The Public Utilities
Commission of Ohio

The Ohio Retail Electric Choice Programs
Report of Market Activity
July 2005 – December 2006

www.PUCO.ohio.gov
(800) 686-PUCO

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Introduction

The passage of Senate Bill 3 (SB3) set in motion a period of intense preparatory activity by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO), Ohio's local electric utilities, alternative electric suppliers and stakeholders. Since then, the PUCO has maintained a balanced approach and remained vigilant in the implementation of the mandate set forth by the Ohio General Assembly in SB3.

SB3 required the PUCO to report biennially to the standing committees of both houses of the Ohio General Assembly, which have primary jurisdiction over public utility legislation, "regarding the effectiveness of competition in the supply of competitive retail electric services in this state." The PUCO submits this report as the third report in fulfillment of that statutory obligation.

As you will see in the customer switching statistics contained in this report, a fully competitive electric market has not yet emerged. As a result, the PUCO has taken the steps necessary to minimize the effects of rate "sticker shock" and ensure that stable, competitive rates were in place by the end of the market development period on December 31, 2005.

As the end of the market development period neared, the PUCO worked with Ohio's electric utilities to develop rate stabilization plans (RSPs). These plans, coupled with other recent rate modifications, eliminate market uncertainty and provide customers with stable, predictable rates.

The RSPs have been challenged at the Ohio Supreme Court and while parts of these RSPs have been remanded back to the PUCO, the Court preserved their most important elements. There is significant evidence demonstrating that the prices customers are paying now under the RSPs are less costly than those that would result from market-based prices.

Residential Sector Switch Rates

Residential sector customer switch rates increased from the beginning of 2001 through the end of 2003 and then stabilized in 2004. Customer switching began to decline significantly in late 2005,[1] and by December 2006, less than 7 percent of residential customers within the combined service areas of Ohio's investor-owned electric utilities were enrolled with an alternative electric supplier.[2] While numerous alternative electric suppliers maintain PUCO certification to operate in Ohio,[3] none have solicited new customers for several years.

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[1] Figure 3, Appendix

[2] Figure 16, Appendix

[3] Figure 2, Appendix

Another important measure of switching is the relative amount of electricity in megawatt hours (MWh) sold by alternative electric suppliers, including those affiliated with Ohio utility holding companies like FirstEnergy and DPL, Inc. In December 2006, alternative electric suppliers provided only 5 percent of residential electric usage within the combined service areas of Ohio's investor-owned electric utilities. The majority of these suppliers were utility affiliates. The remaining 95 percent of residential consumption was supplied by the investor-owned utilities.[4]

The residential sector switch rates in terms of MWh sales for the month of December 2006 were 8 percent in the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company service territory, 10 percent in the Toledo Edison Company service territory, 16 percent in the Ohio Edison Company service territory and 2 percent in the Duke Energy Ohio service territory. Switch rates were zero in the Columbus Southern Power Company, Dayton Power & Light Company and Ohio Power Company service territories.[5]

Government Aggregation

The initially high switching rates among residential customers were largely attributed to Ohio's success in establishing governmental aggregation. More than 170 counties, cities, villages and townships passed ballot issues and were certified by the PUCO to allow local units of government to represent communities' interests in the competitive electricity market. As total residential customer switching has declined, so too has switching via aggregation.[6]

Commercial Sector Switch Rates

In December 2006, 88 percent of the commercial demand within the combined service territories of Ohio's investor-owned electric utilities was supplied by the utilities themselves. An additional 10 percent was supplied by alternative electric suppliers affiliated with a local electric utility operating in Ohio. The remaining 2 percent was provided by alternative electric suppliers that were not affiliated with any electric utility operating in Ohio.[7]

The commercial sector switch rates in terms of MWh sales for the month of December 2006 were 17 percent in the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company service territory, 36 percent in the Toledo Edison Company service territory, 26 percent in the Ohio Edison Company service territory, 8 percent in the Duke Energy Ohio service

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[4] Figure 6, Appendix

[5] Figure 15, Appendix

[6] Figures 3, Appendix

[7] Figure 10, Appendix

territory and 15 percent in the Dayton Power & Light Company service territory. The switch rate was 2 percent in the Columbus Southern Power Company service territory and zero in the Ohio Power Company service territory.[8]

Industrial Sector Switch Rates

In December 2006, 89 percent of the industrial demand within the combined service territories of the investor-owned local electric utilities operating in Ohio was supplied by the investor-owned utilities. An additional 9 percent was supplied by alternative electric suppliers affiliated with a local electric utility operating in Ohio. The remaining 2 percent was provided by alternative electric suppliers that were not affiliated with any electric utility operating in Ohio.[9]

The industrial sector switch rates in terms of MWh sales for the end of December 2006 were 60 percent in the Dayton Power & Light Company service territory, 17 percent in the Ohio Edison Company service territory, 11 percent in the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company service territory, 2 percent in the Toledo Edison Company service territory and less than 1 percent in the Duke Energy Ohio service territory. The switch rate was zero in the Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company service territories.[10]

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[8] Figure 15, Appendix

[9] Figure 14, Appendix

[10] Figure 15, Appendix

Rate Stabilization Plans

As the end of the market development period neared, the PUCO realized that market-based rates would not be in the best interest of electric customers, as there were a limited number of competitive electric suppliers and a low degree of market activity. The PUCO developed a way to gradually transition customers to market-based rates by working with Ohio's electric utilities to develop rate stabilization plans (RSPs).

The establishment of the RSPs is supported by the Ohio legislature which issued a report in October 2003 encouraging the PUCO to "continue to take the necessary steps … to ensure that a healthy competitive market is in place before full electric competition begins." RSPs are in place for American Electric Power-Ohio, Dayton Power & Light, Duke Energy Ohio, and FirstEnergy. While each company's plan varies, all plans ensure customers have access to reliable electric service at a fair price.

American Electric Power Ohio (AEP-Ohio)

Under AEP-Ohio's RSP, generation rates increase 3 percent each year for customers of AEP-Ohio's operating company, Columbus Southern Power. AEP-Ohio's Ohio Power customers' generation rates increase 7 percent each year. AEP-Ohio's distribution and transmission rates remain unchanged under the RSP, which expires in 2008. AEP-Ohio may seek authorization from the PUCO to increase generation rates by an additional 4 percent per year over a three-year period for certain cost increases.

Duke Energy Ohio

The PUCO allowed Duke Energy Ohio (formerly Cincinnati Gas & Electric) to end the market development period for nonresidential customers on January 1, 2005, one year prior to the end of the market development period for others. The first 50 percent of nonresidential customers that chose an alternative supplier could avoid certain increases.

Residential customers of Duke Energy saw an increase in the generation rate in 2006. Under the RSP, generation rates change quarterly to allow the company to recover costs associated with fuel and environmental compliance. Some of these increases can be avoided by the first 25 percent of residential customers who shop for a competitive electric supplier.

Dayton Power & Light (DP&L)

Under DP&L's RSP distribution rates are frozen and caps are in place for the recovery of generation costs. If market prices fall during the RSP, the plan can be terminated in order to provide market-based prices to customers through competitive methods.

