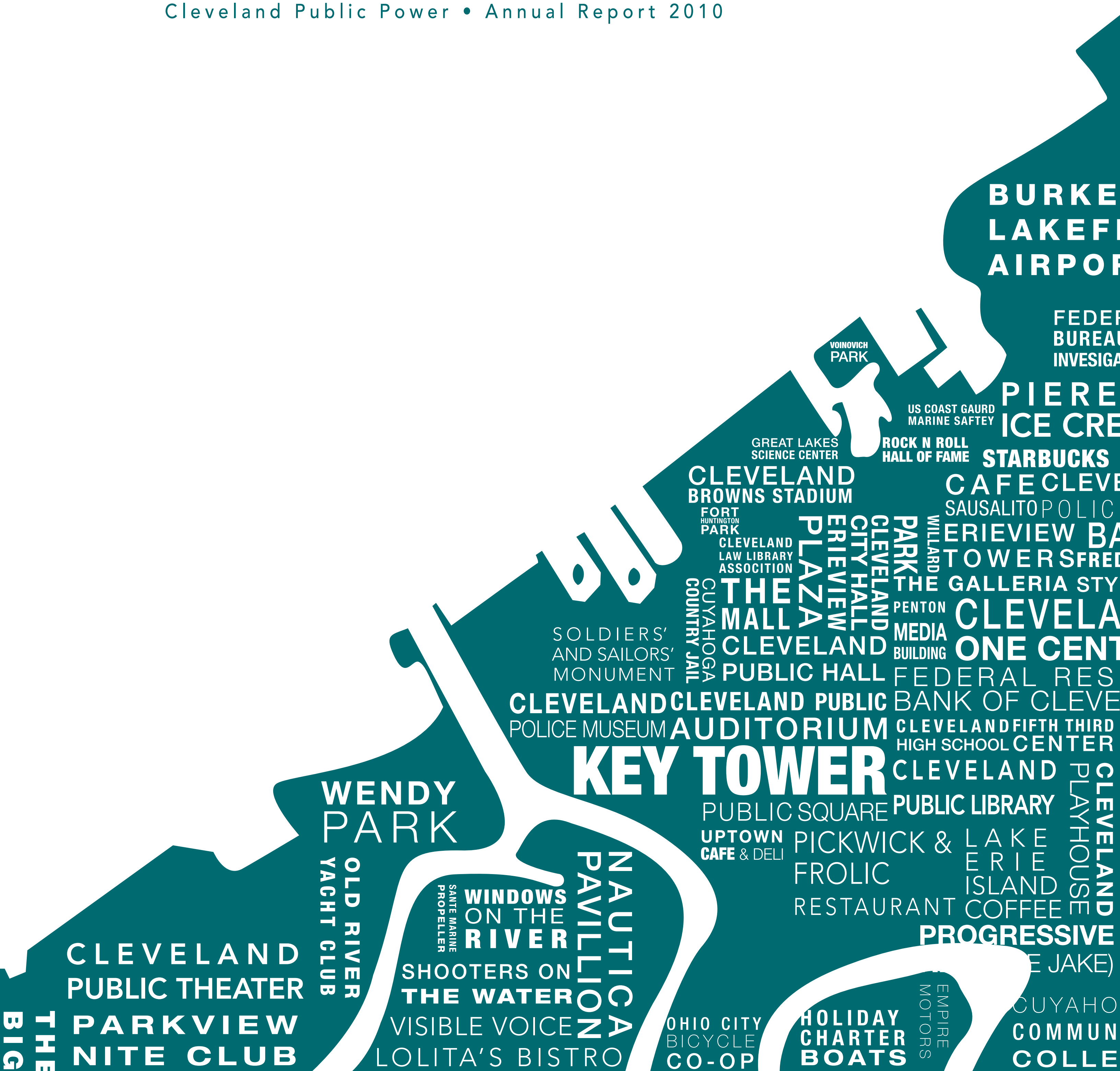
Cleveland**Public**Power
Count on it

EMPOWERING CLEVELAND

Cleveland Public Power • Annual Report 2010



MISSION STATEMENT

Cleveland Public Power is committed to providing reliable and affordable energy and energy services to the residents and businesses in the City of Cleveland.

For more than 100 years Cleveland Public Power has been charged with bringing affordable energy and energy services to the residents and businesses within the City of Cleveland. With this groundwork in place the present administrators and staff at CPP continue to meet the challenge in more efficient and innovative ways.

This year we worked on a number of advanced energy projects to help Cleveland become a leader in providing its customers with electricity generated from renewable sources. We ended 2010 with the solar photovoltaic project at the Rockefeller Greenhouse about ninety percent complete with an in-service date of Spring 2011. This endeavor along with the proposed offshore wind project and a proposed waste-to-energy project that is being researched, are moving CPP closer to meeting its Advanced Energy Portfolio goal of 15% of energy generated from renewable sources by 2015.

In order to improve the City's carbon footprint, there is a need for residents to be familiar with advanced energy options available to them, so education is a key component and Cleveland Public Power led the effort this year by hosting the "Advanced Energy Tech Expo" at Tower City.

Additionally, Cleveland Public Power has been innovative in its handling of customer accounts to improve the delivery of service offered to its customers.

I am pleased with the progress that CPP has made over the last year, and look forward to working with them on future projects that will result in an efficient, reliable and affordable service available to the residents and businesses in Cleveland.

Frank G. Jackson
Mayor, City of Cleveland

FROM CITY COUNCIL

Dear Ratepayers,

Over the last year Cleveland Public Power has continued to work on its mission of providing reliable and affordable energy and energy services to you, the residents, and businesses within the City of Cleveland.

Cleveland City Council has worked with CPP to foster growth through expansions that will soon afford more residents and businesses with the opportunity to purchase their energy from this city-owned asset.

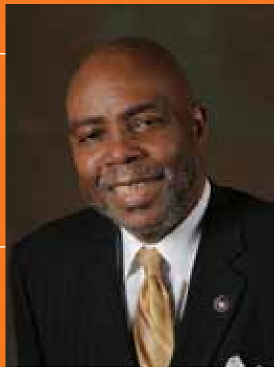
They are continuing to work with partners both internal and external to ensure that the City of Cleveland is using more sustainable measures to create electricity thus making our city greener and cleaner for all.

We are especially pleased with the commitment CPP has made to diversify its electric generation portfolio. During these challenging economic times it is important to be more efficient, and this has been beneficial to both for-profit and non-profit entities in our city.

The members of Cleveland City Council look forward to working with Cleveland Public Power to achieve its goals of growth and providing a valuable service to our residents and businesses.

Martin J. Sweeney
President, City Council

Kevin J. Kelley
Chairman, Public Utilities Committee,
City Council



FROM THE DIRECTOR AND COMMISSIONER

ClevelandPublicPower
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CPP's Senior Management Team

2010 was a year of furthering Cleveland Public Power's vision of being "a leader in the electric utility industry." With a number of energy generation projects in the works, CPP is planning for the future and its role as a sustainable and innovative utility. Additionally, CPP is fostering relationships both internally and externally to ensure the utility uses the best technology and resources to achieve its goals.

Some of the major projects along these lines in 2010 included continued progress on the proposed Municipal Solid Waste to Energy Project which is both sustainable and collaborative in scope. Internally, CPP is working with the City of Cleveland Division of Waste to design this facility in a manner that is beneficial for the City's overall waste management, meeting sustainability goals and achieving the Advanced Energy Portfolio (AEP) standards of 15% in 2015, 20% in 2020 and 25% by 2025 established by Mayor Jackson. The AEP is total consumption from advanced energy sources including wind, solar, hydro and waste-to-energy among others. In keeping with these goals, Cleveland Public Power has partnered with American Municipal Power (AMP) on several run-of-the-river projects that are currently under construction, allowing CPP to offer hydro power its customers.

Additionally CPP is consistently working to be a good neighbor and resource for City of Cleveland residents and businesses. The implementation of automated meter reading has allowed the redeployment and training of staff to be more proactive with customer accounts and eliminate some redundancies in processes. Through our partnership with $fficiency Smart both residential and commercial customers have been educated on ways in which they can be more efficient with their electric consumption.

The projects and initiatives highlighted in this issue are a small percentage of the efforts Cleveland Public Power is undertaking to ensure that it is an innovative utility and a leader in the electric utility industry.

Barry Withers, Director
Department of Public Utilities
Division of Cleveland Public Power

Ivan Henderson, Commissioner
Division of Cleveland Public Power

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE TO ENERGY PROGRAM TAKING BOLD STEPS

This was a landmark year for the development of Cleveland Public Power's Municipal Solid Waste to Energy (MSWE) program that will help create a greener Cleveland. A $1.5 million agreement was reached with Princeton Environmental Group to design the facility to process the waste and convert it into electricity through a process called gasification. This agreement comes on the heels of a visit to Japan by CPP representatives in 2009 to witness the process firsthand at the Kinsei Sangyo Co. plants in Japan.

The process of generating electricity from trash begins with sorting the refuse. The recyclable materials are sent to recycling plants and the other waste is used in the gasification process. The municipal solid waste is comprised of everyday household trash, including product packaging, yard waste, furniture, clothing, and food waste. The proposed facility will process the waste into a high energy fuel known as synthetic gas or "syngas," which is similar to natural gas. Syngas can be used in a steam boiler or an internal combustion engine to produce electric power.

In addition to producing syngas, the facility will use steam compression to create refuse derived fuel (RDF) pellets to sell on the open market. The ash that is created from these processes may be put to use in creating decorative bricks that can also be sold.

The 20-megawatt power plant at the facility will be the first of its kind in the United States. The plant, while still in the design phase, will employ roughly 100 people at the Ridge Road Transfer Station and generate six percent of CPP's energy. A full-time special project team has been established at CPP to direct and manage the project.

The $1.5 million deal with Princeton Environmental Group was funded by the city with assistance from the Cleveland Foundation, American Municipal Power (AMP) and the American Public Power Association. The Princeton Environmental group owns the U.S. rights to the gasification technology used at Japan's Kinsei Sangyo Co. facilities.

Roughly 40% of the waste that enters the Cleveland facility will be gasified and used to generate electricity. Another 55% of the waste will be recycled or compressed into RDF pellets, which leaves approximately 5% of waste to continue to the landfill. CPP's goal is to eventually process 100% of MSW and send nothing to the landfill.

"The MSWE project will result in more than just power production. It will accelerate citywide recycling, move us away from dumping into landfills and reduce our carbon footprint. Just the transportation and storage of waste in landfills costs millions of dollars each year. It's a big step in the right direction," stated CPP Commissioner Ivan Henderson.

The proposed facility is part of Cleveland's goal to achieve its Advanced Energy Portfolio (AEP) goals of 15% of total consumption by 2015, 20% by 2020, and 25% by 2025. Advanced Energy sources include wind, solar, hydro and waste-to-energy, among others.

AMP HYDRO PROJECTS MAKING HEADWAY

CPP's commitment to bringing hydroelectric power to Cleveland took another step forward in 2010. The American Municipal Power Hydro Project is currently the largest deployment of hydroelectric generation in the country. CPP entered into a member participation agreement in 2008 to bring a significant amount of this renewable energy into the Cleveland market.

The AMP run-of-the-river projects will capitalize on the force of the rushing river over six sites to produce 350 megawatts of electricity. CPP has agreed to purchase power from the Smithland, Cannelton and Meldahl projects in Kentucky, the Willow Island project in West Virginia, and the existing Greenup project in Ohio. CPP will receive 50 megawatts of power from these sources to supply the City of Cleveland and decrease its dependence on non-renewable sources of energy.

Construction of all of the projects is now underway. The Smithland project alone will create 200 to 400 construction jobs and seven to nine permanent plant operations positions. The new hydro plants are projected to be online in the 2014-2015 timeframe.

