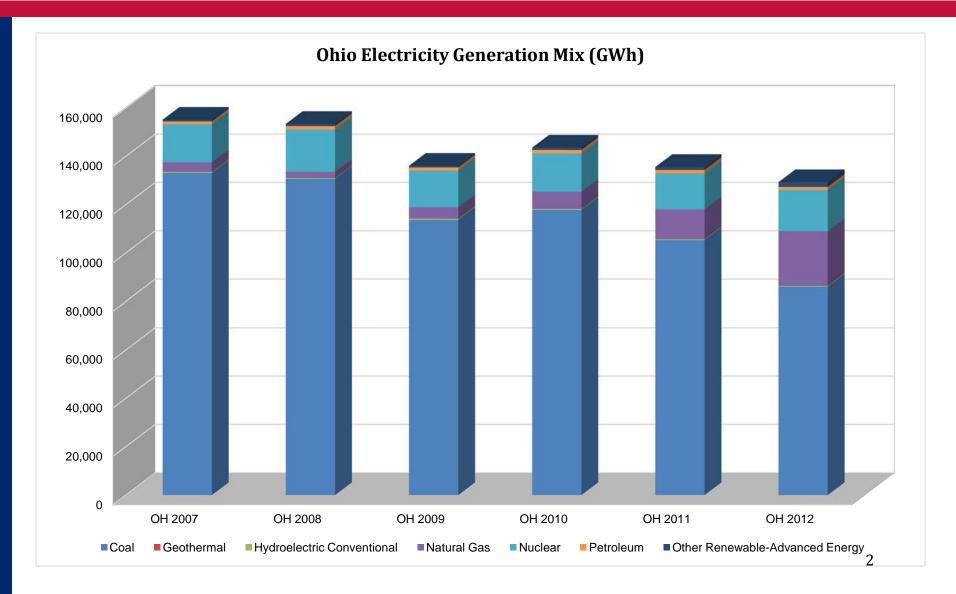




U.S. POWER MARKET Federal and State Regulatory Structure

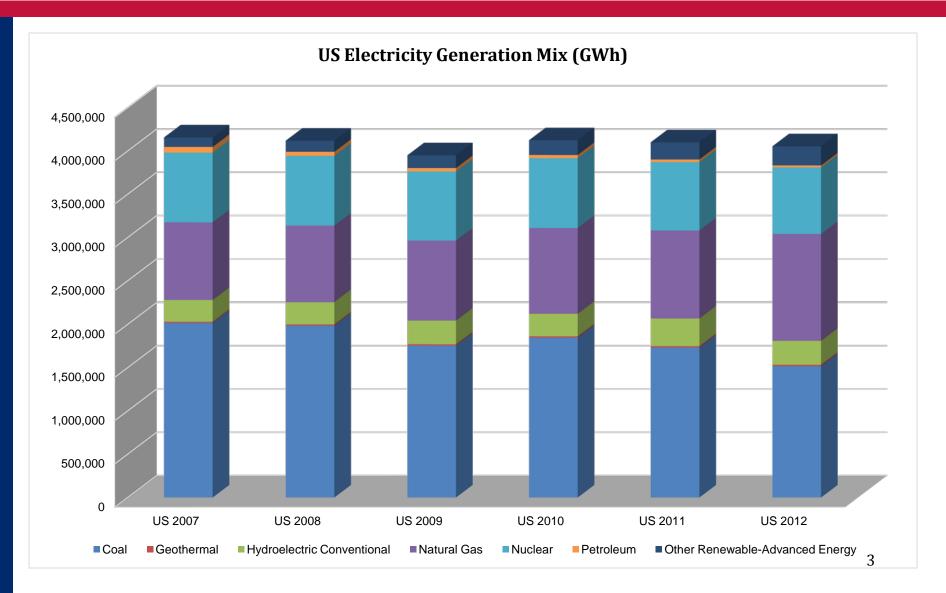










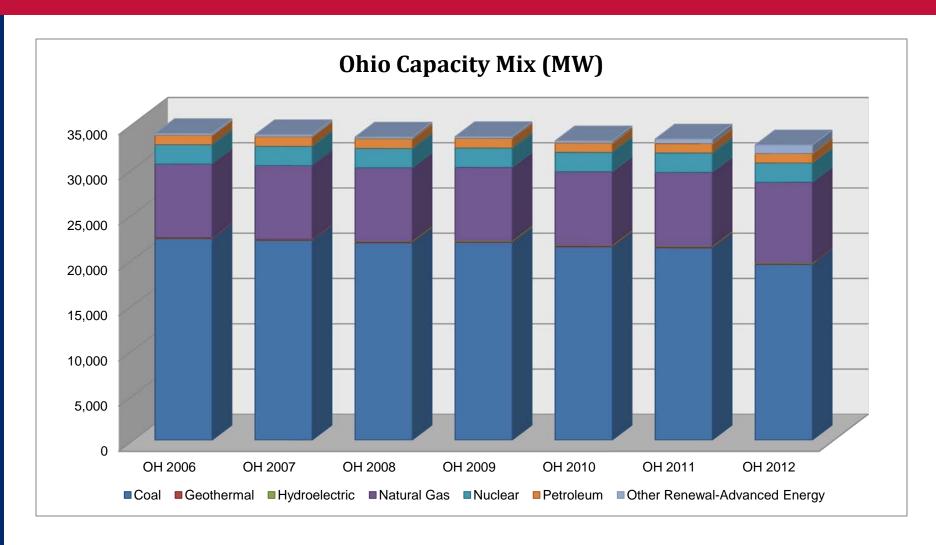






