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GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORP

Form 10-Q

May 10, 2004

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-8291

GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

VERMONT 03-0127430

(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION (I.R.S. EMPLOYER  
IDENTIFICATION NO.)  
OR ORGANIZATION)

163 ACORN LANE  
COLCHESTER, VT 05446

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES (ZIP CODE)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE (802) 864-5731

INDICATE BY CHECK MARK WHETHER THE REGISTRANT (1) HAS FILED ALL REPORTS  
REQUIRED TO BE FILED BY SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF  
1934 DURING THE PRECEDING 12 MONTHS (OR FOR SUCH SHORTER PERIOD THAT THE  
REGISTRANT WAS REQUIRED TO FILE SUCH REPORTS), AND (2) HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO SUCH  
FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PAST 90 DAYS. YES X NO

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of  
common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

CLASS - COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING AT APRIL 30, 2004 \$3.33 1/3 PAR  
VALUE 5,068,688

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This report contains statements that may be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as "may," "could," "should," "would," "intend," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "continue" or similar words. We intend these forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995 and are including this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they discuss the Company's future expectations, contain projections of the Company's future results of operations or financial condition, or state other "forward-looking" information.

There may be events in the future that we are not able to predict accurately or control and that may cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations described in forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from those discussed in this document, including the documents incorporated by reference in this document. These differences may be the result of various factors, including changes in general, national, regional, or local economic conditions, changes in fuel or wholesale power supply costs, regulatory or legislative action or decisions, and other risk factors identified from time to time in our periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The factors referred to above include many, but not all, of the factors that could impact the Company's ability to achieve the results described in any forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. You should be aware that the occurrence of the events described above and elsewhere in this document, including the documents incorporated by reference, could harm the Company's business, prospects, operating results or financial condition. We do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements as a result of future events or developments.

### AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Our Internet website address is: [www.Greenmountainpower.biz](http://www.Greenmountainpower.biz). We make available free of charge through the website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after such documents are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. The information on our website is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this report or incorporated into any other filings we make with the SEC.

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## GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION INDEX TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES AT AND FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 AND 2003

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

### GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENTS

	UNAUDITED	
	-----	
	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
(in thousands, except per share data)		
Retail Revenues . . . . .	54,205	53,020
Wholesale Revenues . . . . .	8,918	19,925
	-----	-----
OPERATING REVENUES . . . . .	\$63,123	\$72,945
	-----	-----
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Power Supply		
Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation . . . . .	9,993	9,539
Company-owned generation . . . . .	2,231	3,372
Purchases from others . . . . .	27,965	36,276
Other operating . . . . .	4,352	4,400
Transmission . . . . .	3,710	4,057
Maintenance . . . . .	2,271	2,115
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	3,489	3,548

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Taxes other than income. . . . .	1,778	2,019
Income taxes . . . . .	2,315	2,388
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses. . . . .	58,104	67,714
	-----	-----
OPERATING INCOME . . . . .	5,019	5,231
	-----	-----
OTHER INCOME		
Equity in earnings of affiliates and non-utility operations. . . . .	256	413
Allowance for equity funds used during construction. . . . .	115	85
Other income (deductions), net . . . . .	(35)	136
	-----	-----
TOTAL OTHER INCOME. . . . .	336	634
	-----	-----
INTEREST CHARGES		
Long-term debt . . . . .	1,633	1,762
Other interest . . . . .	56	76
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction. . . . .	(74)	(58)
	-----	-----
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES. . . . .	1,615	1,780
	-----	-----
INCOME BEFORE PREFERRED DIVIDENDS AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		
Dividends on preferred stock . . . . .	-	1
	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations. . . . .	3,740	4,084
Income (loss) from discontinued segment, including provisions for operating losses during phaseout period. . . . .	(6)	(13)
	-----	-----
NET INCOME APPLICABLE TO COMMON STOCK. . . . .	\$ 3,734	\$ 4,071
	=====	=====

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	UNAUDITED	
	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Net income. . . . .	\$3,734	\$4,071
Other comprehensive income, net of tax. . . . .	-	-
	-----	-----
Comprehensive income. . . . .	\$3,734	\$4,071
	=====	=====
Basic earnings per share . . . . .	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.82
Diluted earnings per share . . . . .	0.72	0.80
Cash dividends declared per share. . . . .	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.19
Weighted average common shares outstanding-basic . . . . .	5,046	4,959
Weighted average common shares outstanding-diluted . . . . .	5,205	5,118

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

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GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Una  
For the Three Mon  
Ma  
2004  
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OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Income from continuing operations before preferred dividends . . . . .	\$ 3,739
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	3,489
Dividends from associated companies less equity income . . . . .	46
Allowance for funds used during construction . . . . .	(189)
Amortization of deferred purchased power costs . . . . .	851
Deferred income taxes . . . . .	361
Benefit plan contributions . . . . .	(250)
Deferred purchased power costs . . . . .	(46)
Arbitration costs recovered (deferred) . . . . .	-
Rate levelization liability . . . . .	(742)
Environmental and conservation deferrals, net . . . . .	(384)
Changes in:	
Accounts receivable and accrued utility revenues . . . . .	1,311
Prepayments, fuel and other current assets . . . . .	403
Accounts payable and other current liabilities . . . . .	(420)
Accrued income taxes payable and receivable . . . . .	2,184
Deferred tax liability . . . . .	-
Other . . . . .	1,322
Net cash provided by operating activities . . . . .	11,675

INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

Construction expenditures . . . . .	(4,216)
Investment in associated companies . . . . .	-
Return of Capital from associated companies . . . . .	80
Investment in nonutility property . . . . .	(40)
Net cash used in investing activities . . . . .	(4,176)

FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Payments to acquire treasury stock . . . . .	-
Repurchase of preferred stock . . . . .	-
Issuance of common stock . . . . .	377
Reduction in long-term debt . . . . .	-
Short-term debt, net . . . . .	(500)
Cash dividends . . . . .	(1,111)

Net cash used in financing activities . . . . . (1,234)

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents . . . . . 6,265

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period . . . . . 786

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period . . . . . 7,051

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid year-to-date for:

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Interest (net of amounts capitalized) . . . . .	1,022
Income taxes . . . . .	1,193

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

	UNAUDITED		
	CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS		
	MARCH 31	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003	2003
(in thousands)			
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>UTILITY PLANT</b>			
Utility plant, at original cost . . . . .	\$324,685	\$312,867	\$324,900
Less accumulated depreciation . . . . .	112,589	105,340	110,111
Net utility plant . . . . .	212,096	207,527	214,789
Property under capital lease . . . . .	5,047	5,467	5,047
Construction work in progress . . . . .	12,494	11,032	9,026
Total utility plant, net . . . . .	229,637	224,026	228,862
<b>OTHER INVESTMENTS</b>			
Associated companies, at equity . . . . .	5,771	14,067	5,896
Other investments . . . . .	7,954	7,241	7,810
Total other investments . . . . .	13,725	21,308	13,706
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents . . . . .	7,045	3,284	786
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$690, \$547 and \$690 . . . . .	17,131	17,527	17,331
Accrued utility revenues . . . . .	5,618	6,158	6,729
Fuel, materials and supplies, average cost . . . . .	4,301	3,567	4,498
Prepayments . . . . .	1,640	1,924	1,922
Other . . . . .	504	425	422
Total current assets . . . . .	36,239	32,885	31,688
<b>DEFERRED CHARGES</b>			
Demand side management programs . . . . .	6,853	6,379	6,713
Purchased power costs . . . . .	1,769	1,253	2,574
Pine Street Barge Canal . . . . .	12,954	13,019	12,954
Net power supply deferral . . . . .	16,438	19,778	19,734
Power supply derivative asset . . . . .	9,382	7,790	3,990
Other deferred charges . . . . .	9,561	11,009	9,625
Total deferred charges . . . . .	56,957	59,228	55,590
<b>NON-UTILITY</b>			
Other current assets . . . . .	256	8	217
Property and equipment . . . . .	248	249	248
Other assets . . . . .	605	730	640