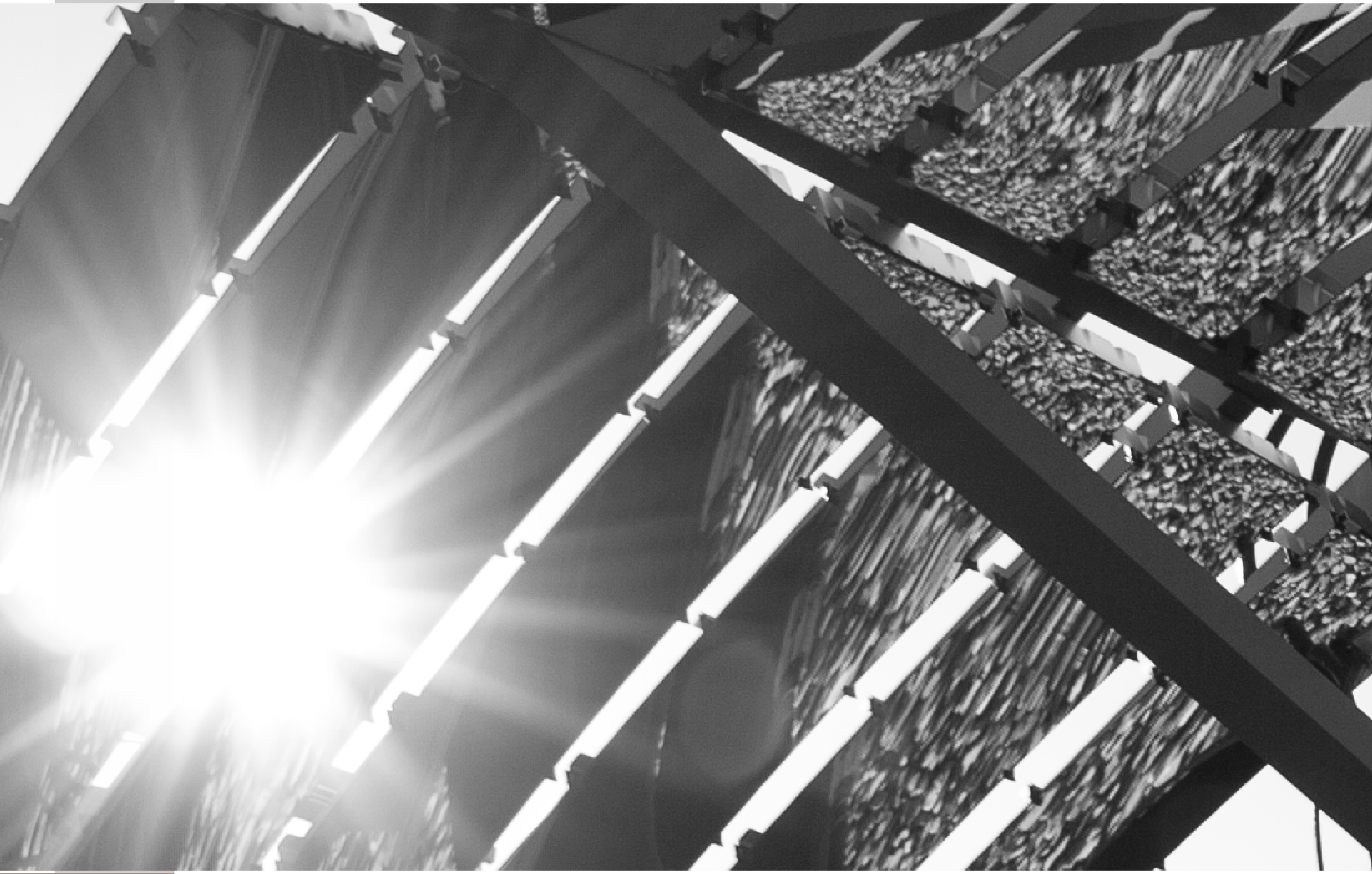
"This agreement with AMP enables CPP to diversify its renewable energy portfolio and bring a new and exciting source of green energy to Cleveland," said Commissioner Henderson.

American Municipal Power is a nonprofit association representing 128 member utilities in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, West Virginia and Delaware. CPP is the largest member of the AMP association.

CPP-GREENFIELD SOLAR PROJECT HEATING UP

Construction is nearing completion on the much anticipated Solar Photovoltaic Arrays project near downtown Cleveland. This innovative development is a collaboration among Cleveland Public Power, American Municipal Power and GreenField Solar to bring another form of green energy to Northeast Ohio. GreenField Solar is a locally based company that has patented a distinctive high intensity solar concentrator that efficiently and effectively converts photovoltaic cells into electric and thermal power.

Twenty solar concentrators are being installed at the Rockefeller Park greenhouse. Each solar concentrator employs an 11 square meter dish of mirrors that redirects highly focused sunlight to a band of solar cells, which absorbs the solar energy and converts it into electricity. Some of this energy is also converted into thermal energy in the form of hot water, which will be used to heat the greenhouse.

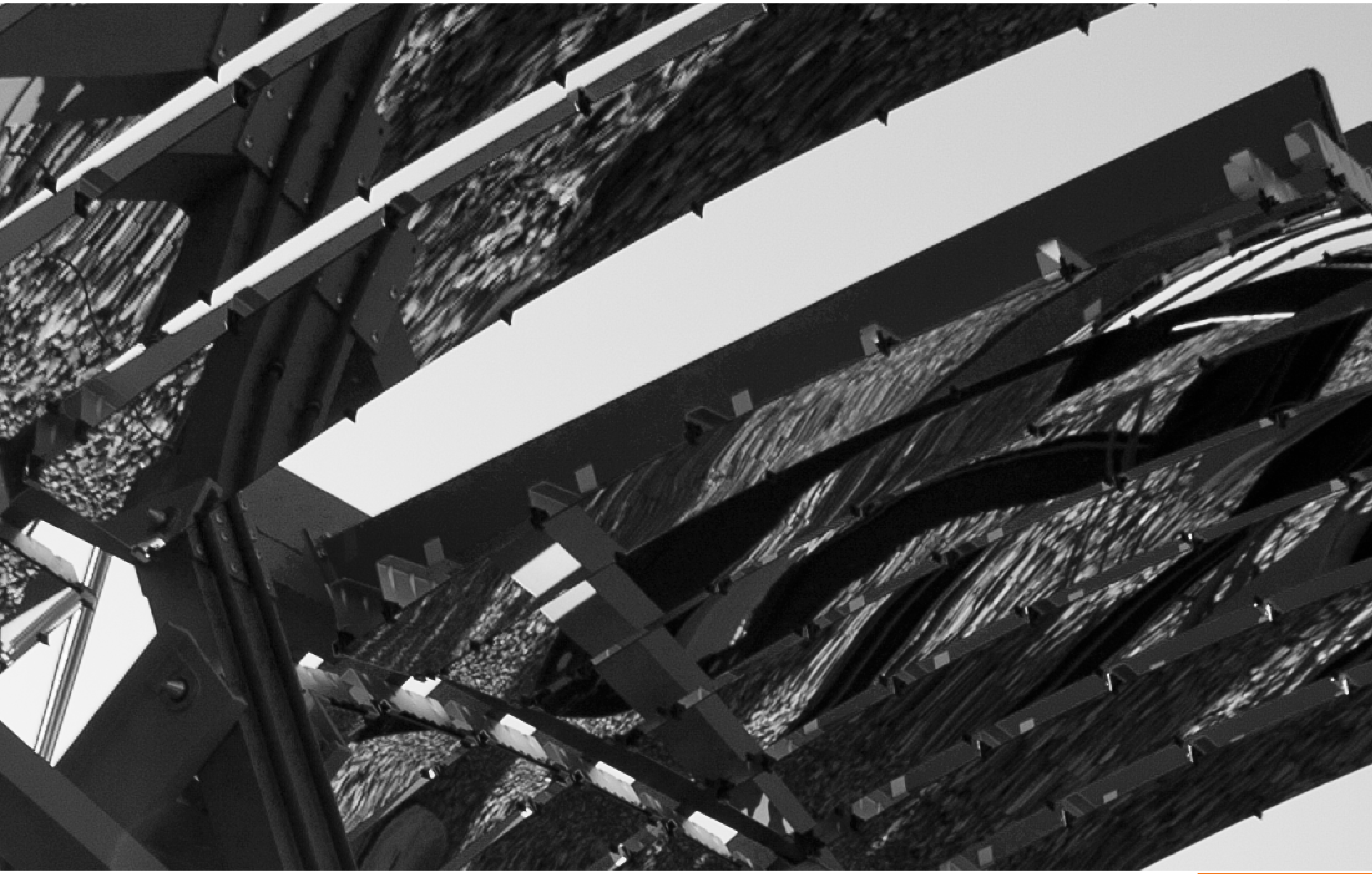


In 2010, much of the underground work was completed to connect the solar panels to the electrical grid and the Rockefeller Park Greenhouse downtown.

"This project showcases not only the good things that the City of Cleveland and Cleveland Public Power are doing to reduce the region's carbon footprint, but also exhibits the knowledge base in the area. These concentrators were designed right here in Northeast Ohio by a former NASA scientist. We are committed to Cleveland and the surrounding region," explained Commissioner Henderson.

The Solar Photovoltaic Arrays project is on track to begin producing energy sometime in mid-2011. The project will add another component to CPP's green energy portfolio and contribute to Mayor Jackson's initiative to produce 15% of Cleveland's energy through Advanced Energy Sources by 2015.

A view of the Photovoltaic Arrays from the ground



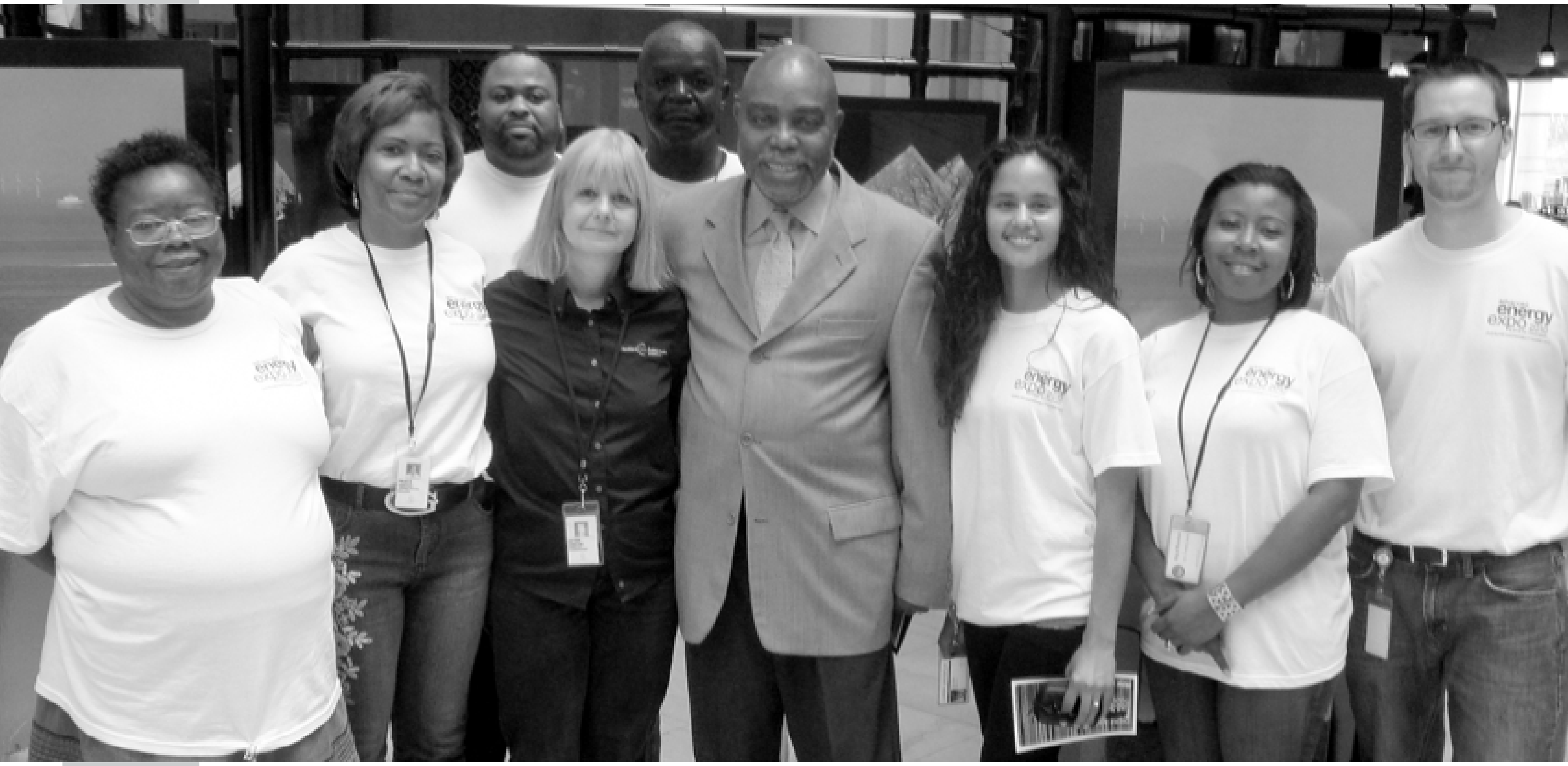
CPP HOSTS 2010 ADVANCED ENERGY TECH EXPO AT TOWER CITY

On September 24, 2010, Cleveland Public Power hosted the city's first Advanced Energy Technology and Energy Efficiency Expo at Tower City. The showcase event included exhibits from CPP, American Municipal Power, Carbon Vision, Cleveland Thermal, Consolidated Graphics, Green Energy Ohio, and GreenStreet Solutions, among others.

The event, held on the Skylight Concourse in Tower City, had a great turnout of both vendors and citizens interested in bringing forward-thinking green energy solutions to Cleveland, according to Commissioner Henderson. The expo highlighted both current and future CPP projects, including Solar Photovoltaic Arrays from GreenField Solar, hydroelectric projects from American Public Power, and offered a chance for Clevelanders to learn more about the advantages of LED lighting.

Commissioner Henderson led a team that organized the event to follow Mayor Jackson's 2010 Sustainability Summit.

"We are taking steps to become a leader in advanced energy technology, enabling our customer base to move away from reliance on fossil fuels while bringing new manufacturers and new jobs to Cleveland," stated Henderson.



City of Cleveland Public Utilities Director Barry Withers poses with CPP team members (l-r) R. Denise Milner, Deborah Prince, Torrey Bowling, Ron Carson, Yolanda Kelly, Aliea McBooth and David Dorzechowski.

