



Electricity
Transmission
Competition
Coalition

REPORT & SURVEY

FERC'S \$277 BILLION ELECTRICITY PRICE HIKE

**How the Federal Energy Regulatory
Commission's Failure to Enforce
Transmission Competition Will
Lead to Decades of Electricity Price
Inflation for American Consumers**

November 2023





Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
REPORT	
Survey: American Consumer Attitudes about Competition and Electricity Prices	6
Lack of Competition Hurts Vulnerable Consumer Populations the Most	8
Without Transmission Competition and Independent Planning, Consumers Will Have Escalating Electricity Price Inflation for Decades to Come	11
Electricity Prices Are Too High - and Disconnected from Supply and Demand	14
Electricity Transmission Competition is the Solution	17
Opportunities to Write Competition into Policy	19
Transmission Competition is Bipartisan	22
APPENDICES	
Endnotes	25

FERC Nears One of the Costliest Electricity Decisions in History

The 93-member Electricity Transmission Competition Coalition (ETCC) presents “FERC’s \$277 Billion Electricity Price Hike,” a comprehensive report on the current state of electricity transmission competition in the United States, including consumer opinion research about how the nation is meeting its electricity needs.

The nation is facing a critical inflection point. Will the transmission needed ahead for reliability and the clean energy transition be cost-effective and competitive? Or will the \$2.1 trillion in transmission planned for the future be overrun with transmission owner market power and minimal competitive pressures? The difference could not be more stark or costlier for consumers. ETCC believes that we need to build the grid of the future using the power of competition — and that there should not be a monopoly for the transmission critical to the clean energy transition.

The report highlights the significant role of competition in lowering consumer electricity costs, fostering innovation, the detrimental impact of protectionist policies, and the urgent need for policy reform to ensure affordable and reliable electricity for all Americans.

It also includes a nationwide survey that measures the attitudes of American consumers on electricity price inflation and the role of competition in America’s electricity transmission infrastructure. An overwhelming majority of Americans — 91% — are concerned about rising electricity costs, and 88% of people want policymakers to embrace electricity transmission competition to reduce costs.

FERC’s Key Role in Transmission Rates

In his 2022 State of the Union Address, President Biden accurately highlighted the significance of competition in capitalism, stating that “capitalism without competition is exploitation.”¹ More than a decade ago, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) reached that same conclusion, finding that it could not meet its obligation of ensuring just and reasonable rates for American consumers without requiring regional transmission planning and competition for its new transmission. The American economic model thrives on competition, which drives innovation, holds wanna-be monopolies in check, and lowers prices for consumers. However, in April 2022, FERC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR),² which not only fails to support competition expansion but retreats from existing regulations that were intended to introduce an era of transmission competition. Instead of pursuing policies that lower electricity costs for consumers, FERC’s proposed rule would condemn ratepayers to decades of accelerating price hikes unchecked by competition.

Where electricity transmission competition has been allowed, it has been shown to **LOWER TRANSMISSION COSTS BY UP TO 40%** across a range of new transmission projects.





Critical Need for New Transmission Lines

The need for new transmission capacity is at the heart of the Biden administration's climate strategy and vital for the United States' efforts to improve reliability and reach net zero by 2050. Significant investment will be necessary in generation, transmission, and distribution to decarbonize the economy, and of these three, the most expensive component is transmission. According to the Net-Zero study by Princeton University, the U.S. will have to spend approximately **\$2.1 trillion on transmission** in the next three decades.³ At the same time, the existing transmission grid is aging, on average more than 50 years old, and some of those aging facilities will need replacement, adding hundreds of billions in more consumer costs. The cost of new transmission is significant, and the price of new transmission infrastructure will be borne by consumers. It is imperative that we find ways to lower the cost of expanding the grid by ensuring that the right projects are built at the lowest cost. Independent transmission planning and electricity transmission competition are the answer.

