

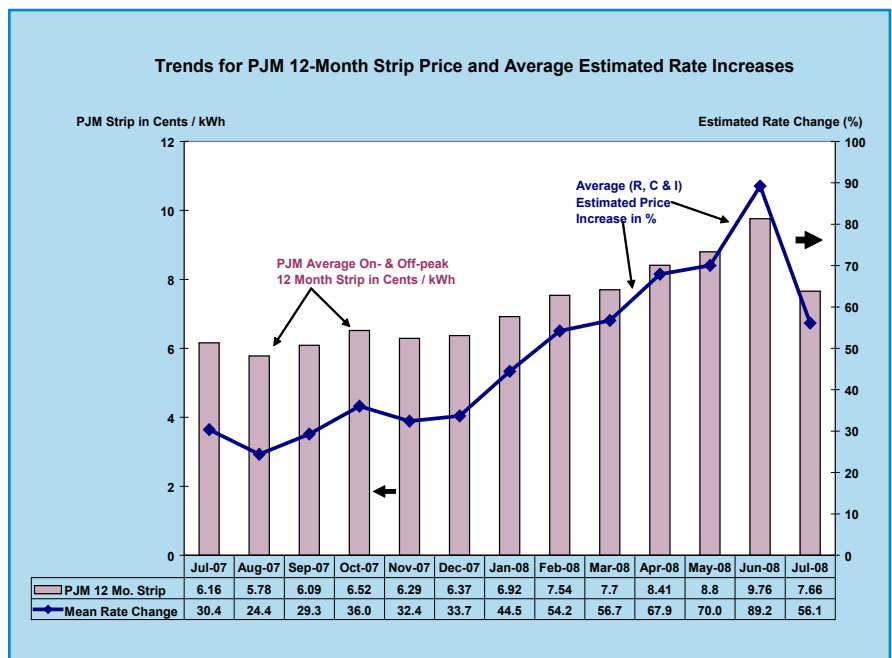
PUC Electric Price Estimates

August 14, 2008

On August 7, 2008, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) announced plans to release estimates comparing current market prices for electricity with capped rates paid by consumers now. Following is the data that provides some very general guidance on current market prices relative to current capped utility rates. The data strongly suggests two important trends: current market prices are higher than existing capped rates for the remaining utilities subject to rate caps, and, secondly, market rates can and do fluctuate considerably from day to day, and month to month. The Commission is releasing the below estimates because they underscore the importance of mitigation measures such as those undertaken in the Commission's May 17, 2007, Final Order (Docket No. M-00061957). These mitigation measures include:

- **Energy Efficiency:** Energy efficiency investments often are the most cost-effective means of reducing electricity bills. Examples include: installation of high efficiency lighting, such as compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs), higher efficiency appliances, repair or replacement of heating or cooling systems, and weatherization of homes and businesses.
- **Demand Side Response:** Reducing usage or shifting load from periods when demand and prices for electricity are high, to periods when demand and prices are low, can have a decisive effect on reducing overall energy costs.
- **Default Service Supply Procurement:** The Commission has approved energy procurement rules that will reduce default service rate volatility by directing electric utilities to acquire a portfolio of energy products of different contract lengths and at different points in time. This portfolio approach will help insulate customers from large fluctuations in market prices.
- **Rate Mitigation Programs:** The Commission has approved some electric utilities' rate-mitigation plans such as phase-in or pre-payment plans and directed all utilities to file such programs if electric rate increase by more than 25 percent when rate caps expire.
- **Updated Low-Income Programs:** Since electricity prices are likely to change with market rates, low-income programs that provide budget assistance and load reduction must be adjusted accordingly to ensure that low income customers are able to afford basic utility service.
- **Removal of Barriers to Retail Choice:** The Commission is establishing a Retail Markets Working Group to examine existing barriers to the development of retail electricity markets in order to enhance to opportunities for customers to have viable options for their supply of electricity when rate caps expire.
- **Consumer Education:** Education is the cornerstone of all six of the above mitigation strategies. Consumers must be informed of opportunities to reduce usage, have knowledge of pending default service rate increases and utility mitigation programs, have information on shopping for electricity, and know where to go to seek assistance to maintain service, in order to take proactive action on their future energy costs. The Commission is actively engaged in the approval, monitoring and implementation of electric utility consumer education plans.

