

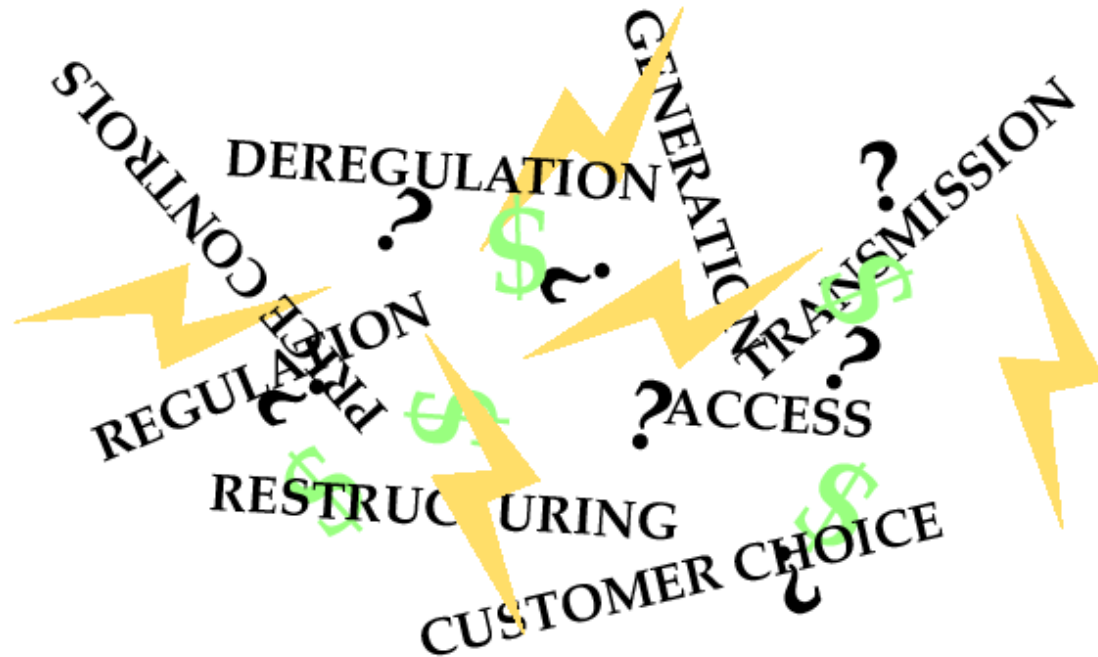
# What's Required and What's Allowed?

*December 5, 2002*



# Restructuring is a Complicated Mess in the United States

- Legislation is 10 Years old
- Progress is piecemeal, on a state-by state basis



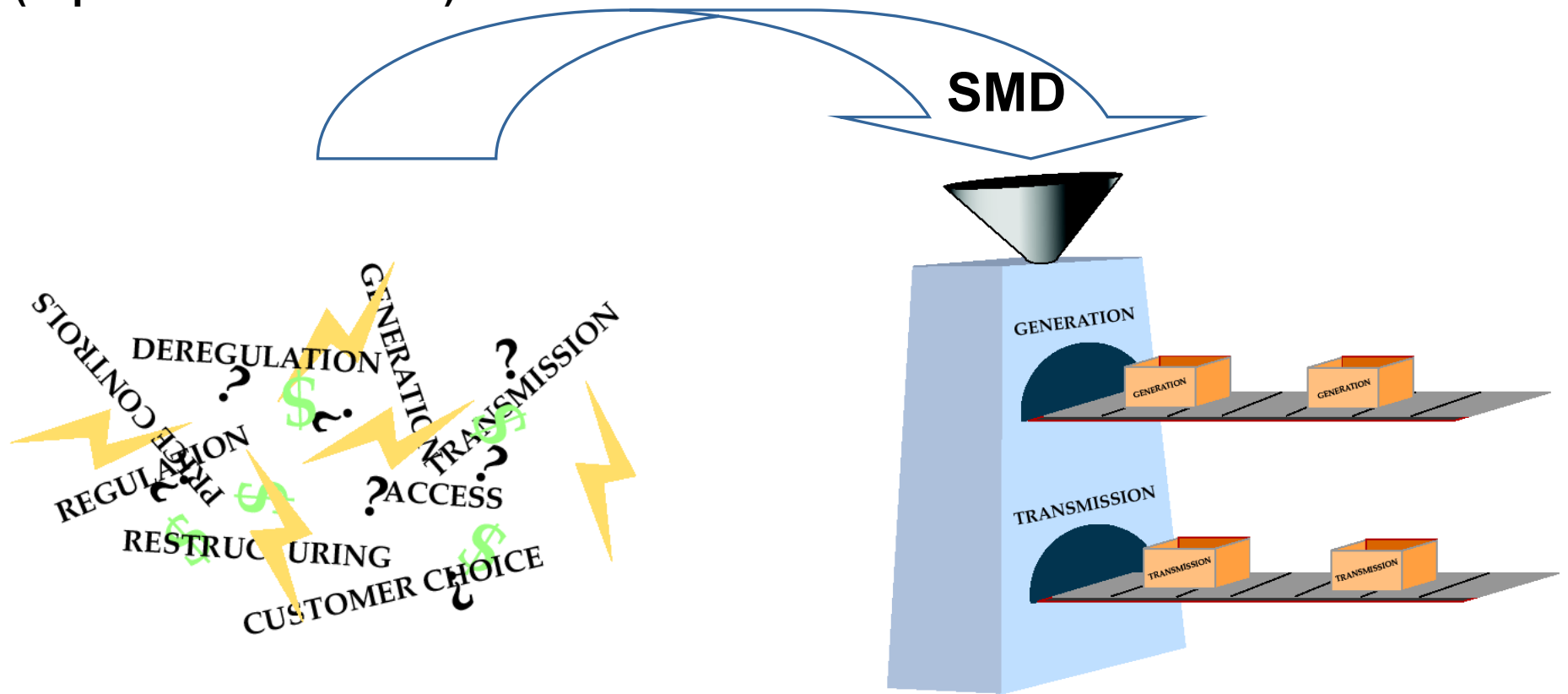
# What is required and what is allowed?

