2.5%
25	0	11,000	\$ 736.66	\$ 718.10	\$ (18.56)	-2.5%
26	0	11,500	\$ 767.48	\$ 748.07	\$ (19.41)	-2.5%
27	0	12,000	\$ 798.24	\$ 777.99	\$ (20.25)	-2.5%

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes RGC at currently effective credits

The Toledo Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)
Assuming the current level of Rider RGC remains in place for the winter period of 2011/2012

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWH) (B)	Current Winter Bill (\$) (C)	Expected Winter Bill w/o Change to RGC (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (F)
Residential Service - Electric Heating Apartment (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 25.40	\$ 24.99	\$ (0.41)	-1.6%
2	0	500	\$ 46.84	\$ 46.00	\$ (0.84)	-1.8%
3	0	750	\$ 59.07	\$ 57.81	\$ (1.26)	-2.1%
4	0	1,000	\$ 71.34	\$ 69.66	\$ (1.68)	-2.4%
5	0	1,250	\$ 83.60	\$ 81.51	\$ (2.09)	-2.5%
6	0	1,500	\$ 95.88	\$ 93.35	\$ (2.53)	-2.6%
7	0	2,000	\$ 120.38	\$ 117.01	\$ (3.37)	-2.8%
8	0	2,500	\$ 160.19	\$ 155.97	\$ (4.22)	-2.6%
9	0	3,000	\$ 199.98	\$ 194.91	\$ (5.07)	-2.5%
10	0	3,500	\$ 239.77	\$ 233.86	\$ (5.91)	-2.5%
11	0	4,000	\$ 279.55	\$ 272.80	\$ (6.75)	-2.4%
12	0	4,500	\$ 319.35	\$ 311.75	\$ (7.60)	-2.4%
13	0	5,000	\$ 359.15	\$ 350.71	\$ (8.44)	-2.3%
14	0	5,500	\$ 398.95	\$ 389.68	\$ (9.27)	-2.3%
15	0	6,000	\$ 438.73	\$ 428.62	\$ (10.11)	-2.3%
16	0	6,500	\$ 478.52	\$ 467.57	\$ (10.95)	-2.3%
17	0	7,000	\$ 518.31	\$ 506.51	\$ (11.80)	-2.3%
18	0	7,500	\$ 558.12	\$ 545.47	\$ (12.65)	-2.3%
19	0	8,000	\$ 597.91	\$ 584.42	\$ (13.49)	-2.3%
20	0	8,500	\$ 637.70	\$ 623.36	\$ (14.34)	-2.2%
21	0	9,000	\$ 677.49	\$ 662.31	\$ (15.18)	-2.2%
22	0	9,500	\$ 717.28	\$ 701.26	\$ (16.02)	-2.2%
23	0	10,000	\$ 757.08	\$ 740.20	\$ (16.88)	-2.2%
24	0	10,500	\$ 796.89	\$ 779.16	\$ (17.73)	-2.2%
25	0	11,000	\$ 836.66	\$ 818.10	\$ (18.56)	-2.2%
26	0	11,500	\$ 876.48	\$ 857.07	\$ (19.41)	-2.2%
27	0	12,000	\$ 916.24	\$ 895.99	\$ (20.25)	-2.2%

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes RGC at currently effective credits

Exhibit WRR-5

The Toledo Edison Company (winter pricing)

Date	Case No.	2000 kWhs			5000 kWhs			10,000 kWhs		
		(Std. Res.)	(Res. Ht.)	Total Bill	(Std. Res.)	(Res. Ht.)	Total Bill	(Std. Res.)	(Res. Ht.)	Total Bill
		Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill	Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill	Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill
Mar-73	71-148	\$71.40	3.57	\$59.90	\$164.40	3.29	\$136.40	\$319.40	3.19	\$261.40
Jan-75	73-708	\$82.00	4.10	\$74.80	\$190.00	3.80	\$172.30	\$370.00	3.70	\$332.30
Jan-76	75-439	\$96.00	4.40	\$89.40	\$222.00	4.44	\$203.40	\$432.00	4.32	\$393.40
Jan-77	75-758	\$99.60	4.48	\$79.40	\$203.60	4.07	\$179.90	\$393.60	3.94	\$347.40
Jul-78	76-1174	\$105.80	5.28	\$94.20	\$240.60	4.81	\$211.20	\$465.60	4.66	\$406.20
Mar-80	79-143	\$112.00	5.60	\$98.10	\$259.00	5.18	\$222.60	\$504.00	5.04	\$430.10
Apr-81	80-377	\$133.90	6.70	\$116.40	\$309.40	6.19	\$264.90	\$601.90	6.02	\$512.40
Jun-82	81-620	\$143.70	7.19	\$125.00	\$331.50	6.63	\$284.00	\$644.50	6.45	\$549.00
Jul-82	81-620	\$144.60	7.23	\$125.90	\$333.60	6.67	\$286.10	\$648.80	6.49	\$553.10
Aug-83	82-1024	\$151.15	7.56	\$131.85	\$348.25	6.97	\$299.25	\$676.75	6.77	\$578.25
Sep-84	83-1450	\$157.85	7.89	\$137.65	\$363.65	7.27	\$312.25	\$706.65	7.07	\$603.25
Dec-87	86-2026	\$178.71	8.94	\$160.11	\$411.74	8.23	\$369.74	\$800.13	8.00	\$719.13
Apr-88	86-2026	\$170.36	8.52	\$152.26	\$391.17	7.82	\$350.57	\$759.18	7.59	\$681.08
Feb-89	88-171	\$192.71	9.64	\$159.73	\$444.06	8.88	\$349.58	\$862.97	8.53	\$665.99
Feb-90	88-171	\$207.93	10.40	\$165.41	\$481.81	9.64	\$354.69	\$938.26	9.38	\$670.14
Feb-91	89-498	\$213.59	10.68	\$166.87	\$495.95	9.92	\$353.83	\$966.54	9.67	\$685.42
Mar-91	91-345	\$203.06	10.15	\$161.88	\$470.72	9.41	\$347.64	\$916.82	9.17	\$557.24
Sep-91	91-345	\$197.86	9.89	\$157.00	\$458.12	9.16	\$335.96	\$891.88	8.92	\$634.22
Apr-96	95-298	\$214.22	10.71	\$162.15	\$495.72	9.91	\$323.65	\$964.88	9.65	\$592.81
Jan-01	99-1212	\$200.97	10.05	\$150.12	\$470.06	9.40	\$303.49	\$918.54	9.19	\$559.10
Jan-03	99-1212	\$201.40	10.07	\$154.13	\$471.15	9.42	\$316.30	\$920.73	9.21	\$586.59
Jul-04	03-2144	\$202.05	10.10	\$153.13	\$473.23	9.46	\$315.28	\$925.19	9.25	\$585.53
Dec-06	04-1932	\$206.96	10.35	\$156.77	\$484.77	9.70	\$322.72	\$947.79	9.48	\$599.31
Dec-07	07-128	\$213.29	10.66	\$160.05	\$499.72	9.99	\$329.55	\$977.10	9.77	\$812.05
Dec-08	07-128	\$225.72	11.29	\$171.24	\$530.41	10.61	\$356.88	\$1,038.23	10.38	\$666.27
Apr-09	07-551	\$256.97	12.85	\$191.62	\$622.96	12.46	\$443.64	\$1,232.84	12.33	\$863.57
Jan-10	10-176	\$230.98	11.55	\$176.08	\$569.96	11.40	\$405.26	\$1,134.91	11.35	\$787.21
Apr-10	10-176	\$231.86	11.59	\$176.96	\$572.19	11.44	\$353.49	\$1,139.34	11.39	\$547.64