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Total non-utility assets. . . . .	1,109	987	1,105
TOTAL ASSETS. . . . .	\$337,667	\$338,434	\$330,951

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

GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

UNAUDITED

MARCH 31                      DECEMBER 31  
2004                      2003                      2003

(in thousands except share data)

CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES

CAPITALIZATION

Common stock, \$3.33 1/3 par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares (issued 5,891,827, and 5,789,596 and 5,860,854) . . . . .	\$ 19,640	\$ 19,300	\$ 19,536
Additional paid-in capital . . . . .	76,355	75,394	76,081
Retained earnings. . . . .	25,406	19,300	22,786
Accumulated other comprehensive income . . . . .	(1,787)	(2,374)	(1,787)
Treasury stock, at cost (827,639 shares) . . . . .	(16,701)	(16,701)	(16,701)
Total common stock equity. . . . .	102,913	94,919	99,915
Redeemable cumulative preferred stock. . . . .	-	55	-
Long-term debt, less current maturities. . . . .	93,000	93,000	93,000
Total capitalization . . . . .	195,913	187,974	192,915
CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATION . . . . .	4,930	5,458	4,963
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current maturities of preferred stock. . . . .	-	30	-
Current maturities of long-term debt . . . . .	-	8,000	-
Short-term debt. . . . .	-	250	500
Accounts payable, trade and accrued liabilities. . . . .	6,436	5,149	8,493
Accounts payable to associated companies . . . . .	7,512	8,668	6,821
Rate levelization liability. . . . .	2,228	4,177	2,970
Accrued income taxes . . . . .	2,817	6,650	633
Customer deposits. . . . .	969	904	968
Interest accrued . . . . .	1,788	1,873	1,152
Other. . . . .	1,486	904	1,178
Total current liabilities. . . . .	23,236	36,605	22,715
DEFERRED CREDITS			
Power supply derivative liability. . . . .	25,820	27,568	23,724
Accumulated deferred income taxes. . . . .	34,438	27,112	34,009
Unamortized investment tax credits . . . . .	2,780	3,060	2,848
Pine Street Barge Canal cleanup liability. . . . .	6,972	7,192	7,356
Accumulated cost of removal. . . . .	21,521	19,947	21,238
Other deferred liabilities . . . . .	20,575	21,703	19,693

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Total deferred credits . . . . .	112,106	106,582	108,868
	-----	-----	-----
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES			
NON-UTILITY			
Net liabilities of discontinued segment. . . . .	1,482	1,815	1,490
	-----	-----	-----
Total non-utility liabilities. . . . .	1,482	1,815	1,490
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES . . . . .	\$337,667	\$338,434	\$330,951
	=====	=====	=====

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF RETAINED EARNINGS In thousands	UNAUDITED THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Balance - beginning of period. . . . .	\$22,786	\$16,171
Net Income . . . . .	3,734	4,072
Cash Dividends-redeemable cumulative preferred stock	-	(1)
Other. . . . .	(2)	-
Cash Dividends-common stock. . . . .	(1,112)	(942)
	-----	-----
Balance - end of period. . . . .	\$25,406	\$19,300
	=====	=====

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

GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
MARCH 31, 2004

PART I-ITEM 1

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

It is our opinion that the financial information contained in this report reflects all normal, recurring adjustments necessary to present a fair statement of results for the periods reported, but such results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year due to the seasonal nature of our business and include other adjustments discussed elsewhere in this report necessary to reflect fairly the results of the interim periods. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted in this Form 10-Q pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. However, the disclosures herein, when read with the Green Mountain Power Corporation (the "Company" or "GMP") annual report for 2003 filed on Form 10-K, are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

The Vermont Public Service Board ("VPSB"), the regulatory commission in Vermont, sets the rates we charge our customers for their electricity. In



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periods prior to April 2001, we charged our customers higher rates for billing cycles in December through March and lower rates for the remaining months. These were called seasonally differentiated rates. Seasonal rates were eliminated in April 2001, and generated approximately \$8.5 million of revenues deferred in 2001, of which \$1.1 million and \$4.4 million were recognized during 2003 and 2002, respectively. The remaining \$2.2 million will be used to offset increased costs or write off regulatory assets during 2004. For the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company recognized deferred revenues of \$749,000 and \$271,000, respectively.

In December 2003, the VPSB approved a rate plan for the period 2003 through 2006 (the "2003 Rate Plan"), jointly proposed by the Company and the Vermont Department of Public Service (the "Department" or the "DPS"). The 2003 Rate Plan is summarized below under the heading "Rates."

Certain line items on the prior year's financial statements have been reclassified for consistent presentation with the current year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For incentive stock options issued prior to 2003, the Company applies Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations in accounting for its stock option plan and has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" as amended by SFAS 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - and amendment of SFAS 123." For options granted on or after January 1, 2003, the Company applies the accounting provisions of SFAS 123. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share, as if the fair value method had been applied to all outstanding and unvested awards in each period. The fair value of options at date of grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Had the Company expensed stock-based compensation under SFAS 123 for options granted prior to 2003, the Company's diluted earnings would have been reduced by \$0.01 and \$0.01 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

	Three Months Ended	
Pro-forma net income	March 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
In thousands, except per share amounts		
Net income reported. . . . .	\$3,734	\$4,071
Pro-forma net income . . . . .	3,714	4,034
Earnings per share		
As reported-basic. . . . .	0.74	0.82
Pro-forma basic. . . . .	0.74	0.81
As reported-diluted. . . . .	0.72	0.80
Pro-forma diluted. . . . .	0.71	0.79

### UNREGULATED OPERATIONS

Our wholly owned subsidiaries are Northern Water Resources, Inc. ("NWR"); Green Mountain Propane Gas Company Limited ("GMPG"); GMP Real Estate Corporation; Green Mountain Power Investment Company ("GMPIC"); and Green Mountain Resources, Inc. ("GMRI"). We also have a rental water heater program that is not regulated by the VPSB. The results of these subsidiaries, excluding NWR, and the Company's unregulated rental water heater program are included in earnings of affiliates and non-utility operations in the Other (Deductions) Income section of the Consolidated Statements of Income.

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### 2. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

We recognize net income from our affiliates (companies in which we have ownership interests) listed below based on our percentage ownership (equity method).

VERMONT YANKEE NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION  
 PERCENT OWNERSHIP: 33.6% COMMON

	Three months ended	
	March 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
(in thousands)		
Gross Revenue. . . . .	\$49,146	\$47,968
Net Income Applicable.	143	685
to Common Stock		
Equity in Net Income .	48	127

On July 31, 2002, Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation ("VYNPC") announced that the sale of its nuclear power plant to Entergy Nuclear Vermont Yankee ("ENVY") had been completed. See Note K for further information concerning our long-term power contract with VYNPC.