- **Access** is required by the 1992 law – SMD is the best way to do it.
- **Access** is necessary but not sufficient for successful **deregulation**. (removal of price controls)
- Competition at the production level should control prices, but requires **restructuring**.
- **Customer choice** for small customers is a red herring.

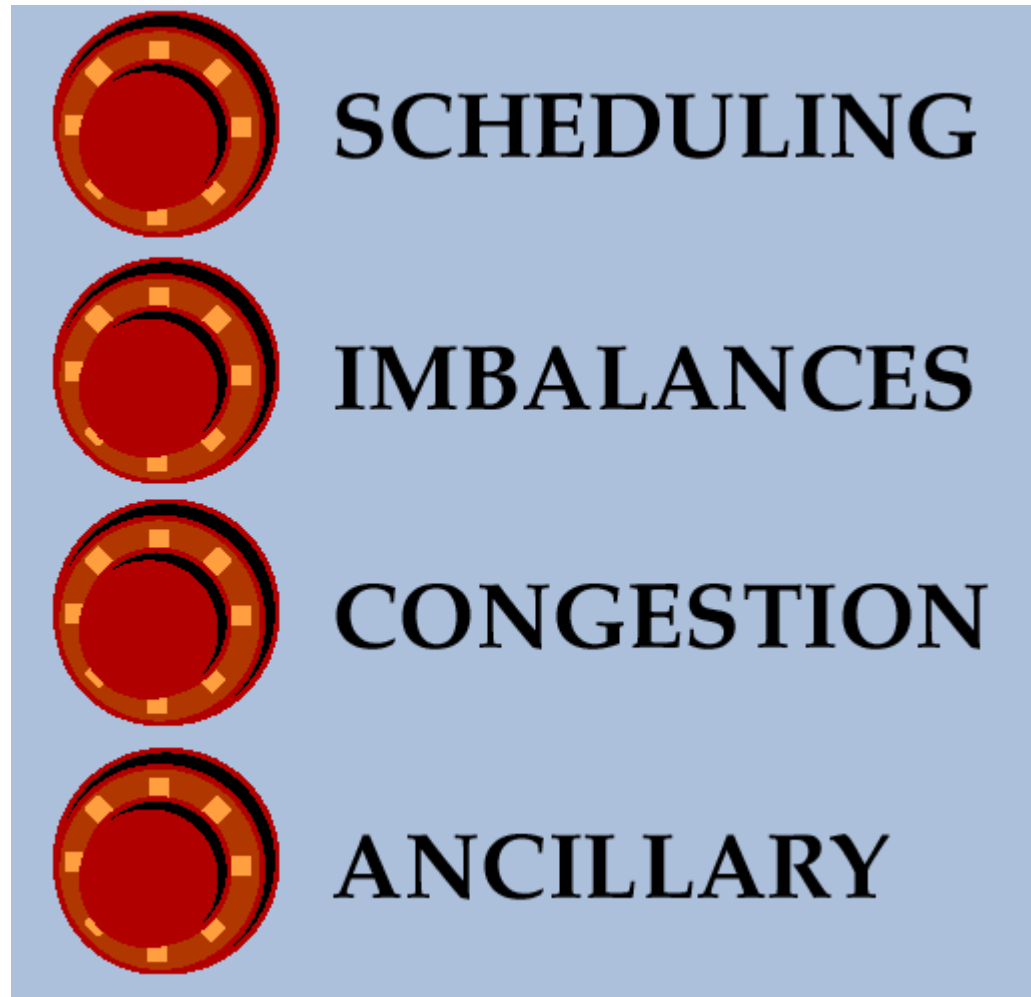


# Access is required – SMD is how to do it – wheeling was not.

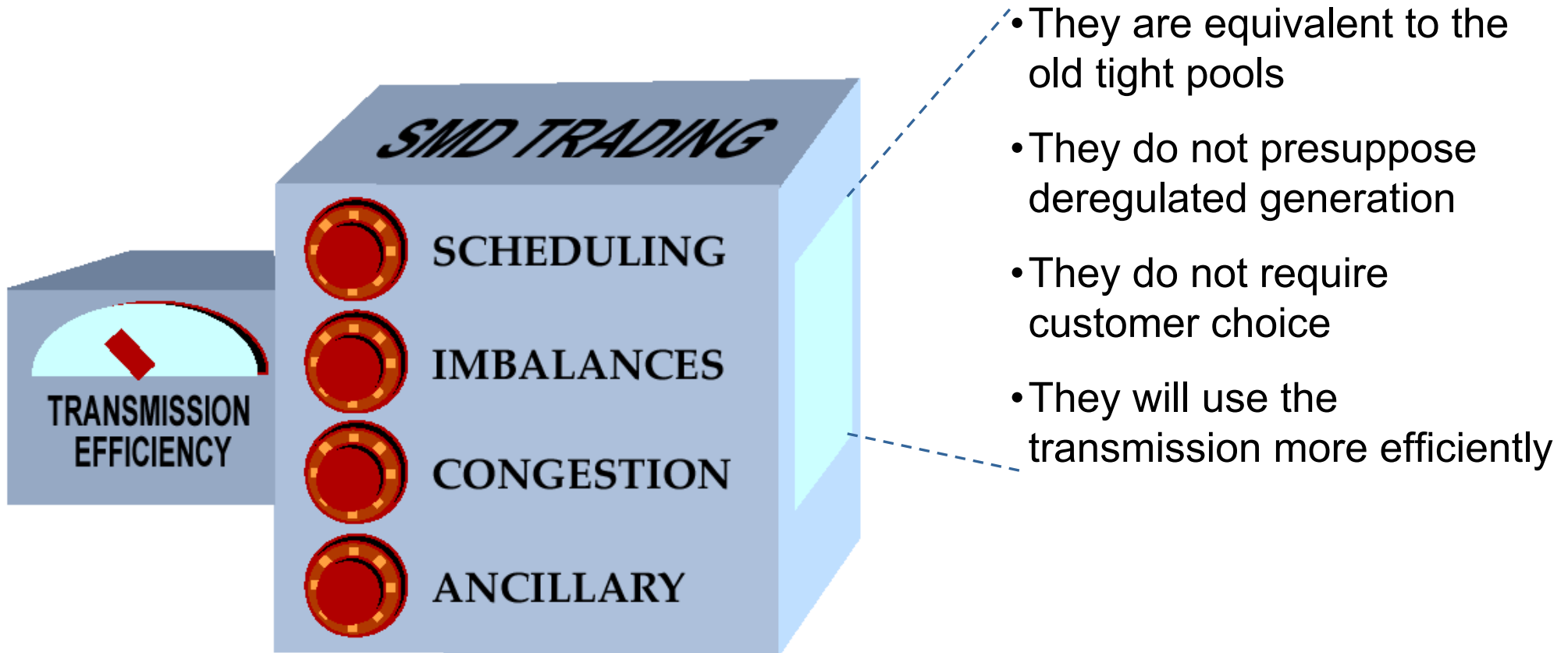
- SMD will permit access (as envisaged in 1992 by EPA Act)
- SMD will deal with short term issues
- SMD will offer the minimal amount of restructuring to make access work (separation of T and G)