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company (winter pricing)

Date	Case No.	2000 kWhs			5000 kWhs			10,000 kWhs		
		(Std. Res.)	(Res. Spc & Wtr Ht.)	(Std. Res.)	(Std. Res.)	(Res. Spc & Wtr Ht.)	(Std. Res.)	(Std. Res.)	(Res. Spc & Wtr Ht.)	(Std. Res.)
		Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill
Aug-70	36060	\$67.42	3.37	\$65.42	3.27	\$151.17	3.02	\$288.67	2.89	\$277.42
Jan-74	71-634	\$79.00	3.95	\$69.00	3.45	\$178.00	3.56	\$343.00	3.43	\$293.00
Jul-75	71-634	\$81.00	4.55	\$81.00	4.05	\$208.00	4.16	\$403.00	4.03	\$353.00
Oct-76	74-571	\$84.00	4.20	\$72.60	3.63	\$184.50	3.69	\$352.00	3.52	\$292.60
May-79	78-677	\$87.45	4.37	\$76.05	3.80	\$192.15	3.84	\$366.65	3.67	\$307.25
Mar-80	78-677	\$87.33	4.37	\$75.93	3.80	\$191.85	3.84	\$366.05	3.66	\$306.65
Jul-80	79-537	\$94.50	4.73	\$83.10	4.16	\$205.50	4.11	\$390.50	3.91	\$331.10
Jan-81	79-537	\$94.96	4.75	\$83.56	4.18	\$206.65	4.13	\$392.80	3.93	\$333.40
May-81	80-376	\$115.00	5.75	\$103.60	5.18	\$248.50	4.97	\$471.00	4.71	\$411.60
Jun-81	80-376	\$115.40	5.77	\$104.00	5.20	\$249.20	4.98	\$472.20	4.72	\$412.80
Oct-81	81-1096	\$113.90	5.70	\$102.50	5.13	\$244.70	4.89	\$462.70	4.63	\$403.30
Mar-82	81-146	\$129.69	6.48	\$118.29	5.91	\$278.47	5.57	\$526.44	5.26	\$467.04
Jan-83	81-1378	\$141.71	7.09	\$130.31	6.52	\$304.19	6.08	\$574.97	5.75	\$515.57
Oct-83	83-848	\$124.17	6.21	\$112.77	5.64	\$259.95	5.20	\$486.25	4.86	\$426.85
Mar-85	84-188	\$137.99	6.90	\$118.74	5.94	\$292.10	5.84	\$548.95	5.49	\$449.70
Jul-86	85-675	\$144.71	7.24	\$125.46	6.27	\$306.58	6.13	\$578.38	5.78	\$477.11
Nov-86	85-675	\$146.99	7.35	\$127.74	6.39	\$312.49	6.25	\$588.33	5.88	\$489.08
Mar-87	85-675	\$144.13	7.21	\$124.88	6.24	\$302.16	6.04	\$565.55	5.66	\$466.30
Apr-88	86-2025	\$140.96	7.05	\$119.94	6.00	\$292.70	5.85	\$545.59	5.46	\$437.37
Feb-89	88-170	\$152.36	7.62	\$125.96	6.30	\$314.99	6.30	\$586.04	5.86	\$449.24
Feb-90	88-170	\$163.44	8.17	\$132.00	6.60	\$336.78	6.74	\$625.87	6.28	\$462.23
Feb-91	88-498	\$173.28	8.66	\$138.22	6.91	\$357.58	7.15	\$664.75	6.65	\$482.49
Apr-96	95-300	\$172.38	8.62	\$140.47	7.02	\$348.19	6.96	\$641.22	6.41	\$479.07
Jan-01	99-1212	\$163.03	8.15	\$132.50	6.62	\$334.72	6.69	\$620.86	6.21	\$464.85
Jan-03	99-1212	\$153.20	8.16	\$137.42	6.87	\$335.13	6.70	\$621.69	6.22	\$495.91
Jul-04	03-2144	\$163.86	8.19	\$134.62	6.73	\$337.12	6.74	\$625.87	6.26	\$489.62
Dec-06	04-1932	\$168.48	8.47	\$137.85	6.88	\$349.14	6.98	\$648.56	6.49	\$500.96
Dec-07	07-128	\$171.77	8.59	\$138.82	6.94	\$354.19	7.08	\$658.22	6.58	\$505.17
Dec-08	07-128	\$180.70	9.04	\$148.04	7.40	\$376.29	7.53	\$702.26	7.02	\$549.56
May-08	07-551	\$220.89	11.04	\$162.36	8.12	\$433.89	8.68	\$846.83	8.47	\$647.61
Jan-10	08-935	\$255.98	13.30	\$211.98	10.60	\$670.17	13.40	\$1,343.73	13.44	\$1,001.73
Apr-10	10-176	\$266.94	13.35	\$128.94	6.45	\$672.58	13.45	\$1,348.55	13.49	\$586.55

Ohio Edison Company (winter pricing)

Date	Case No.	2000 kWhs			5000 kWhs			10,000 kWhs		
		(Std. Res.)	(Res. Ht.)		(Std. Res.)	(Res. Ht.)		(Std. Res.)	(Res. Ht.)	
		Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill	Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill	Total Bill	¢ / kWh	Total Bill
Dec-87	87-2041	\$187.89	9.39	\$141.40	\$459.05	9.18	\$257.43	\$910.99	9.11	\$450.82
Aug-90	90-939	\$227.10	11.36	\$149.04	\$561.68	11.23	\$265.28	\$1,119.30	11.19	\$459.00
Jan-01	99-1212	\$219.87	10.99	\$144.50	\$545.86	10.92	\$259.60	\$1,089.17	10.89	\$451.44
Jan-03	99-1212	\$223.92	11.20	\$148.95	\$556.16	11.12	\$274.54	\$1,109.90	11.10	\$483.87
Jul-04	03-2144	\$224.46	11.22	\$147.73	\$557.51	11.15	\$273.74	\$1,112.60	11.13	\$483.74
Dec-06	04-1932	\$229.11	11.46	\$151.19	\$569.01	11.38	\$277.45	\$1,135.50	11.35	\$487.89
Dec-07	07-128	\$234.76	11.74	\$156.74	\$583.15	11.66	\$290.48	\$1,163.81	11.64	\$513.37
Dec-08	07-128	\$245.67	12.28	\$167.67	\$610.52	12.21	\$316.65	\$1,218.62	12.19	\$564.97
Apr-09	07-551	\$261.02	13.05	\$184.86	\$645.04	12.90	\$399.74	\$1,285.01	12.85	\$757.81
Jan-10	08-935	\$239.88	11.99	\$184.83	\$599.43	11.99	\$434.28	\$1,198.64	11.99	\$849.99
Apr-10	10-176	\$238.60	11.93	\$154.30	\$596.21	11.92	\$384.81	\$1,192.20	11.92	\$502.30

Exhibit WRR-6

THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY

ELECTRIC HEATING (INCLUDING HEAT PUMP) VS. 90% GAS EFFICIENCY (EH without Controlled Water Heating)

Year	% Change Compared to 1990		
	<u>Elec Htg</u>	<u>Gas Portion</u>	<u>Total¹</u>
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1990	N/A	N/A	N/A
1991	4%	0%	3%
1992	2%	-2%	2%
1993	1%	8%	5%
1994	0%	11%	6%
1995	2%	3%	4%
1996	6%	12%	10%
1997	5%	28%	16%
1998	4%	22%	13%
1999	4%	18%	10%
2000	2%	46%	20%
2001	0%	83%	33%
2002	-1%	44%	17%
2003	2%	73%	29%
2004	0%	98%	39%
2005	0%	146%	58%
2006	3%	172%	70%
2007	3%	155%	63%
2008	10%	174%	73%
2009 ²	44%	141%	61%
2010 ³	2%	141%	63%

¹Total represents the weighted impact of the electric and gas bills received by residential customers using natural gas for heating and other gas use.