> "We are taking steps to become a leader in advanced energy technology, enabling our customer base to move away from reliance on fossil fuels while bringing new manufacturers and new jobs to Cleveland."
>
> –Ivan Henderson

James Ferguson, Chief of the Bureau of Streetlighting discusses new technology with a visitor as Bryan Shepherd looks on.

The Green Street Solutions team answers questions at their booth.

NEW BUSINESS

HOME SWEET HOMES FOR CMHA

The Cuyahoga Municipal Housing Authority (CMHA) had an eventful 2010. The organization helped to revitalize a distressed neighborhood through the Heritage View Homes Project and also through construction of a new centralized CMHA headquarters in the same area. CPP was integral in providing power to these projects, as well as educating local residents in the Kinsman area.

NEW CMHA HEADQUARTERS

CMHA has completed a new headquarters at 8120 Kinsman Road. CPP completed line work for this new administration building, which is engaging green energy tactics through energy efficient lighting and insulation.

The new CMHA headquarters will centralize office space for 400 employees from different departments, bringing them closer to many CMHA public housing projects.

The new CMHA Board Room

The lobby of CMHA's Headquarters

The CMHA Headquarters

HERITAGE VIEW HOMES PHASE I

November 10, 2010 saw the grand opening of Phase I of the Heritage View Homes Development, a green initiative aimed at rejuvenating the former Garden Valley Estates. Located between Sidaway Avenue and East 79th Street and stretching from Kinsman Road to Carson Avenue, the former Garden Valley Estates were in a state of disrepair and deemed uninhabitable.

A $12 million grant from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act helped CMHA and partner BBC Development fund work on demolition and new construction to complete Phase I and begin Phase II of the five-stage project.

CPP completed line work for Phase I in November of 2010, which included 81 units of public housing. The CPP Energy Efficiency Team participated in tenant meetings to inform residents about energy saving measures that can help reduce bills and protect the environment.

"Our team has been able to give residents tips on saving money and understanding their new bills, which have received a great response," said Assistant Commissioner of Sales, Marketing and PR, Christine Leyda.

CPP continues to work with CMHA and BBC Development as they move forward on construction of the five-phase $100 million project, supplying line work, decorative streetlights, and helpful information on energy efficiency.

"It's great to be a part of the revitalization of the Kinsman area and see the neighborhood come back to life," added Leyda.

Some of the green initiatives that have been employed in the Heritage View Homes Development are:

- Solar panels
- High efficiency heat pumps
- Energy Star HERS rating
- Urban gardens
- Enterprise green criteria

JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER SETS BAR HIGH

CPP completed line work for the new Juvenile Justice Center at E. 93rd Street and Quincy Avenue. The overall project is nearing completion and is scheduled to open in spring of 2011. The center will house 150 to 160 residents, aged 10-18, and 125 staff personnel in a nine-story, 630,000 sq. ft. building. CPP began work on the Justice Center in April of 2009 and was involved in line work from the meter to the street. The Juvenile Justice Center will incorporate energy efficient components including light-metered rooms, a state-of-the-art HVAC system and has applied for a Leader in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Certification.

"The Juvenile Justice Center is taking steps from an energy efficiency standpoint that can be a model for many other public buildings around the country."

– Christine Leyda

The luxurious lobby of the new Juvenile Justice Center

LOUIS STOKES VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER UNDERWAY

Construction continues on the new Louis Stokes Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC) in Wade Park, located at 1600 E. 105th Street. The project will consolidate two previous locations, Wade Park and Brecksville, into one centralized complex to better serve veterans. The new campus will include an eight-story, 380,000 square foot CARES Tower which will provide 222 inpatient beds and offer new services, including:

- Blind rehabilitation center
- Comprehensive rehabilitation center
- Long-term spinal cord injury care
- Expanded polytrauma center services

"The new Louis Stokes VAMC is a striking new addition to the University Circle development project and we're excited to be involved," mentioned Leyda.

CPP is providing line work and power to the administration building and a 2080-space parking garage located on the other side of the street. The administration building and parking garage are set to come online in March of 2011. The Louis Stokes VA Medical Center is the fifth largest VA Medical Center in the country, serving almost 95,000 veterans each year.

STREETLIGHTING

IMPROVEMENT IN STREETLIGHT MAINTENANCE RECORD

Increased productivity, a reduction in overtime and an improved customer service record marked a banner year for the Cleveland Public Power streetlight division.

After taking over all of the 67,000 Cleveland streetlights in 2008, CPP made organizational changes to optimize complaint processing and make the best use of maintenance teams. The result was a record 17,000 complaints satisfied and a 25% increase in productivity while reducing overtime.

"2009 was a learning experience for us, and we feel we were able to make marked improvements in 2010," said James Ferguson, Chief of the Streetlight Bureau.

"We were able to set benchmarks of 60% of complaints resolved within seven days and 70% resolved within 14 days," noted Ferguson.

These are levels of service that CPP will strive to maintain and improve upon in the future.

A major reason for the improvement in service and complaint resolution is the reorganization of maintenance truck deployment. Teams were able to work more effectively and efficiently by focusing on smaller service areas on a given day. The condensed service sectors also accounted for a reduction in fuel and power consumption by the streetlight division.

"2009 was a learning experience for us, and we feel we were able to make marked improvements in 2010."

– James Ferguson

CPP has also completed research into the potential installation of smart streetlight photo cells that can automatically record outages before a customer complaint is filed. It is a program that was conceived in 2010 and is still in the developmental process. Along with reporting outages, the smart photo cell system will provide quicker responses to emergency situations, such as downed poles, and automatically dim lights during curfew hours to save electricity and money. CPP is currently reviewing bids from domestic vendors to supply the smart photo cells for a one year pilot program.

Ferguson also credits the increased use of the Complaint and Tracking System (CATS) in contributing to performance improvements. All of these improvements resulted in a 96% success rate in service calls being satisfactorily completed in 2010.

Customers can report streetlight outages through the CATS 24-hour system by

- Calling 216.621.LITE (5483) or
- Visiting www.cpp.org and clicking on the Outage Central icon to fill out a streetlight outage form.

LED STREETLIGHT PILOT PROGRAM GREEN LIGHTED

As a part of the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the CPP streetlight division was awarded a $200,000 grant to initiate an LED streetlight pilot program in 2010. Commissioner Henderson sees the pilot program as a platform to consider LED lighting on a broader scale.

"We are continuing to look at LED tubes, bulbs, and traffic lights, as well as streetlights, as viable solutions," Henderson said.

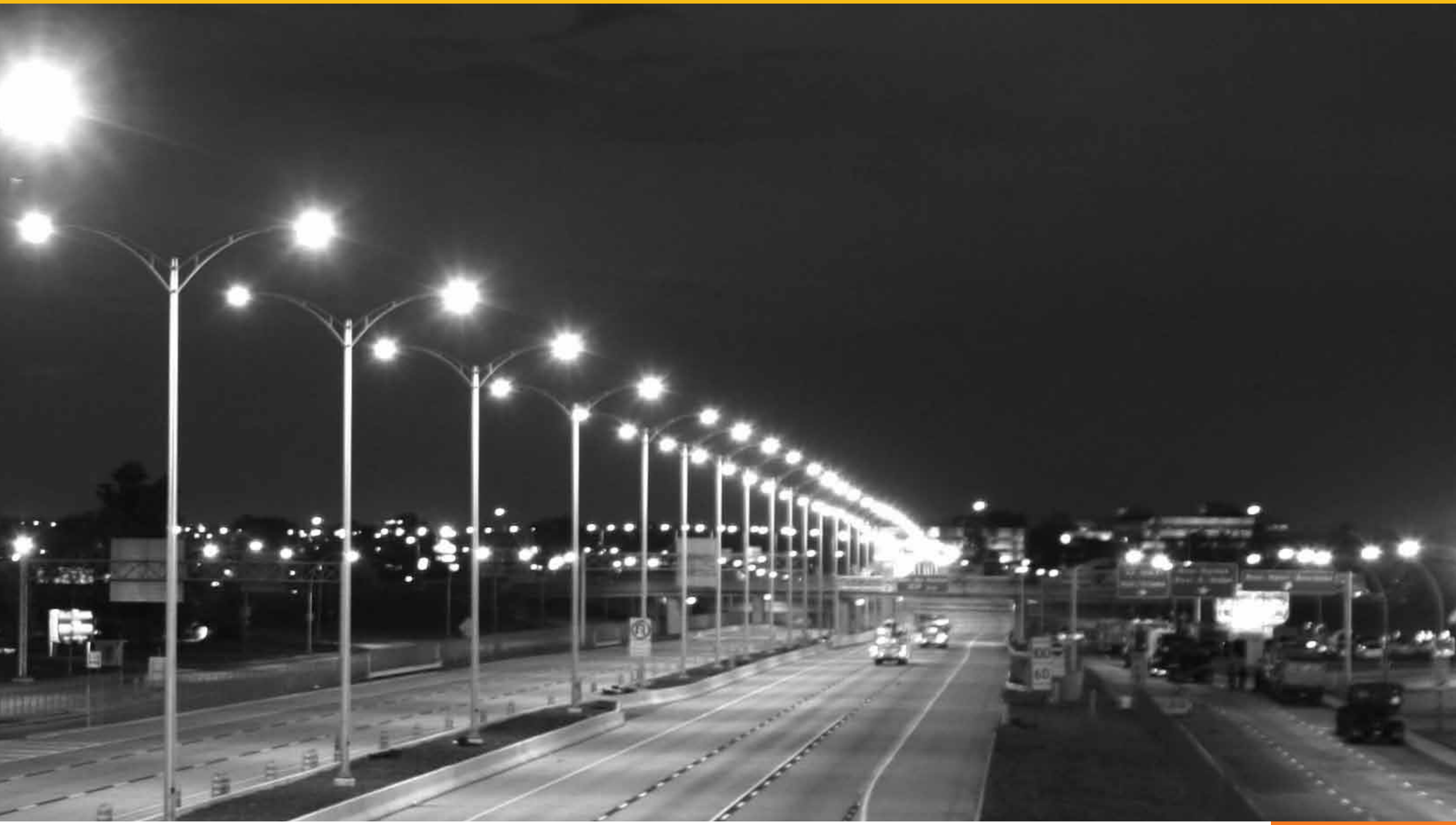
The pilot program involves an open bidding process to evaluate companies that produce LED streetlight bulbs and fixtures domestically.

The bidding process will result in five companies being chosen to sell 60 streetlights each to CPP for the duration of the two-year program. The 300 total streetlights will be installed and maintained by CPP to provide a side-by-side comparison in Cleveland neighborhoods. The ultimate goal is to bring a manufacturing facility to Cleveland to provide streetlights for all 67,000 fixtures in the City of Cleveland. The project will be spearheaded by Chief of the Bureau of Streetlighting, James Ferguson.

"We currently have a budget of $12 million a year for streetlights, and LED lighting provides an opportunity to significantly reduce that. They use 50% less energy and last up to three times longer than the HID bulbs we currently use," explained Ferguson.

LED lights are also environmentally friendly when compared to high density discharge (HID) lights.

The pilot program comes months after a highly debated proposition to bring a Chinese LED manufacturer, Sunpu Opto, to Cleveland to establish a North American headquarters and supply CPP with LED lighting products. While the Sunpu Opto proposal was rejected, the ambition to bring LED lighting to Cleveland on a comprehensive scale remains. No companies were able to meet the requirements in a 2010 bidding period, but CPP remains committed to pursuing LED lighting options in the future and sees the streetlight pilot program as a strong step in the right direction.



INFRASTRUCTURE

SUBSTATIONS EXPAND SERVICE AND INCREASE RELIABILITY

CPP has taken steps over the last few years to expand its capabilities and serve an ever-growing base of customers while improving reliability. Take a look at the projects designed to improve CPP's infrastructure in 2010.

GEORGE S. POFOK SUBSTATION DEDICATION

Mayor Frank Jackson, city officials and CPP employees were in attendance to rename the Holton Interconnect Substation the George S. Pofok Substation on October 7, 2010. The dedication is a tribute to former CPP Commissioner Pofok, who fought in the 70s and 80s to keep CPP from being sold to the Cleveland Illuminating Company and privatized.

The George S. Pofok Substation is a partnership with First Energy to import additional power and increase system reliability.

"The Pofok Substation allows CPP to expand our system to take on new customers while also providing added security to the system through the addition of another interconnection," stated Assistant Commissioner of Engineering Bob Bonner.

The George S. Pofok Substation, located at 9010 Holton Ave., is scheduled to come online in March of 2011.

Gathered for the Dedication of the Pofok Substation were (l-r) Public Utilities Director Barry Withers, Mayor Frank G. Jackson, George Pofok and Commissioner Ivan Henderson.

The Engineering and Safety team members responsible for the George S. Pofok Substation were (l-r) Ezat Doas, Derek Hendrix, Ron Malinowski, Middough Consultant; Stanley Manning, Linda Elder, Assistant Commissioner Robert Bonner and Aaron Carter.

"It's a project that is exciting for the City of Cleveland and CPP is happy to be a part of it moving forward."
– Robert Bonner

LAKE ROAD EXPANSION

The Lake Road Expansion project broke ground in 2010 to begin construction on a brand new substation.