During May 2002, prior to the sale of the plant to ENVY, the VYNPC plant had fuel rods that required repair, a maintenance requirement that is not unique to VYNPC. VYNPC closed the plant for a twelve-day period, beginning on May 11, 2002, to repair the rods. The Company's share of the cost for the repair, including incremental replacement energy costs, was approximately \$2.0 million. The Company received an accounting order from the VPSB on August 2, 2002, allowing it to defer the additional costs related to the outage, and believes that such amounts are probable of future recovery. In 2003, the Company received a credit of \$600,000 from VYNPC and in April 2004, the Company received permission from the VPSB to apply the credit to reduce the \$2.0 million regulatory asset.

The Company's ownership share of VYNPC has increased from approximately 19.0 percent in 2002 to approximately 33.6 percent currently, due to VYNPC's purchase of certain minority shareholders' interests during November 2003. The Company's entitlement to energy produced by the ENVY nuclear plant remains at approximately 20 percent of plant production.

In response to a recent NRC inspection, ENVY has determined that two spent fuel rod segments are not in their documented location in the spent fuel pool. ENVY engineers are reviewing storage records and performing an inspection of the spent fuel pool to determine the location of the rod segments, which are about the diameter of a pencil. One segment is about the length of a pencil, the other segment is about 17 inches long. According to station documentation, in 1979, the radioactive rods were placed in a special stainless steel container in the spent fuel pool after a fuel inspection to address fuel-cladding deficiencies.

On May 5, 2004, ENVY informed VYNPC that it believes that VYNPC is responsible under the Purchase and Sale Agreement between VNYPC and ENVY, for all costs arising in connection with ENVY's inspection. VYNPC has informed us that it is reviewing ENVY's May 5, 2004 communication and studying its options. We cannot predict the outcome of this matter at this time.

VERMONT ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC. ("VELCO")  
 Percent ownership: 28.4% common

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30.0% preferred

VELCO is a corporation engaged in the transmission of electric power within the State of Vermont. VELCO has entered into transmission agreements with the State of Vermont and various electric utilities, including the Company, and under these agreements, VELCO bills all costs, including interest on debt and a fixed return on equity, to those using VELCO's transmission system. The Company is obligated to provide its proportionate share of the equity capital requirements of VELCO through continuing purchases of its common stock, if necessary. The Company plans to make capital investments of up to \$20 million in VELCO through 2007 in support of various transmission projects.

Three months ended  
March 31  
2004 2003  
-----

(in thousands)

Gross Revenue . . . .	\$6,333	\$5,635
Net Income . . . . .	310	273
Equity in Net Income.	46	106

### 3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The electric industry typically uses or generates a range of potentially hazardous products in its operations. We must meet various land, water, air and aesthetic requirements as administered by local, state and federal regulatory agencies. We believe that we comply with these requirements and that there are no outstanding material complaints about the Company's compliance with present environmental protection regulations, except for developments related to the Pine Street Barge Canal site.

PINE STREET BARGE CANAL SUPERFUND SITE - In 1999, the Company entered into a United States District Court Consent Decree constituting a final settlement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the State of Vermont and numerous other parties of claims relating to a federal Superfund site in Burlington, Vermont, known as the "Pine Street Barge Canal." The consent decree resolves claims by the EPA for past site costs, natural resource damage claims and claims for past and future remediation costs. The consent decree also provides for the design and implementation of response actions at the site. We have estimated total future costs of the Company's future obligations under the consent decree to be approximately \$8.1 million. The estimated liability is not discounted, and it is possible that our estimate of future costs could change by a material amount. We have recorded a regulatory asset of \$13.0 million to reflect unrecovered past and future Pine Street costs. Pursuant to the Company's 2003 Rate Plan, as approved by the VPSB, the Company will begin to amortize past unrecovered costs in 2005. The Company will amortize the full amount of incurred costs over 20 years without a return. The amortization will be allowed in future rates, without disallowance or adjustment, until fully amortized.

#### RATES

RETAIL RATE CASES - On December 22, 2003, the VPSB approved our 2003 Rate Plan, jointly proposed earlier in the year by the Company and the Vermont Department

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of Public Service. The 2003 Rate Plan covers the period from 2003 through 2006 and includes the following principal elements:

The Company's rates will remain unchanged through 2004. The 2003 Rate Plan allows the Company to raise rates 1.9 percent, effective January 1, 2005, and an additional 0.9 percent, effective January 1, 2006, if the increases are supported by cost of service schedules submitted 60 days prior to the effective dates. If the Company's cost of service filings in 2005 or 2006 establish that a lesser rate increase is required for the Company to meet its revenue requirements, the Company will implement the lesser rate increase.

The Company may seek additional rate increases in extraordinary circumstances, such as severe storm repair costs, natural disasters, extended unanticipated unit outages, or significant losses of customer load.

The Company's allowed return on equity is reduced from 11.25 percent to 10.5 percent, for the period January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2006. During the same period, the Company's earnings on core utility operations are capped at 10.5 percent. Any excess earnings in 2004 will be applied to reduce regulatory assets. Excess earnings in 2005 or 2006 will be refunded to customers as a credit on customer bills or applied to reduce regulatory assets, as the Department directs.

The Company has carried forward into 2004 \$3.0 million in deferred revenue remaining at December 31, 2003, from the Company's 2001 Settlement Order (summarized below). These revenues will be applied in 2004 to offset increased costs or, if applicable, reduce regulatory assets as determined by the DPS.

The Company will amortize (recover) certain regulatory assets, including Pine Street Barge Canal environmental site costs and past demand-side management program costs, beginning in January 2005, with those amortizations to be allowed in future rates. Pine Street costs will be recovered over a twenty-year period without a return.

As required, the Company filed with the VPSB in early 2004 a new fully-allocated cost of service study and rate re-design, which will allocate the Company's revenue requirement among all customer classes on the basis of current costs. The new rate design is subject to VPSB approval and is not expected to adversely affect operating results.

The Company and the Department have agreed to work cooperatively to develop and propose an alternative regulation plan as authorized by legislation enacted in Vermont in 2003. If the Company and Department agree on such a plan, and it is approved by the VPSB, the alternative regulation plan would supersede the 2003 Rate Plan.

In January 2001, the VPSB approved a rate case settlement (the "2001 Settlement Order") between the Company and the DPS. The 2001 Settlement Order included a rate increase of 3.42 percent effective January 2001, setting the Company's rates at levels that recover the Company's Hydro Quebec/Vermont Joint Owners Contract (the "VJO Contract") costs, and effectively ending regulatory disallowances experienced by the Company from 1998 through 2000. Under the 2001 Settlement Order, the Company agreed to an earnings cap on core utility operations of 11.25 percent return on equity, with amounts earned over the limit being used to write off regulatory assets.

The 2001 Settlement Order also imposed two additional conditions:

The Company and customers shall share equally any premium above book value realized by the Company in any future merger, acquisition or asset sale, subject to an \$8.0 million limit on the customers' share, adjusted for inflation; and

The Company's further investment in non-utility operations is restricted until new rates go into effect, which will occur in January 2005.

### POWER CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

On February 11, 1999, the Company entered into a contract with Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc. (the "Morgan Stanley Contract") designed to manage price risks associated with changing fossil fuel prices. In August 2002, the Morgan Stanley Contract was modified and extended to December 31, 2006.