²2009 is annualized to Rider GEN rates as of June 1, 2009, includes Rider RDD, and does not include Rider RGC in Electric Heating total bill.

³2010 Electric Heating total bill includes RGC credits.

OHIO EDISON COMPANY**ELECTRIC HEATING (INCLUDING HEAT PUMP) VS. 90% GAS EFFICIENCY**
(EH with Controlled Water Heating)

<u>Year</u>	<u>% Change Compared to 1990</u>		
	<u>Elec Htg</u>	<u>Gas Portion</u>	<u>Total¹</u>
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1990	N/A	N/A	N/A
1991	1%	0%	0%
1992	2%	-2%	0%
1993	0%	8%	3%
1994	2%	11%	5%
1995	1%	3%	2%
1996	0%	12%	4%
1997	1%	28%	11%
1998	1%	22%	8%
1999	1%	18%	7%
2000	1%	46%	18%
2001	-3%	83%	30%
2002	-3%	44%	15%
2003	0%	73%	27%
2004	0%	98%	37%
2005	0%	146%	56%
2006	4%	172%	68%
2007	6%	155%	62%
2008	15%	174%	73%
2009 ²	44%	141%	56%
2010 ³	20%	141%	55%

¹Total represents the weighted impact of the electric and gas bills received by residential customers using natural gas for heating and other gas use.

²2009 is annualized to Rider GEN rates as of June 1, 2009, includes Rider RDD, and does not include Rider RGC in Electric Heating total bill.

³2010 Electric Heating total bill includes RGC credits.

THE TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY**ELECTRIC HEATING (INCLUDING HEAT PUMP) VS. 90% GAS EFFICIENCY**

% Change Compared to 1990			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Elec Htg</u>	<u>Gas Portion</u>	<u>Total¹</u>
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1990	N/A	N/A	N/A
1991	-5%	0%	-3%
1992	-5%	-2%	-4%
1993	-5%	8%	0%
1994	-5%	11%	1%
1995	-5%	3%	-2%
1996	0%	12%	6%
1997	0%	28%	12%
1998	0%	22%	10%
1999	0%	18%	9%
2000	0%	46%	19%
2001	-7%	83%	28%
2002	-7%	44%	13%
2003	-5%	73%	24%
2004	-6%	98%	34%
2005	-6%	146%	52%
2006	-4%	172%	63%
2007	-2%	155%	59%
2008	5%	174%	69%
2009 ²	12%	141%	53%
2010 ³	9%	141%	53%

¹Total represents the weighted impact of the electric and gas bills received by residential customers using natural gas for heating and other gas use.

²2009 is annualized to Rider GEN rates as of June 1, 2009, includes Rider RDD, and does not include Rider RGC in Electric Heating total bill.

³2010 Electric Heating total bill includes RGC credits.

THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY

ELECTRIC HEATING (INCLUDING HEAT PUMP) VS. 90% GAS EFFICIENCY (EH without Controlled Water Heating)

Year	Annual Dollar Amounts (\$)		
	Elec Htg	Gas Portion	Total ¹
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1990	1,843	598	1,505
1991	1,908	597	1,544
1992	1,883	588	1,532
1993	1,863	646	1,579
1994	1,846	665	1,597
1995	1,886	618	1,558
1996	1,945	667	1,656
1997	1,932	764	1,745
1998	1,915	727	1,695
1999	1,913	706	1,659
2000	1,887	871	1,808
2001	1,835	1,094	1,998
2002	1,829	861	1,759
2003	1,886	1,036	1,935
2004	1,845	1,183	2,084
2005	1,848	1,471	2,373
2006	1,893	1,628	2,557
2007	1,907	1,524	2,454
2008	2,023	1,643	2,605
2009 ²	2,663	1,443	2,424
2010 ³	1,882	1,443	2,455
10 Year Total	19,611	13,326	22,646
21 Year Total	40,433	20,773	40,525

¹Total represents the weighted impact of the electric and gas bills received by residential customers using natural gas for heating and other gas use.

²2009 is annualized to Rider GEN rates as of June 1, 2009, includes Rider RDD, and does not include Rider RGC in Electric Heating total bill.

³2010 Electric Heating total bill includes RGC credits.

OHIO EDISON COMPANY**ELECTRIC HEATING (INCLUDING HEAT PUMP) VS. 90% GAS EFFICIENCY**
(EH with Controlled Water Heating)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Dollar Amounts (\$)</u>		
	<u>Elec Htg</u>	<u>Gas Portion</u>	<u>Total¹</u>
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1990	1,685	598	1,526
1991	1,696	597	1,529
1992	1,713	588	1,525
1993	1,693	646	1,576
1994	1,720	665	1,604
1995	1,710	618	1,553
1996	1,690	667	1,589
1997	1,701	764	1,688
1998	1,710	727	1,655
1999	1,710	706	1,633
2000	1,702	871	1,796
2001	1,636	1,094	1,986
2002	1,637	861	1,753
2003	1,687	1,036	1,941
2004	1,687	1,183	2,088
2005	1,677	1,471	2,381
2006	1,758	1,628	2,567
2007	1,780	1,524	2,471
2008	1,939	1,643	2,648
2009 ²	2,425	1,443	2,383
2010 ³	2,021	1,443	2,373
10 Year Total	18,246	13,326	22,590
21 Year Total	36,977	20,773	40,265

¹Total represents the weighted impact of the electric and gas bills received by residential customers using natural gas for heating and other gas use.

²2009 is annualized to Rider GEN rates as of June 1, 2009, includes Rider RDD, and does not include Rider RGC in Electric Heating total bill.

³2010 Electric Heating total bill includes RGC credits.

THE TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY

ELECTRIC HEATING (INCLUDING HEAT PUMP) VS. 90% GAS EFFICIENCY

Year	Annual Dollar Amounts (\$)		
	<u>Elec Htg</u>	<u>Gas Portion</u>	<u>Total¹</u>
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1990	2,170	598	1,561
1991	2,061	597	1,515
1992	2,061	588	1,506
1993	2,061	646	1,563
1994	2,061	665	1,583
1995	2,061	618	1,535
1996	2,160	667	1,658
1997	2,160	764	1,754
1998	2,160	727	1,718
1999	2,160	706	1,696
2000	2,160	871	1,861
2001	2,007	1,094	1,994
2002	2,007	861	1,761
2003	2,054	1,036	1,938
2004	2,039	1,183	2,085
2005	2,039	1,471	2,373
2006	2,087	1,628	2,552
2007	2,130	1,524	2,476
2008	2,272	1,643	2,644
2009 ²	2,425	1,443	2,384
2010 ³	2,360	1,443	2,386
10 Year Total	21,420	13,326	22,593
21 Year Total	44,691	20,773	40,542

¹Total represents the weighted impact of the electric and gas bills received by residential customers using natural gas for heating and other gas use.