FirstEnergy

In 2004, the PUCO held an auction to determine if an alternative supplier could provide lower-cost generation service to FirstEnergy's customers. The PUCO reviewed the bids and determined that the RSP filed by FirstEnergy offered lower rates. The PUCO retained the option to hold future bids throughout the RSP period. If subsequent offers provide generation service at lower rates, the PUCO could accept the best offer so customers benefit; if no offer presents customer savings, rates established through the RSP will continue through 2008.

Under the company's RSP, FirstEnergy could collect additional revenue for increased fuel costs and material tax changes. In January 2006, the PUCO approved a stipulation filed by FirstEnergy and parties including the cities of Cleveland and Akron that established a rate certainty plan (RCP) that would defer the recovery of fuel cost increases allowed under the RSP until 2009.

A supplemental stipulation signed by the Ohio Consumers' Counsel and the city of Toledo, among others, would add additional funding to the RCP for energy efficiency programs. The RCP serves as an alternative to the company seeking approval of adjustments for generation-related expenses. The PUCO adopted the RCP to stabilize potentially volatile price changes over the next three years.

Supreme Court Challenges

The PUCO's decisions to institute the RSPs for the DP&L, FirstEnergy, AEP-Ohio and Duke Energy Ohio, were challenged by the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel and other parties at the Supreme Court of Ohio. By law, all challenges to PUCO decisions are heard by the Supreme Court.

In May 2006, the Court remanded the matter of the FirstEnergy RSP to the PUCO for further consideration. The Court preserved the most important elements of the rate stabilization plan including the approval of the rate stabilization charge, the approval of the shopping credits and the interest on those credits and the approval of the company's financial separation plan

The Court found that the Commission must have FirstEnergy provide an alternative market-based offering to customers in addition to that which they already have through their rate stabilization price. The Court remanded this part back to the PUCO with no explicit means for accomplishing this.

The Court's decision left the rate stabilization plan and subsequent rate certainty plan and rates in place for FirstEnergy's customers. In the Court's decision, the justices recognized that the market has not yet developed as envisioned.

In July 2006, the Court reached a similar conclusion regarding AEP-Ohio's RSP. The PUCO subsequently directed FirstEnergy and AEP-Ohio to submit plans for another

competitive retail electric service option. In both instances, the RSPs will remain in effect. Both FirstEnergy and AEP-Ohio submitted proposals to establish competitive service options.

Constellation NewEnergy, Inc. appealed the PUCO's decision to implement a RSP for DP&L. In December 2004, the Court issued a decision that upheld the PUCO's order.

In November 2006, the Ohio Supreme Court remanded the matter of the Duke Energy Ohio RSP to the PUCO for further consideration. Specifically, the Court found that the Commission must provide additional record of evidence to support the creation of various riders to Duke Energy Ohio's rates. Those riders were established during a rehearing or "appeal" process of the Commission's order that established the company's RSP. The Court also found that the Commission erred in denying motions of discovery by the Ohio Consumers' Counsel of undisclosed side-agreements between Duke Energy Ohio and non-residential customer groups that were established before those parties agreed to the stipulated terms of the RSP. The PUCO has scheduled hearings to address these matters.

Monongahela Power Service Territory Transfer to AEP-Ohio

Monongahela Power chose not to file an RSP. Instead, the company filed an application to implement fixed and variable standard service offers to be determined by a competitive bidding process. The PUCO issued a stay on this proposal and, in June 2005, directed Monongahela Power and AEP-Ohio to pursue potential terms and conditions for transferring Monongahela Power's Ohio territory to AEP-Ohio. Under the Ohio Certified Electric Territories Act, the PUCO may transfer an electric distribution utility's territory to another electric supplier when deemed to be in the public interest.

Monongahela Power and AEP-Ohio reached an agreement regarding the transfer, and the agreement was approved by the PUCO in November 2005. On January 1, 2006, Monongahela Power customers became AEP customers.

The PUCO believes that this arrangement best serves the customers in Monongahela Power's former territory by providing the price certainty of AEP-Ohio's Columbus Southern Power's RSP, rather than rates established through a competitive bidding process. The arrangement mitigates what might have been significant rate increases for these customers and provides an economic benefit to residential and business customers by sustaining economic development opportunities in southeastern Ohio.

Merger of Duke Energy and Cinergy

Duke Energy Corp. and Cinergy Corp., parent company of the Ohio natural gas and electric distribution utility Cincinnati Gas & Electric (CG&E), filed an application with the PUCO in June 2005, seeking consent to transfer control of CG&E to Duke Energy.

On December 21, 2005, the PUCO approved the merger of the two companies. In approving the merger application, the Commission included the following modifications and conditions to ensure Ohio customers will continue to receive reliable electric service at a fair price:

- The total rate credit for Ohio retail customers is $35,785,700.
- If service reliability declines as a result of the merger, the Commission will continue to have the authority to take appropriate actions. A noticeable decline in service reliability would result in an automatic process to require Duke to invest $1.5 million per year on distribution system improvements.
- Duke must retain company officials in Ohio with the authority to resolve customer complaints mediated by the Commission and its staff. The Commission must also have the ability to remotely monitor all Ohio-specific customer service calls.

Monitoring the Wholesale Electricity Market

Under SB3, Ohio's local utilities were required to transfer control of their transmission facilities to a regional transmission entity to ensure that nondiscriminatory transmission services are available to all participants in a competitive market. Ohio is served by two transmission organizations; the Midwest Independent System Operation (MISO) and the PJM Regional Transmission Organization. Duke and FirstEnergy are members of the MISO and AEP-Ohio and DP&L are members of PJM.

Electric power, like other commodities, is bought and sold in the competitive wholesale market. Electric suppliers and competitive marketers purchase electricity at the wholesale market to serve retail customers. Due to the interstate nature of the wholesale market, wholesale electricity transactions are regulated at the federal level by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

The PUCO regulates electricity transactions at the retail level, sales from electric supplier to end-use customer. The development of Ohio's competitive retail market depends upon a well-functioning wholesale market. Decisions made by the FERC directly affect retail market development in Ohio. Therefore, the PUCO regularly advocates its position before the FERC in the form of comments in federal cases and rulemakings.

The PUCO monitors wholesale bulk power prices at the Cinergy trading hub[11] as well as other market conditions that might immediately impact the state's competitive retail electricity market.

The PUCO subscribes to a proprietary electronic service that provides real-time information on the operating status of major electric generating stations supplying wholesale bulk power in the United States. Since electricity generation is deregulated in Ohio, utilities are not forthcoming with this information to regulators.

The status of generation availability, tied to current weather conditions and transmission constraints, is valuable in understanding day-to-day market events. Tracking historical trends may disclose possible instances of market manipulation, abuse of market power or early warning signs of electric reliability issues, which could harm Ohio's competitive retail electricity market or the state's economy.