"This project will enable CPP to expand its reach as an electrical service provider and take on new customers in the downtown area," said Bonner.

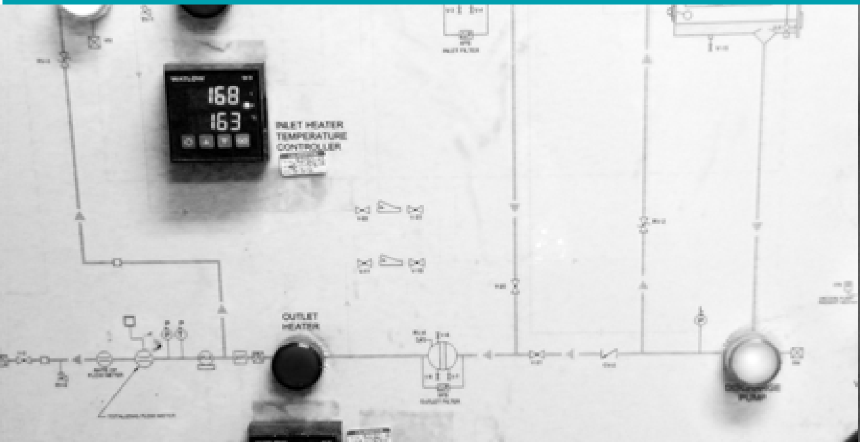
The downtown project will eventually house 40 new transformers and produce 138 kilovolts of electricity to serve current and new downtown customers. Phase I of construction was completed in 2010, including the installation of transformers and switchgear pads.

The entire project is 20% complete and on schedule to open sometime in spring of 2012.

FLATS EAST BANK PROJECT

The Flats East Bank Project secured the financing to move forward with construction in late 2010 and CPP has secured a contract to provide electricity for the project. The current plans include an office building, hotel and retail park to be built on the waterfront property.

"It's a project that is exciting for the City of Cleveland and CPP is happy to be a part of it moving forward," added Robert Bonner, Assistant Commissioner of Engineering. Currently, CPP is providing temporary transformers and is playing a role in the planning process. The Flats East Bank Project is scheduled to open in the spring of 2013.



REGULATORY

ACHIEVING HIGHER STANDARDS

In 2010, CPP successfully completed two scheduled audits that measured reliability standards and cyber security.

The audits were carried out by ReliabilityFirst Corporation and included measures of design, operations and training. The NERC Mandatory Reliability Standards apply to both public and private electric utilities and are a direct result of government mandates to prevent a recurrence of the 2003 blackout.

The audit process, which is conducted every three years, resulted in zero violations and gave CPP a clean report.

"This is a very positive result and an achievement for all of the team members who worked so hard on meeting these standards," said Deputy Commissioner William Zigli.

CPP took proactive steps to develop and administer new policies and procedures and also upgraded equipment to expedite compliance.

CPP has also created a regulatory compliance section with a dedicated compliance manager, engineer and support personnel to ensure that standards are met in the future.

"There are always ongoing activities such as spot checks, self-certification requirements, and mini-audits that we can prepare for," Zigli stated.

Future plans include a backup control center to be installed at the Eastside Service Center and an upgrade to a transmission-protective relay system to isolate major problems.

CPP's Regulatory Compliance Team top right Deputy Commissioner William Zigli, Valerie Banks, Sue Norton, Jim McDonnell, Melissa Medina and Connie Davis.

"This is a very positive result and an achievement for all of the team members who worked so hard on meeting these standards."

– William Zigli

CPP BEGINS UTILITY DATA MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The City of Cleveland tapped CPP in late 2009 to become the architect of the Utility Data Management Project for all 450 city accounts. Part of Mayor Jackson's Sustainable Cleveland 2019 Initiative, the project aims to reduce total utility spending by 10%.

"CPP was chosen because the Mayor's initiative to reduce utility spending is closely aligned with our energy efficiency and conservation efforts," said Assistant Commissioner Joy Perry.

An energy management team was created to collect, sort and store information on all city owned-and-operated facilities to gain a clear picture of spending and opportunities for savings. Expenditures on gas, electricity, water, fleet fuel and maintenance are just a few of the different bills that need to be considered for each client.

"We have spent time interviewing clients to build relationships and understand the way each business operates. Those relationships and the creation of an accurate database of expenditures will help us make recommendations going forward," stated Perry.

As 2010 closes, the energy management team has nearly completed all the infrastructure and research needed to gain a clear understanding of the 450 city owned-and-operated facilities and is ready to take the next step toward meeting Mayor Jackson's goals.

"CPP was chosen because the Mayor's initiative to reduce utility spending is closely aligned with our energy efficiency and conservation efforts."
– Joy Perry

AUTOMATED METERING IMPROVES CUSTOMER SERVICE

Chances are you won't see a CPP employee walking past your window to check the meter anytime soon – and that's a good thing. According to Assistant Commissioner Perry, automated meter reading technology had positive effects in a number of different areas at CPP in 2010. Not only do automated readers provide more accurate numbers, but the process also frees up employees to accomplish tasks in other areas.

"We used to receive a lot of requests to re-read the meter, but that has basically disappeared. At the moment I have just four re-read requests on my desk, out of 80,000 customers," stated Perry.

The automation also provided an opportunity for former meter readers to accept new responsibilities. In April 2010, seven meter readers began the transition into field collection duties, a position that suited them well.

"They are still in the field and are making excellent contributions to CPP," said Perry. By September the conversion had been fully implemented, and the results were apparent.

A historical view of CPP meters

"We reduced disconnections by 60% and increased revenue by $2.3 million in 2010, and we expect even bigger numbers in 2011," exclaimed Perry.

The positive results can be traced to a proactive approach to dealing with customer delinquencies by the field collection team. Field collectors are contacting customers and leaving disconnection notices that show a past due amount and a disconnection date.

The outcome has been a significant increase in customers maintaining current payments, and a reduction in disconnections and reconnections for delinquent customers.

"Customers know where they stand and are responding to the notice, which saves time, money and resources," added Perry.

Looking to the future - A remote disconnection control

The CPP Meter Reading team (l-r) Larry Davis, Jean Fitch, Arthur Holmes, Wesley Nicholson, Torrey Bowling, Kasey Sampson, and Tanya Gardner.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

SUSSEN SELF STORAGE IN THE SPOTLIGHT

The CPP Energy Efficiency and Conservation Team made strides in 2010 to encourage more customers to make changes that help the environment while saving money.

The team built on the success of the CFL Pilot Program, launched in 2009, which equipped residential and commercial customers with the information and tools to reduce energy consumption.

"The 2009 CFL Pilot Program was instrumental in helping residential and commercial customers understand how to use energy more efficiently," said Project Coordinator Barbara Phillips.

The CFL Pilot Program also awarded five energy audits to local business customers. These audits have produced spectacular results in 2010 as companies committed to making energy efficient changes to the way they do business. One company in particular, Sussen Self Storage, has become a shining example of how incremental changes in behavior can greatly influence the bottom line.

The audit, which was performed by CPP and Cleveland-based TES Engineering, identified a number of opportunities for improvement and classified them into three categories: low cost, moderate cost and significant investment.

Owner Mike Sussen was impressed with the diligence of the CPP team, as well as the results.

"Barbara Phillips, Bill Williams and the CPP team were very thorough and efficient in assessing opportunities to save and determining a plan of action. We began with low cost options such as turning an unused freight elevator off to realize immediate savings. Then we used those savings to help make moderate implementations to save even more," explained Sussen.

Sussen Self Storage eventually embraced moderate changes like switching dozens of high-use light fixtures in the 50,000 square foot storage center and installing motion sensors and a compartmentalized lighting system. The results were immediately noticeable.

The business was able to reduce energy consumption by 26% in 2010 when compared to 2009 numbers. That equaled a savings of more than $5,600 on the yearly energy bill.

"We're saving money each month on our energy bill, and that makes a real difference. We plan on continuing to switch out our old light bulbs for the new energy efficient T5 lighting, and eventually tackling bigger projects like our heating systems," stated Sussen.

The success of businesses like Sussen Self Storage has prompted the city to authorize funding in 2011 for an estimated 25 more energy audits for CPP commercial customers.

PEOPLE

SAFETY DIVISION RECOGNIZED BY MAYOR

The Safety Division at CPP won the award for "Most Improved Division in Public Safety" for the second straight year in 2010. Mayor Frank Jackson presented the award to CPP Safety Programs Manager Derek Hendrix during the 4th Annual Employee Safety & Health Convention at the Cleveland Public Auditorium.

The department was able to successfully implement its risk management strategic plan by opening lines of communication with the unions and creating action plans to solve minor problems before they became unmanageable.

"The formula that was used in 2010 was teamwork. Instead of fighting with the unions we worked with them, and instead of finding and reporting deficiencies, we found solutions and fixed them. The result was a better working relationship with the unions and a safer workplace. If you aren't part of the solution, you are part of the problem!" explained Hendrix.

Hendrix is pleased with the recognition that the department received, but knows there is more that can be accomplished.

"Our motivation is always to preserve life and to make sure our employees leave work in the same condition in which they arrived. We will continue to build on our achievements of 2010 and work on the next steps in our risk management strategic plan in the coming year," said Hendrix.

CPP's Safety Team (l-r) Assistant Manager Aaron Carter and Manager Derek Hendrix.

CPP A PARTNER IN SMART GRID TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

This year CPP entered a partnership with Cuyahoga Community College and SkillsNET Corporation to provide critical workforce training and education to employees. The collaboration produced the Smart Grid technology initiative – an educational program offered at Tri-C that addresses technology advancements and electrical grid functions.

The project has been funded by $750,000 in federal stimulus dollars over three years. The program was initiated specifically to provide electrical workers with the skills and knowledge needed to prevent a recurrence of the 2003 blackout.

The initiative began in 2010 with an organizational analysis by SkillsNET. Management meetings were held to assess current skill levels and uncover opportunities for improvement in the CPP organization. The meetings with SkillsNET laid the foundation for the educational programs offered at Tri-C.

"This was important to ensure that we had an educational program that addressed needs and provided relevant training," said Assistant Commissioner of Human Resources Eric Myles.

Tri-C is currently creating a curriculum that includes classroom, lab, onsite and online components. The program considers the SkillsNET assessment along 27 different job classifications provided by CPP. The Tri-C certification programs and course offerings are scheduled to begin in 2011 and serve approximately 200 CPP employees.

"...instead of finding and reporting deficiencies, we found solutions and fixed them."

– Derek Hendrix

NEW APPRENTICE BOARD LEVELS PLAYING FIELD

The human resources department at CPP reorganized the apprentice board process in 2010 to create more impartial hiring practices for journeymen and apprentices. An entry-level aptitude exam was created to evaluate apprentice candidates – it requires a 70% passing grade to be considered for employment.

The next step is a panel interview facilitated by Assistant Commissioner of Human Resources Eric Myles and attended by members of the board. The interview process is concluded by a panel meeting to discuss candidate qualifications and make a decision.

"The reorganization creates a new level of objectivity and fairness in the process," said Myles.

> "This gives these students an opportunity to develop their skills as an intern apprentice before having to compete with more experienced applicants for positions."
>
> –Eric Myles

INTERN-TO-APPRENTICE PROGRAM GAINING TRACTION

CPP is entering its third year of working with the Cleveland Metropolitan School District to offer a 16-week summer internship program to area students through a competitive selection process. This year's participants included students from John Marshall, Collinwood, Max S. Hayes, East Technical and James Ford Rhodes and other high schools. The program has grown in popularity over the last few years according to Myles.

"We can credit a lot of the program's success to the principals and guidance counselors who bring awareness and excitement to the students about this great opportunity," said Myles.

The Intern-to-Apprentice Program is an intensive training course in which students learn the skills needed to become line workers, meter service workers and cable splicers, among others. CPP also worked with unions to designate a new classification of intern apprentice, which allows program graduates a period of six months to a year to gain hands-on experience and further develop their skills before entering an apprenticeship role.

"This gives these students an opportunity to develop their skills as an intern apprentice before having to compete with more experienced applicants for positions," said Myles.

2010 FINANCE $

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Frank G. Jackson, Mayor
Members of Council and the Audit Committee
Division of Cleveland Public Power
Department of Public Utilities
City of Cleveland, Ohio:

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Division of Cleveland Public Power, Department of Public Utilities, City of Cleveland, Ohio (the Division) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Division's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The basic financial statements of the Division as of December 31, 2009 were audited by other auditors whose report dated June 28, 2010, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note A, the financial statements present only the financial position and the changes in financial position and cash flows of the Division and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City of Cleveland as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the respective changes in its financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Division of Cleveland Public Power, Department of Public Utilities, City of Cleveland, Ohio as of December 31, 2010, and the changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended.

The management discussion and analysis on page 32 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio
June 24, 2011

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

GENERAL

As management of the City of Cleveland's (the City) Department of Public Utilities, Division of Cleveland Public Power (the Division), we offer readers of the Division's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Division for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Please read this information in conjunction with the Division's financial statements and footnotes that begin on page 16.