²2009 is annualized to Rider GEN rates as of June 1, 2009, includes Rider RDD, and does not include Rider RGC in Electric Heating total bill.

³2010 Electric Heating total bill includes RGC credits.

Exhibit WRR-7

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWH) (B)	Current Winter Bill (\$) (C)	Proposed Winter Bill (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (F)
Residential Service - Electric Heating (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 22.84	\$ 25.58	\$ 2.74	12.0%
2	0	500	\$ 42.87	\$ 47.16	\$ 4.49	10.5%
3	0	750	\$ 54.33	\$ 60.20	\$ 5.87	10.8%
4	0	1,000	\$ 66.00	\$ 73.26	\$ 7.26	11.0%
5	0	1,250	\$ 77.66	\$ 86.33	\$ 8.67	11.2%
6	0	1,500	\$ 89.32	\$ 99.38	\$ 10.06	11.3%
7	0	2,000	\$ 112.62	\$ 125.45	\$ 12.83	11.4%
8	0	2,500	\$ 135.72	\$ 151.33	\$ 15.61	11.5%
9	0	3,000	\$ 158.80	\$ 177.16	\$ 18.36	11.6%
10	0	3,500	\$ 181.91	\$ 203.05	\$ 21.14	11.6%
11	0	4,000	\$ 204.97	\$ 228.92	\$ 23.95	11.7%
12	0	4,500	\$ 228.09	\$ 254.80	\$ 26.71	11.7%
13	0	5,000	\$ 251.18	\$ 280.66	\$ 29.48	11.7%
14	0	5,500	\$ 274.25	\$ 306.51	\$ 32.26	11.8%
15	0	6,000	\$ 297.36	\$ 332.39	\$ 35.03	11.8%
16	0	6,500	\$ 320.42	\$ 358.26	\$ 37.84	11.8%
17	0	7,000	\$ 343.54	\$ 384.15	\$ 40.61	11.8%
18	0	7,500	\$ 366.63	\$ 410.02	\$ 43.39	11.8%
19	0	8,000	\$ 389.71	\$ 435.86	\$ 46.15	11.8%
20	0	8,500	\$ 412.82	\$ 461.73	\$ 48.91	11.8%
21	0	9,000	\$ 435.88	\$ 487.60	\$ 51.72	11.9%
22	0	9,500	\$ 458.99	\$ 513.48	\$ 54.49	11.9%
23	0	10,000	\$ 482.07	\$ 539.33	\$ 57.26	11.9%
24	0	10,500	\$ 505.18	\$ 565.21	\$ 60.03	11.9%
25	0	11,000	\$ 528.27	\$ 591.08	\$ 62.81	11.9%
26	0	11,500	\$ 551.37	\$ 616.98	\$ 65.61	11.9%
27	0	12,000	\$ 574.44	\$ 642.82	\$ 68.38	11.9%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Summer 2010 vs. Summer 2011)

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWH) (B)	Current Summer Bill (\$) (C)	Proposed Summer Bill (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (E)
Residential Service - Electric Heating (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 32.87	\$ 35.27	\$ 2.40	7.3%
2	0	500	\$ 61.74	\$ 66.53	\$ 4.79	7.8%
3	0	750	\$ 93.10	\$ 97.78	\$ 4.68	5.0%
4	0	1,000	\$ 124.48	\$ 129.05	\$ 4.57	3.7%
5	0	1,250	\$ 155.84	\$ 160.35	\$ 4.51	2.9%
6	0	1,500	\$ 187.21	\$ 191.61	\$ 4.40	2.4%
7	0	2,000	\$ 249.92	\$ 254.10	\$ 4.18	1.7%
8	0	2,500	\$ 312.44	\$ 316.42	\$ 3.98	1.3%
9	0	3,000	\$ 374.92	\$ 378.67	\$ 3.75	1.0%
10	0	3,500	\$ 437.43	\$ 440.99	\$ 3.56	0.8%
11	0	4,000	\$ 499.91	\$ 503.29	\$ 3.38	0.7%
12	0	4,500	\$ 562.43	\$ 565.60	\$ 3.17	0.6%
13	0	5,000	\$ 624.94	\$ 627.89	\$ 2.95	0.5%
14	0	5,500	\$ 687.41	\$ 690.17	\$ 2.76	0.4%
15	0	6,000	\$ 749.93	\$ 752.47	\$ 2.54	0.3%
16	0	6,500	\$ 812.41	\$ 814.77	\$ 2.36	0.3%
17	0	7,000	\$ 874.93	\$ 877.09	\$ 2.16	0.2%
18	0	7,500	\$ 937.44	\$ 939.39	\$ 1.95	0.2%
19	0	8,000	\$ 999.93	\$ 1,001.66	\$ 1.73	0.2%
20	0	8,500	\$ 1,062.43	\$ 1,063.95	\$ 1.52	0.1%
21	0	9,000	\$ 1,124.91	\$ 1,126.26	\$ 1.35	0.1%
22	0	9,500	\$ 1,187.43	\$ 1,188.58	\$ 1.13	0.1%
23	0	10,000	\$ 1,249.92	\$ 1,250.85	\$ 0.93	0.1%
24	0	10,500	\$ 1,312.44	\$ 1,313.15	\$ 0.71	0.1%
25	0	11,000	\$ 1,374.94	\$ 1,375.44	\$ 0.50	0.0%
26	0	11,500	\$ 1,437.45	\$ 1,437.78	\$ 0.33	0.0%
27	0	12,000	\$ 1,499.93	\$ 1,500.04	\$ 0.11	0.0%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWH) (B)	Current Winter Bill (\$) (C)	Proposed Winter Bill (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (F)
Residential Service - Standard (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 33.34	\$ 33.01	\$ (0.33)	-1.0%
2	0	500	\$ 63.67	\$ 62.01	\$ (1.66)	-2.6%
3	0	750	\$ 94.83	\$ 91.00	\$ (3.83)	-4.0%
4	0	1,000	\$ 126.00	\$ 120.01	\$ (5.99)	-4.8%
5	0	1,250	\$ 157.16	\$ 149.03	\$ (8.13)	-5.2%
6	0	1,500	\$ 188.32	\$ 178.03	\$ (10.29)	-5.5%
7	0	2,000	\$ 250.62	\$ 236.00	\$ (14.62)	-5.8%
8	0	2,500	\$ 312.72	\$ 293.78	\$ (18.94)	-6.1%
9	0	3,000	\$ 374.80	\$ 351.51	\$ (23.29)	-6.2%
10	0	3,500	\$ 436.91	\$ 409.30	\$ (27.61)	-6.3%
11	0	4,000	\$ 498.97	\$ 467.07	\$ (31.90)	-6.4%
12	0	4,500	\$ 561.09	\$ 524.85	\$ (36.24)	-6.5%
13	0	5,000	\$ 623.18	\$ 582.61	\$ (40.57)	-6.5%
14	0	5,500	\$ 685.25	\$ 640.36	\$ (44.89)	-6.6%
15	0	6,000	\$ 747.36	\$ 698.14	\$ (49.22)	-6.6%
16	0	6,500	\$ 809.42	\$ 755.91	\$ (53.51)	-6.6%
17	0	7,000	\$ 871.54	\$ 813.70	\$ (57.84)	-6.6%
18	0	7,500	\$ 933.63	\$ 871.47	\$ (62.16)	-6.7%
19	0	8,000	\$ 995.71	\$ 929.21	\$ (66.50)	-6.7%
20	0	8,500	\$ 1,057.82	\$ 986.98	\$ (70.84)	-6.7%
21	0	9,000	\$ 1,119.88	\$ 1,044.75	\$ (75.13)	-6.7%
22	0	9,500	\$ 1,181.99	\$ 1,102.53	\$ (79.46)	-6.7%
23	0	10,000	\$ 1,244.07	\$ 1,160.28	\$ (83.79)	-6.7%
24	0	10,500	\$ 1,306.18	\$ 1,218.06	\$ (88.12)	-6.7%
25	0	11,000	\$ 1,368.27	\$ 1,275.83	\$ (92.44)	-6.8%
26	0	11,500	\$ 1,430.37	\$ 1,333.63	\$ (96.74)	-6.8%
27	0	12,000	\$ 1,492.44	\$ 1,391.37	\$ (101.07)	-6.8%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Summer 2010 vs. Summer 2011)