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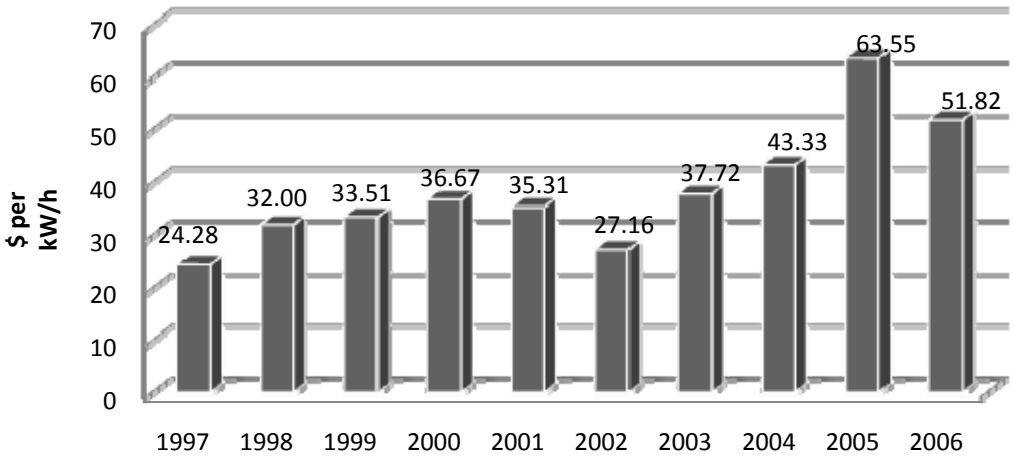
[11] Figure 1, Appendix

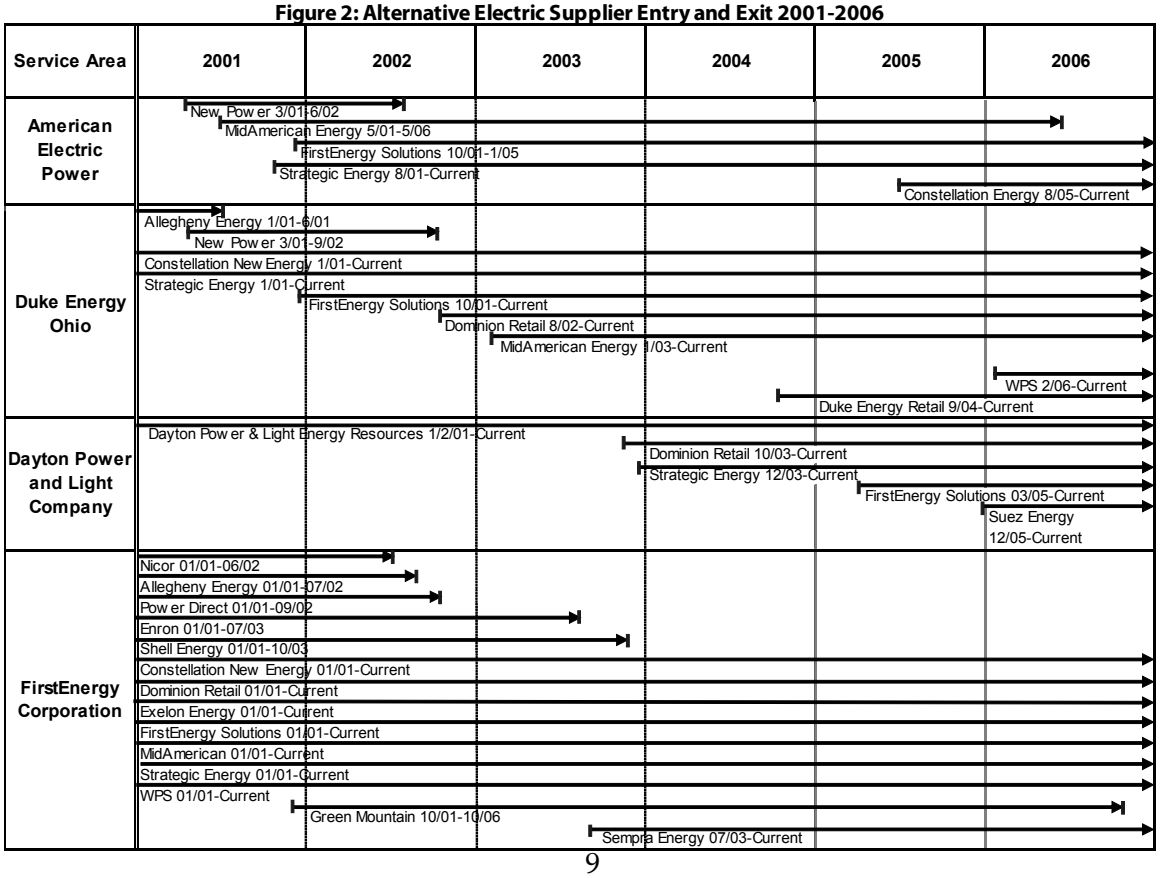
Appendix

Figure 1: Cinergy Hub Yearly Means On-Peak 1997-2006



The PUCO monitors wholesale bulk power prices at the Cinergy trading hub as well as other market conditions that might immediately impact the state's competitive retail electricity market. Figure 1 shows the yearly peak wholesale electricity prices for the past decade.