The Division was created in 1906 and charged with the responsibility of the distribution of electricity and related electric service to customers within its service areas. The Division operates a municipal electric system that is the largest in the State of Ohio and the thirty-seventh largest in the United States. The Division serves an area that is bound by the City limits and presently serves approximately 76,000 customers.

The Division is one of the very few municipal electric companies in the United States that competes with an investor-owned utility, in this case First Energy Corporation's Cleveland

Electric Illuminating Company (CEI). According to the 2010 census reports, the City's population is 397,000 people. There are approximately 208,000 residential dwelling units and 11,000 commercial units. The Division has distribution facilities in about 60% of the geographical area of the City, primarily on the east side.

The Division obtains substantially all of its power and energy requirements through agreements with various regional utilities and other power suppliers for power delivered through CEI interconnections. The balance of the Division's power and energy requirements are satisfied with production from the Division's three combustion turbine generating units and various arrangements for the exchange of short-term power and energy. To reduce its reliance on the wholesale market, the Division has entered into contracts with American Municipal Power (AMP), a non-profit corporation comprised of municipal utilities, to participate in five AMP hydroelectric projects on the Ohio River. These plants, if constructed, are expected to be completed and operational by 2014.

REFINANCING REALIZES SAVINGS OF $3 MILLION

On November 15, 2010, CPP issued $23,915,000 in refunding bonds through which CPP refunded $26,425,000 in outstanding bonds. The refunding bonds were issued at an interest rate of 2.35%, resulting in a net present values savings to CPP of over $3,000,000.

"Despite pricing the bonds during a difficult period for the market–the summer of 2010–CPP was able to find a deal that made sense and contributed to the bottom line," stated Deputy Commissioner Zigli.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Division's basic financial statements. The accompanying financial statements present financial information for the City's Division of Cleveland Public Power Fund, in which the City accounts for the operations of the Department of Public Utilities, Division of Cleveland Public Power. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. The Division of Cleveland Public Power Fund is considered an enterprise fund because the operations of the Division are similar to a private sector business enterprise. Accordingly, in accounting for the activities of the Division, the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting are used. This is similar to businesses in the private sector. The basic financial statements of the Division can be found on pages 16 – 21 of this report. The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 22 – 39 of this report.

AGGREGATION PROGRAM SAVES CUSTOMERS $5 MILLION

On behalf of the City of Cleveland, CPP oversaw an aggregation program in 2010 for more than 66,000 small commercial/residential CEI customers. CPP initiated the aggregation program through a Request for Proposal (RFP) system inviting companies to offer a bulk discount on electrical generation rates. The aggregation program was an "opt-out" program, meaning that all eligible customers were included in the deal unless they filled out and returned an opt-out postcard. This competitive process guaranteed that customers received the best rate possible.

"CPP was able to use its expertise on behalf of the City of Cleveland to create an RFP, evaluate bids, and recommend the most advantageous program for the customers," stated Zigli.

The winner of the electrical generation contract was FirstEnergy Solutions, which proposed a rate that saved residential customers 3-4% and commercial customers 2% per month on average. The contract was signed for 38 months beginning in June 2010 and ending in July 2013. There were no costs for customers associated with switching to the aggregation program. In addition, First Energy Solutions authorized a one-time grant of $10 per customer.

CPP also assisted in bidding out the City of Cleveland's CEI accounts that were outside CPP's service area. Through this procurement, the City will save $5,000,000 collectively through lower generation rates.

COMPARISON OF CURRENT YEAR'S AND PRIOR YEARS' DATA

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the Division exceeded its liabilities (net assets) by $206,758,000, $203,679,000 and $205,779,000 at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Of these amounts, $58,291,000,$59,902,000 and $72,450,000 are unrestricted net assets at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008,respectively, that may be used to meet the Division's ongoing obligations to customers and creditors.

- The Division's total net assets increased by $3,079,000 during 2010, decreased by $2,100,000 in 2009 and increased by $8,601,000 during 2008. Operating revenue increased by $10,800,000 or 6.9%. Purchased power increased by $4,069,000 or 4.5% and total operating expenses increased by $8,000,000 or 5.5% for 2010. In addition, investment income decreased by $73,000, or 43.2%, interest expense decreased by $613,000, or 5.3%, and amortization of bond issuance costs and discounts decreased by $208,000, or 22.0%.

- During 2010, the Division had an increase in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation of $8,270,000 or 2.5%. The principal capital expenditures in 2010 were for Lake Road project, engineering and overhead related to system expansion, new service connections, duct line underground project, pole replacements, replacing and upgrading distribution feeders.

- The Division's total long-term bonded debt decreased by $10,555,000 and $8,530,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The decrease in 2010 is attributed to scheduled debt service payments made to bondholders and the refunding of the Series 1998 Bonds.

- In 2005, the Division was impacted by the introduction of Seams Elimination Cost Adjustment (SECA), which was mandated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). For additional information see Note L.The Division paid SECA charges totaling $10,800,000 to Midwest Independent System Operator from December 2004 to March 2006 and has been refunded $5,655,000 as of December 31,2010.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

Provided below is condensed balance sheet information for the Division as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

ASSETS:

In Thousands

	2010	2009	2008
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	$334,495	$326,225	$319,393
Restricted assets	63,448	72,717	74,620
Unamortized bond issuance costs	3,293	3,485	3,947
Current assets	83,389	81,065	88,952
Total Assets	484,625	483,492	486,912
Total Liabilities	279,813	281,133	212,933
Total Net Assets and Liabilities	**$ 483,492**	**$ 486,912**	**$ 410,111**

NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

NET ASSETS:

In Thousands

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	144,257	139,260	126,891
Restricted for debt service	4,210	4,517	6,438
Unrestricted	58,291	59,902	72,450
Total net assets	**206,758**	**203,679**	**205,779**

LIABILITIES:

In Thousands

Long-term obligations	240,565	247,572	253,481
Current liabilities	37,302	32,241	27,652
Total liabilities	277,867	279,813	281,133
Total net assets and liabilities	**$484,625**	**$483,492**	**$486,912**

Restricted assets:
The Division's restricted assets decreased by $9,269,000 and $1,903,000 in 2010 and 2009 respectively. The decreases for both years are primarily related to reductions in revenue bond funds for capital project expenditures.

Current assets:
The Division's current assets increased by $2,324,000 in 2010 and decreased by $7,887,000 in 2009. The increase in 2010 is mainly due to the following:

- An increase in cash and cash equivalents of $973,000 and an increase of restricted cash and cash equivalents of $740,000.
- The increase in unbilled receivables of $195,000.
- Materials and supplies also increased by $471,000 due to the necessity to keep supplies readily available for use.

The principal capital expenditures during 2010 included the following:

Lake Road	$11,039,000
Related engineering and overhead expense	$5,407,000
Distribution Engineering	$1,732,000
Pole replacements	$1,426,000
Duct Line Underground Project	$1,265,000
Southern Service Center	$764,000
Holton Substation	$553,000
Duct Line Underground	$469,000
Municipal Solid Waste to Energy (MSWE)	$302,000
Flats East Bank	$296,000

Additional information on the Division's capital assets, including commitments made for future capital expenditures, can be found in Notes B and D to the basic financial statements.

CURRENT LIABILITIES:
The increase in current liabilities of $5,061,000 in 2010 is mainly due to the increase of $1,770,000 and $1,599,000 in current portion of long-term debt due in one year and accrued interest payable, respectively, resulting from the sale of new bonds in 2008 and the refinancing of the 1998 Bonds.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:
The long-term obligation decrease of $7,007,000 in 2010 is attributed to scheduled debt service payments. At December 31, 2010, the Division had total debt outstanding of $266,313,000. All bonds are backed by the revenues generated by the Division. The Division issued revenue bonds in the public capital markets in the late 1980's and early 1990's to finance a substantial expansion to its service territory. The Division also issued bonds in April 2008 for system expansion and in 2006 and 2010 to refinance a portion of its long-term debt. This outstanding debt is being retired in accordance with repayment schedules through 2038.

CAPITAL ASSETS:

The Division's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2010 amounted to $334,495,000 (net of accumulated depreciation). The total increase in the Division's net capital assets for the current year was $8,270,000.

A summary of the activity in the Division's capital assets during the year ended December 31, 2010 is as follows:

In Thousands

	Balance January 1, 2010	Recate-gorization	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2010
Land	$ 4,875	12)			$ 4,863
Land Imporvements	2,759	(2,454)			305
Utility Plant	466,242	(129)	6,065		472,178
Buildings, Structures and improvements	43,335	(24,636)			18,699
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	46,781	27,231	4,512	(22)	78,502
Construction in progress	28,759	-	24,226	(10,343)	42,642
Total	**592,751**	**-**	**34,803**	**(10,365)**	**617,189**
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(266,526)	-	(16,191)	23	(282,694)
Capital assets, net	**$ 326,225**	**-**	**$ 18,612**	**$ (10,342)**	**$ 334,495**

*Some Capital Assets were moved to more exact categories when assets were entered into the City's new Advantage Accounting System as of January 1, 2010.

A summary of the activity in the Division's capital assets during the year ended December 31, 2009 is as follows:

In Thousands

	Balance January 1, 2010	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2010
Land	$ 4,875			$ 4,875
Land Imporvements	2,759			2,759
Utility plant	458,236	8,006		466,242
Buildings, structures and improvements	43,335			43,335
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	45,826	2,242	(1,287)	46,781
Construction in progress	13,124	24,254	(8,619)	28,759
Total	**568,155**	**34,502**	**(9,906)**	**592,751**
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(248,762)	(17,785)	21	(266,526)
Capital assets, net	**$ 319,393**	**$ 16,717**	**$ (9,885)**	**$ 326,225**

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The activity in the Division's debt obligations outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2010 is summarized in the following table (excluding unamortized discounts, premiums and losses on debt refundings):

In Thousands

	Balance January 1, 2009	Debt Issued	Debt Refunded	Debt Retired	Balance December 31, 2010
Revenue Bonds:					
Mortgage Revenue Bonds 1994 A	$ 25,095	$	$	$ (3,910)	$ 21,185
Mortgage Revenue Bonds 1996	2 ,045			(995)	1,050
Revenue Bonds 1998	26,425		(26,425)		
Revenue Bonds 2001	22,030			(3,140)	18,890
Revenue Bonds 2006 A-1	95,265				95,265
Revenue Bonds 2006 A-2	12,295				12,295
Revenue Bonds 2008 A	21,105				21,105
Revenue Bonds 2008 B-1	44,705				44,705
Revenue Bonds 2008 B-2	27,903				27,903
Revenue Bonds 2010		23,915			23,915
Total	**$ 276,868**	**$ 23,915**	**$ (26,425)**	**$ (8,045)**	**$ 266,313**

The activity in the Division's debt obligations outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2009 is summarized below (excluding unamortized discounts, premiums and losses on debt refundings):

In Thousands

	Balance January 1, 2009	Debt Issued	Debt Refunded	Debt Retired	Balance December 31, 2010
Revenue Bonds:					
Mortgage Revenue Bonds 1994 A	$ 29,005	$	$	$ (3,910)	25,095
Mortgage Revenue Bonds 1996	2,985			(940)	2,045
Revenue Bonds 1998	25,050			(660)	26,425
Revenue Bonds 2001	22,030			(3,020)	22,030
Revenue Bonds 2006 A-1	95,265				95,265
Revenue Bonds 2006 A-2	12,295				12,295
Revenue Bonds 2008 A	21,105				21,105
Revenue Bonds 2008 B-1	44,705				44,705
Revenue Bonds 2008 B-2	27,903				27,903
Total	**$ 285,398**	**$ 23,915**	**$ (26,425)**	**$ (8,045)**	**$ 266,313**

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS INFORMATION

The Division's operations during 2010 increased its net assets by $3,079,000 as compared to a decrease in net assets of $2,100,000 in 2009. Provided below are key elements of the Division's results of operations as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

In Thousands

	2010	2009	2008
Operating revenues	$ 166,665	$ 155,865	141,843
Operating expenses	154,221	146,221	74,620
Operating income	12,444	9 ,644	16,263
Non-Operating Revenue (Expense):			
Investment income	96	169	2,118
Interest expense	(10,966)	(11,579)	(12,563)
Amortization of bond issuance costs and discount	(739)	(947)	t1,253)
Workers' compensation refund		4	17
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets			(20)
Other	1,223	609	3,936
Total non-operating revenue (expense), net	(10,386)	(11,744)	(7,765)
Income (loss) before other contributions	2,058	(2,100)	8,498
Capital and other contributions	1,021		103
Increase (Decrease) in net assets	3 ,079	(2,100)	8 ,601
Net assets, beginning of year	203,679	205,779	197,178
Net assets, end of year	**$ 206,758**	**$ 203,679**	**$ 205,779**

- In 2010, operating revenues increased by $10,800,000. The increase is related to a hot summer that resulted in more power consumption.
- In 2009, operating revenues decreased by $2,241,000. The decrease is related to an abnormally mild summer that resulted in less power consumption.
- In 2010, operating expenses increased by $8,000,000. The increase is mainly related to rises in purchased power costs, allowance for bad debts, professional services and electricity costs paid to CEI for CEI supplied street lights.
- In 2009, operating expenses increased by $4,378,000. The increase is mainly related to a $3,700,000 increase in purchased power costs.