Line No.	Bill Data					
	Level of Demand	Level of Usage	Current Summer Bill	Proposed Summer Bill	Dollar Increase	Percent Increase
	(kW) (A)	(kWH) (B)	(\$) (C)	(\$) (D)	(\$) (E)	(%) (F)
Residential Service - Standard (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 32.87	\$ 35.27	\$ 2.40	7.3%
2	0	500	\$ 61.74	\$ 66.53	\$ 4.79	7.8%
3	0	750	\$ 93.10	\$ 97.78	\$ 4.68	5.0%
4	0	1,000	\$ 124.48	\$ 129.05	\$ 4.57	3.7%
5	0	1,250	\$ 155.84	\$ 160.35	\$ 4.51	2.9%
6	0	1,500	\$ 187.21	\$ 191.61	\$ 4.40	2.4%
7	0	2,000	\$ 249.92	\$ 254.10	\$ 4.18	1.7%
8	0	2,500	\$ 312.44	\$ 316.42	\$ 3.98	1.3%
9	0	3,000	\$ 374.92	\$ 378.67	\$ 3.75	1.0%
10	0	3,500	\$ 437.43	\$ 440.99	\$ 3.56	0.8%
11	0	4,000	\$ 499.91	\$ 503.29	\$ 3.38	0.7%
12	0	4,500	\$ 562.43	\$ 565.60	\$ 3.17	0.6%
13	0	5,000	\$ 624.94	\$ 627.89	\$ 2.95	0.5%
14	0	5,500	\$ 687.41	\$ 690.17	\$ 2.76	0.4%
15	0	6,000	\$ 749.93	\$ 752.47	\$ 2.54	0.3%
16	0	6,500	\$ 812.41	\$ 814.77	\$ 2.36	0.3%
17	0	7,000	\$ 874.93	\$ 877.09	\$ 2.16	0.2%
18	0	7,500	\$ 937.44	\$ 939.39	\$ 1.95	0.2%
19	0	8,000	\$ 999.93	\$ 1,001.66	\$ 1.73	0.2%
20	0	8,500	\$ 1,062.43	\$ 1,063.95	\$ 1.52	0.1%
21	0	9,000	\$ 1,124.91	\$ 1,126.26	\$ 1.35	0.1%
22	0	9,500	\$ 1,187.43	\$ 1,188.56	\$ 1.13	0.1%
23	0	10,000	\$ 1,249.92	\$ 1,250.85	\$ 0.93	0.1%
24	0	10,500	\$ 1,312.44	\$ 1,313.15	\$ 0.71	0.1%
25	0	11,000	\$ 1,374.94	\$ 1,375.44	\$ 0.50	0.0%
26	0	11,500	\$ 1,437.45	\$ 1,437.78	\$ 0.33	0.0%
27	0	12,000	\$ 1,499.93	\$ 1,500.04	\$ 0.11	0.0%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

Ohio Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWH) (B)	Current Winter Bill (\$) (C)	Proposed Winter Bill (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (F)
Residential Service - Electric Heating (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 32.02	\$ 33.13	\$ 1.11	3.5%
2	0	500	\$ 61.07	\$ 62.27	\$ 1.20	2.0%
3	0	750	\$ 82.82	\$ 82.22	\$ (0.60)	-0.7%
4	0	1,000	\$ 104.58	\$ 102.19	\$ (2.39)	-2.3%
5	0	1,250	\$ 126.33	\$ 122.15	\$ (4.18)	-3.3%
6	0	1,500	\$ 138.35	\$ 142.11	\$ 3.76	2.7%
7	0	2,000	\$ 182.35	\$ 181.83	\$ 19.48	12.0%
8	0	2,500	\$ 186.16	\$ 208.50	\$ 22.34	12.0%
9	0	3,000	\$ 209.95	\$ 235.14	\$ 25.19	12.0%
10	0	3,500	\$ 233.73	\$ 261.79	\$ 28.06	12.0%
11	0	4,000	\$ 257.50	\$ 288.43	\$ 30.93	12.0%
12	0	4,500	\$ 281.29	\$ 315.09	\$ 33.80	12.0%
13	0	5,000	\$ 305.09	\$ 341.74	\$ 36.65	12.0%
14	0	5,500	\$ 328.87	\$ 368.39	\$ 39.52	12.0%
15	0	6,000	\$ 352.64	\$ 395.03	\$ 42.39	12.0%
16	0	6,500	\$ 376.42	\$ 421.70	\$ 45.28	12.0%
17	0	7,000	\$ 400.22	\$ 448.36	\$ 48.14	12.0%
18	0	7,500	\$ 424.03	\$ 475.03	\$ 51.00	12.0%
19	0	8,000	\$ 447.80	\$ 501.65	\$ 53.85	12.0%
20	0	8,500	\$ 471.59	\$ 528.32	\$ 56.73	12.0%
21	0	9,000	\$ 495.37	\$ 554.97	\$ 59.60	12.0%
22	0	9,500	\$ 519.15	\$ 581.63	\$ 62.48	12.0%
23	0	10,000	\$ 542.94	\$ 608.26	\$ 65.32	12.0%
24	0	10,500	\$ 566.73	\$ 634.92	\$ 68.19	12.0%
25	0	11,000	\$ 590.51	\$ 661.58	\$ 71.07	12.0%
26	0	11,500	\$ 614.31	\$ 688.25	\$ 73.94	12.0%
27	0	12,000	\$ 638.08	\$ 714.90	\$ 76.82	12.0%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

Ohio Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Summer 2010 vs. Summer 2011)