Figure 2: Alternative Electric Supplier Entry and Exit 2001-2006



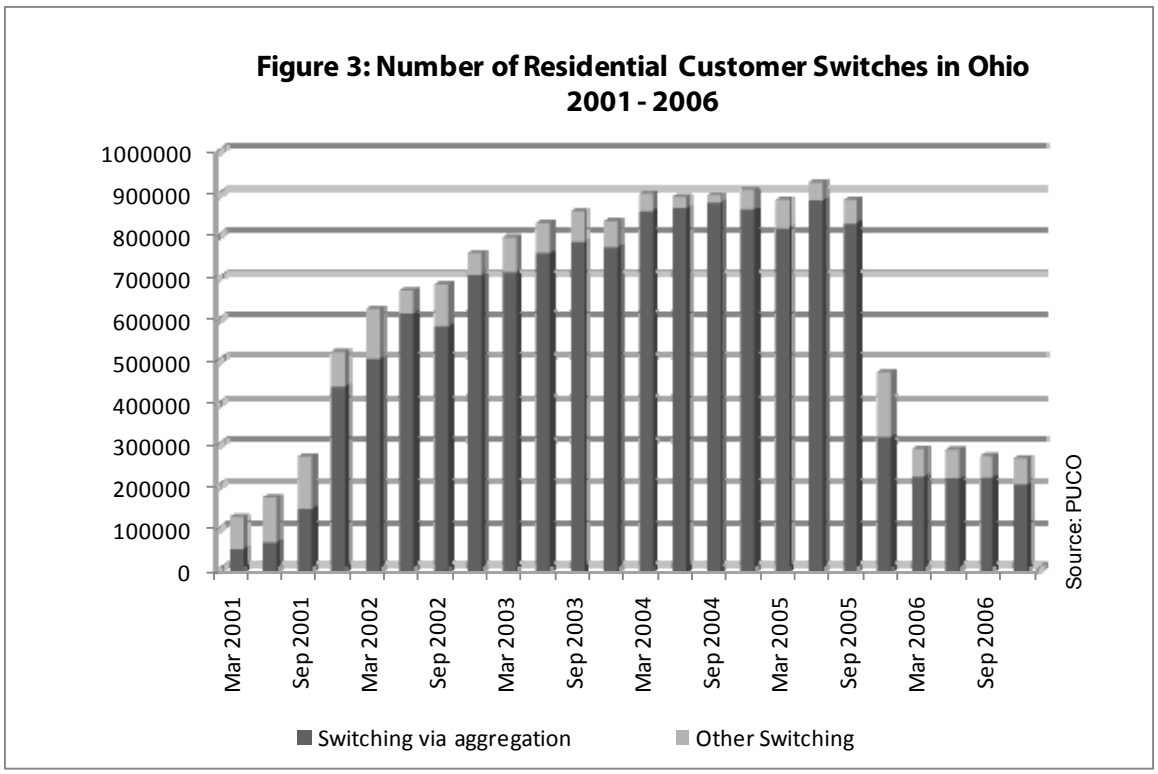


Figure 3: Number of Residential Customer Switches in Ohio
2001 - 2006
1000000
900000
800000
700000
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
Mar 2001
Sep 2001
Mar 2002
Sep 2002
Mar 2003
Sep 2003
Mar 2004
Sep 2004
Mar 2005
Sep 2005
Mar 2006
Sep 2006
Source: PUCO
Switching via aggregation
Other Switching

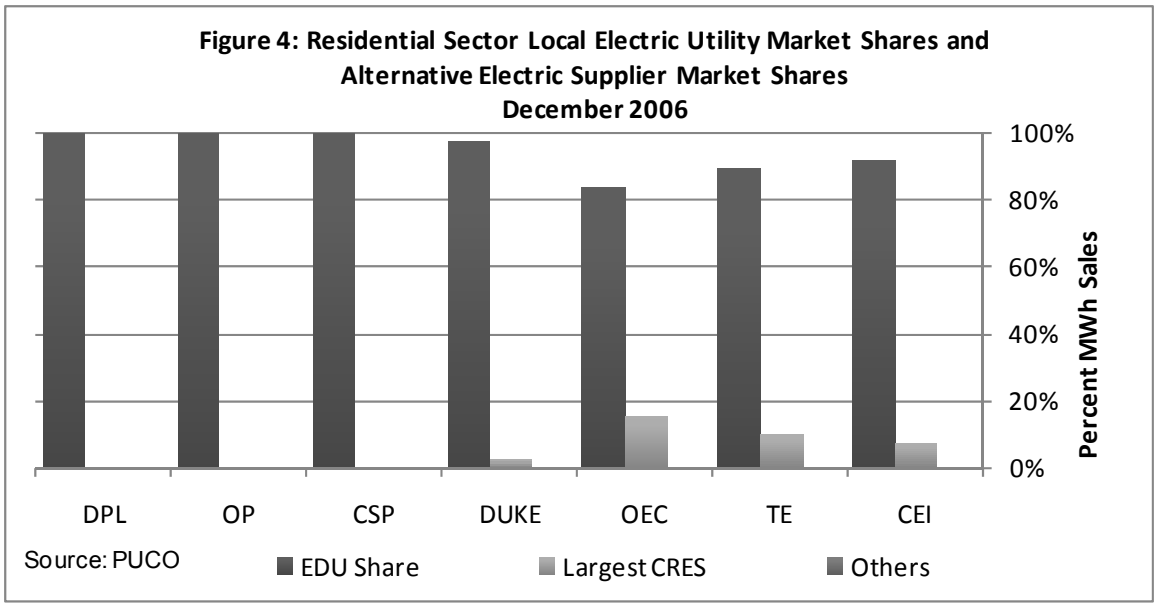
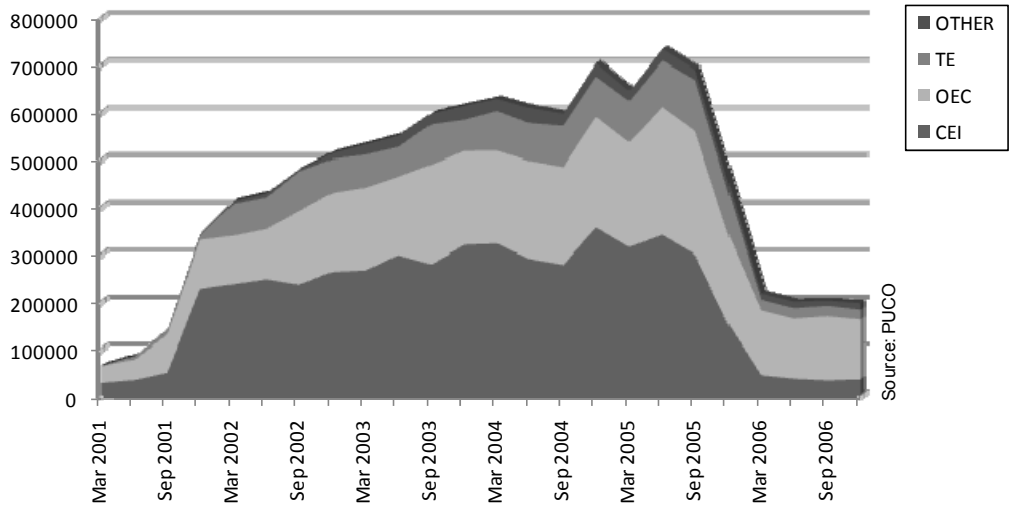


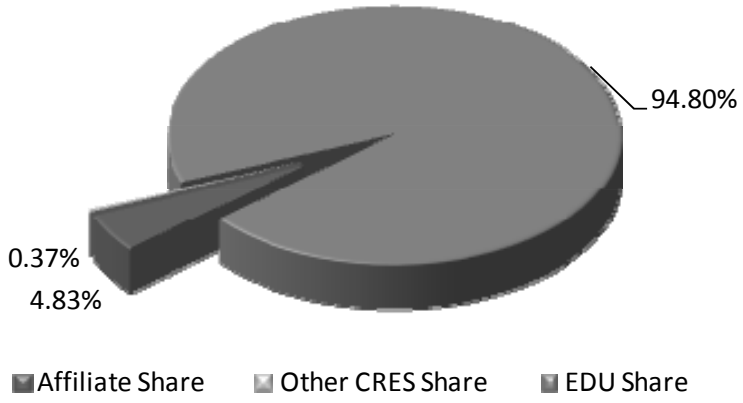
Figure 4: Residential Sector Local Electric Utility Market Shares and
Alternative Electric Supplier Market Shares
December 2006
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
Percent MWh Sales
DPL
OP
CSP
DUKE
OEC
TE
CEI
Source: PUCO
EDU Share
Largest CRES
Others

Figure 5: Electric Choice Residential MWh Switching
2001 - 2006



*Other includes Duke, CSP, DP&L, and OP

Figure 6: December 2006
Market Shares of EDUs, EDU Affiliates and Other CRES Providers in Ohio
Residential Sector MWh Sales



