**Deregulation of Energy Markets**

Topics for today’s discussion:
- Deregulation of electricity supply
- Components of an electric bill
- Selecting an electricity supplier
- Deregulation of natural gas (NG) markets
- Components of a natural gas bill
- Selecting a natural gas supplier

**Energy Buying Options in Deregulated Electric Markets**

To help understand current electricity and natural gas markets, let’s take a quick peek into the past
- Electric companies began with an electric generator in a building in town and ran wires to whomever wanted electricity
- They operated the generator, bought the fuel, and ran the wires, thereby providing “bundled” electric service to customers

**Energy Buying Options in Deregulated Markets**

Learning Objectives:
1. Understand how some of the electric market became deregulated
2. Understand which part of the electric market is deregulated and what it means to you
3. Understand how some of the natural gas (NG) markets became deregulated
4. Understand which part of the NG market is deregulated and what it means to you
Energy Buying Options in Deregulated Electric Markets

- PA Electricity Generation Choice and Competition Act of 1996
- Also know as Electric Deregulation
- The electric distribution company (EDC) no longer owns generation
- The EDC purchases electricity from suppliers and passes that cost to the end user

Deregulated Electric Market

Legislative goals of deregulation
- Lower prices relative to regulated markets
- Create a competitive market with real choices of suppliers (generators)
- Encourage the availability of new products and services

Components of an Electric Bill

- Transmission service – Electric transmission usually occurs above 100,000 volts. It provides for the movement of electricity from the electric generation station (source) to the region where the electricity is used
- Distribution service – Reduces voltage to about 12,000 volts and delivers (distributes) the electricity to your neighborhood where the voltage is further reduced for use

Components of an Electric Bill

- Generation service refers to the production of electricity. Generation service is the ONLY part of your overall electric service that is no longer regulated.
- EDCs purchase generation service at auction which is expected to lower average prices
- With deregulation, you can buy generation service from a supplier of your choice (e.g., papowerswitch.com)
Electric Supplier Choice

For Pennsylvania service locations, a list of approved suppliers may be found at: http://www.papowerswitch.com/shop-for-electricity/

My query for small business alternate suppliers for Zip Code 15601 returned 12 results. The beginning of the list looks like this:

Electric Supplier Choice

The list of approved suppliers provides addresses and contact information

Suppliers have been approved by the Public Utility Commission

One supplier had a lower price than the EDC’s default service ($65.51 vs. $69.00)

The comparison assumes 1,200 kWh per month but you can change it to match your usage

Electric Supplier Choice

A cautionary note about changing suppliers:

- When choosing a supplier, one of the most important decisions is whether to go with a fixed- or variable-rate contract
- You will want to find out if the supplier offers fixed or variable rate contracts, and understand the advantages and disadvantages of each

Electric Supplier Choice

NOTE: Unusually hot or cold weather may increase the use of your heating or cooling equipment which, in turn, will translate into higher energy bills no matter whether you are on a fixed or variable rate
Electric Supplier Choice—Fixed Price

- All-inclusive, per kWh price that remains the same for at least three billing cycles or the term of the contract, whichever is longer
- Gives you certainty that electricity price will not change during the term of the contract
- If market prices fall you may have to wait until your contract expires to get a lower price
- Unless you act prior to the contract expiration date, your rate may change to a monthly variable rate
- Read your contract’s terms and conditions to find out what happens after your term expires

Electric Supplier Choice—Variable Price

- All-inclusive per kWh price that can change, by the hour, day, month, etc., according to the terms and conditions in the supplier’s disclosure statement
- If you select a variable rate contract, the rate may change with market conditions. So if market prices increase, your rate may increase. If market prices drop, your rate may decrease
- Variable electric rates are often based on the wholesale electric market. Rates increase as the wholesale electric load increases and decrease as the wholesale load decreases.

Electric - For Your Home

Electric - For Your Business

Electric Supplier Choice

As a cautionary note, here is a newspaper excerpt regarding the PA Attorney General’s probe into a winter spike in electric bills:

“Many of the complaints center around consumers who recently switched to variable-rate plans that fluctuate from month to month based on wholesale electricity prices...Electricity prices spiked as the regional power grid saw record winter demand from people turning up the heat and staying indoors during extreme cold that hit the area during the past seven weeks. Variable-rate plans jumped as high as 38 cents per kilowatt hour compared with 8 cents for people who stuck with their default utility company, according to the Office of Consumer Advocate.”