The Competitive Advantage

Where electricity transmission competition has been allowed, it was shown to have an estimated **range of cost savings from 15% to 60%** for new transmission projects.⁴ It has also played critical roles in bringing innovation to the transmission system and connecting needed renewable energy sources to the electricity grid. Assuming a conservative estimate, if only 33% of new transmission projects were competitively bid and there is an average cost savings of 40%, ratepayers could save an estimated \$277 billion. If all new transmission projects were competitively bid at an average cost savings of 40%, **ratepayers could save an estimated \$840 billion by 2050.**⁵

FERC's Failure to Enforce Order 1000

Incumbent monopoly utilities oppose competition for the simplest reason of all: corporate profits. Utilities profit by applying a **10% to 12% rate of return**⁶ on every dollar spent, with returns on their transmission investments lasting for 40 years or more. Naturally, these wanna-be monopolies fear competition and have opposed federal and state policies to advance competition. The 2011 FERC Order No. 1000 was designed to usher in a new era of competition by eliminating the utility's self-granted right of first refusal (ROFR). But, because FERC has failed to enforce Order No. 1000, or left gaps that wanna-be monopolies have seized upon, on a regional basis, **only 3%-8% of all transmission projects have been competitively bid.**⁷

Support from Key Stakeholders

Over 100 entities have submitted comments to the FERC NOPR championing transmission competition, including state commissions, federal agencies, trade associations, consumer groups, and environmental advocates. Notably, **both the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** are strong advocates of competition and have expressed their support for electricity transmission competition in a joint comment submitted to FERC.⁸ Elizabeth Wilkins, FTC Director of Policy Planning, put it best “Competition is still the best way to ensure that our electric grid is built out in a way that lowers rates, increases innovation, and improves sustainability and resiliency.”⁹

Impact on Businesses and Households

Incumbent utilities have spent millions in the last decade since Order No. 1000 lobbying for state-level ROFRs and advocating for policies that allow them to avoid competition and to aspire wannabe monopoly power. The result is that despite flat electricity demand, prices have increased consistently, and last year electricity prices recorded their highest annual increase since 1984.¹⁰ Between 2014 to 2020, RTO/ISO markets transmission investment increased by \$74.9 billion or 79 percent, while electricity demand was flat, driving up consumer electric bills.¹¹ The reason is evident: incumbent utilities have been able to steadily raise consumer prices without fear of losing business because of the absence of competition and strong independent planning.

The recent economy-wide declines in the rate of inflation in the Consumer Price Index have not been reflected in the electricity prices. The September 2023 CPI release showed that electricity price inflation was over triple the economy-wide CPI index.¹² The rising price of electricity is affecting households, with a Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey revealing that **33% of the 44 million renter households across the country fell behind on utility bills in the last year.**¹³

Between 2014 and 2020,
RTO/ISO MARKETS
TRANSMISSION
INVESTMENT SKYROCKETED
BY A STAGGERING 79%

The Path Forward: Embracing Competition

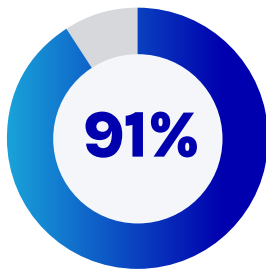
Transmission competition is the key to upgrading our electricity grid in a cost-effective manner. FERC must embrace competition and deliver on its mandate to ensure just and reasonable rates for consumers. The rest of the Biden administration and consumers from across the country support competition — FERC must do the same.

SURVEY

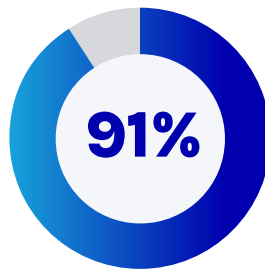
2023 Consumer Electric Bill Survey

ETCC conducted a nationwide survey, “The 2023 Consumer Electric Bill Survey,” to measure the attitudes of American consumers on electricity price inflation and the role of competition in America’s electricity transmission infrastructure. The survey found that an overwhelming majority of Americans are concerned about rising electricity costs and agree that policymakers should support free market principles and embrace electricity transmission competition to reduce costs. There was remarkable uniformity among all U.S. voters – regardless of age group, political affiliation, or whether they lived in an urban, suburban, or rural setting.