Source: PUCO

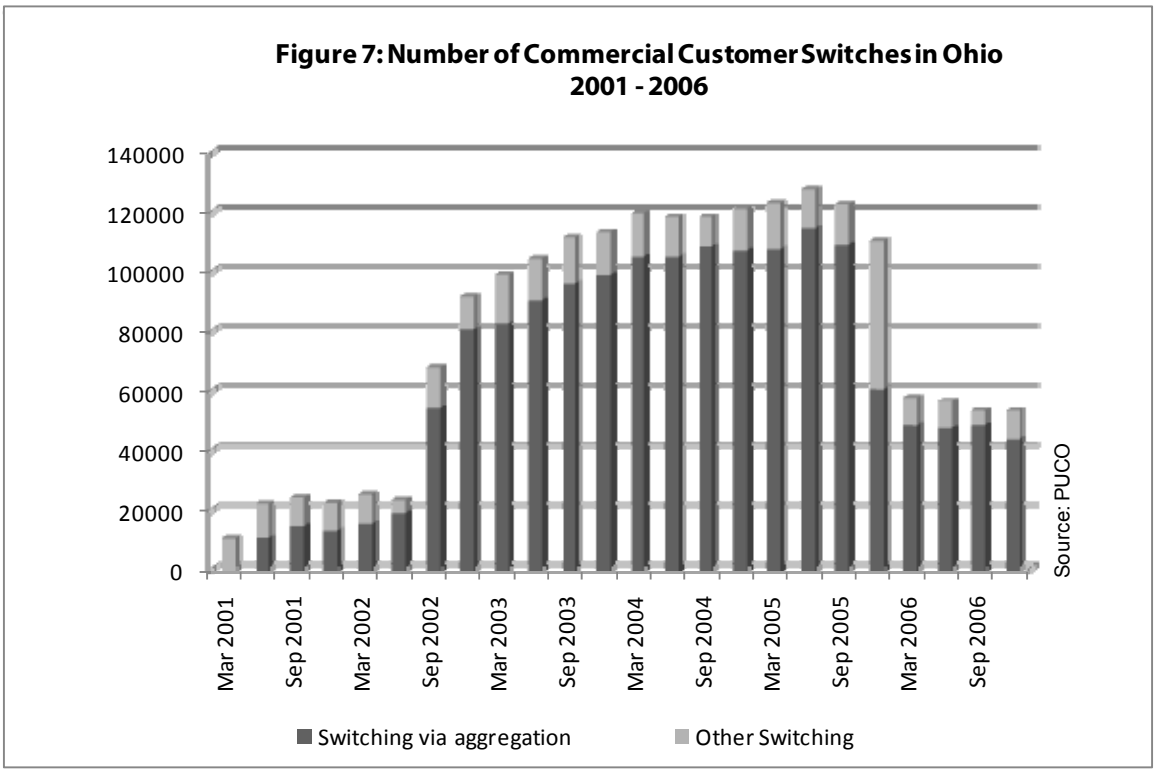


Figure 7: Number of Commercial Customer Switches in Ohio
2001 - 2006
140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
Mar 2001
Sep 2001
Mar 2002
Sep 2002
Mar 2003
Sep 2003
Mar 2004
Sep 2004
Mar 2005
Sep 2005
Mar 2006
Sep 2006
Source: PUCO
Switching via aggregation
Other Switching

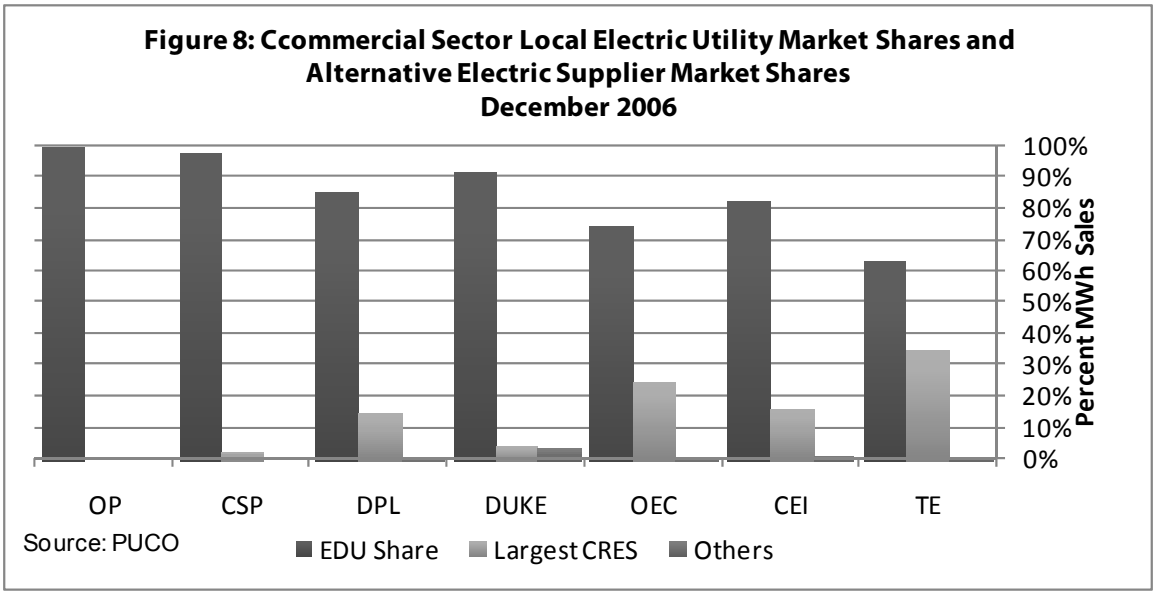
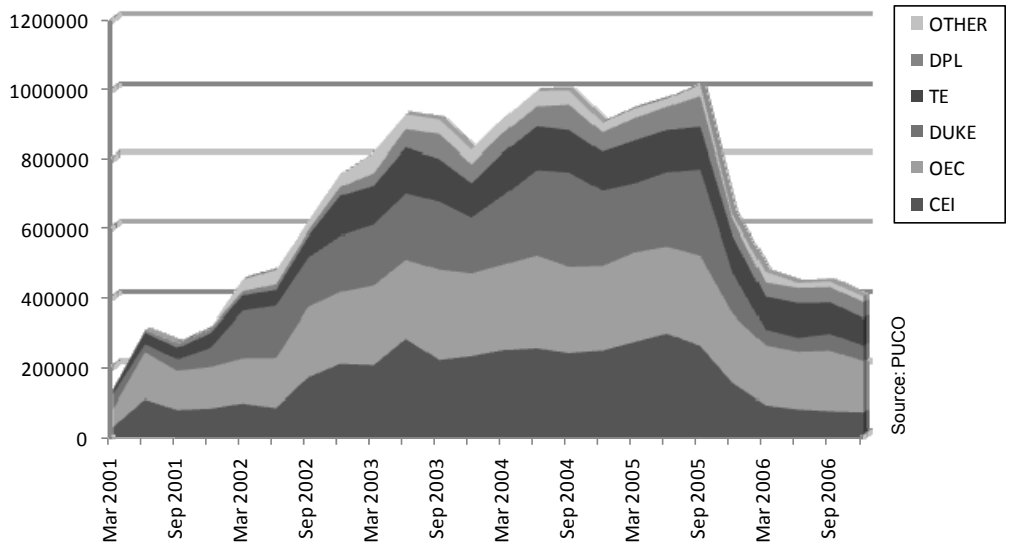