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWH) (B)	Current Summer Bill (\$) (C)	Proposed Summer Bill (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (F)
Residential Service - Electric Heating (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 33.31	\$ 35.39	\$ 2.08	6.2%
2	0	500	\$ 62.66	\$ 66.79	\$ 4.13	6.6%
3	0	750	\$ 94.48	\$ 98.18	\$ 3.70	3.9%
4	0	1,000	\$ 126.31	\$ 129.58	\$ 3.27	2.6%
5	0	1,250	\$ 158.12	\$ 161.00	\$ 2.88	1.8%
6	0	1,500	\$ 189.96	\$ 192.39	\$ 2.43	1.3%
7	0	2,000	\$ 253.60	\$ 255.18	\$ 1.58	0.6%
8	0	2,500	\$ 317.05	\$ 317.78	\$ 0.73	0.2%
9	0	3,000	\$ 380.46	\$ 380.32	\$ (0.14)	0.0%
10	0	3,500	\$ 443.87	\$ 442.89	\$ (0.98)	-0.2%
11	0	4,000	\$ 507.28	\$ 505.45	\$ (1.83)	-0.4%
12	0	4,500	\$ 570.70	\$ 568.02	\$ (2.68)	-0.5%
13	0	5,000	\$ 634.14	\$ 630.59	\$ (3.55)	-0.6%
14	0	5,500	\$ 697.55	\$ 693.15	\$ (4.40)	-0.6%
15	0	6,000	\$ 760.96	\$ 755.70	\$ (5.26)	-0.7%
16	0	6,500	\$ 824.38	\$ 818.28	\$ (6.10)	-0.7%
17	0	7,000	\$ 887.81	\$ 880.86	\$ (6.95)	-0.8%
18	0	7,500	\$ 951.26	\$ 943.44	\$ (7.82)	-0.8%
19	0	8,000	\$ 1,014.66	\$ 1,005.98	\$ (8.68)	-0.9%
20	0	8,500	\$ 1,078.07	\$ 1,068.55	\$ (9.52)	-0.9%
21	0	9,000	\$ 1,141.49	\$ 1,131.13	\$ (10.36)	-0.9%
22	0	9,500	\$ 1,204.91	\$ 1,193.69	\$ (11.22)	-0.9%
23	0	10,000	\$ 1,268.33	\$ 1,256.25	\$ (12.08)	-1.0%
24	0	10,500	\$ 1,331.76	\$ 1,318.81	\$ (12.95)	-1.0%
25	0	11,000	\$ 1,395.18	\$ 1,381.38	\$ (13.80)	-1.0%
26	0	11,500	\$ 1,458.61	\$ 1,443.97	\$ (14.64)	-1.0%
27	0	12,000	\$ 1,522.02	\$ 1,506.53	\$ (15.49)	-1.0%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

Ohio Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)

Bill Data						
Line	Level of	Level of	Current	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
No.	Demand	Usage	Winter Bill	Winter Bill	Increase	Increase
	(kW)	(kWH)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(E)
Residential Service - Standard (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 32.02	\$ 33.13	\$ 1.11	3.5%
2	0	500	\$ 61.07	\$ 62.27	\$ 1.20	2.0%
3	0	750	\$ 92.00	\$ 91.40	\$ (0.60)	-0.7%
4	0	1,000	\$ 122.93	\$ 120.54	\$ (2.39)	-1.9%
5	0	1,250	\$ 153.86	\$ 149.68	\$ (4.18)	-2.7%
6	0	1,500	\$ 184.80	\$ 178.81	\$ (5.99)	-3.2%
7	0	2,000	\$ 246.65	\$ 237.08	\$ (9.57)	-3.9%
8	0	2,500	\$ 308.31	\$ 295.14	\$ (13.17)	-4.3%
9	0	3,000	\$ 369.95	\$ 353.16	\$ (16.79)	-4.5%
10	0	3,500	\$ 431.58	\$ 411.20	\$ (20.38)	-4.7%
11	0	4,000	\$ 493.20	\$ 469.23	\$ (23.97)	-4.9%
12	0	4,500	\$ 554.84	\$ 527.27	\$ (27.57)	-5.0%
13	0	5,000	\$ 616.49	\$ 585.31	\$ (31.18)	-5.1%
14	0	5,500	\$ 678.12	\$ 643.34	\$ (34.78)	-5.1%
15	0	6,000	\$ 739.74	\$ 701.37	\$ (38.37)	-5.2%
16	0	6,500	\$ 801.37	\$ 759.42	\$ (41.95)	-5.2%
17	0	7,000	\$ 863.02	\$ 817.47	\$ (45.55)	-5.3%
18	0	7,500	\$ 924.68	\$ 875.52	\$ (49.16)	-5.3%
19	0	8,000	\$ 986.30	\$ 933.53	\$ (52.77)	-5.4%
20	0	8,500	\$ 1,047.94	\$ 991.58	\$ (56.36)	-5.4%
21	0	9,000	\$ 1,109.57	\$ 1,049.62	\$ (59.95)	-5.4%
22	0	9,500	\$ 1,171.20	\$ 1,107.66	\$ (63.54)	-5.4%
23	0	10,000	\$ 1,232.84	\$ 1,165.68	\$ (67.16)	-5.4%
24	0	10,500	\$ 1,294.48	\$ 1,223.72	\$ (70.76)	-5.5%
25	0	11,000	\$ 1,356.11	\$ 1,281.77	\$ (74.34)	-5.5%
26	0	11,500	\$ 1,417.76	\$ 1,339.82	\$ (77.94)	-5.5%
27	0	12,000	\$ 1,479.38	\$ 1,397.86	\$ (81.52)	-5.5%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

Ohio Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Summer 2010 vs. Summer 2011)

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWh) (B)	Current Summer Bill (\$) (C)	Proposed Summer Bill (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (F)
Residential Service - Standard (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 33.31	\$ 35.39	\$ 2.08	6.2%
2	0	500	\$ 62.66	\$ 66.79	\$ 4.13	6.6%
3	0	750	\$ 94.48	\$ 98.18	\$ 3.70	3.9%
4	0	1,000	\$ 126.31	\$ 129.58	\$ 3.27	2.6%
5	0	1,250	\$ 158.12	\$ 161.00	\$ 2.88	1.8%
6	0	1,500	\$ 189.96	\$ 192.39	\$ 2.43	1.3%
7	0	2,000	\$ 253.60	\$ 255.18	\$ 1.58	0.6%
8	0	2,500	\$ 317.05	\$ 317.78	\$ 0.73	0.2%
9	0	3,000	\$ 380.46	\$ 380.32	\$ (0.14)	0.0%
10	0	3,500	\$ 443.87	\$ 442.89	\$ (0.98)	-0.2%
11	0	4,000	\$ 507.28	\$ 505.45	\$ (1.83)	-0.4%
12	0	4,500	\$ 570.70	\$ 568.02	\$ (2.68)	-0.5%
13	0	5,000	\$ 634.14	\$ 630.59	\$ (3.55)	-0.6%
14	0	5,500	\$ 697.55	\$ 693.15	\$ (4.40)	-0.6%
15	0	6,000	\$ 760.96	\$ 755.70	\$ (5.28)	-0.7%
16	0	6,500	\$ 824.38	\$ 818.28	\$ (6.10)	-0.7%
17	0	7,000	\$ 887.81	\$ 880.86	\$ (6.95)	-0.8%
18	0	7,500	\$ 951.26	\$ 943.44	\$ (7.82)	-0.8%
19	0	8,000	\$ 1,014.66	\$ 1,005.98	\$ (8.68)	-0.9%
20	0	8,500	\$ 1,078.07	\$ 1,068.55	\$ (9.52)	-0.9%
21	0	9,000	\$ 1,141.49	\$ 1,131.13	\$ (10.36)	-0.9%
22	0	9,500	\$ 1,204.91	\$ 1,193.69	\$ (11.22)	-0.9%
23	0	10,000	\$ 1,268.33	\$ 1,256.25	\$ (12.08)	-1.0%
24	0	10,500	\$ 1,331.76	\$ 1,318.81	\$ (12.95)	-1.0%
25	0	11,000	\$ 1,395.18	\$ 1,381.38	\$ (13.80)	-1.0%
26	0	11,500	\$ 1,458.61	\$ 1,443.97	\$ (14.64)	-1.0%
27	0	12,000	\$ 1,522.02	\$ 1,506.53	\$ (15.49)	-1.0%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