# The Four “Controls” of Trading Arrangements



# These changes will increase efficiency even without deregulation

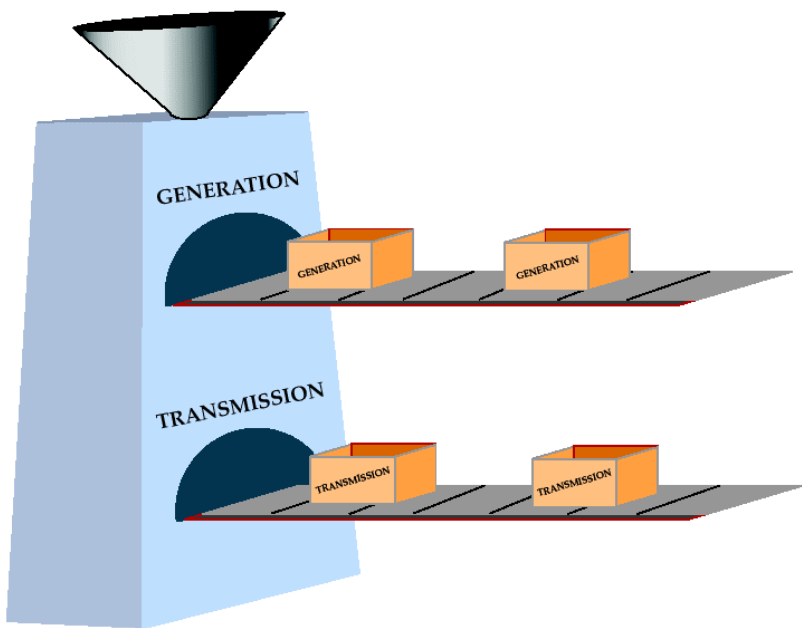


# Restructuring is still a problem

- SMD requires separation of T and G

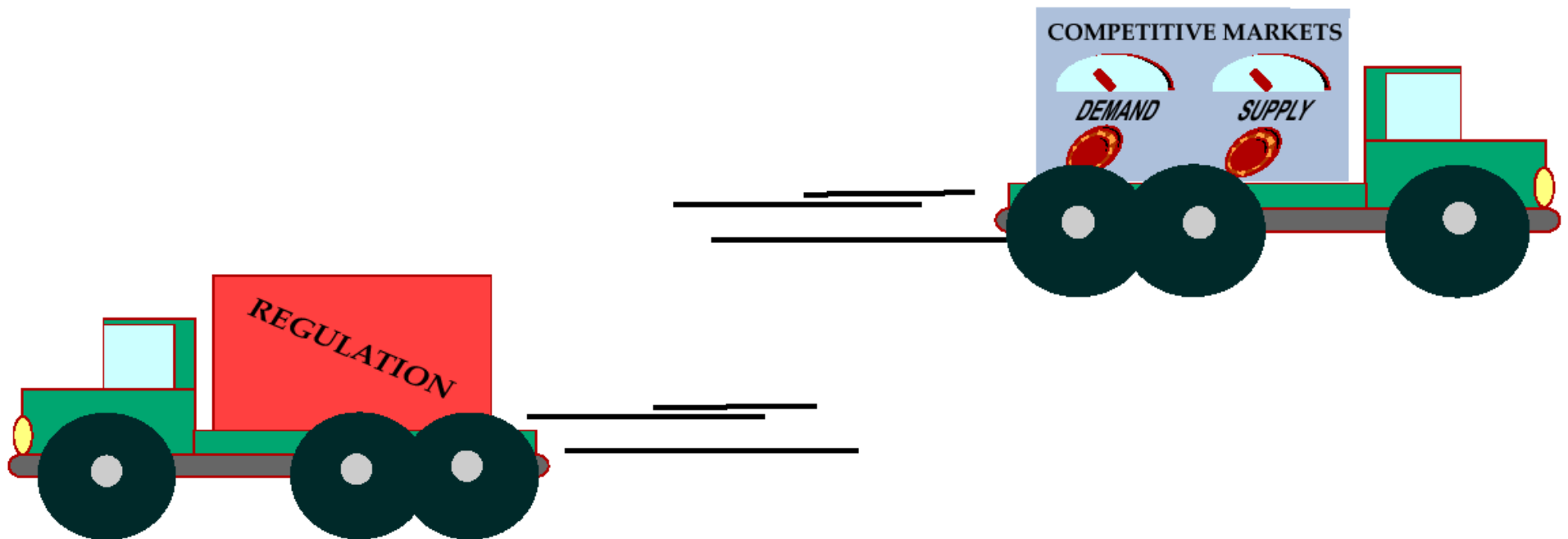
- Does not address other restructuring problems

- Consolidation of RTOs
- Who is responsible for T-expansion
- Who can restructure generation