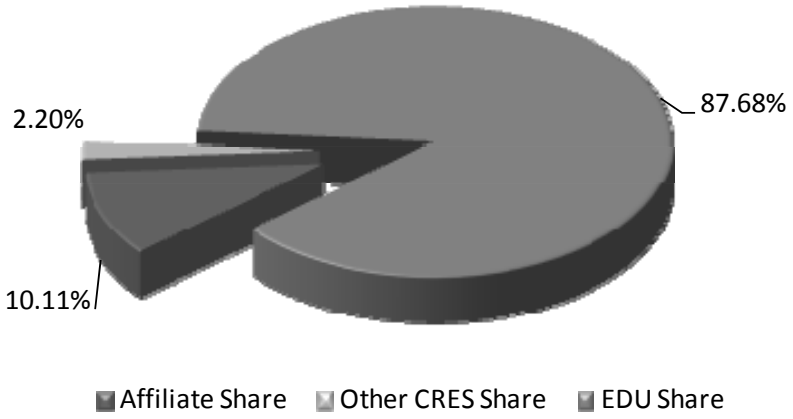
Figure 8: Ccommercial Sector Local Electric Utility Market Shares and
Alternative Electric Supplier Market Shares
December 2006
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Percent MWh Sales
OP
CSP
DPL
DUKE
OEC
CEI
TE
Source: PUCO
EDU Share
Largest CRES
Others

Figure 9: Electric Choice Commercial MWh Switching
2001 - 2006



*Other includes CSP and OP

Figure 10: December 2006
Market Shares of EDUs, EDU Affiliates and Other CRES Providers in Ohio
Commercial Sector MWh Sales



Source: PUCO

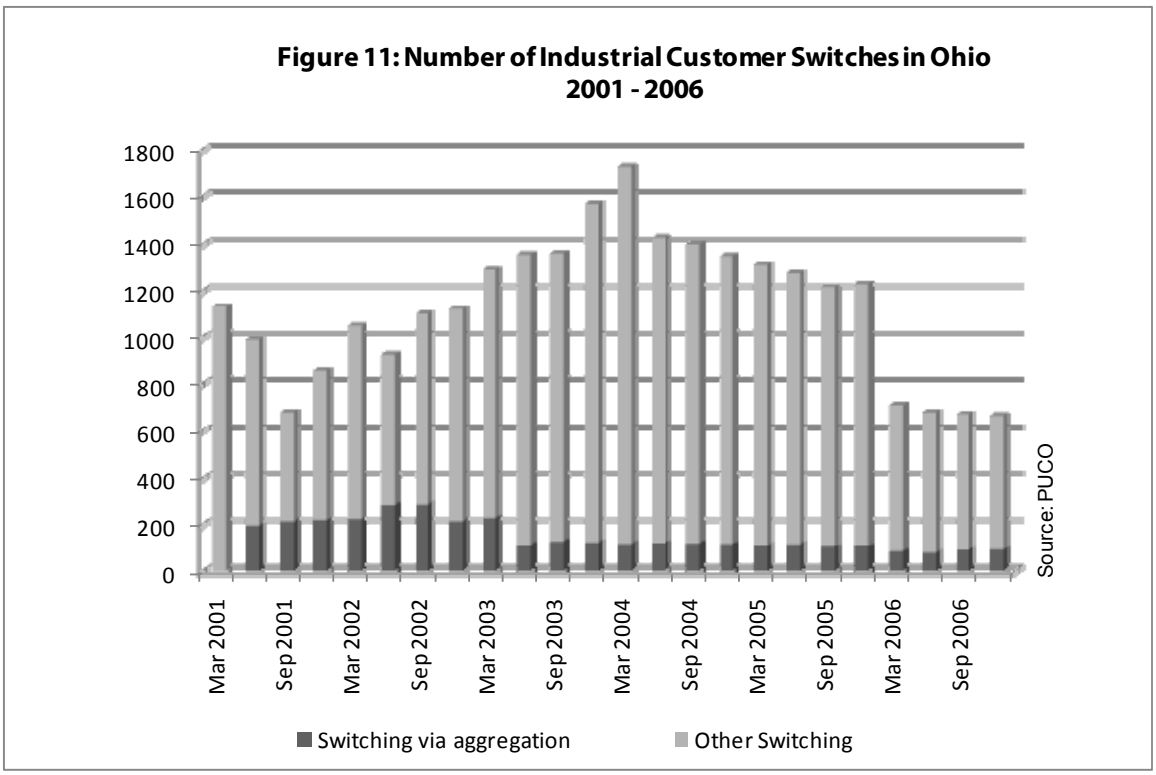


Figure 11: Number of Industrial Customer Switches in Ohio
2001 - 2006
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Mar 2001
Sep 2001
Mar 2002
Sep 2002
Mar 2003
Sep 2003
Mar 2004
Sep 2004
Mar 2005
Sep 2005
Mar 2006
Sep 2006
Source: PUCO
Switching via aggregation
Other Switching

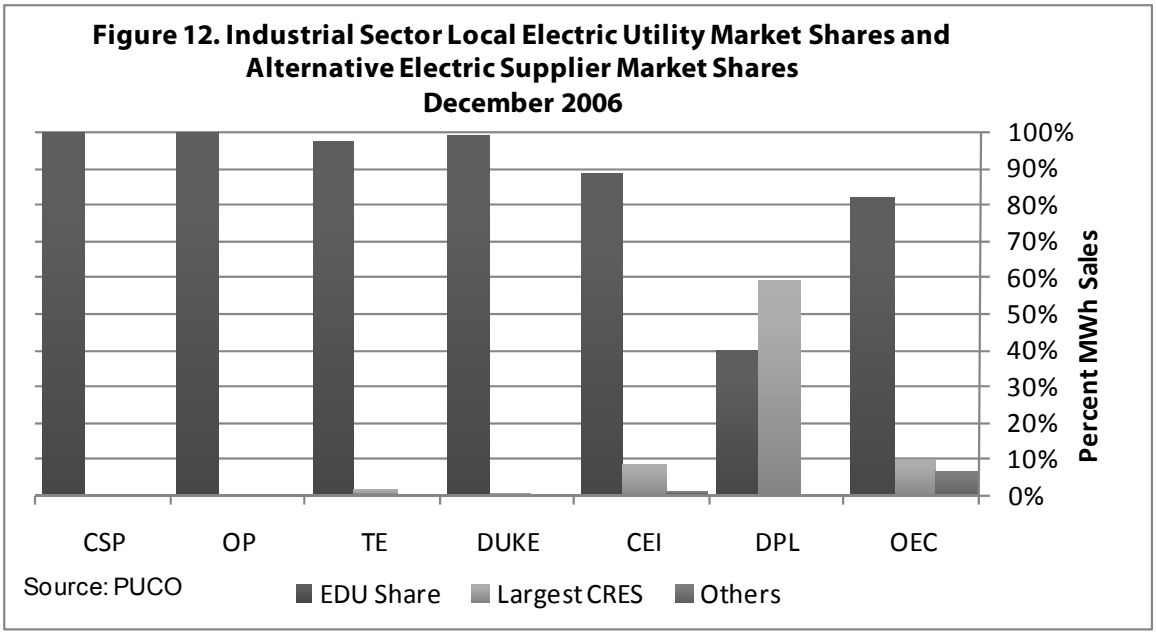
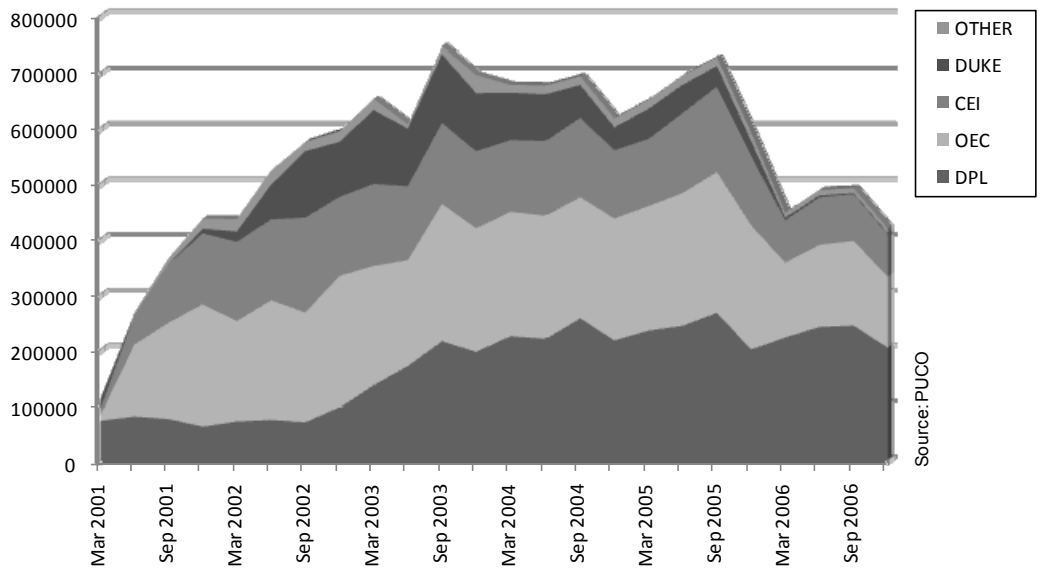