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Under the Morgan Stanley Contract, on a daily basis, and at Morgan Stanley's discretion, we sell power to Morgan Stanley from either (i) all or part of our portfolio of power resources at predefined operating and pricing parameters or (ii) any power resources available to us, provided that sales of power from sources other than Company-owned generation comply with the predefined operating and pricing parameters. Morgan Stanley sells to the Company, at a predefined price, power sufficient to serve pre-established load requirements. Morgan Stanley is also responsible for scheduling supply resources. We remain responsible for resource performance and availability. Morgan Stanley provides no coverage against major unscheduled power supply outages. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Company reduced the power that it sells to Morgan Stanley. Some of our power-supply resources, including purchases pursuant to our Hydro Quebec and VYNPC contracts, which were sold to Morgan Stanley through 2003, are no longer included in the Morgan Stanley Contract. This reduction in sales to Morgan Stanley is expected to reduce wholesale revenues by approximately \$64 million during 2004 when compared with 2003, and correspondingly to reduce power supply expense by a similar amount. We do not expect this change to adversely affect the Company's opportunity to earn its allowed rate of return during 2004.

The Company's current purchases under the VJO Contract with Hydro Quebec are as follows: (1) Schedule B -- 68 megawatts of firm capacity and associated energy to be delivered at the Highgate interconnection for twenty years beginning in September 1995; and (2) Schedule C3 -- 46 megawatts of firm capacity and associated energy to be delivered at interconnections to be determined at any time for 20 years, beginning in November 1995.

We sometimes experience energy delivery deficiencies under the VJO Contract as a result of outages or other problems with the transmission interconnection facilities over which we schedule deliveries. When such deficiencies occur, we purchase replacement energy on the wholesale market, usually at prices that are higher than VJO Contract costs.

Our contracts with Hydro Quebec contain cross default provisions that allow Hydro Quebec to invoke "step-up" provisions under which the other Vermont utilities that are also parties to the contract would be required to purchase their proportionate share of the power supply entitlement of any defaulting utility. The Company is not aware of any instance where this provision has been invoked by Hydro Quebec.

Under the Company's 9701 arrangement with Hydro Quebec, Hydro Quebec paid \$8.0 million to the Company in 1997. In return for this payment, we provided Hydro Quebec options for the purchase of power. Commencing April 1, 1998, and effective through the term of the VJO Contract, which ends in 2015, Hydro Quebec may purchase up to 52,500 MWh on an annual basis ("option A") at the VJO Contract energy price, which is substantially below current market prices. The cumulative amount of energy that may be purchased under option A may not exceed 950,000 MWh (52,500 MWh in each contract year).

Over the same period, Hydro Quebec may exercise an option to purchase up to 200,000 MWh on an annual basis at the VJO Contract energy price ("option B"). The cumulative amount of energy that may be purchased under option B may not exceed 600,000 MWh. As of March 31, 2004, Hydro Quebec had purchased 513,000 MWh under option B. The Company expects Hydro Quebec to call its remaining entitlements under option B during 2004 and 2005.

In 2003, Hydro Quebec exercised option A and option B, and called for delivery to third parties at a net expense to the Company of approximately \$4.5 million, including capacity charges.

We believe that it is probable that Hydro Quebec will exercise options A and B for 2004, and the Company has purchased replacement power at a net cost of

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\$3.2 million. Hydro Quebec has exercised its option to purchase 52,000 MWh during July 2004 as anticipated by the Company. The Company has also covered 54 percent of expected calls during 2005 at a net cost of \$1.1 million.

Under the VJO Contract, Hydro Quebec has the right to reduce the load factor from 75 percent to 65 percent a total three times over the life of the contract. Hydro Quebec exercised the first of these load reduction options, effective for the year 2003. The net cost of Hydro Quebec's exercise of this option increased power supply expense during 2003 by approximately \$1.2 million. During 2003, Hydro Quebec exercised its second option to reduce the load factor for 2004, which we estimate will increase power supply expense in 2004 by approximately \$1.0 million. We expect Hydro Quebec to exercise its third option in 2004 for deliveries occurring principally during 2005, at an estimated cost of \$1.0 million to \$1.5 million, based on current wholesale market prices for 2005.

It is possible our estimate of future power supply costs could differ materially from actual results.

#### 4. SEGMENTS AND RELATED INFORMATION

The Company's electric utility operation is its only operating segment. The electric utility is engaged in the distribution and sale of electrical energy in the State of Vermont and also reports the results of its wholly owned unregulated subsidiaries (GMPG, GMRI, GMPIC and GMP Real Estate) and the rental water heater program as a separate line item in the Other Income section in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

NWR is an unregulated business that invested in energy generation, energy efficiency and wastewater treatment projects. As of March 31, 2004, most of NWR's net assets and liabilities have been sold or otherwise disposed. The remaining net liability reflects expected warranty obligations.

#### 5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company records the annual cost of power obtained under long-term contracts as operating expenses. The Company meets the majority of its customer demand through a series of long-term physical and financial contracts. There are occasions when we may experience a short position for electricity needed to supply customers. During those periods, electricity is purchased at market prices.

The Company's most significant power supply contracts are the Hydro Quebec Vermont Joint Owners ("VJO") Contract (the "VJO Contract") and the VYNPC contract (the "VYNPC Contract"), which together supply approximately 80 percent of our retail load.

All of the Company's power supply contract costs are currently being recovered through rates approved by the VPSB.

We expect approximately 90 percent of our estimated customer demand ("load") requirements through 2006 to be met by these contracts and by our generation and other power supply resources. These contracts and resources significantly reduce the Company's exposure to volatility in wholesale energy market prices.

A primary factor affecting future operating results is the volatility of the wholesale electricity market. Implementation of New England's wholesale market for electricity has increased volatility of wholesale power prices. Periods frequently occur when weather, availability of power supply resources and other factors cause significant differences between customer demand and electricity supply. Because electricity cannot be stored, in these situations the Company must buy or sell the difference into a marketplace that has experienced volatile energy prices. Volatility and market price trends also make it more difficult to extend or enter into new power supply contracts at prices that avoid the need for rate relief.

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The Company has established a risk management program designed to stabilize cash flow and earnings by minimizing power supply risks. Transactions permitted by the risk management program include futures, forward contracts, option contracts, swaps and transmission congestion rights. These transactions are used to hedge the risk of fossil fuel and spot market electricity price increases. Some of these transactions present the risk of potential losses from adverse changes in commodity prices. Our risk management policy specifies risk measures, the amount of tolerable risk exposure, and authorization limits for transactions. Our principal power supply contract counter-parties and generators, Hydro Quebec, Entergy Nuclear Vermont Yankee, LLC ("ENVY") and Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc., all currently have investment grade credit ratings.

The Morgan Stanley Contract (described above under "Power Contract Commitments") is used to hedge our power supply costs against increases in fossil fuel prices. The Morgan Stanley Contract is a derivative under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 ("SFAS 133") and is effective through December 31, 2006. Management has estimated the fair value of the future net benefit of this arrangement at March 31, 2004, to be approximately \$9.4 million.

The Company's 9701 arrangement with Hydro Quebec (described under "Power Contract Commitments") grants Hydro Quebec an option to call power at prices that are expected to be below estimated future market rates. This arrangement is a derivative and is effective through 2015. Management's estimate of the fair value of the future net cost for this arrangement at March 31, 2004 is approximately \$25.8 million. We sometimes use forward contracts to hedge forecasted calls by Hydro Quebec under the 9701 arrangement.