FACTORS EXPECTED TO IMPACT THE DIVISION'S FUTURE FINANCIAL POSITION OR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The ratio of net revenue available for debt service to debt service requirements (revenue bond coverage) is a useful indicator of the Division's debt position to management, customers and creditors. The Division's revenue bond coverage for 2010, 2009 and 2008 was 160%, 157%, and 207%, respectively. Additional information on the Division's long-term debt can be found in Note B to the basic financial statements on pages XX-XX.

Net Assets: Net assets serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Division, assets exceeded liabilities by $206,758,000, $203,679,000 and $205,779,000 at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Of the Division's net assets at December 31, 2010, $144,257,000 reflects the Division's investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, utility plant, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and equipment), net of accumulated depreciation, less any related, still-outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. In addition, $4,210,000 represents resources subject to external restrictions. The remaining $58,291,000 reflects unrestricted funds available to meet the Division's ongoing obligations to customers and creditors.

Of the Division's net assets at December 31, 2009, $139,260,000 reflects the Division's investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, utility plant, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and equipment), net of accumulated depreciation, less any related, still-outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. In addition, $4,517,000 represents resources subject to external restrictions. The remaining $59,902,000 reflects unrestricted funds available to meet the Division's ongoing obligations to customers and creditors.

The Capacity Expansion Program includes three major components. It is designed to support and improve the Division's electric system reliability and provide for future load growth opportunities.

FOURTH INTERCONNECT.

The first component is the addition of the fourth 138kV interconnection with the FirstEnergy transmission system. Increased capacity from the new distribution substations and their distribution circuits will allow the Division to transfer load from the existing distribution system to new circuits and provide electric service to future customers. Construction activities began in October 2009, and the first phase of the Fourth Interconnect project is scheduled to be completed and placed online by the 1st quarter of 2011.

SOUTHERN PROJECT.

The second component of the Capacity Expansion Program includes the extension of the southern 138kV transmission system and the addition of a 138/13.8 kV substation (the Southern Project). The proposed extension will complete a continuous transmission ring around the Division's system. The Southern Project also includes the construction of a new distribution substation. It will allow the Division to extend its electric service to serve potential customers in parts of the southern and western areas of the City that are outside the Division's current footprint as well as areas that are within the Division's current footprint but presently lack sufficient capacity. A preliminary transmission line route along railroad right of way has been identified, with approval contingent upon a radio frequency interference study completed in the 2nd quarter of 2010. In addition, subsequent to the transmission line route decision, the Division will be pursuing land acquisition options for a new distribution substation.

LAKE ROAD PROJECT.

The third component of the Capacity Expansion Program is the expansion of the Lake Road 11.5kV Substation and the 11.5kV system downtown (the Lake Road Project). The proposed expansion will allow the Division to serve new customers throughout the downtown areas including the Quadrangle, Flats and Warehouse districts. Construction activities for the Lake Road substation began in November 2009, with the completion of major substation foundation work in April 2010, with subsequent delivery of major electrical equipment and switchgear at the end of the 2nd quarter of 2010. The substation is currently scheduled to be online by the 4th quarter of 2012.

ANTICIPATED COST.

The estimated cost of the Capacity Expansion Program is as follows:

Fourth Interconnect in 2009	$ 5.0 million
Southern Project in 2010	26.9 million
Lake Road Project in 2010	34.1 million
Total:	**$66.0 million**

Effective September 8, 2010, $23,915,000 of Public Power System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2010, were issued. Proceeds from the bonds were used to refund the outstanding $26,425,000 Public Power System Bonds, Series 1998. As a result of this refunding, Cleveland Public Power achieved net present value debt service savings of $3,055,000 or 11.6%.

The Division is focusing its marketing efforts on those sections of the City that were part of its earlier system expansion to increase the density of customers served. As the Division competes with CEI in these areas, density is measured as the number of the Division's customers on a given street versus the total customers available on that street. New customers can be added with little additional expense.

The Division purchases most of its power requirements via contracts in the power markets. The Division intends to reduce its dependence on the purchased power market by acquiring interests in certain generating facilities. The Division's long-term base load supply will include a mix of power provided by participation in AMP Inc. hydroelectric projects, the Prairie State project, and new/emerging alternative energy technologies.The Division is currently scheduled to purchase a total of about 50 MW from the AMP Inc.'s hydroelectric projects described above that are expected to be in operation by 2014. The Division will also purchase up to 25 MW from AMP Inc.'s share of the Prairie State Energy Campus project, an Illinois coal-fired generating plant, that is projected to be on-line in 2011-2012. The Division is also investigating local opportunities to add alternative energy resources to its portfolio, and investigating opportunities with AMP Inc. to add a natural gas combined cycle (NGCC) generating facility. The actual costs of these power purchases are passed through to its customers via an Energy Adjustment Charge on its bills. As power costs rise, sales revenue will also increase commensurately.

In 2010, this increase was amended by City Council (Ordinance No. 1629-10) to end December 31, 2011. The Division intends to evaluate this increase through an independent rate analysis conducted by a professional services consultant that specializes in electric rate studies, and make permanent changes subject to approval by City Council, as necessary based on the consultant's analysis and findings. Effective December 1, 2005, the proceeds of the incremental charges are no longer earmarked for a specific purpose. The Division owns and operates approximately 66,000 street lights, including 18,000 that were purchased in 2008 from CEI for $4,000,000. The Division provides streetlighting service to its customer, the City of Cleveland, under a published rate schedule. CEI will continue to provide the power to streetlights where the Division lacks distribution facilities but will charge an energy-based rate under CEI's tariff for municipally owned streetlights. The Division intends to continue to charge the City the current CEI rate for the newly acquired lights for a transition period, after which the lights will be billed at the Division's then-current standard rate. In addition to adding a new revenue stream, the transfer will enable the City to avoid CEI's proposed new streetlighting tariff charges, potentially affecting the General Fund and will allow for improved maintenance of the new lights by increasing responsiveness.

In early 2001, Ohio Electric Choice legislation created a new kilowatt-hour excise tax on electric power distributed to end users of electricity in the State by both investor-owned and municipal utilities. For municipal utilities, the state law requires the utility to remit the tax receipts to the municipality's General Fund. Under Ordinance No. 1768-07 passed in late 2007, the General Fund transferred annually 50% of the kWh tax receipts to the Division beginning in 2008. However, per Ordinance No. 1248-09 passed in 2009, the General Fund retained 100% of the tax remittances collected during calendar years 2009 and 2010. In accordance to Ordinance No. 1560-10 passed in November 2010, the General Fund will retain 100% of the tax remittance during calendar years 2011 and 2012.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Division's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Office of the Finance Director, City Hall Room 104, 601 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

ASSETS

In Thousands

	2010	2009
CAPITAL ASSETS		
Land	$ 4,863	$ 4,875
Land improvements	305	2,759
Utility plant	472,178	466,242
Buildings, structures and improvements	18,699	43,335
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	78,502	46,781
	574,547	563,992
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(282,694	(266,526)
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	291,853	297,466
Construction in progress	42,642	28,759
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	**334,495**	**326,225**
RESTRICTED ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	59,876	69,555
Investments	3,572	3,162
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSETS	**63,448**	**72,717**
UNAMORTIZED BOND ISSUANCE COSTS	3,293	3,485
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	54,212	53,239
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,271	531
INVESTMENTS		
Receivables:		
Accounts receivable - net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $4,647,000 in 2010 and $3,975,000 in 2009	13,658	13,673
Unbilled revenue	2,492	2,297
Due from other City of Cleveland departments, divisions or funds	2,505	2,552
Materials and supplies - at average cost	9,135	8,664
Prepaid expenses	116	109
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	**83,389**	**81,065**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 484,625**	**$ 483,492**

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In Thousands

	2010	2009
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	$ 144,257	$ 139,260
Restricted for debt service	4,210	4,517
Unrestricted	58,291	59,902
TOTAL NET ASSETS	**206,758**	**203,679**
LIABILITIES		
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS -		
excluding amounts due within one year		
Revenue bonds	240,005	246,898
Accrued wages and benefits	560	674
TOTAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	**240,565**	**247,572**
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Current portion of long-term debt, due within one year	10,495	8,725
Accounts payable	9,544	8,926
Current payable from restricted assets	1,271	531
Due to other City of Cleveland departments, divisions or funds	5,164	4,387
Accrued interest payable	5,543	3,944
Current portion of accrued wages and benefits	3,781	4,219
Other accrued expenses	452	467
Customer deposits and other liabilities	1,052	1,042
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	**37,302**	**32,241**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**277,867**	**279,813**
TOTAL NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	**$ 484,625**	**$ 483,492**
See notes to financial statements. (Concluded)		
Materials and supplies - at average cost	9,135	8,664
Prepaid expenses	116	109
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	**83,389**	**81,065**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 484,625**	**$ 483,492**

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

In Thousands

	2010	2009
OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for services	$ 166,665	$ 155,865
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	**166,665**	**155,865**
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Purchased power	94,619	90,550
Operations	24,199	20,745
Maintenance	19,212	17,141
Depreciation	16,191	17,785
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**154,221**	**146,221**
OPERATING INCOME	**12,444**	**9,644**
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)		
Investment income	96	169
Interest expense	(10,966)	(11,579)
Amortization of bond issuance costs and discounts	(739)	(947)
Workers' compensation refund		4
Other	1,223	609
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE), NET	**(10,386)**	**(11,744)**
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	**2,058**	**(2,100)**
Capital and other contributions	1,021	
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	**3,079**	**(2,100)**
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	**203,679**	**205,779**
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	**$ 206,758**	**$ 203,679**

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

In Thousands

	2010	2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from customers	$ 166,981	$ 159,193
Cash payments to suppliers for goods or services	(15,862)	(8,276)
Cash payments to employees for services	(21,825)	(23,843)
Cash payments for purchased power	(95,227)	(90,519)
Electric excise tax payments to agency fund	(5,205)	(5,063)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED FOR) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**28,862**	**31,492**
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Grants	1,021	
Workers' compensation refund		4
Other	1,136	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**2,157**	**4**
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of revenue bonds	27,243	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(20,343)	(20,854)
Principal paid on long-term debt	(8,045)	(8,530)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(10,456)	(11,095)
Cash paid to escrow agent for refunding	(27,081)	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) CAPITAL A ND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(38,682)**	**(40,479)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	(8,572)	(3,163)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of investment securities	8,163	6,997
Interest received on investments	106	463
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(303)**	**4,297**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(7,966)**	**(4,686)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	**123,325**	**128,011**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	**$ 115,359**	**$ 123,325**

(Continued)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

In Thousands

	2010	2009
OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for services	$ 166,665	$ 155,865
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
OPERATING INCOME	**$ 12,444**	**$ 9 ,644**
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	16,191	17,785
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	15	1,923
Unbilled revenue	(195)	332
Due from other City of Cleveland departments, divisions or funds	47	69
Materials and supplies, net	(471)	(1,252)
Prepaid expenses	(7)	30
Accounts payable	618	(413)
Due to other City of Cleveland departments, divisions or funds	777	3,438
Accrued wages and benefits	(552)	13
Other accrued expenses	(15)	31
Customer deposits and other liabilities	10	(48)
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	**16,418**	**21,848**
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**$ 28,862**	**$ 31,492**

See notes to financial statements. (Concluded)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Division of Cleveland Public Power (the Division) is reported as an Enterprise Fund of the City of Cleveland's (the City) Department of Public Utilities and is a part of the City's primary government. The Division was created for the purpose of supplying electrical services to customers within the City. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies.

REPORTING MODEL AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING:
The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the Division comply with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to governmental units. In November 2007, GASB issued Statement No. 52, Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments, which is effective for the year ended December 31, 2009. The City has determined that GASB Statement No. 52 has no impact on its financial statements as of December 31, 2009. In June 2007, GASB issued Statement No. 51, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets, which is effective for the year ended December 31, 2010. The City has determined that GASB Statement No. 51 has no impact on its financial statements as of December 31, 2010. GASB Statement No. 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments, was issued in June 2008. The City has determined that GASB Statement No. 53 has no impact on its financial statements as of December 31, 2010.

The Division's net assets are accounted for in the accompanying balance sheets and the net assets are divided into the following categories:

- Amount invested in capital assets, net of related debt
- Amount restricted for debt service
- Remaining unrestricted amount

In addition, certain additional financial information regarding the Division is included in these footnotes. The implementation of the new GASB statements did not result in a change in the Division's beginning net asset/equity balance as previously reported.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING:
The Division's financial statements are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when earned and measurable and expenses are recognized as incurred. Under GASB Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Activities, all proprietary funds will continue to follow Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance issued on or before November 30, 1989. However, from that date forward, proprietary funds will have the option of either; 1) choosing not to apply future FASB guidance, or 2) continuing to follow new FASB guidance (unless they conflict with GASB pronouncements). The Division has chosen not to apply future FASB guidance.