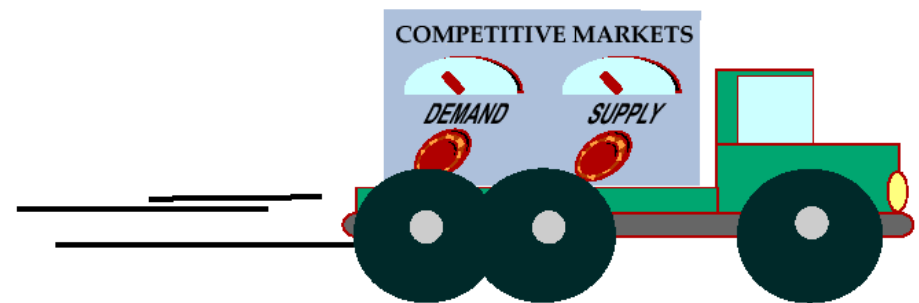
# SMD is necessary but not sufficient for successful deregulation

- Deregulation means the regulators stop setting prices **because something else is making prices just and reasonable.**
- That something has to be competitive generating markets.



# Competitive markets need:

- Liquid, efficient market places (SMD)
- Many Buyers
- Many Sellers
- Demand response
- Supply response



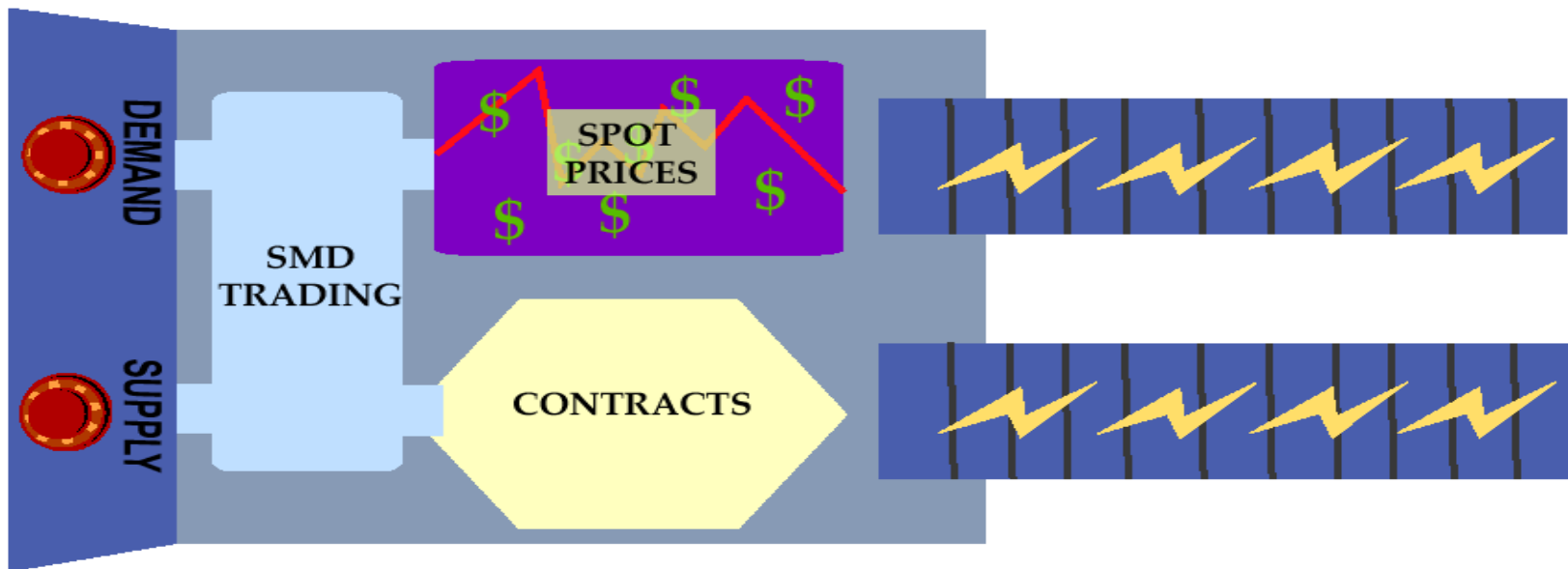
# Deregulation without competitive wholesale markets fleeces customers

- Ownership in the US is concentrated by area – may need divestiture
- Federal government dominates some areas
- Too little transmission – small markets (??)
- Too much regulation of entry
- Need demand response