In furtherance of these efforts to educate consumers, the Commission has developed the charts to the right and on the following page which show the differences between capped rates and estimated forward market prices at three recent points in time: as of August 8, 2008, the end of July 2008 and the end of June 2008. These forward market prices largely reflect the average of the NYMEX PJM on- and off-peak 12-month futures price strip. The NYMEX (New York Mercantile Exchange) is where brokers and traders purchase commodities such as electricity, heating oil and various metals, etc., at prices posted for sale on that day. The NYMEX contains prices for electricity in the PJM Interconnection "footprint." PJM, based in Pennsylvania, is the electricity grid operator for 13 states and the District of Columbia. The following chart shows the volatility in wholesale market prices and the potential effect on retail prices, on average, if rate caps expired today and prices rose to current short-term market levels.



These prices are not a projection of market prices when the rate caps expire. The data only provides a rough idea of what prices would be like if rate caps were lifted today, and electric utility prices rose to current market prices for the next 12 months. Actual default service prices may be higher or lower, depending on the magnitude of market prices when default service supply is actually acquired. Default service prices also will be less volatile than the prices on this graph, since the Commission's default service regulations and policy statement require default service supply to be acquired over a number of months and years, instead of on one day.

One example of a Commission-approved default service procurement plan is the PPL Electric Utilities Corp. (PPL) Competitive Bridge Plan (approved May 10, 2007, at Docket No. P-00062227, designed to provide a transition from capped rates to prevailing market prices for default electric generation service), under which PPL obtains competitive bids for 2010, when its rate caps expire, through six energy auctions over a two-year period. The prices PPL customers will pay in 2010 will be a blend of the prices resulting from the successful competitive bids of the six auctions.

The PUC's model also has been run with a specific monthly usage level for each customer class whether the customer is a residential customer, a commercial customer or an industrial customer. The usage level for each class is not meant to represent a typical customer per se as usage varies considerably by customer and average usage levels vary from one electric company to another.

Comparison of Current Market Prices and Existing Capped Utility Rates

Residential						
	Met Ed	PECO	Penelec	PPL	West Penn	Average
8/8/2008	55.5%	11.6%	48.2%	40.0%	60.1%	43.1%
7/30/2008	54.9%	16.6%	51.1%	41.4%	68.6%	46.5%
6/27/2008	81.0%	34.5%	78.7%	67.4%	104.0%	73.1%
Commercial						
	Met Ed	PECO	Penelec	PPL	West Penn	Average
8/8/2008	68.5%	11.9%	57.6%	54.4%	70.6%	52.6%
7/30/2008	74.6%	18.3%	59.6%	51.9%	83.6%	57.6%
6/27/2008	110.9%	41.7%	95.7%	85.4%	126.4%	92.0%
Industrial						
	Met Ed	PECO	Penelec	PPL	West Penn	Average
8/8/2008	47.2%	18.4%	71.3%	55.7%	81.4%	54.8%
7/30/2008	72.2%	25.1%	75.9%	52.9%	95.0%	64.2%
6/27/2008	109.4%	51.8%	119.8%	88.3%	143.8%	102.6%

As noted before, the above numbers may be different than those released or employed by utilities and consumer advocates because of differences in models or what was being measured and identified. For example, some organizations have released projections of what consumers could pay in 2010 when rate caps expire. One such projection was provided by PPL. PPL used actual winning bid prices from their competitive auctions to project future default service prices. Percent changes based on actual auction prices are more accurate. PPL has been informing their customers about pending rate changes based on the results of the first three auctions held to date. In the future, PPL will conduct its remaining three auctions, and other electric utilities such as Metropolitan Edison Company (Met-Ed), PECO Energy Co., Pennsylvania Electric Co. (Penelec) and West Penn Power Co. will begin to secure their 2011 energy through energy auctions. With each completed auction, the rates that customers will actually pay in 2011 will be more precisely known.

Lastly, the Commission expects that prices for large industrial and commercial customers that acquire their supply from competitive retail electric generation suppliers will likely be able to secure supply at rates below the prices provided by these models. Large customers are encouraged to proactively engage competitive suppliers to obtain further estimates for electricity for the post-rate cap period.

The PUC also has promoted energy efficiency and demand side response; required electric utilities to educate their customers about rising energy prices and the resources to help them understand energy conservation, low-income programs and choice; increased its involvement at the federal level where wholesale energy prices are set; sought to remove barriers to competition; and proposed a statewide consumer-education campaign. In furtherance of its goal to educate consumers, the Commission intends to post quarterly updates to these calculations on the PUC Web site, www.puc.state.pa.us. Select "Electric" from the pull-down menu and select "Electric Price Estimates."

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission balances the needs of consumers and utilities to ensure safe and reliable utility service at reasonable rates; protect the public interest; educate consumers to make independent and informed utility choices; further economic development; and foster new technologies and competitive markets in an environmentally sound manner.