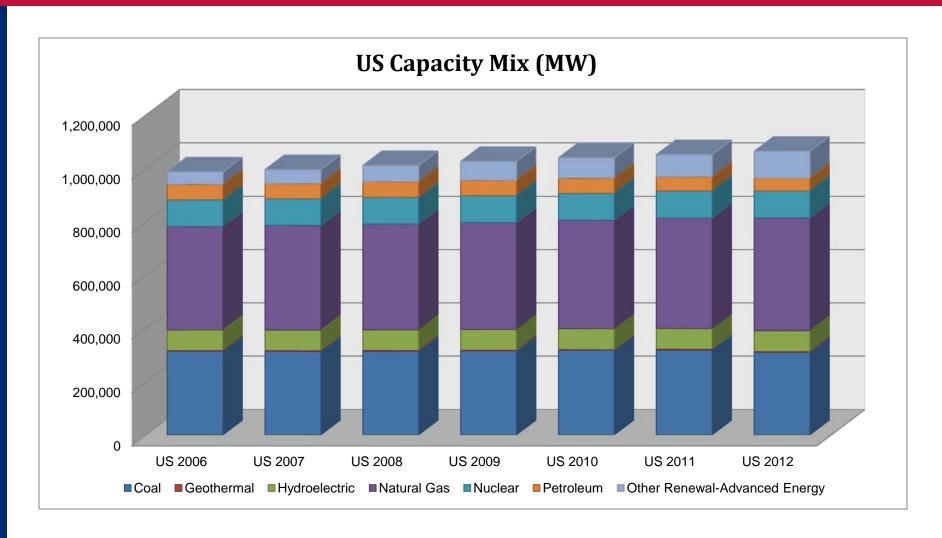




















U.S. Total Energy Production = 75.0 quadrillion Btu

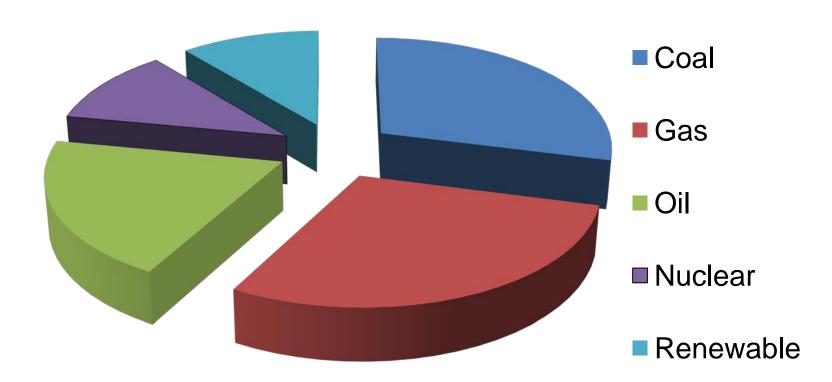
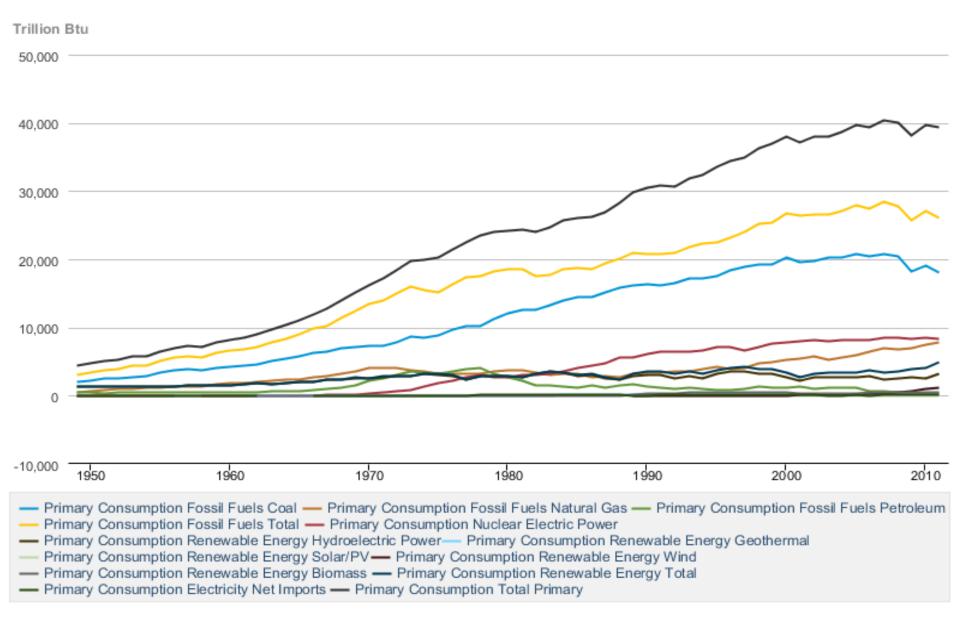