Energy Buying Options in Deregulated Natural Gas Markets

To help understand current natural gas markets, let’s take a quick peek into the past:

- Gas companies started out drilling for gas then looking for customers who wanted gas service
- They ran the pipes to whomever wanted natural gas service, metered the gas, and sent a bill
- Companies produced the gas and delivered it, thereby providing “bundled” gas service to the end use customer
- Bundled service includes supply, transmission, and distribution
Energy Buying Options in Deregulated Natural Gas Markets

- This approach is sometimes referred to as “vertically integrated,” just like the electricity market.
- The gas company produced the gas, (and in later years) transmitted it to the region where it would be used. Then they delivered it to the end user, read the meter, and sent a bill.
- The entire process was regulated by a state Utility Commission under state law.
- Then...

Natural Gas Supplier Choice

- On June 22, 1999, the Natural Gas Choice and Competition Act was signed into law in PA. Now, all Pennsylvanians, even residential and small commercial customers, can choose who supplies their natural gas. See slide 29 below for deregulation by state.
- Choice can be based on price, services, and incentives. Competitive offers from natural gas suppliers do not exist in all areas of Pennsylvania.
- Again, the goal of deregulation was to treat the supply of gas as a commodity, thus encouraging price competition.
- This should begin to sound familiar.

Natural Gas Supplier Choice

- Not all states or all regions within each state have deregulated NG supply. See slide 29 for a summary of deregulation locations.
- For Pennsylvania service locations, a list of approved suppliers may be found at http://www.puc.pa.gov/consumer_info/natural_gas/natural_gas_shopping/natural_gas_suppliers_list.aspx
- My query for alternate suppliers for zip code 15601 returned 3 results. The list looks like:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of Natural Gas Residential Choice Programs by State (December 2009)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential Natural Gas Restructuring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nearby wholesale- 100 percent eligible: Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nearby wholesale- 100 percent eligible: market/GasCC programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nearby wholesale- implementation phase, &gt; 50 percent eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk programs/partial wholesale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No enrollment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk program discontinued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Energy Information Administration http://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.cfm?id=6250

Natural Gas Supplier Choice

- The list of approved suppliers provides addresses and contact information.
- These suppliers have been approved by the Public Utility Commission.
- One supplier on the list had a price lower than the GDC charges for default service, $39.90 vs. $48.20.
- The comparison assumes 10 MCF (10,000 cu. ft.) per month. You can change the online calculator to reflect your usage.
NOTE: Unusually warm or cold weather may increase heating and cooling usage which, in turn, will translate into higher energy bills regardless of the rate you have chosen.

Natural Gas Supplier Choice—Fixed Price

- An all-inclusive per CCF/MCF/therm price that remains the same for at least three billing cycles or the term of the contract, whichever is longer.
- A fixed price gives certainty that your price will not change during the term of the agreement.
- If market prices fall, however, you may have to wait until your contract expires to get a lower price.
- Unless you act prior to the expiration date in your contract, your rate may change to a monthly variable rate.
- Read your contract’s disclosure statement for the terms and conditions to find out what happens when your term expires.

Natural Gas Supplier Choice—Variable Rate

- An all-inclusive per CCF/MCF/therm price that can change, by the hour, day, month, etc., according to the terms and conditions in the supplier’s disclosure statement.
- If you select a variable rate, the rate may change with market conditions. So if market prices increase, your rate may increase. If market prices drop, your rate may decrease.

Strategies to Reduce Your Bill

- Gather your electric and gas bills from the last year or so in order to determine about how much of each you use annually.
- Visit supplier web sites to see if better deals exist for your usage level and location.
- Contact suppliers which advertise what appears to be a better deal.
- That supplier will contact the distribution company on your behalf to get an official summary of your annual consumption.

Strategies to Reduce Your Bill

- The supplier may make an offer to supply your electricity or gas.
- If you are interested, you will likely have to sign a contract for six months to two years.
- Make sure you understand all the terms of the suppliers’ offer, including the term and whether it includes fixed or variable pricing.
- Take time to do the research for your farm so you will know if using a different supplier is worth your while.

Conclusion

- Now you are aware that both electricity and natural gas suppliers are deregulated.
- After doing the analysis of your own energy usage, you will know how much of each energy source you use.
- You can now compare offers from multiple suppliers of each energy source to determine potential savings.
References

- PA Electricity Generation Choice and Competition Act of 1996:
- Act 129 information:

References

- Article addressing electric suppliers and variable rate scenarios (Tribune Review February 26, 2014)
  http://triblive.com/business/headlines/5667185-74/state-attorney-general#axzz2yTffBIjJ
- PA Natural gas suppliers list
  http://www.puc.pa.gov/consumer_info/natural_gas/natural_gas_suppliers_list_.aspx
- PA Gas Switch cost comparisons

Energy Buying Options in Deregulated Markets

Questions?
Again, is there a regional reference that could be useful?

Jeannie Sikora, 12/23/2014