The table below presents assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the Morgan Stanley Contract and the 9701 arrangement. The forward prices for electricity used in this analysis are consistent with the Company's current long-term wholesale energy price forecast.

	Option Value Model	Risk Free Interest Rate	Price Volatility	Average Forward Price	Contract Expires
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morgan Stanley Contract	Deterministic	1.2%	32%-29%	\$ 52	2006
9701 Arrangement . . . .	Black-Scholes	3.8%	48%-27%	\$ 65	2015

The table below presents the Company's market risk of the Morgan Stanley and Hydro Quebec derivatives, estimated as the potential loss in fair value resulting from a hypothetical ten percent adverse change in wholesale energy prices, which nets to approximately \$1.2 million. Actual results may differ materially from the table illustration. Under an accounting order issued by the VPSB, changes in the fair value of derivatives are deferred.

Commodity Price Risk At March 31, 2004

Fair Value(Cost) Market Risk

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	-----	-----	
	(in thousands)		
Morgan Stanley Contract	\$ 9,382	\$ 2,440	
9701 Arrangement. . . .	(25,820)	(3,615)	
	-----	-----	
	(16,438)	(1,175)	

If a derivative instrument is terminated early because it is probable that a transaction or forecasted transaction will not occur, any gain or loss would be recognized in earnings immediately. For derivatives held to maturity, the earnings impact would be recorded in the period that the derivative is sold or matures.

### 6. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("SFAS 143") prescribes fair value accounting for asset retirement liabilities, including nuclear decommissioning obligations, and requires recognition of such liabilities at the time incurred. The Company has recognized, as a liability, an asset retirement obligation for accumulated costs of removal, which totaled approximately \$21.2 million and \$19.9 million at March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and increased plant and equipment balances by the same amount as a result of this accounting pronouncement.

In December 2002, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure" ("SFAS 148"). SFAS 148 amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting and reporting for stock-based employee compensation and amended disclosure provisions for stock-based compensation. The application of this accounting standard is not expected to materially impact the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In January 2003 and December 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation 46 and 46R (Revised), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. This standard will require an enterprise that is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity to consolidate that entity. The Interpretation must be applied to any existing interests in variable interest entities beginning in 2004. The Company does not expect to consolidate any existing interest in unconsolidated entities as a result of Interpretation 46.

In December 2003, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 132 (revised 2003), "Employers" Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits ("SFAS 132"). In an effort to provide the public with better and more complete information, the standard requires that companies provide more details about their plan assets, benefit obligations, cash flows, benefit costs and other relevant information. The guidance is effective for fiscal years ending December 15, 2003 and for quarters beginning after December 15, 2003. We have adopted the disclosures required by the standard.

The Company provides health care, life insurance, prescription drug and other benefits to retired employees who meet certain age and years of service requirements. Under certain circumstances, eligible retirees are required to make contributions for postretirement benefits. In December 2003, the FASB issued Staff Position ("FSP") 106-1, "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003" (the "Act"). The Act provides for drug benefits for certain retirees under a new Medicare Part D program. For employers like the Company there are subsidies available which are inherent in the Act. The FASB allowed, and the



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Company elected, a one-time deferral of the recognition of the impact of the Act in the employer's accounting until formal guidance is issued. As a result, the provisions of the Act are not yet reflected in financial statements or benefits disclosure. The issuance of formal accounting guidance may require a change to previously reported information.

### 7. COMPUTATION OF EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of common and common stock equivalent shares outstanding during each year. The Company established a stock incentive plan for all directors and employees during the year ended December 31, 2000, and options granted are exercisable over vesting schedules of between one and four years.

Reconciliation of net income available for common shareholders and average shares	Three months ended December 31,	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
(in thousands)		
Net income before preferred dividends. . .	\$3,734	\$4,072
Preferred stock dividend requirement . . .	-	1
	-----	-----
Net income applicable to common stock . . . . .	\$3,734	\$4,071
	=====	=====
Average number of common shares-basic. . .	5,046	4,959
Dilutive effect of stock options . . . . .	159	159
	-----	-----
Average number of common shares-diluted.	5,205	5,118
	=====	=====

GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION  
PART I-ITEM 2  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL  
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS  
MARCH 31, 2004

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW - Green Mountain Power Corporation (the "Company") generates virtually all of its earnings from retail electricity sales. Our retail electricity sales grow at an average annual rate of between one and two percent, about average for most electric utility companies in New England. While wholesale revenues are significant, they have relatively minor impact on our operating results and financial condition. The Company is regulated and cannot adjust prices of retail electricity sales without regulatory approval from the Vermont Public Service Board ("VPSB").

The Company increased its dividend in February 2004 from an annual rate of \$0.76 per share to \$0.88 per share. The Company's dividend payout ratio remains comparatively low, at less than 45 percent of 2003 earnings. We expect to grow our dividend payout ratio to between 50 and 70 percent over the next five years, in line with other electric utilities having similar risk profiles, so long as financial and operating results permit.

Fair regulatory treatment is fundamental to maintaining the Company's financial stability. Rates must be set at levels to recover costs, including a market rate of return to equity and debt holders. In December 2003, the Company received approval from the VPSB of a new rate plan covering the period 2003 through 2006, which sets rates at levels the Company believes will provide an

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improved opportunity to recover our costs, and to earn our allowed rate of return of 10.5 percent.

Power supply expenses are equivalent to approximately 70 percent of total revenues. The Company's need to seek rate increases from its customers frequently moves in tandem with increases in our power supply costs. We have entered into long-term power supply contracts for most of our energy needs. All of our power supply contract costs are currently being recovered in the rates we charge our customers. The risks associated with our power supply resources, including outage, curtailment, and other delivery risks, the timing of contract expirations, the volatility of wholesale prices, and other factors impacting our power supply resources and how they relate to customer demand are discussed below under Item 3, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk, and Other Risk Factors."

We also discuss other risks, including load risk related to our largest customer, International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM"), and contingencies that could have a significant impact on future operating results and our financial condition.

Growth opportunities beyond the Company's normal investment in its infrastructure include a planned increase in our equity investment in Vermont Electric Power Company, Inc. ("VELCO") and a planned increase in sales of utility services.

In this section, we explain the general financial condition and the results of operations for the Company and its subsidiaries. This explanation includes:

- factors that affect our business;
- our earnings and costs in the periods presented and why they changed between periods;
- the source of our earnings;
- our expenditures for capital projects and what we expect they will be in the future;
- where we expect to get cash for future capital expenditures; and
- how all of the above affect our overall financial condition.

Management believes the most critical accounting policies include the timing of expense and revenue recognition under the regulatory accounting framework within which we operate; the manner in which we account for certain power supply arrangements that qualify as derivatives; the assumptions that we make regarding defined benefit plans; and revenue recognition, particularly as it relates to unbilled and deferred revenues. These accounting policies, among others, affect the Company's significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

There are statements in this section that contain projections or estimates that are considered to be "forward-looking" as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). In these statements, you may find words such as believes, expects, plans, or similar words. These statements are not guarantees of our future performance. There are risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to be different from those projected. Some of the reasons the results may be different include:

- regulatory and judicial decisions or legislation
- changes in regional market and transmission rules
- energy supply and demand and pricing
- contractual commitments
- availability, terms, and use of capital
- general economic and business environment
- changes in technology
- nuclear and environmental issues
- industry restructuring and cost recovery (including stranded costs)
- weather

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We address these items in more detail below.

These forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report.

AS YOU READ THIS SECTION IT MAY BE HELPFUL TO REFER TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES IN PART I-ITEM 1.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS EARNINGS SUMMARY - OVERVIEW

In this section, we discuss our earnings and the principal factors affecting them. We separately discuss earnings for the utility business and for our unregulated businesses.

Total basic earnings per share of Common Stock	Three months ended	
	March 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Utility business . . . .	\$0.72	\$0.80
Unregulated businesses .	0.02	0.02
	-----	-----
Earnings from:		
Continuing operations. .	0.74	0.82
Discontinued operations.	-	-
	-----	-----
Basic earnings per share	\$0.74	\$0.82
	=====	=====

### UTILITY BUSINESS

The Company recorded basic earnings per share from utility operations of \$0.72 in the quarter ended March 31, 2004, compared with utility earnings of \$0.80 per share in the first quarter of 2003. Earnings in 2004 were lower than the first quarter of 2003 due to a one time benefit from additional energy deliveries in 2003 that occurred at a time when we could sell that excess power in the wholesale market at unusually high prices. The Company estimates that the increase in energy deliveries added approximately \$0.15 per share to 2003 earnings.

### UNREGULATED BUSINESSES

Earnings from unregulated businesses, principally from the Company's water heater rental program, included in results from continuing operations for the three ended March 31, 2004 did not change materially when compared with the same periods in 2003. A financial summary for these businesses follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
(In thousands)		
Revenue. . . .	\$ 243	\$ 250
Expense. . . .	150	144
	-----	-----

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Net Income . . \$ 93 \$ 106  
 =====

OPERATING REVENUES AND MWH SALES

Our revenues from operations, megawatt hour ("MWh") sales and average number of customers for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 are summarized below:

	Three months ended March 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
(dollars in thousands)		
Operating revenues		
Retail . . . . .	\$ 53,348	\$ 52,437
Sales for Resale . . . . .	8,918	19,925
Other . . . . .	857	583
	-----	-----
Total Operating Revenues . . . . .	\$ 63,123	\$ 72,945
	=====	=====
MWh Sales-Retail . . . . .	517,231	508,464
MWh Sales for Resale . . . . .	145,701	545,918
	-----	-----
Total MWh Sales . . . . .	662,932	1,054,382
	=====	=====

Average Number of Customers

	Three months ended March 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Residential . . . . .	75,461	74,583
Commercial and Industrial	13,466	13,263
Other . . . . .	61	65
	-----	-----
Total Number of Customers . . . . .	88,988	87,911
	=====	=====

REVENUES

Total operating revenues in the first quarter of 2004 decreased \$9.8 million or 13.5 percent compared with the same period in 2003, primarily as a result of a decrease in wholesale sales to Morgan Stanley under the Morgan Stanley Contract (described in Part I, Item I, No. 3 under "Power Contract Commitments"). This decrease was partially offset by an increase of approximately \$910,000 in retail operating revenue. The increase in retail revenues had a favorable impact on earnings and resulted principally from customer growth and an increase in deferred revenue recognition. Total retail MWh sales of electricity in the first quarter of 2004 increased 1.7 percent from

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the same quarter of 2003, primarily as a result of an increase in commercial and industrial sales of 1.8 percent and a 1.5 percent increase in residential sales.

Retail operating revenues reflected a \$478,000 increase in the recognition of deferred revenues during the first quarter of 2004, compared with the same quarter of 2003. Revenues were deferred during 2001 in accordance with the settlement of the Company's retail rate case approved by the Vermont Public Service Board (the "VPSB") in January 2001 (the "2001 Settlement Order"). The 2001 Settlement Order resulted in the elimination of seasonal rates, generating an additional \$8.5 million in cash flow in 2001. The VPSB has issued orders providing that recognition of this additional \$8.5 million of revenue be deferred and then recognized to offset increased costs during 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. As of March 31, 2004, the Company has \$2.2 million in remaining unrecognized deferred revenues, which will be used to offset increased costs or write off regulatory assets during 2004.

In December 2003, the VPSB approved a rate plan between the Vermont Department of Public Service and the Company that allows the Company to raise rates by 1.9 percent, effective January 1, 2005, and an additional 0.9 percent, effective January 1, 2006, if the increases are supported by cost of service schedules submitted 60 days prior to the effective dates. The 1.9 percent increase is expected to provide approximately \$4 million in retail operating revenues during 2005.

The Company's major industrial customer, International Business Machines ("IBM"), accounted for 16.6% of retail sales revenue in 2003. The Company currently estimates, based on a number of projected variables, the retail rate increase required from all retail customers by a hypothetical shutdown of the IBM facility to be in the range of five to eight percent, inclusive of projected related declines in sales to residential and commercial customers. IBM has recently announced plans to add 100 positions to its local workforce.

We sell wholesale electricity to others for resale. Our revenue from wholesale MWh sales of electricity decreased approximately \$11.0 million or 55.2 percent in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same period in 2003, reflecting decreased sales of electricity to Morgan Stanley under our Morgan Stanley Contract. We do not expect the reduction in sales to Morgan Stanley to adversely affect the Company's earnings in 2004 or future years. Wholesale revenues also declined as a result of decreased sales of power arising from added deliveries of electricity under a long-term contract with Hydro Quebec. During the first quarter of 2003, delivery of past power supply contract deficiencies by Hydro Quebec resulted in additional energy availability that the Company sold when market energy prices were unusually high. We estimate that these sales increased quarterly earnings by approximately \$0.15 per share in 2003. There are no further deficiencies to be rescheduled and the Company does not expect this benefit to reoccur.

### OPERATING EXPENSES

#### POWER SUPPLY EXPENSES

Power supply expenses decreased \$9.0 million or 14.5 percent in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same period in 2003, as a result of an \$11.9 million decline in costs under the Company's power supply contract with Morgan Stanley, and a \$1.1 million decrease in company-owned generation expenses, partially offset by increases in power purchased from NEPOOL and power purchased to supply increased retail sales.

Power supply expenses from VYNPC increased \$450,000 or 4.8 percent during the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same period of 2003, primarily due to increased output at the Entergy nuclear power plant.

Company-owned generation expenses decreased \$1.1 million or 33.9 percent in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same period in 2003, primarily due to decreased production at peak generation facilities. Peak generation facilities are run only to maintain system reliability or when wholesale energy prices are extremely high.

The cost of power that we purchased from other companies decreased \$8.3 million or 22.9 percent in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same

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period in 2003, primarily due to an \$11.9 million decrease in cost of power purchased from Morgan Stanley, partially offset by an increase in costs of power purchased from NEPOOL and other sources.

During the first quarter of 2004, \$771,000 in power supply expense was recognized to reflect the costs associated with the Company's 9701 arrangement with Hydro Quebec compared with \$1.4 million in power supply expense for the same quarter in 2003. The cumulative amount of power purchased to date by Hydro Quebec under option B is approximately 513,000 MWh, out of a total of 600,000 MWh which may be called over the life of the arrangement.

We believe that it is probable that Hydro Quebec will exercise options A and B for 2004, and the Company has purchased a forward contract for replacement power at a net cost of \$3.2 million. Hydro Quebec has exercised its option to purchase 52,000 MWh during July 2004 as anticipated by the Company. The Company has also covered 54 percent of expected calls during 2005 at a net cost of \$1.1 million.