The Toledo Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWH) (B)	Current Winter Bill (\$) (C)	Proposed Winter Bill (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (F)
Residential Service - Electric Heating (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 33.15	\$ 33.60	\$ 0.45	1.4%
2	0	500	\$ 62.34	\$ 63.22	\$ 0.88	1.4%
3	0	750	\$ 82.32	\$ 83.64	\$ 1.32	1.6%
4	0	1,000	\$ 102.34	\$ 104.11	\$ 1.77	1.7%
5	0	1,250	\$ 122.35	\$ 124.57	\$ 2.22	1.8%
6	0	1,500	\$ 142.38	\$ 145.02	\$ 2.64	1.9%
7	0	2,000	\$ 182.38	\$ 185.90	\$ 3.52	1.9%
8	0	2,500	\$ 213.19	\$ 221.33	\$ 8.14	3.8%
9	0	3,000	\$ 243.98	\$ 256.75	\$ 12.77	5.2%
10	0	3,500	\$ 274.77	\$ 292.17	\$ 17.40	6.3%
11	0	4,000	\$ 305.55	\$ 327.58	\$ 22.03	7.2%
12	0	4,500	\$ 336.35	\$ 363.01	\$ 26.66	7.9%
13	0	5,000	\$ 367.15	\$ 398.44	\$ 31.29	8.5%
14	0	5,500	\$ 397.95	\$ 433.88	\$ 35.93	9.0%
15	0	6,000	\$ 428.73	\$ 469.30	\$ 40.57	9.5%
16	0	6,500	\$ 459.52	\$ 504.72	\$ 45.20	9.8%
17	0	7,000	\$ 490.31	\$ 540.13	\$ 49.82	10.2%
18	0	7,500	\$ 521.12	\$ 575.56	\$ 54.44	10.4%
19	0	8,000	\$ 551.91	\$ 610.99	\$ 59.08	10.7%
20	0	8,500	\$ 582.70	\$ 646.40	\$ 63.70	10.9%
21	0	9,000	\$ 613.49	\$ 681.82	\$ 68.33	11.1%
22	0	9,500	\$ 644.28	\$ 717.25	\$ 72.97	11.3%
23	0	10,000	\$ 675.08	\$ 752.66	\$ 77.58	11.5%
24	0	10,500	\$ 705.89	\$ 788.09	\$ 82.20	11.6%
25	0	11,000	\$ 736.66	\$ 823.50	\$ 86.84	11.8%
26	0	11,500	\$ 767.48	\$ 858.95	\$ 91.47	11.9%
27	0	12,000	\$ 798.24	\$ 894.34	\$ 96.10	12.0%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

The Toledo Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)

Bill Data						
Line	Level of	Level of	Current	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
No.	Demand	Usage	Winter Bill	Winter Bill	Increase	Increase
	(kW)	(kWH)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(E)
Residential Service - Electric Heating Apartment (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 25.40	\$ 27.22	\$ 1.82	7.2%
2	0	500	\$ 46.84	\$ 50.47	\$ 3.63	7.7%
3	0	750	\$ 59.07	\$ 64.51	\$ 5.44	9.2%
4	0	1,000	\$ 71.34	\$ 78.60	\$ 7.26	10.2%
5	0	1,250	\$ 83.60	\$ 92.68	\$ 9.08	10.9%
6	0	1,500	\$ 95.88	\$ 106.75	\$ 10.87	11.3%
7	0	2,000	\$ 120.38	\$ 134.88	\$ 14.50	12.0%
8	0	2,500	\$ 160.19	\$ 175.56	\$ 15.37	9.6%
9	0	3,000	\$ 199.98	\$ 216.23	\$ 16.25	8.1%
10	0	3,500	\$ 239.77	\$ 256.90	\$ 17.13	7.1%
11	0	4,000	\$ 279.55	\$ 297.56	\$ 18.01	6.4%
12	0	4,500	\$ 319.35	\$ 338.24	\$ 18.89	5.9%
13	0	5,000	\$ 359.15	\$ 378.92	\$ 19.77	5.5%
14	0	5,500	\$ 398.95	\$ 419.61	\$ 20.66	5.2%
15	0	6,000	\$ 438.73	\$ 460.28	\$ 21.55	4.9%
16	0	6,500	\$ 478.52	\$ 500.95	\$ 22.43	4.7%
17	0	7,000	\$ 518.31	\$ 541.61	\$ 23.30	4.5%
18	0	7,500	\$ 558.12	\$ 582.29	\$ 24.17	4.3%
19	0	8,000	\$ 597.91	\$ 622.97	\$ 25.06	4.2%
20	0	8,500	\$ 637.70	\$ 663.63	\$ 25.93	4.1%
21	0	9,000	\$ 677.49	\$ 704.30	\$ 26.81	4.0%
22	0	9,500	\$ 717.28	\$ 744.98	\$ 27.70	3.9%
23	0	10,000	\$ 757.08	\$ 785.64	\$ 28.56	3.8%
24	0	10,500	\$ 796.89	\$ 826.32	\$ 29.43	3.7%
25	0	11,000	\$ 836.66	\$ 866.98	\$ 30.32	3.6%
26	0	11,500	\$ 876.48	\$ 907.68	\$ 31.20	3.6%
27	0	12,000	\$ 916.24	\$ 948.32	\$ 32.08	3.5%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

The Toledo Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Summer 2010 vs. Summer 2011)

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWh) (B)	Current Summer Bill (\$) (C)	Proposed Summer Bill (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (F)
Residential Service - Electric Heating (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 34.14	\$ 35.86	\$ 1.72	5.0%
2	0	500	\$ 64.33	\$ 67.74	\$ 3.41	5.3%
3	0	750	\$ 96.95	\$ 99.57	\$ 2.62	2.7%
4	0	1,000	\$ 129.62	\$ 131.45	\$ 1.83	1.4%
5	0	1,250	\$ 162.26	\$ 163.34	\$ 1.08	0.7%
6	0	1,500	\$ 194.94	\$ 195.20	\$ 0.26	0.1%
7	0	2,000	\$ 260.23	\$ 258.90	\$ (1.33)	-0.5%
8	0	2,500	\$ 325.33	\$ 322.42	\$ (2.91)	-0.9%
9	0	3,000	\$ 390.40	\$ 385.91	\$ (4.49)	-1.2%
10	0	3,500	\$ 455.47	\$ 449.41	\$ (6.06)	-1.3%
11	0	4,000	\$ 520.54	\$ 512.90	\$ (7.64)	-1.5%
12	0	4,500	\$ 585.62	\$ 576.41	\$ (9.21)	-1.6%
13	0	5,000	\$ 650.71	\$ 639.92	\$ (10.79)	-1.7%
14	0	5,500	\$ 715.79	\$ 703.44	\$ (12.35)	-1.7%
15	0	6,000	\$ 780.86	\$ 766.93	\$ (13.93)	-1.8%
16	0	6,500	\$ 845.94	\$ 830.43	\$ (15.51)	-1.8%
17	0	7,000	\$ 911.01	\$ 893.92	\$ (17.09)	-1.9%
18	0	7,500	\$ 976.11	\$ 957.43	\$ (18.68)	-1.9%
19	0	8,000	\$ 1,041.19	\$ 1,020.94	\$ (20.25)	-1.9%
20	0	8,500	\$ 1,106.25	\$ 1,084.42	\$ (21.83)	-2.0%
21	0	9,000	\$ 1,171.33	\$ 1,147.93	\$ (23.40)	-2.0%
22	0	9,500	\$ 1,236.41	\$ 1,211.43	\$ (24.98)	-2.0%
23	0	10,000	\$ 1,301.49	\$ 1,274.93	\$ (26.56)	-2.0%
24	0	10,500	\$ 1,366.59	\$ 1,338.43	\$ (28.16)	-2.1%
25	0	11,000	\$ 1,431.65	\$ 1,401.91	\$ (29.74)	-2.1%
26	0	11,500	\$ 1,496.75	\$ 1,465.45	\$ (31.30)	-2.1%
27	0	12,000	\$ 1,561.80	\$ 1,528.91	\$ (32.89)	-2.1%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