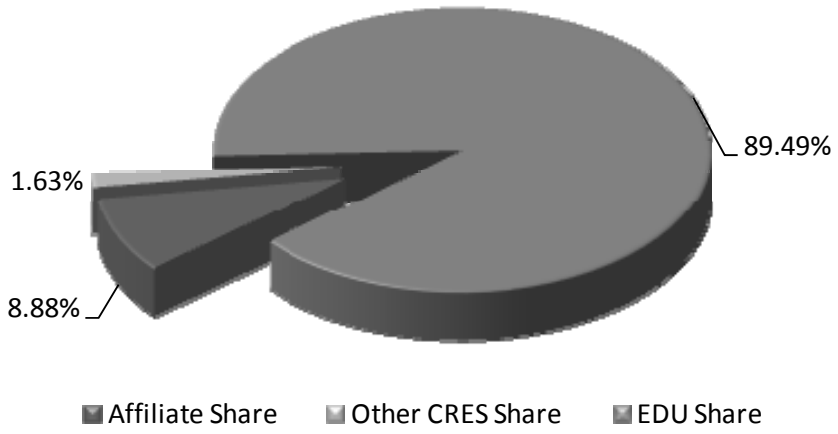
Figure 12. Industrial Sector Local Electric Utility Market Shares and
Alternative Electric Supplier Market Shares
December 2006
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Percent MWh Sales
CSP
OP
TE
DUKE
CEI
DPL
OEC
Source: PUCO
EDU Share
Largest CRES
Others

Figure 13: Electric Choice Commercial MWh Switching 2001 - 2006



*Other includes CSP, OP, and TE

Figure 14: December 2006
Market Shares of EDUs, EDU Affiliates and Other CRES Providers in Ohio Industrial Sector MWh Sales



Source: PUCO

Figure 15: Summary of Switch Rates from EDUs to CRES Providers in Terms of Sales For the Month Ending December 31, 2006

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Sales	Commercial Sales	Industrial Sales	Total Sales
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	CEI	31-Dec	2006	406968	318731	624854	1369728
CRES Providers	CEI	31-Dec	2006	35268	65662	76158	177088
Total Sales	CEI	31-Dec	2006	442236	384393	701012	1546816
EDU Share	CEI	31-Dec	2006	92.03%	82.92%	89.14%	88.55%
Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates	**CEI**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**7.97%**	**17.08%**	**10.86%**	**11.45%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Sales	Commercial Sales	Industrial Sales	Total Sales
Duke Energy Ohio	CGE	31-Dec	2006	590170	488325	498072	1699664
CRES Providers	CGE	31-Dec	2006	14008	44764	1805	60577
Total Sales	CGE	31-Dec	2006	604178	533089	499877	1760241
EDU Share	CGE	31-Dec	2006	97.68%	91.60%	99.64%	96.56%
Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates	**CGE**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**2.32%**	**8.40%**	**0.36%**	**3.44%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Sales	Commercial Sales	Industrial Sales	Total Sales
Columbus Southern Power Company	CSP	31-Dec	2006	628386	697089	317752	1647722
CRES Providers	CSP	31-Dec	2006	0	15861	0	15861
Total Sales	CSP	31-Dec	2006	628386	712950	317752	1663583
EDU Share	CSP	31-Dec	2006	100.000%	97.775%	100.000%	99.047%
Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates	**CSP**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**0.000%**	**2.225%**	**0.000%**	**0.953%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Sales	Commercial Sales	Industrial Sales	Total Sales
The Dayton Power and Light Company	DPL	31-Dec	2006	442413	259300	136524	945585
CRES Providers	DPL	31-Dec	2006	0	45474	203507	253038
Total Sales	DPL	31-Dec	2006	442413	304774	340031	1198623
EDU Share	DPL	31-Dec	2006	100.00%	85.08%	40.15%	78.89%
Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates	**DPL**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**0.00%**	**14.92%**	**59.85%**	**21.11%**

Source: PUCO, Division of Market Monitoring & Assessment.
Note1: Total sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and other sales.
Note2: The switch rate calculation is intended to present the broadest possible picture of the state of retail electric competition in Ohio. Appropriate calculations made for other purposes may be based on different data, and may yield different results.
Note4: Duke Energy Ohio (formerly CG&E)

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Sales	Commercial Sales	Industrial Sales	Total Sales
Monongahela Power Company	MON	31-Dec	2006	0	0	0	0
CRES Providers	MON	31-Dec	2006	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	MON	31-Dec	2006	0	0	0	0
EDU Share	MON	31-Dec	2006	0%	0%	0%	0%
Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates	**MON**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Sales	Commercial Sales	Industrial Sales	Total Sales
Ohio Edison Company	OEC	31-Dec	2006	666528	426195	606867	1715211
CRES Providers	OEC	31-Dec	2006	125918	146250	128588	400756
Total Sales	OEC	31-Dec	2006	792446	572445	735455	2115967
EDU Share	OEC	31-Dec	2006	84.11%	74.45%	82.52%	81.06%
Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates	**OEC**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**15.89%**	**25.55%**	**17.48%**	**18.94%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Sales	Commercial Sales	Industrial Sales	Total Sales
Ohio Power Company	OP	31-Dec	2006	650322	490598	998193	2147879
CRES Providers	OP	31-Dec	2006	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	OP	31-Dec	2006	650322	490598	998193	2147879
EDU Share	OP	31-Dec	2006	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates	**OP**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Sales	Commercial Sales	Industrial Sales	Total Sales
Toledo Edison Company	TE	31-Dec	2006	180657	137676	386496	709167
CRES Providers	TE	31-Dec	2006	20416	77800	9009	107225
Total Sales	TE	31-Dec	2006	201073	215476	395505	816392
EDU Share	TE	31-Dec	2006	89.85%	63.89%	97.72%	86.87%
Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates	**TE**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**10.15%**	**36.11%**	**2.28%**	**13.13%**