Key Findings



91% of Americans are **concerned about inflation** and how it impacts their finances.



The same percentage believe the **accelerating cost of electricity is reason for concern.**



78%

78% of Americans believe that **competition amongst suppliers leads to lower prices** as a result.



68%

More than two thirds of consumers agree that **transmission competition will lower electric utility costs.**

85%

85% of Americans believe that **electric transmission lines built by a monopoly utility** (without competition), **will increase electric prices.**

87%

87% of Americans want **local and state politicians to keep electricity bills low**, and it influences how they vote.

88%

88% of survey respondents believe that **elected officials should encourage free market policies** and not monopolies.

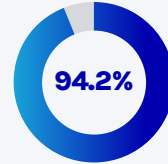
80%

80% of American electricity consumers agree that **when policymakers support electricity transmission competition, electricity costs will be lower.**

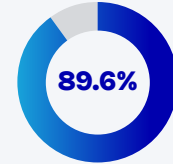
Demographic Qualifiers



When consumers were asked whether they were worried about inflation and its impact on their wallets



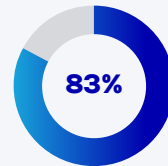
suburban consumers were almost 5% more likely to be concerned than



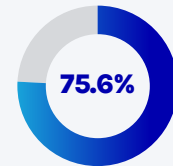
urban consumers



When consumers were asked if electricity utility costs would decrease when policymakers embrace electricity transmission competition



suburban consumers were more likely to agree than



rural voters

There is bipartisan agreement amongst consumers that competition

Encourages lower prices on products and services

DEMOCRATS

81.6%

REPUBLICANS

78.8%

Utility monopolies force higher electricity prices on users

DEMOCRATS

86%

REPUBLICANS

84.2%

About the Survey

The national survey consisted of 1,257 voters who are responsible or share responsibility for their electric bills, census-weighted to mirror the demographics of the United States. Respondents answered the survey during the week of September 18, 2023. The survey has a margin of error of +/- 3%.



Lack of Competition Hurts Vulnerable Consumer Populations the Most

The lack of electricity transmission competition hurts all American consumers — from households at every income level to businesses large and small. But there's no doubt the pain is felt more acutely by already vulnerable consumer populations, such as low-income families, single mothers, older adults on fixed incomes, people with disabilities, and communities of color.

Older Adults, Low-Income Families, and People of Color Are Disproportionately Impacted

Alarming, nearly 1 in 5 U.S. households struggled to pay their energy bills within the past year, either being unable to cover the full amount or skipping payments altogether, and 18.6% of households resorted to maintaining unsafe and unhealthy indoor temperatures for at least one month of the year due to these financial constraints.¹⁴

In 2023, the issue of energy insecurity has reached concerning levels, affecting a staggering 26% of households across the United States. This problem is far from evenly distributed, hitting marginalized communities the hardest.



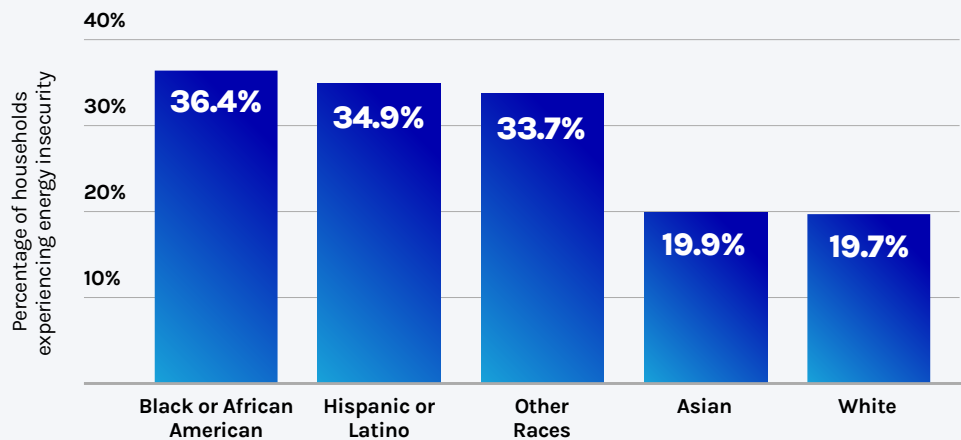
The U.S. Census Bureau defines “energy insecurity” as having difficulty paying energy bills, reducing or foregoing basic necessities, such as food or medicine, to pay for energy bills, or being kept home at an unsafe temperature due to energy cost concerns.