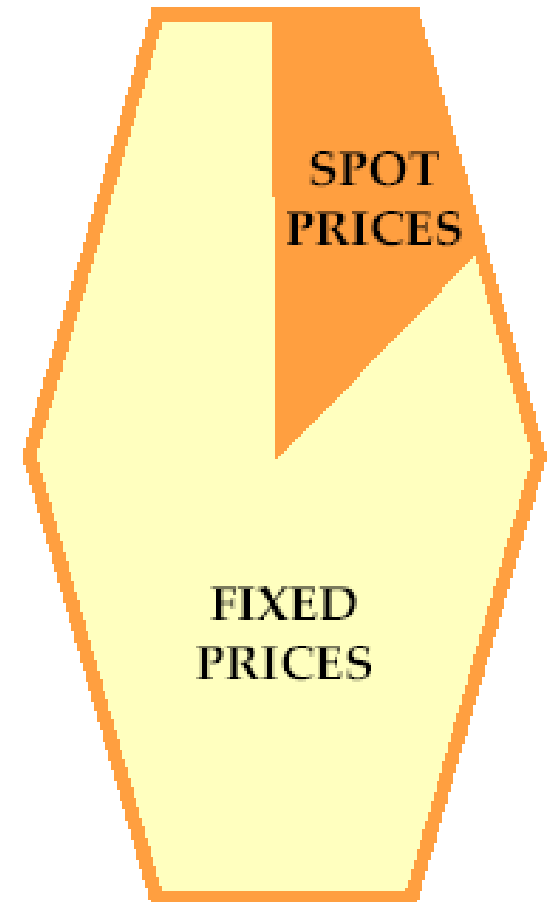
# SMD gives Transparent Spot Prices

- Spot prices are needed for settlement of contracts
- Prices should be set by demand as well as supply
- Most of the wholesale transactions should be at contract prices
- If small customers do not have choice, regulators should require contracts, to limit market power



# Demand responsiveness

- **Customers should be metered and priced by the hour**
- **Most of the purchases should be fixed price – marginal purchases at spot prices.**
- **This limits market prices – allows spot markets to clear**
- **If this had been done CALIFORNIA WOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED.**



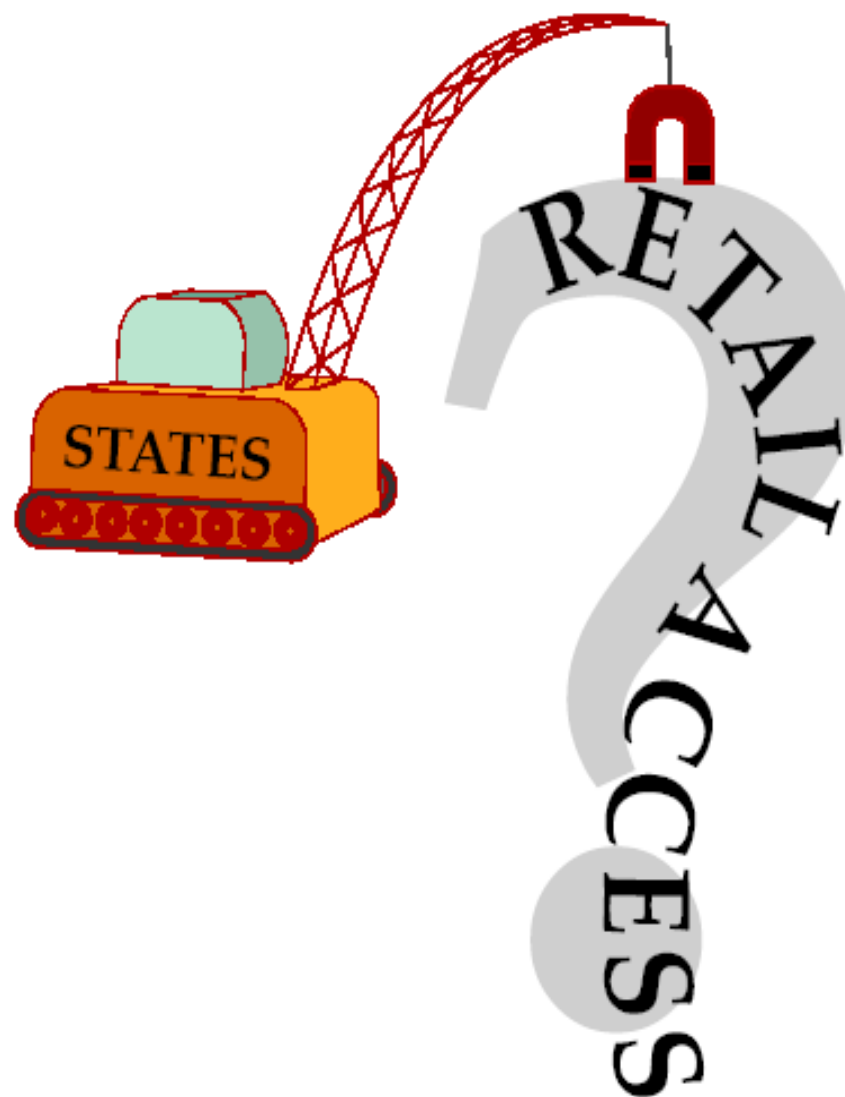
# Then markets can be competitive

- Distribution companies (Distcos) buy most (but not all) on contract
- Contract could be market price (auction) or historic cost (regulated)
- Large customers have choice, to provide enough buyers