Source: PUCO, Division of Market Monitoring & Assessment.
Note1: Total sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and other sales.
Note2: The switch rate calculation is intended to present the broadest possible picture of the state of retail electric competition in Ohio. Appropriate calculations made for other purposes may be based on different data, and may yield different results.
Note3: American Electric Power, through its Columbus Southern Power subsidiary, purchased Monongahela Power Company's Ohio transmission and distribution operations in January 2006. Monongahela Power is no longer an electric distribution utility in Ohio. Previously reported Monongahela sales and customers are now being reported by CSP.
Note4: Duke Energy Ohio (formerly CG&E)

Figure 16: Summary of Switch Rates from EDUs to CRES Providers in Terms of Customers For the Month Ending December 31, 2006

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Total Customers
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	CEI	31-Dec	2006	586202	70075	1857	664579
CRES Providers	CEI	31-Dec	2006	48057	7556	312	55925
Total Customers	CEI	31-Dec	2006	634259	77631	2169	720504
EDU Share	CEI	31-Dec	2006	92.42%	90.27%	85.62%	92.24%
Electric Choice Customer Switch Rates	**CEI**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**7.58%**	**9.73%**	**14.38%**	**7.76%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Total Customers
Duke Energy Ohio	CGE	31-Dec	2006	581940	66842	2305	655970
CRES Providers	CGE	31-Dec	2006	10805	553	15	11373
Total Customers	CGE	31-Dec	2006	592745	67395	2320	667343
EDU Share	CGE	31-Dec	2006	98.18%	99.18%	99.35%	98.30%
Electric Choice Customer Switch Rates	**CGE**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**1.82%**	**0.82%**	**0.65%**	**1.70%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Total Customers
Columbus Southern Power Company	CSP	31-Dec	2006	643288	86554	3922	734084
CRES Providers	CSP	31-Dec	2006	0	453	0	453
Total Customers	CSP	31-Dec	2006	643288	87007	3922	734537
EDU Share	CSP	31-Dec	2006	100.00%	99.48%	100.00%	99.94%
Electric Choice Customer Switch Rates	**CSP**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**0.00%**	**0.52%**	**0.00%**	**0.06%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Total Customers
The Dayton Power and Light Company	DPL	31-Dec	2006	457054	48786	1623	513660
CRES Providers	DPL	31-Dec	2006	0	506	146	757
Total Customers	DPL	31-Dec	2006	457054	49292	1769	514417
EDU Share	DPL	31-Dec	2006	100.00%	98.97%	91.75%	99.85%
Electric Choice Customer Switch Rates	**DPL**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**0.00%**	**1.03%**	**8.25%**	**0.15%**

Source: PUCO, Division of Market Monitoring & Assessment.
Note1: Total customers includes residential, commercial, industrial and other customers.
Note2: The switch rate calculation is intended to present the broadest possible picture of the state of retail electric competition in Ohio.
Appropriate calculations made for other purposes may be based on different data, and may yield different results.
Note4: Duke Energy Ohio (formerly CG&E)

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Total Customers
Monongahela Power Company	MON	31-Dec	2006	0	0	0	0
CRES Providers	MON	31-Dec	2006	0	0	0	0
Total Customers	MON	31-Dec	2006	0	0	0	0
EDU Share	MON	31-Dec	2006	0%	0%	0%	0%
Electric Choice Customer Switch Rates	**MON**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Total Customers
Ohio Edison Company	OEC	31-Dec	2006	763149	83833	768	851916
CRES Providers	OEC	31-Dec	2006	178276	25813	156	204245
Total Customers	OEC	31-Dec	2006	941425	109646	924	1056161
EDU Share	OEC	31-Dec	2006	81.06%	76.46%	83.12%	80.66%
Electric Choice Customer Switch Rates	**OEC**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**18.94%**	**23.54%**	**16.88%**	**19.34%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Total Customers
Ohio Power Company	OP	31-Dec	2006	598012	106597	8597	715914
CRES Providers	OP	31-Dec	2006	0	0	0	0
Total Customers	OP	31-Dec	2006	598012	106597	8597	715914
EDU Share	OP	31-Dec	2006	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Electric Choice Customer Switch Rates	**OP**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

Provider Name	EDU Service Area	Quarter Ending	Year	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Total Customers
Toledo Edison Company	TE	31-Dec	2006	231505	16819	135	249040
CRES Providers	TE	31-Dec	2006	28815	17986	38	46839
Total Customers	TE	31-Dec	2006	260320	34805	173	295879
EDU Share	TE	31-Dec	2006	88.93%	48.32%	78.03%	84.17%
Electric Choice Customer Switch Rates	**TE**	**31-Dec**	**2006**	**11.07%**	**51.68%**	**21.97%**	**15.83%**

Source: PUCO, Division of Market Monitoring & Assessment.
Note1: Total customers includes residential, commercial, industrial and other customers.
Note2: The switch rate calculation is intended to present the broadest possible picture of the state of retail electric competition in Ohio. Appropriate calculations made for other purposes may be based on different data, and may yield different results.
Note3: American Electric Power, through its Columbus Southern Power subsidiary, purchased Monongahela Power Company's Ohio transmission and distribution operations in January 2006. Monongahela Power is no longer an electric distribution utility in Ohio. Previously reported Monongahela sales and customers are now being reported by CSP.
Note4: Duke Energy Ohio (formerly CG&E)

Figure 17: Aggregation Activity in Ohio

		Residential Customers		
Year	Month	Customer Switching thru Aggregation	Total Customer Switching	Percent Switching thru Aggregation
2006	Mar	223400	287322	77.75%
2006	Jun	216820	285525	75.94%
2006	Sep	221017	271498	81.41%
2006	Dec	200559	265953	75.41%
		Commercial Customers		
Year	Month	Customer Switching thru Aggregation	Total Customer Switching	Percent Switching thru Aggregation
2006	Mar	47998	57453	83.54%
2006	Jun	47155	56173	83.95%
2006	Sep	48115	52892	90.97%
2006	Dec	43343	52867	81.98%
		Industrial Customers		
Year	Month	Customer Switching thru Aggregation	Total Customer Switching	Percent Switching thru Aggregation
2006	Mar	85	710	11.97%
2006	Jun	78	681	11.45%
2006	Sep	90	674	13.35%
2006	Dec	92	667	13.79%

Source: PUCO forms MM1-3 and MM1-4