REVENUES:
Revenues are derived primarily from sales of electricity to residential, commercial and industrial customers based upon actual consumption. Electricity rates are authorized by City Council and billings are made on a cyclical basis. Estimates for services between the end of the various cycles and the end of the year are recorded as unbilled revenue

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS:
The Division utilizes the direct method of reporting for the statement of cash flows as defined by the GASB Statement No. 9, Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Non-expendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting. In a statement of cash flows, cash receipts and cash payments are classified according to operating, non-capital financing, capital and related financing and investment activities.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:
Cash and cash equivalents represent cash on hand and cash deposits maintained by the City Treasurer on behalf of the Division. Cash equivalents are defined as highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased and include certificates of deposit, U.S. Treasury Bills, State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio) and repurchase agreements. The City's policy is to enter into repurchase agreements with local commercial banks and to obtain confirmation of securities pledged.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OFSIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENTS:
The Division follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools, which requires governmental entities to report certain investments at fair value in the balance sheet and recognize the corresponding change in the fair value of investments in the year in which the change occurred. The fair value is based on quoted market prices. The City has invested funds in STAROhio during fiscal year 2010 and 2009. STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2010 and 2009.

RESTRICTED ASSETS:
Proceeds from debt and amounts set aside in various fund accounts for payment of revenue bonds are classified as restricted assets since their use is limited by the bond indentures.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION:
Capital assets are stated on the basis of historical cost, or, if contributed, at fair market value as of the date received. Depreciation is computed by allocating the cost of capital assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method. A capital asset is defined as a tangible item with a useful life in excess of one year and an individual cost of more than $5,000 for land, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and vehicles and $10,000 for all other assets. When capital assets are disposed, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts with gains or losses on disposition being reflected in operations. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Utility plant 5 to 100 years
- Land improvements 15 to 100 years
- Buildings, structures and improvements 5 to 60 years
- Furniture, fixtures, equipment, and vehicles 3 to 60 years

The Division's policy is to capitalize interest on construction projects up to the point in time that the project is substantially completed. Capitalized interest is included in the cost of the assets and is depreciated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of such assets. The Division applies FASB guidance pertaining to capitalization of interest cost for its revenue bonds. This guidance requires capitalization of interest cost of eligible borrowings less interest earned on investment of the related bond proceeds from the date of borrowing until the assets constructed from the bond proceeds are ready for their intended use.

For 2010 and 2009 total interest costs incurred amounted to $14,429,000 and $14,965,000 respectively, of which $3,452,000 and $3,319,000, respectively, was capitalized, net of interest income of $11,000 in 2010 and $67,000 in 2009.

BOND ISSUANCE COSTS, DISCOUNTS AND UNAMORTIZED LOSSES ON DEBT REFUNDINGS:
Bond issuance costs are initially recorded as deferred expenses and unamortized original issuance discounts are netted against long-term debt. Both are amortized over the lives of the related bonds. Unamortized losses on debt refundings are netted against long-term debt and are amortized over the shorter of the remaining life of the defeased bond or the newly issued bond.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES:
The Division accrues for compensated absences such as vacation, sick leave and compensatory time using the termination payment method specified under GASB Statement No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences. These amounts are recorded as accrued wages and benefits in the accompanying balance sheets. The portion of the compensated absence liability that is not expected to be paid out within one year is reported as a long-term liability.

Normally, all vacation time is to be taken in the year available. The Division allows employees to carry over up to 80 hours of vacation from one year to the next with proper approval. Sick days not taken may be accumulated until retirement. An employee is paid one-third of accumulated sick leave upon retirement, calculated at the three year base salary rate, with the balance being forfeited.

NOTE B - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

In Thousands

	Interest Rate	Original Issuance	2010	2009
Revenue Bonds:	$ 4,875	12		
Series 1994 A, due through 2013	Zero Coupon	$ 219,105	$ 21,185	$ 25,095
Series 1996, due through 2011	6.00%	123,720	1,050	2,045
Series 1998, due through 2017	4.30%-5.25%	44,840		26,425
Series 2001, due through 2016	4.15%-5.50%	41,925	18,890	22,030
Series 2006 A-1, due through 2024	4.25%-5.00%	95,265	95,265	95,265
Series 2006 A-2, due through 2017	5.00%	12,295	12,295	12,295
Series 2008 A, due through 2024	4.00%-4.50%	21,105	21,105	21,105
Series 2008 B-1, due through 2038	3.00%-5.00%	44,705	44,705	44,705
Series 2008 B-2, due through 2038	5.13%-5.40%	27,903	27,903	27,903
Series 2010 , due through 2017	3.00%-5.00%	23,915	23,915	
		$ 654,778	**266,313**	**276,868**
Less:				
Unamortized discount-zero coupon bonds			(3,534)	(4,455)
Unamortized premium-current interest bonds (net)			5,800	2,995
Unamortized loss on debt refunding			(18,079)	(19,785)
Current portion			(10,495)	(8,725)
Total Long-Term Debt			**$ 240,005**	**$ 246,898**

Summary: Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

In Thousands

	Balance January 1, 2010	Increase	Decrease	Balance December 31, 2010	Due within One Year
Revenue Bonds:					
Series 1994 A, due through 2013	$ 25,095	$	$ (3,910)	$ 21,185	$ 6,535
Series 1996, due through 2011	2,045		(995)	1,050	1,050
Series 1998, due through 2017	26,425		26,425		
Series 2001, due through 2016	22,030		(3,140)	18,890	2,910
Series 2006 A-1, due through 2024	95,265			95,265	
Series 2006 A-2, due through 2017	12,295			12,295	
Series 2008 A, due through 2024	21,105			21,105	
Series 2008 B-1, due through 2038	44,705			44,705	
Series 2008 B-2, due through 2038	27,903			27,903	
Series 2010 , due through 2017		23,915		23,915	
Total revenue bonds	**276,868**	**23,915**	**(34,470)**	**266,313**	**10,495**
Accrued wages and benefits	4,893	60	(612)	4,341	3,781
Total	**$ 281,761**	**$ 23,975**	**$ (35,082)**	**$ 270,654**	**$ 14,276**

NOTE B - LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Summary: Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2009 are as follows:

In Thousands

	Balance January 1, 2009	Increase	Decrease	Balance December 31, 2009	Due within One Year
Revenue Bonds:					
Series 1994 A, due through 2013	$ 25,095	$	$ (3,910)	$ 25,095	$ 3,910
Series 1996, due through 2011	2,985		(940)	2,045	995
Series 1998, due through 2017	27,085		(660)	26,425	680
Series 2001, due through 2016	25,050		(3,020)	22,030	3,140
Series 2006 A-1, due through 2024	95,265			95,265	
Series 2006 A-2, due through 2017	12,295			12,295	
Series 2008 A, due through 2024	21,105			21,105	
Series 2008 B-1, due through 2038	44,705			44,705	
Series 2008 B-2, due through 2038	27,903			27,903	
Total revenue bonds	**285,398**		**(8,530)**	**276,868**	**8,725**
Accrued wages and benefits	4,881	241	(229)	4,893	4,219
Total	**$ 281,761**	**$ 241**	**$ (8,759)**	**$ 281,761**	**$ 12,944**

Minimum principal and interest payments on long-term debt are as follows:

In Thousands

	Principal	Interest	Total
2011	$ 10,495	$ 10,573	$ 21,068
2012	11,640	10,386	22,026
2013	12,290	10,188	22,478
2014	12,895	9,943	22,838
2015	12,930	9,289	22,219
2016 - 2020	75,140	36,308	111,448
2021 - 2025	77,692	20,565	98,257
2026 - 2030	20,647	28,817	49,464
2031 - 2035	20,133	29,334	49,467
2036 - 2038	12,451	17,235	29,686
Total	**$ 266,313**	**$ 182,638**	**$ 448,951**

NOTE B - LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

The City has pledged future power system revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay $266,313,000 in various Public Power System Revenue Bonds issued in various years since 1994. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for Public Power System improvements. The bonds are payable from Public Power System net revenues and are payable through 2038. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 62 percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the various Power System Revenue Bonds is $448,951,000. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total net revenues were $17,916,000 and $28,731,000, respectively.

On September 8, 2010, the City issued $23,915,000 of Public Power System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010. Proceeds of these bonds were used to refund all of the outstanding $26,425,000 Public Power System Bonds, Series 1998. Net proceeds of the Series 2010 Bonds in the amount of $27,081,000 were placed in an irrevocable escrow account to pay the principal and interest on the refunded 1998 Bonds on October 8, 2010. As a result, the refunded bonds were defeased and the liability for these bonds has been removed from long-term debt. The City completed the refunding in order to achieve debt service savings of approximately $3,138,000 or an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of approximately $3,055,000.

The City entered into a basis swap on a portion of the Series 2006A-1 Bonds when the bonds were issued.

INTEREST RATE SWAP TRANSACTION:

TERMS:
Simultaneously with the issuance of the City's $95,265,000 Public Power System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2006A-1, on August 17, 2006, the City entered into a floating-to-floating rate basis swap agreement on an initial notional amount of $70,455,000 which is equal to a portion of the total declining balance of the Series 2006A-1 Bonds. Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. (Lehman Brothers) was the counterparty on the transaction. Under the swap agreement for the Series 2006A-1 Bonds, the City pays the counterparty a floating rate based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) index. The counterparty is also a floating rate payor, paying the City 67% of three month LIBOR plus a spread of 46.25 basis points. Net payments are exchanged quarterly on each February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15. The obligation of the City to make periodic payments (but not any termination payment) is secured by a pledge of and lien on the net revenues of the Public Power System on parity with the pledge and lien securing the payment of debt service on the bonds.

OBJECTIVE:
The City entered into the swap in order to maximize the savings associated with the refunding of the bonds. The actual overall savings to be realized by the Public Power System will depend upon the net payments received under the swap agreement.

BASIS RISK:
By entering into a swap based upon the three month LIBOR rate of interest, the City has undertaken basis risk associated with a change in tax rates and structure. While the average relationship between SIFMA (tax-exempt) and LIBOR (taxable) interest rates has been 67%, this relationship may not always apply. As a result of the turmoil in the financial markets since 2008, the SIFMA/LIBOR ratio has been significantly higher than 67% for portions of the year. The payments received from the counterparty may be less than the amount owed to the counterparty, resulting in an increase in debt service over the fixed rate on the bonds. A reduction in federal income tax rates might increase the percentage relationship between SIFMA and LIBOR and may potentially increase the cost of the financing.

COUNTERPARTY RISK:
The City selected a highly rated counterparty in order to minimize this risk. However, in September 2008, Lehman Brothers filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. This event did not trigger an automatic termination which would have required a payment on the part of the City. Throughout 2009 and part of 2010, at the City's option, Lehman Brothers and the City were negotiating the assignment of the swap to another highly rated counterparty or the termination of the swap.

TERMINATION RISK:
The swap agreement may be terminated prior to its stated termination date under certain circumstances. Upon termination, a payment may be owed by the Division to Lehman Brothers or by Lehman Brothers to the Division, depending upon the prevailing economic circumstances at the time of the termination. On September 15, 2008, Lehman Brothers instituted bankruptcy proceedings. Under the hedge agreement, the City had the right to terminate the swap. The City chose to exercise its right to terminate. After more than a year of negotiations with the Lehman bankruptcy estate, the City and Lehman Brothers consensually agreed to terminate the swap on April 6, 2010. No payments were exchanged as part of the termination and the City agreed to withdraw its claim on the bankruptcy estate.

FAIR VALUE:

As stated above, the swap was terminated effective April 6, 2010, with no payment required by either party.

The Division has defeased certain revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the Division's financial statements. As a result of the Series 2006 advance refunding, there was $790,000 Series 1994A defeased debt outstanding at December 31, 2010.

Revenue bonds are payable from the revenues derived from operations of the Public Power System, after the payment of all operating and maintenance expenses (net revenues). The bonds are collateralized by a pledge of and lien on such net revenues and the special funds described on the next page.

The indenture requires that, at all times, the Division will charge rates and fees for the products and services of the Public Power System. Revenues will be at least sufficient to provide funds for the payment in each year of the necessary operating and maintenance expenses of the power system and in an amount equal to 1.25 times the payments of principal and interest on the revenue bonds then outstanding and due in that year. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Division was in compliance with the terms and requirements of the bond indenture. The indenture establishes the following fund accounts for the application of revenues:

REVENUE FUND:

All revenues will be deposited into this fund and will be used for payment of current operating expenses and deposits into other funds.

DEBT SERVICE FUND:

Monthly deposits will be made from the revenue fund to cover succeeding principal and interest payments as they become due on the revenue bonds.

DEBT SERVICE RESERVE FUND:

Deposits will be made to this fund if the amount in the debt service fund at any time is less than the debt service reserve requirement. However, the Division has elected, pursuant to provisions of the indenture governing the Division's bonds, to satisfy the bond reserve requirement with a surety bond in an aggregate amount at least equal to the bond reserve requirement.

Renewal and Replacement Fund:

The balance in this fund is maintained at $1,000,000 and is to be applied against the cost of repair or replacement of capital assets in order to maintain the system.