Table 2.1f Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption, 1949-2011









Total U.S. Energy Consumption = 98.1 quadrillion Btu

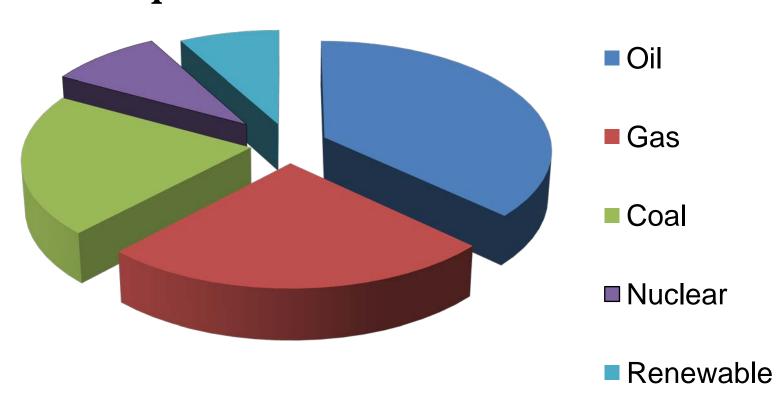
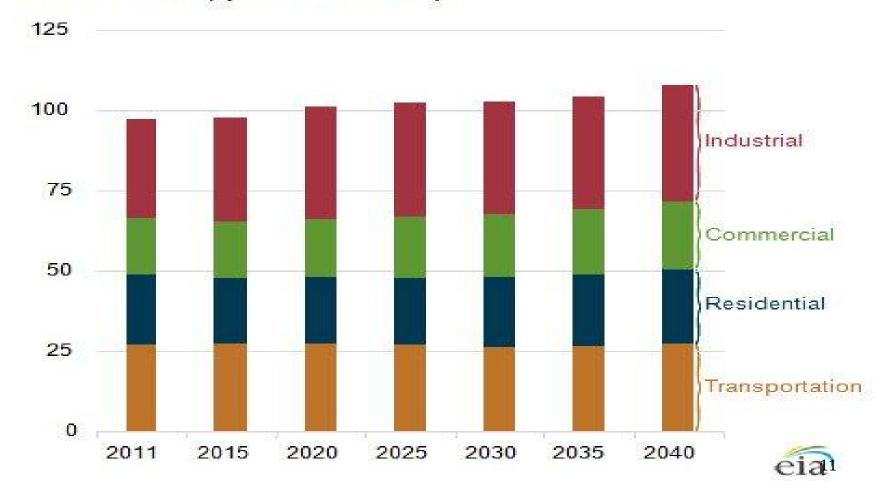