Both the 9701 arrangement and any related forward purchase contracts are considered derivative instruments as defined by SFAS 133. On April 11, 2001, the VPSB issued an accounting order that requires the Company to defer recognition of any earnings or other comprehensive income effect relating to future periods caused by application of SFAS 133, and as a result, we do not anticipate SFAS 133 to affect earnings. The current costs of both the 9701 arrangement and other forward purchase arrangements, including our Morgan Stanley contract, are being fully recovered in our retail rates. At March 31, 2004, the Company had a net regulatory asset of approximately \$16.4 million related to derivatives that the Company believes are probable of recovery. The fair value of the regulatory asset is based on current estimates of future market prices that are likely to change by material amounts.

### OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses did not change materially in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same period in 2003.

### TRANSMISSION EXPENSES

Transmission expenses decreased by approximately \$347,000 or 8.6 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2004 compared with the same period in 2003, due to a reduction in the amount of pool transmission expense allocated from the rest of New England as a result of changes in cost allocation methods used by the Independent System Operator of New England ("ISO-NE" or "ISO New England").

The ISO New England was created to manage the operations of the New England Power Pool ("NEPOOL"), effective May 1, 1999. ISO-NE operates a market for all New England states for purchasers and sellers of electricity in the deregulated wholesale energy markets. Sellers place bids for the sale of their generation or purchased power resources and if demand is high enough the output from those resources is sold.

During 2002, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") accepted ISO-NE's request to implement a Standard Market Design ("SMD") governing wholesale energy sales in New England. ISO-NE implemented its SMD plan on March 1, 2003. SMD includes a system of locational marginal pricing of energy, under which prices are determined by zone, and based in part on transmission congestion experienced in each zone. Currently, the State of Vermont constitutes a single zone under the plan, although pricing may eventually be determined on a more localized ("nodal") basis. ISO-NE and NEPOOL have committed to facilitation of a stakeholder process to examine alternative pricing options, including alternatives to nodal pricing, and to file their report with FERC in July 2004. We believe that nodal pricing could result in a material adverse impact on our power supply and/or transmission costs, if adopted.

On October 31, 2003, ISO-NE, together with New England's principal transmission system owners, including VELCO, filed a request for designation of ISO-NE as a regional transmission organization for New England ("RTO-NE"). On

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March 24, 2004, the FERC conditionally approved ISO-NE's designation as an RTO. ISO-NE will continue to perform all of its current responsibilities and will also become the transmission provider for the New England region, acquiring operational authority over daily management of the transmission system. Also on October 31, 2003, certain transmission owners in New England, including the Company, reached an agreement to submit a tariff, agreements and other documents to FERC to include costs associated with certain transmission facilities, known as the Highgate Facilities, of which the Company is a part owner, in region-wide rates as set forth in the RTO-NE proposal.

VELCO, the owner and operator of Vermont's principal electric transmission system assets, has proposed a project to substantially upgrade Vermont's transmission system (the "Northwest Reliability Project"), principally to support reliability and eliminate transmission constraints in northwestern Vermont, including most of the Company's service territory. We own approximately 29 percent of VELCO. The proposed Northwest Reliability Project must be approved by the VPSB. Several Vermont municipalities, citizen groups and individuals have intervened in the VPSB proceedings to oppose or request modifications to the project. If approved, the project is estimated to cost approximately \$130 million through 2007. VELCO intends to finance the costs of constructing the Northwest Reliability Project in part through increased equity investment. The Company plans to invest approximately \$20 million in VELCO to support this and other transmission projects through 2007. Under current NEPOOL and ISO-NE rules, which require qualifying large transmission project costs to be shared among all New England utilities, most of the costs of the Northwest Reliability Project will be allocated throughout the New England region, with Vermont utilities responsible for approximately five percent of allocated costs.

In August 2003, a coalition of New England public utility commissions and other parties challenged the NEPOOL and ISO-NE transmission cost allocation rules. On December 18, 2003, FERC rejected this challenge. FERC's order is subject to pending requests for rehearing and has been appealed to the US Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. If the current transmission cost allocation rules are modified or eliminated, Vermont utilities, including the Company, could be required to bear a greater proportion, and potentially all, of the cost of the Northwest Reliability Project.

### MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Maintenance expenses increased \$156,000 or 7.4 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2004 compared with the same period in 2003, primarily due to an increase in scheduled maintenance on distribution and hydro facilities.

### DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

Depreciation and amortization expenses for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$59,000 or 1.7 percent compared with the same period in 2003, reflecting a decrease in the amortization of demand side management assets.

### TAXES OTHER THAN INCOME TAXES

Other tax expense for the first quarter of 2004 decreased by \$241,000 or 11.9 percent compared with the same period in 2003 due to reductions in property taxes.

### INCOME TAXES

Income taxes decreased \$73,000 or 3.06 percent in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same period in 2003 due to a decrease in pretax book income from operations.

### OTHER INCOME

Other income decreased \$298,000 or 47.0 percent during the three months ended March 31, 2004 compared with the same period in 2003, primarily due to the 2003 receipt of insurance proceeds.

### INTEREST CHARGES

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Interest charges decreased \$165,000 or 9.21 percent in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same period in 2003, due to a decrease in long-term debt balances arising from the maturity of \$8.0 million first mortgage bonds in December 2003.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

In the three months ended March 31, 2004, we spent \$4.8 million principally for expansion and improvements of our transmission, distribution and generation plant, and environmental expenditures. We expect to spend approximately \$16.8 million during the remainder of 2004, principally for improvements to transmission, distribution and generation plant, and environmental expenditures.

During June 2003, the Company negotiated a 364-day revolving credit agreement (the "Fleet-Sovereign Agreement") with Fleet Financial Services ("Fleet") joined by Sovereign Bank. The Fleet-Sovereign Agreement is for \$20.0 million, unsecured, and allows the Company to choose any blend of a daily variable prime rate and a fixed term LIBOR-based rate. There was no balance outstanding on the Fleet-Sovereign Agreement at March 31, 2004. The Fleet-Sovereign Agreement expires June 16, 2004. There was no non-utility short-term debt outstanding at March 31, 2004. The Company expects to obtain or renew revolving credit arrangements with similar terms prior to June 16, 2004.

The annual dividend was \$0.76 per share for the year ended December 31, 2003. On February 9, 2004, the annual dividend rate was increased from \$0.76 per share to \$0.88 per share, a payout ratio of approximately 44 percent based on 2003 earnings. The Company expects to increase the dividend in the first quarter of each year until the payout ratio falls between 50 percent and 70 percent of anticipated earnings. We believe this payout ratio to be consistent with that of other electric utilities having similar risk profiles.

The credit ratings of the Company's first mortgage bonds at March 31, 2004 were:

Fitch	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
First mortgage bonds	BBB+	Baa1
		BBB

During August 2003, the three credit rating agencies reviewed the Company's financial position and concluded the following:

Moody's affirmed the Company's senior secured debt rating at Baa1, with a stable outlook.

Fitch Ratings affirmed the ratings of the Company's first mortgage bonds at BBB+, with a stable outlook; and

Standard and Poor's Ratings Services affirmed its BBB rating of the Company's senior secured debt, with a stable outlook.