CONSTRUCTION FUND:

The proceeds from Series 1991, Series 1994 and Series 2008 Bonds of $12,050,000, $79,386,000, and $72,608,000, respectively, were deposited into this fund to be used, along with earnings from investments of amounts held therein, for the payment of capital costs. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Division had $25,689,000 and $60,287,000, respectively, of outstanding commitments for future constructions that will be funded by available bond proceeds and operating revenue. Capital costs include all costs of additions, extensions, renewals, replacements, alterations, betterments and any other capital improvements to the system. Amounts held in this fund are subject to a lien in favor of bondholders and may be used to pay principal of outstanding bonds to the extent that amounts in all other funds are insufficient. No payment needs to be made into a fund if the amounts in such fund are equal to the required fund balance, if any.

Amounts held in trust may be invested by the City Treasurer or the trustee in permitted investments. However, the use of funds is limited by the bond indenture and, accordingly, the amounts are classified as restricted assets in the financial statements.

NOTE C - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits:
At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Division's carrying amount of deposits totaled $7,169,000 and $2,684,000, respectively, and the Division's bank balances totaled $7,905,000 and $3,052,000, respectively. The differences represent normal reconciling items. These amounts were insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Division will not be able to recover deposits or collateral for securities that are in possession of an outside party. At year end, the Division's deposits were fully insured or collateralized. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities pledged and deposited either with the City or with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times is equal to at least 110% of the carrying value of the deposits being secured.

Investments:
The City's investment policies are governed by state statutes and City ordinances which authorize the City to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities; bonds and other State obligations; certificates of deposit; U.S. Government Money Market Mutual Funds; STAROhio; guaranteed investment contracts; and repurchase transactions. Such repurchase transactions must be purchased from financial institutions or registered broker/dealers. Repurchase transactions are not to exceed a period of one year and confirmation of securities pledged must be obtained. Generally, investments are recorded in segregated accounts by way of book entry through the banks' commercial or trust department and are kept at the Federal Reserve Bank in the depository institutions' separate custodial account for the City, apart from the assets of the depository institution. Ohio statute prohibits the use of reverse repurchase agreements.

Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit. Market values of securities fluctuate based on the magnitude of changing market conditions; significant changes in market conditions could materially affect the portfolio value.

Interest rate risk:
As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the Division invests primarily in short-term investments maturing within five years from the date of purchase. The intent is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity. Investment maturities are disclosed in the following table.

Custodial Credit Risk:
For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Division will not be able to recover the value of the investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Division does not have an investment policy dealing with investment custodial credit risk beyond the requirement in the State statute.

Credit Risk:
The Division's investments as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 include U.S. Treasury Bills, STAROhio and mutual funds. The Division maintains the highest ratings for its investments. Investments in STAROhio carry a rating of AAAm, which is the highest money market fund rating given by Standard & Poor's.

Ohio law requires that STAROhio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The Division has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK:

The Division places a limitation on the amount it may invest in any one issuer to help minimize the concentration of credit risk. The Division had the following investments at December 31, 2010 and 2009, which include those classified as cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 9 since they have a maturity of three months or less:

NOTE C - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2010, the investments in U.S. Treasury Bills, STAROhio and mutual funds are approximately 3%, 43% and 54%, respectively, of the Division's total investments. As of December 31, 2009, the investments in U.S. Treasury Bills, STAROhio and mutual funds are approximately 3%, 41% and 56%, respectively, of the Division's total investments.

In Thousands

Type of Investment	2010 Fair Value	2010 Cost	2009 Fair Value	2009 Cost	Investment Maturities Less than One Year
U.S. Treasury Bills	$ 3 ,572	$ 3,571	$ 3,162	$ 3,163	$ 3 ,572
STAROhio	48,461	48,461	51,029	51,029	48,461
Investment in Mutual Funds	59,729	59,729	69,612	69,612	59,729
Total Investments	**111,762**	**111,761**	**123,803**	**123,804**	**111,762**
Total Deposits	**7,169**	**7,169**	**2,684**	**2,684**	**7,169**
Total Deposits and Investments	**$ 118,931**	**$ 118,930**	**$ 126,487**	**$ 126,488**	**$ 118,931**

NOTE D - CAPITAL ASSETS

CAPITAL ASSET ACTIVITY:

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows:

In Thousands

	Balance January 1, 2010	Recate-gorization	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2010
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 4,875	$ (12)	$	$	$ 4,863
Construction in progress	28,759		24,226	(10,343)	42,642
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	**33,634**	**(12)**	**24,226**	**(10,343)**	**47,505**
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land improvements	2,759	(2,454)			305
Utility plant	466,242	(129)	6,065		472,178
Buildings, structures and improvements	43,335	(24,636)			18,699
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	46,781	27,231	4,512	(22)	78,502
Total capital assets, being depreciated	**559,117**	**12**	**10,577**	**(22)**	**569,684**
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(266,526)**		**(16,191)**	**23**	**(282,694)**
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	**292,591**	**12**	**(5,614)**	**1**	**286,990**
Capital assets, net	**$ 326,225**	**$ -**	**$ 18,612**	**$ (10,342)**	**$ 334,495**

* Some Capital Assets were moved to more exact categories when assets were entered into the City's new Advantage Accounting System as of January 1, 2010.

NOTE D - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

CAPITAL ASSET ACTIVITY:

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

In Thousands

	Balance January 1, 2010	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2010
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 4,875	$	$	$ 4,875
Construction in progress	13,124	24,254	(8,619)	28,759
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	**17,999**	**24,254**	**(8,619)**	**33,634**
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,759			2,759
Utility plant	458,236	8,006		466,242
Buildings, structures and improvements	43,335			43,335
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	45,826	2,242	(1,287)	46,781
Total capital assets, being depreciated	**550,156**	**10,248**	**(1,287)**	**559,117**
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(248,762)**	**(17,785)**	**21**	**(266,526)**
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	**301,394**	**(7,537)**	**(1,266)**	**292,591**
Capital assets, net	**$ 319,393**	**$ 16,717**	**$ (9,885)**	**$ 326,225**

COMMITMENTS:

The Division has outstanding commitments of approximately $38,954,000 and $76,510,000 for future capital expenditures at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. It is anticipated that these commitments will be financed from the Division's cash balances; however, at the discretion of the Division, additional long-term debt may be issued in the future to finance a portion of the costs.

NOTE E - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT System:
All full-time employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans as described below:

1) The Traditional Pension Plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan.

2) The Member-Directed Plan – a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings.

3) The Combined Plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the Combined Plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

NOTE E - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2010, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. Member contribution rates were 10.00% in 2010, 2009 and 2008. The employer contribution rates were 14.00% of covered payroll in 2010, 2009 and 2008. The Division's required employer contributions to OPERS for the pension portion of all the plans for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were approximately $1,939,000, $1,789,000 and $1,452,000 each year, respectively. The required payments due in 2010, 2009 and 2008 have been made.

NOTE F - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System: All full-time employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans: The Traditional Pension Plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. OPERS maintains a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment healthcare coverage. In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Healthcare coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The healthcare coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by writing OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for funding of post-retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. The employer contribution rates were 14.00% of covered payroll in 2010, 2009 and 2008. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.00% of covered payroll. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan. OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under and is administrated in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. Employer contribution rates used to fund postemployment benefits were 5.50% from January 1, 2010 through February 28, 2010 and 5.00% from March 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 and 7.00% from January 1, 2009 through March 31, 2009 and 5.50% from April 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, and 7.00% in 2008. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided, by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The Division's actual contributions to OPERS to fund postemployment benefits were approximately $1,105,000, $1,294,000 and $1,452,000 in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, was effective January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, January 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008, which allowed additional funds to be allocated to the healthcare plan.

NOTE G - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

In November 2009, participants in the American Municipal Power Generating Station (AMPGS) voted to terminate development of the 1,000 MW coal-fired generating station that was to be located on the Ohio River in Meigs County, Ohio. The Division was one of 81 member participants in the project and had committed to receive an 80 MW share of the project's output. The Division and the other members participated in the project through "take or pay" contracts with AMP and are obligated to pay for the project costs based on each member's allocation. The total final cost to participants has not yet been determined. AMP anticipates that any such costs that are not recovered through participation in a replacement project will be financed by AMP and recovered from the AMPGS participants over a period of time yet to be determined.

AMP has rolled over a portion of the Meigs County facility cost into the Fremont Energy Center ("Fremont"), a natural gas generating station under construction that AMP is purchasing this year. Under legislation pending before City Council, the City will purchase power from the Fremont project, pay about half of its allocable share in AMPGS costs as power costs purchased from Fremont, and include the costs in bills to customers over time. The City's remaining share of the AMPGS costs, $3,987,000, is anticipated to be paid by the City to AMP from operating funds over a period of time yet to be determined. The legislation is expected to pass in mid-2011.

In addition, various claims are pending against the City involving the Division for personal injuries, property damage and other matters. The City is responsible for the lawsuits. The City's management is of the opinion that ultimate settlement of such claims will not result in a material adverse effect on the Division's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Division is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Division carries insurance to cover particular liabilities and property protection. Otherwise, the Division is generally self insured. No material losses, including incurred but not reported losses, occurred in 2010 or 2009. There were no significant decreases in any insurance coverage in 2010. In addition, there were no insurance settlements in excess of insurance coverage during the past three years.

The City provides the choice of four separate health insurance plans for its employees. These plans are provided by two different insurers through commercial insurance. Operating funds are charged a monthly rate per employee, by type of coverage. The City participates in the State of Ohio's workers' compensation retrospective rating program.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 10, claims liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many complex factors, such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards. Accordingly, claims are re-evaluated periodically to consider the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends (including frequency and amount of payouts) and other economic and social factors.

The estimate of the claims liability also includes amounts for incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims and other claim adjustment expenses, regardless of whether allocated to specific claims. Estimated recoveries, for example from salvage or subrogation, are another component of the claims liability estimate. Claims liability for the Division is reported as part of accounts payable on the balance sheet and is immaterial.

NOTE H - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

REVENUES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:
The Division provides services to the City, including its various departments and divisions. The usual and customary rates are charged to all City departments and divisions.

OPERATING EXPENSES:
The Division is provided various intra-city services. Charges are based on actual use or on a reasonable pro rata basis. The more significant costs for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	2010	**2009**
City Administration	$ 1,119	$ 1,135
Telephone Exchange	604	463
Division of Water	334	418
Utilities Administration and Fiscal Control	780	847
Motor Vehicle Maintenance	367	388

NOTE I - CUYAHOGA COUNTY REAL PROPERTY TAXES

The Division is required by ordinance to keep records of the estimated property taxes which would be payable to Cuyahoga County were it subject to such taxes. The estimated property taxes for the Division, based on book value of real estate at the current tax rates, would have been approximately $1,159,000 and $1,087,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

NOTE J - KILOWATT PER HOUR TAX

In May 2001, the Division started billing its customers the electric deregulation kilowatt-hour tax according to the laws of the State of Ohio. This law requires the Division to remit the proceeds to the City's General Fund, except for any proceeds attributable to sales outside the City which are remitted to the State of Ohio. The Division billed $5,221,000 and $5,028,000 for this tax in 2010 and in 2009 respectively, of which $5,372 and $6,244 was remitted to the State. As noted previously, City Council passed Ordinance No. 1768-07, which required the General Fund to remit 50% of the proceeds back to the Division in 2008. However, City Council subsequently passed Ordinance No. 1248-09, which allocated 100% of the proceeds to the General Fund in 2009 and 2010. In accordance to Ordinance No. 1560-10 passed in November 2010, the General Fund will retain 100% of the tax remittance during calendar years 2011 and 2012.

NOTE K – INCREMENTAL CHARGES

In 2000, 2002 and 2003, Cleveland City Council passed Ordinances No. 910-98, No. 1886-02 and No. 2088-03, respectively to allow the Division to add an incremental charge for excess fuel, power production and purchased power cost.

The proceeds of the incremental charges shall be applied to the repayment of any bond obligations of the Division and the replacement of utility poles treated with copper naphthenate in the Division's distribution system.

The incremental charges were scheduled to end December 31, 2008, but on June 2, 2008, City Council passed Ordinance No. 684-08, extending the charge through December 31, 2010. In 2010, this increase was by City Council (Ordinance No. 1629-10) to end December 31, 2011. The Division intends to evaluate this increase through an independent rate analysis conducted by a professional services consultant that specializes in electric rate studies, and make permanent changes subject to approval by City Council, as necessary based on the consultant's analysis and findings. Effective December 1, 2005, the proceeds of the incremental charges are no longer earmarked for a specific purpose. The incremental charges billed were $13,125,000 and $12,874,000 in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

NOTE L – SEAMS ELIMINATION COST ADJUSTMENT (SECA) PAYMENTS

Between December 2004 and March 2006, the Division was required by the FERC to pay SECA payments totaling $10,800,000. The payments arose from a transmission restructuring effort aimed at reducing transmission costs by allowing users such as Cleveland Public Power to pay a single rate for transmission across a regional system consisting of multiple utilities. These payments, made subject to refund and the outcome of litigation proceedings, were intended as a temporary replacement for revenues previously received by transmission owners in neighboring regional systems for transmission access across their systems.

Through December 31, 2010, the Division received $5,655,000 as reimbursements for SECA payments. The Division is also pursuing an additional reimbursement of $700,000. The remaining SECA payment of $4,445,000 is eligible for pass through to the customers of the Division in future years.

ClevelandPublicPower
Count on it

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