Retail Markets: A Failed Experiment or An Essential Reform Just Beginning?

Harvard Electricity Policy Group

By

Carrie Cullen Hitt

Constellation NewEnergy

September 27, 2002

530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02210 T: 617.772.7500 F: 617.772.7550 www.newenergy.com



Crossroads or Impasse?

- ✓ Early mover states considering next steps
- ✓ Growing commercial and industrial participation
- ✓ Potential for wholesale market improvements
- ✓ Many states remain uninterested
- ✓ Limited residential markets
- ✓ Uncertain business climate



How Do We Define Success?

- √ Economic efficiencies
- √ Societal or individual "savings"
- ✓ Static prices
- ✓ New products
- ✓ Participation/switching
- ✓ Perfect markets
- √ Happy politicians



Perfect Markets

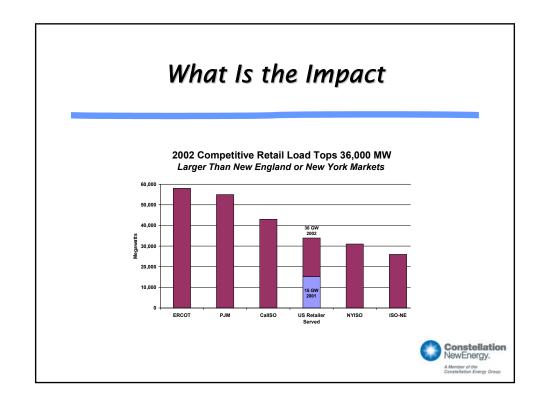
- ✓ A successful energy market structure isn't different from any other market. Basic principle is to avoid market power.
 - Many buyers and sellers
 - Liquidity
 - Different types of players: retailers, generators, financial institutions, customers
- ✓ Its become clear that the public won't tolerate market imperfections, some regulation is a reality

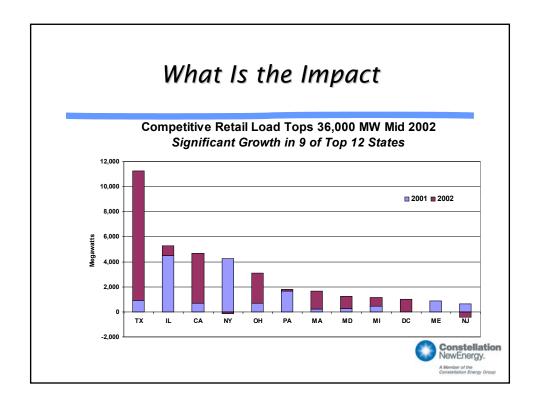


Progress

- ✓ Competitive retail markets for commercial and industrial customers exist:TX, MA, MD,NY, ME
- ✓ Limited markets for residential customers in TX, NY, OH
- ✓ PA and CA







Common Characteristics

- √ Wholesale structures are better:
 PJM,NEPOOL,ERCOT,NYISO
- √ Wholesale markets are more mature
- ✓ Customer classes/groups are addressed differently
- ✓ Customers are educated/comfortable
- ✓ Multiple sellers
- ✓ POLR rate is "market based" auctions or market formula
- ✓ POLR rate has retail components



Why Bother?

- ✓ New products -create the demand for new products (cal options/puts,etc.)
- ✓ Liquidity customers demand always existed but now it is repackaged in a way that multiple buyers are in the market as opposed to one (I.e. utility)
- ✓ Efficiency- presence of multiple buyers avoids monophony pricing
- ✓ Demand response Physical characteristic can result in market shortages, which are not always reflected in end user prices. Working with multiple customers, Retailers can bring demand reduction/price responsiveness



Moving Forward

- ✓ Recognize that residential market needs to be treated differently
- ✓ Capitalize on developments in the commercial and industrial markets
- ✓ SMD implementation (or at least fixing market power)
- ✓ Improvements in the wholesale/retail dynamic