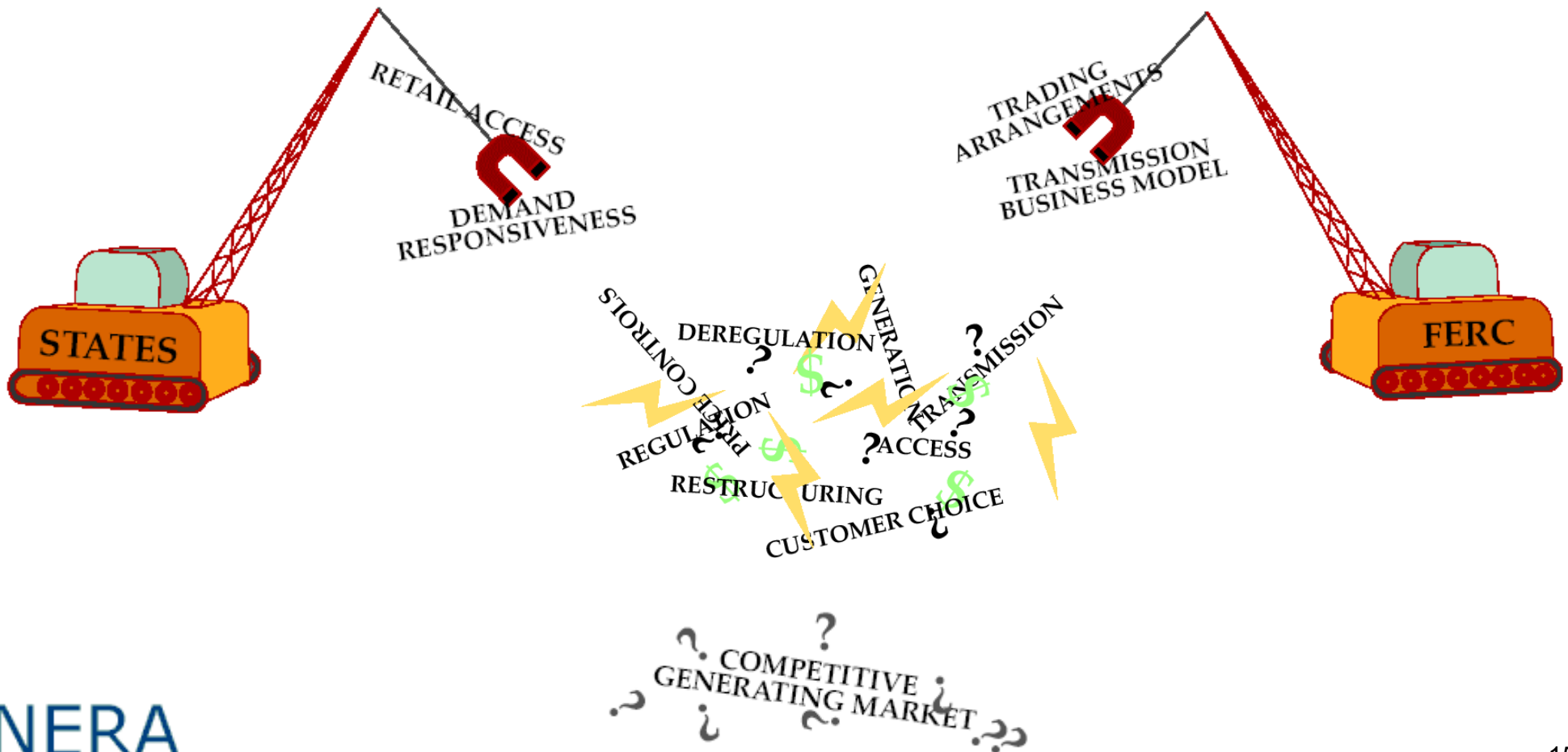


# Finally – complete retail access?

- New settlement software
- Much customer information
- Issues of the couch potatoes
- Default service problems
- This is not where most of the benefit is...Customer choice for small customers is a red herring