Figure 53. Primary energy use by end-use sector, 2011-2040 (quadrillion Btu)







Historical Perspective: Why Regulation?

- Electricity has historically been considered a "natural monopoly."
- Entry into this market required huge investments in infrastructure.
- Electricity was considered a "public good" and the concept of the "social compact" evolved.
- Very few people could make the investment to get into the electric business and those who did could take advantage of the monopoly.





Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order 888 (1996) and Order 2000 (1999)

- Determined the public interest would be best served by a competitive wholesale market
- FERC asserted jurisdiction over transmission (pricing)
- Code of Conduct rules
- Same Time Information System
- Provided for non-discriminatory and open-access on the transmission system/Open Access Transmission Tariff
- Transmission owners shall join an Independent System Operator (ISO) in order to apply for market-based rates

ISO: "An independent, federally regulated entity established to coordinate regional transmission in a non-discriminatory manner and ensure the safety and reliability of the electric system."





Ohio's Market Prior to Electricity Restructuring

Ohio's investor-owned utilities accounted for 91% of electric sales
 Seven electric distribution utilities (EDU's):

American Electric Power

Columbus Southern Power

Ohio Power

Dayton Power & Light

Duke Energy

FirstEnergy

Cleveland Illuminating

Ohio Edison

Toledo Power

- Utilities sold "bundled" services—owned and operated generation, transmission and distribution
- Utilities received cost recovery for generation investment
- Risk in generation investment borne by ratepayers, including cost overruns, expensive generating assets, etc.





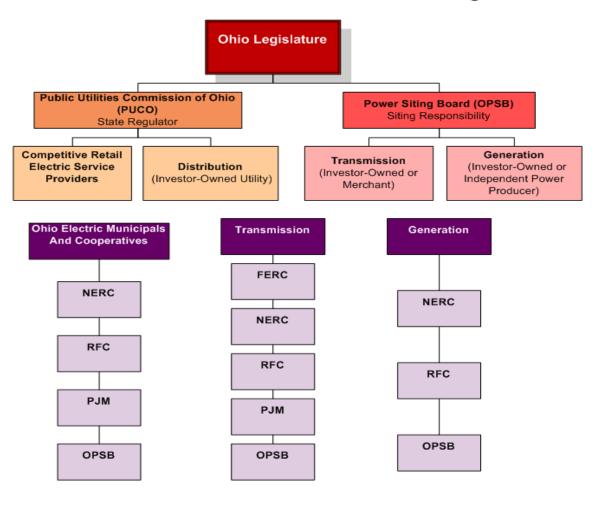
Turn of the Century System

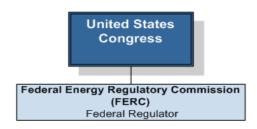
- Unbundling of vertically integrated system
- Customers served by generator of choice
- Transmission and distribution remain regulated
- For generation, the rate of return system of regulation replaced by competition

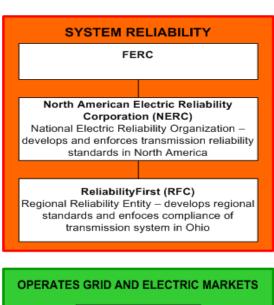




Electric Regulation











FERC oversight

- Wholesale electricity sales for resale
- Bulk power system
- Transmission tariffs
- Wholesale market monitoring
- Reliability assurance (North American Electric Reliability Council and Standards)

State oversight

- Retail electric sales
- Distribution system reliability/safety
- Intrastate infrastructure maintenance/siting
- Renewable portfolio standards/energy efficiency standards (if applicable)