In the event of a change in the Company's first mortgage bond credit rating to below investment grade, scheduled payments under the Company's first mortgage bonds would not be affected. Such a change would require the Company to post what would currently amount to a \$4.3 million bond under our remediation agreement with the EPA regarding the Pine Street Barge Canal site. The Morgan Stanley contract requires credit assurances if the Company's first mortgage bond credit ratings are lowered to below investment grade by any two of the three credit rating agencies listed above.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS - The Company does not use off-balance sheet



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financing arrangements, such as securitization of receivables or obtaining access to assets through special purpose entities. We have material power supply commitments that are discussed in detail under the captions "Power Contract Commitments" and "Power Supply Expenses." We also own an equity interest in VELCO, which requires the Company to contribute capital when required and to pay a portion of VELCO's operating costs, including its debt service costs.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK AND OTHER RISK FACTORS

FUTURE OUTLOOK-COMPETITION AND RESTRUCTURING-The electric utility business continues to experience rapid and substantial changes. These changes are the result of the following trends:

- disparity in electric rates, transmission, and generating capacity among and within various regions of the country;
- improvements in generation efficiency;
- increasing demand for customer choice;
- consolidation through business combinations;
- new regulations and legislation intended to foster competition, also known as restructuring;
- changes in rules governing wholesale electricity markets; and
- increasing volatility of wholesale market prices for electricity.

Power supply difficulties in some regulatory jurisdictions, such as California, and proposed changes in regional and national wholesale markets appear to have dampened any immediate push towards restructuring in Vermont. We are unable to predict what form future restructuring legislation, if adopted, will take and what impact that might have on the Company, but it could be material.

### DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

Due to sharp declines in the equity markets during 2001 and 2002, the value of assets held in trusts to satisfy the Company's defined benefit plan obligations has decreased. The Company's defined benefit plan assets are primarily made up of public equity and fixed income investments. Fluctuations in actual equity market returns as well as changes in general interest rates may result in increased or decreased defined benefit plan costs in future periods.

The Company's funding policy is to make voluntary contributions to its defined benefit plans before ERISA or Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation requirements mandate such contributions under minimum funding rules, and so long as the Company's liquidity needs do not preclude such investments. The Company made pension plan contributions totaling \$4.5 million between September 1, 2002 and December 31, 2003. The Company intends to contribute between \$2.0 million and \$3.0 million to its defined benefit plans by December 31, 2004.

As a result of our plan asset experience, at December 31, 2002, the Company was required to recognize an additional minimum pension liability of \$2.4 million, net of applicable income taxes. The liability was recorded as a reduction to common equity through a charge to Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). Favorable pension plan investment returns during 2003 reduced the OCI charge and related net liability by \$587,000 at December 31, 2003. The 2002 OCI charge and the 2003 OCI benefit had no effect on net income for either year.

### MARKET RISK

We expect approximately 90 percent of our estimated customer demand ("load") requirements through 2006 to be met by our existing power supply contracts and by our generation and other power supply resources. These contracts and resources significantly reduce the Company's exposure to volatility in wholesale energy market prices. The Company's power supply contracts are described in more detail in Part I, Item 1, No. 3 above under the heading "Power Contract Commitments."

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A primary factor affecting future operating results is the volatility of the wholesale electricity market. Implementation of New England's wholesale market for electricity has increased volatility of wholesale power prices. Periods frequently occur when weather, availability of power supply resources and other factors cause significant differences between customer demand and electricity supply. Because electricity cannot be stored, in these situations the Company must buy or sell the difference into a marketplace that has experienced volatile energy prices. Volatility and market price trends also make it more difficult to extend or enter into new power supply contracts at prices that avoid the need for rate relief.

The Company has established a risk management program designed to stabilize cash flow and earnings by minimizing power supply risks. Transactions permitted by the risk management program include futures, forward contracts, option contracts, swaps and transmission congestion rights. These transactions are used to hedge the risk of fossil fuel and spot market electricity price increases. Some of these transactions present the risk of potential losses from adverse changes in commodity prices. Our risk management policy specifies risk measures, the amount of tolerable risk exposure, and authorization limits for transactions. Our principal power supply contract counter-parties and generators, Hydro Quebec, Entergy Nuclear Vermont Yankee, LLC and Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc. , all currently have investment grade credit ratings.

The Company has a contract with Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc. (the "Morgan Stanley Contract") that is used to hedge our power supply costs against increases in fossil fuel prices. Morgan Stanley purchases the majority of the Company's power supply resources at index prices for fossil fuel resources and specified prices for contracted resources and then sells power to the Company at a fixed rate to serve pre-established load requirements. This contract, along with other power supply commitments, allows us to fix the cost of most of our power supply requirements, subject to power resource availability and other risks. The Morgan Stanley Contract is a derivative under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 ("SFAS 133") and is effective through December 31, 2006. Management has estimated the fair value of the future net benefit of this arrangement at March 31, 2004, is approximately \$9.4 million.

We currently have an arrangement that grants Hydro Quebec an option (the "9701 arrangement") to call power at prices that are expected to be below estimated future market rates. The 9701 arrangement is described in more detail below under the heading "Power Supply Expenses." This arrangement is a derivative and is effective through 2015. Management's estimate of the fair value of the future net cost for this arrangement at March 31, 2004, is approximately \$25.8 million. We sometimes use forward contracts to hedge forecasted calls by Hydro Quebec under the 9701 arrangement.

The table below presents the Company's market risk of the Morgan Stanley and Hydro Quebec derivatives, estimated as the potential loss in fair value resulting from a hypothetical ten percent adverse change in wholesale energy prices, which nets to approximately \$1.2 million. Actual results may differ materially from the table illustration. Under an accounting order issued by the VPSB, changes in the fair value of derivatives are deferred.

Commodity Price Risk	At March 31, 2004	
	Fair Value(Cost)	Market Risk
	-----	-----
	(in thousands)	

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Morgan Stanley Contract	\$	9,382	\$	2,440
9701 Arrangement. . . .		(25,820)		(3,615)
		-----		-----
		(16,438)		(1,175)

### NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

See Part I-Item 1, Note 6, "New Accounting Standards" for more information on the adoption of new accounting standards and the impact, if any, on the Company's financial position and operating results.

### EFFECTS OF INFLATION

Financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and report operating results in terms of historic costs. This accounting provides reasonable financial statements but does not always take inflation into consideration. As rate recovery is based on both historical costs and known and measurable changes, the Company is able to receive some rate relief for inflation. It does not receive immediate rate recovery relating to fixed costs associated with Company assets. Such fixed costs are recovered based on historic figures. Any effects of inflation on plant costs are generally offset by the fact that these assets are financed through long-term debt.

### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company carried out an evaluation, with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, and Controller and Treasurer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company (including its consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in the Company's periodic SEC filings. There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

### GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

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MARCH 31, 2004  
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### PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

See Notes 3, 4 and 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### ITEM 2. Changes in Securities

NONE

#### ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

NONE

#### ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

NONE

#### ITEM 5. Other Information

NONE

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ITEM 6.

(A) EXHIBITS

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Exhibit 31.1 and Exhibit 31.2, Certification by Officers of Financial Information and Disclosure Controls and Procedures required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 accompanies this quarterly report.

Exhibit 32.1, Certification by Officers of Financial Information and Internal Controls required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 accompanies this quarterly report.

(B) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

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The following filings on Form 8-K were filed by the Company on the topics and dates indicated:

NONE

GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

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

GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

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(Registrant)

Date: May 10, 2004

/s/ Christopher L. Dutton

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Christopher L. Dutton, Chief Executive Officer  
and President

Date: May 10, 2004

/s/ Robert J. Griffin

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Robert J. Griffin, Chief Financial Officer  
Vice President and Treasurer