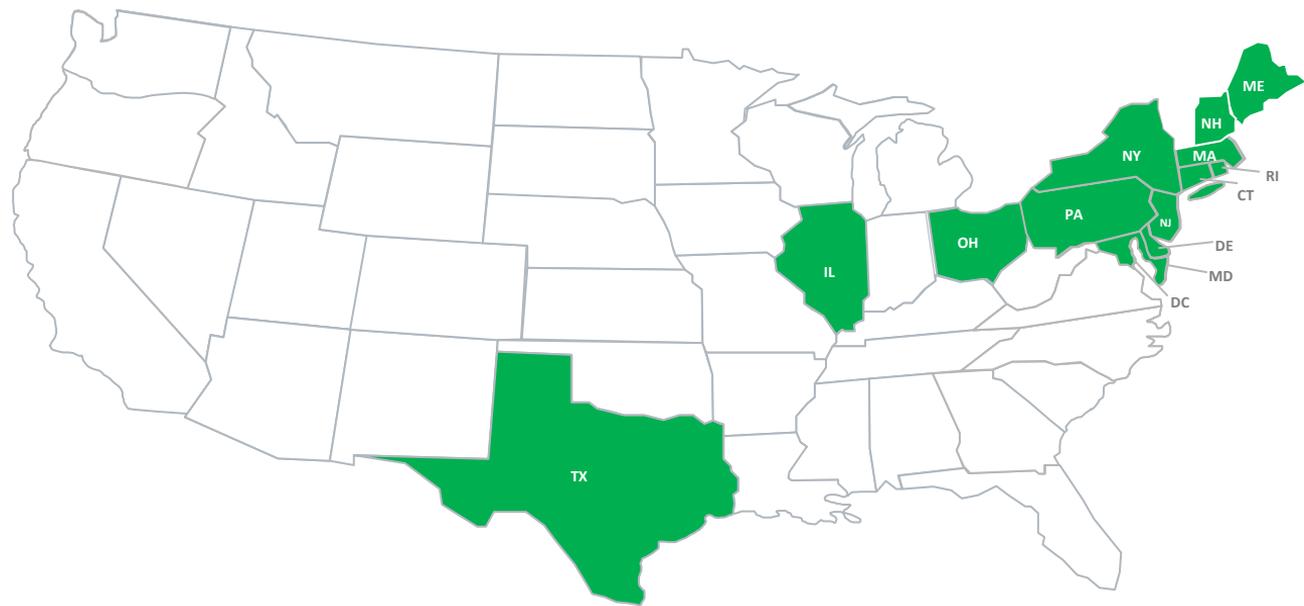


14 Customer Choice Jurisdictions

These 14 jurisdictions (13 states plus Washington DC) each have enabled Retail Choice for Nearly All Customers. These jurisdictions represent nearly 1/3 of all electricity consumption in the continental US



Competitive Jurisdictions

Traditional States

The information presented in this document represent the views of RESA as an organization and may not necessarily reflect the views of any particular RESA member.

Figure 1 (page 4) of The Great Divergence and Figure 3 (page 13) of Restructuring Recharged - **Updated through May 2020**

These 14 competitive jurisdictions shown in **green** (13 states plus Washington DC) account for one-third of U.S. electricity power production and consumption. The designation of “competitive jurisdiction” in this paper is defined as a jurisdiction that:

- Enables nearly all classes of customers to be able to choose a retail supplier without cumbersome restrictions or limitations, and,
- That the utilities in these jurisdictions have divested all (or nearly all) of their generation assets and are therefore primarily wires-only delivery service companies. Consequently, the generating assets in these states are not included in the rate-base of these delivery service utilities and are therefore competing within the wholesale power market parameters in place for business revenues.

It should be noted that several other states—including California, Michigan, Arizona, Oregon, Nevada, Virginia, Washington, and Montana—allow limited portions of total load to be served competitively at retail, while denying the great majority of customers a choice of supplier. These hybrid states are regulated largely under the traditional monopoly model and are treated accordingly in this paper (see note below concerning the ‘hybrid’ states). The primary focus of this whitepaper examines the various aspects and outcomes of these 14 jurisdictions (combined) vs. the 35 monopoly states (combined) on a whole host of measures including generator builds, performance and capacity factors, pricing performance by rate class, switching activity and the like.