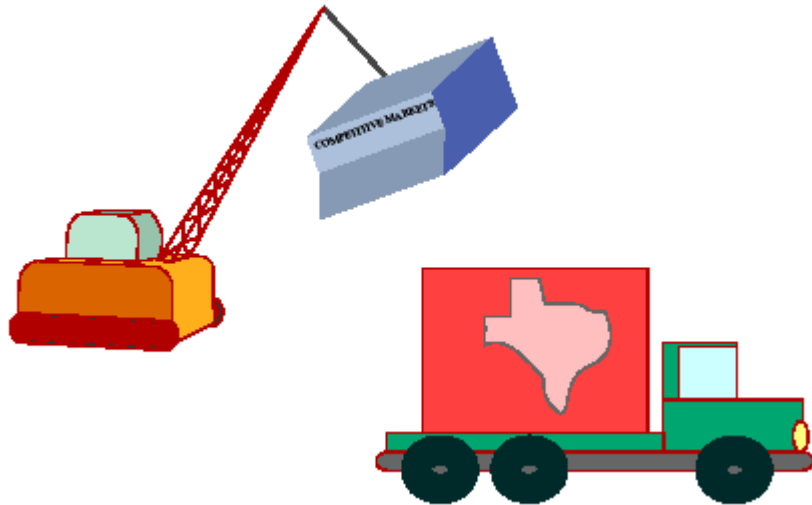


# Five problems and 51 jurisdictions

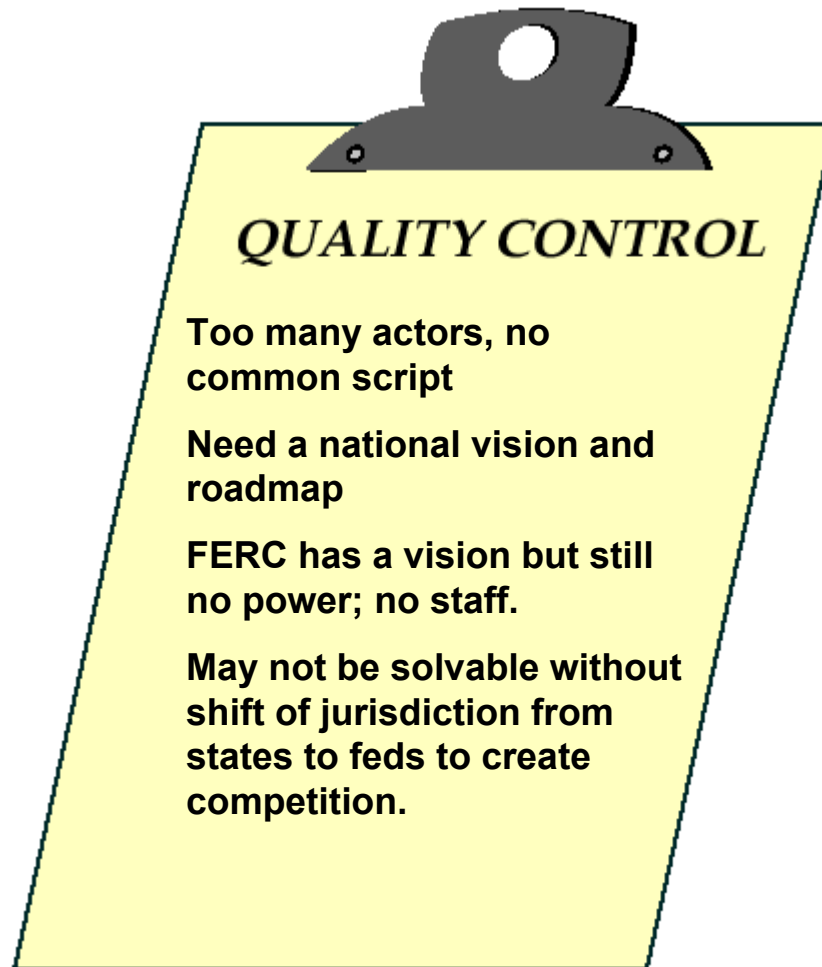


# Competition falls through the cracks

- **Big states and preexisting arrangements are competitive (5 areas)**
- **In the rest of the country no single state can make a competitive market alone**
- **FERC does not have the authority**
  - To require divestiture of generation
  - To expand transmission
  - To require metering
  - To remove barriers to entry



# What has gone wrong?



*In theory, there is no difference  
between  
theory and practice*

*In practice, there is*