The Toledo Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Winter 2010/11 vs. Winter 2011/12)

Bill Data						
Line No.	Level of Demand (kW) (A)	Level of Usage (kWh) (B)	Current Winter Bill (\$) (C)	Proposed Winter Bill (\$) (D)	Dollar Increase (\$) (E)	Percent Increase (%) (F)
Residential Service - Standard (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 33.15	\$ 33.60	\$ 0.45	1.4%
2	0	500	\$ 62.34	\$ 63.22	\$ 0.88	1.4%
3	0	750	\$ 91.47	\$ 92.79	\$ 1.32	1.4%
4	0	1,000	\$ 120.64	\$ 122.41	\$ 1.77	1.5%
5	0	1,250	\$ 149.80	\$ 152.02	\$ 2.22	1.5%
6	0	1,500	\$ 178.98	\$ 181.62	\$ 2.64	1.5%
7	0	2,000	\$ 237.28	\$ 240.80	\$ 3.52	1.5%
8	0	2,500	\$ 295.39	\$ 299.78	\$ 4.39	1.5%
9	0	3,000	\$ 353.48	\$ 358.75	\$ 5.27	1.5%
10	0	3,500	\$ 411.57	\$ 417.72	\$ 6.15	1.5%
11	0	4,000	\$ 469.65	\$ 476.68	\$ 7.03	1.5%
12	0	4,500	\$ 527.75	\$ 535.66	\$ 7.91	1.5%
13	0	5,000	\$ 585.85	\$ 594.64	\$ 8.79	1.5%
14	0	5,500	\$ 643.95	\$ 653.83	\$ 9.88	1.5%
15	0	6,000	\$ 702.03	\$ 712.60	\$ 10.57	1.5%
16	0	6,500	\$ 760.12	\$ 771.57	\$ 11.45	1.5%
17	0	7,000	\$ 818.21	\$ 830.53	\$ 12.32	1.5%
18	0	7,500	\$ 876.32	\$ 889.51	\$ 13.19	1.5%
19	0	8,000	\$ 934.41	\$ 948.49	\$ 14.08	1.5%
20	0	8,500	\$ 992.50	\$ 1,007.45	\$ 14.95	1.5%
21	0	9,000	\$ 1,050.59	\$ 1,066.42	\$ 15.83	1.5%
22	0	9,500	\$ 1,108.68	\$ 1,125.40	\$ 16.72	1.5%
23	0	10,000	\$ 1,166.78	\$ 1,184.36	\$ 17.58	1.5%
24	0	10,500	\$ 1,224.89	\$ 1,243.34	\$ 18.45	1.5%
25	0	11,000	\$ 1,282.96	\$ 1,302.30	\$ 19.34	1.5%
26	0	11,500	\$ 1,341.08	\$ 1,361.30	\$ 20.22	1.5%
27	0	12,000	\$ 1,399.14	\$ 1,420.24	\$ 21.10	1.5%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012

The Toledo Edison Company
Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA
Typical Bills - Comparison (Summer 2010 vs. Summer 2011)

Line No.	Bill Data					
	Level of Demand	Level of Usage	Current Summer Bill	Proposed Summer Bill	Dollar Increase	Percent Increase
	(kW)	(kWH)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(E)
Residential Service - Standard (Rate RS)						
1	0	250	\$ 34.14	\$ 35.86	\$ 1.72	5.0%
2	0	500	\$ 64.33	\$ 67.74	\$ 3.41	5.3%
3	0	750	\$ 96.95	\$ 99.57	\$ 2.62	2.7%
4	0	1,000	\$ 129.62	\$ 131.45	\$ 1.83	1.4%
5	0	1,250	\$ 162.26	\$ 163.34	\$ 1.08	0.7%
6	0	1,500	\$ 194.94	\$ 195.20	\$ 0.26	0.1%
7	0	2,000	\$ 260.23	\$ 258.90	\$ (1.33)	-0.5%
8	0	2,500	\$ 325.33	\$ 322.42	\$ (2.91)	-0.9%
9	0	3,000	\$ 390.40	\$ 385.91	\$ (4.49)	-1.2%
10	0	3,500	\$ 455.47	\$ 449.41	\$ (6.06)	-1.3%
11	0	4,000	\$ 520.54	\$ 512.90	\$ (7.64)	-1.5%
12	0	4,500	\$ 585.62	\$ 576.41	\$ (9.21)	-1.6%
13	0	5,000	\$ 650.71	\$ 639.92	\$ (10.79)	-1.7%
14	0	5,500	\$ 715.79	\$ 703.44	\$ (12.35)	-1.7%
15	0	6,000	\$ 780.86	\$ 766.93	\$ (13.93)	-1.8%
16	0	6,500	\$ 845.94	\$ 830.43	\$ (15.51)	-1.8%
17	0	7,000	\$ 911.01	\$ 893.92	\$ (17.09)	-1.9%
18	0	7,500	\$ 976.11	\$ 957.43	\$ (18.68)	-1.9%
19	0	8,000	\$ 1,041.19	\$ 1,020.94	\$ (20.25)	-1.9%
20	0	8,500	\$ 1,106.25	\$ 1,084.42	\$ (21.83)	-2.0%
21	0	9,000	\$ 1,171.33	\$ 1,147.93	\$ (23.40)	-2.0%
22	0	9,500	\$ 1,236.41	\$ 1,211.43	\$ (24.98)	-2.0%
23	0	10,000	\$ 1,301.49	\$ 1,274.93	\$ (26.56)	-2.0%
24	0	10,500	\$ 1,366.59	\$ 1,338.43	\$ (28.16)	-2.1%
25	0	11,000	\$ 1,431.65	\$ 1,401.91	\$ (29.74)	-2.1%
26	0	11,500	\$ 1,496.75	\$ 1,465.45	\$ (31.30)	-2.1%
27	0	12,000	\$ 1,561.80	\$ 1,528.91	\$ (32.89)	-2.1%

*The rates, charges, and credits underlying the above estimated typical bill amounts are subject to change by the PUCO at any time.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.) Usage remains constant during comparison time period
- 2.) Quarterly updated riders remain constant at 2010 Q1 levels
- 3.) Known ESP 2 rate changes are incorporated in Proposed bill calculations
- 4.) Proposed CBP price assumed at \$55.05
- 5.) Proposed includes deferral recovery rate effective May 2012