26%

of households experience energy insecurity in 2023

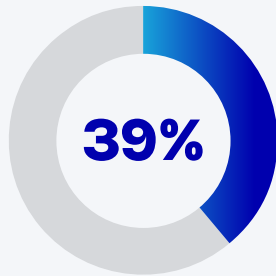
Percentage of Households Experiencing Energy Insecurity, 2023¹⁵



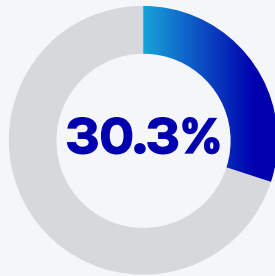
The burden of energy costs becomes particularly challenging when energy bills consume about 30% of a low-income household’s monthly income. This financial strain led 51.2% of low-income households to make painful sacrifices, cutting back on essential household necessities to make these critical energy payments.

1 in 5 U.S. households (19.7%)

reported they were unable to pay an energy bill or unable to pay the full bill amount for at least one month during the second half of 2021.¹⁶



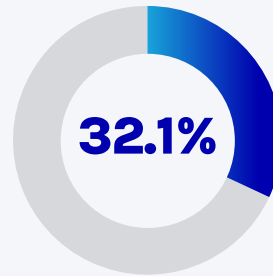
low-income households



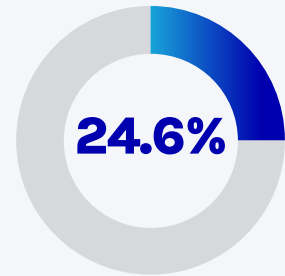
households of color

18.6% of households

reported keeping their home at a temperature that felt unsafe or unhealthy for at least one month in 2021.



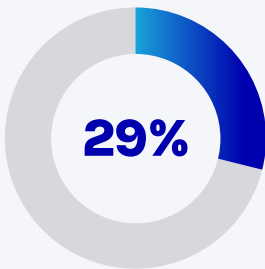
low-income households



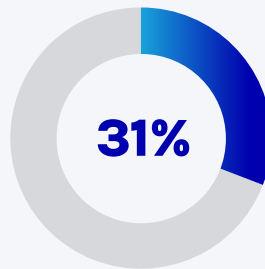
households of color



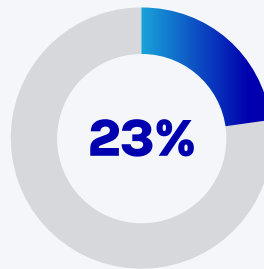
Percentage of households that receive heating assistance because they can't pay their bills:



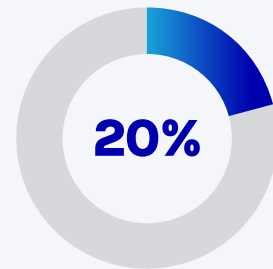
had one person 60+ years old



had someone with a disability



had a child 5 or younger



had a veteran

The disparity continues as low-income families allocate a substantial 17.3% of their income towards energy bills – more than five times the percentage paid by non-low-income households.

This glaring imbalance underscores the urgent need to mitigate the impact of electricity price inflation on the most vulnerable members of society. But any effort to require competition would have the effect of reducing the electricity price inflation burden across the board, regardless of socioeconomic status.

Electricity Price Inflation Hurts the Profitability of Small Businesses

The lack of competition also exerts a substantial toll on businesses, jeopardizing their profitability and diminishing American competitiveness. 35% of small businesses listed energy costs as one of the top three business expenses, according to the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) Energy Consumption poll.¹⁷

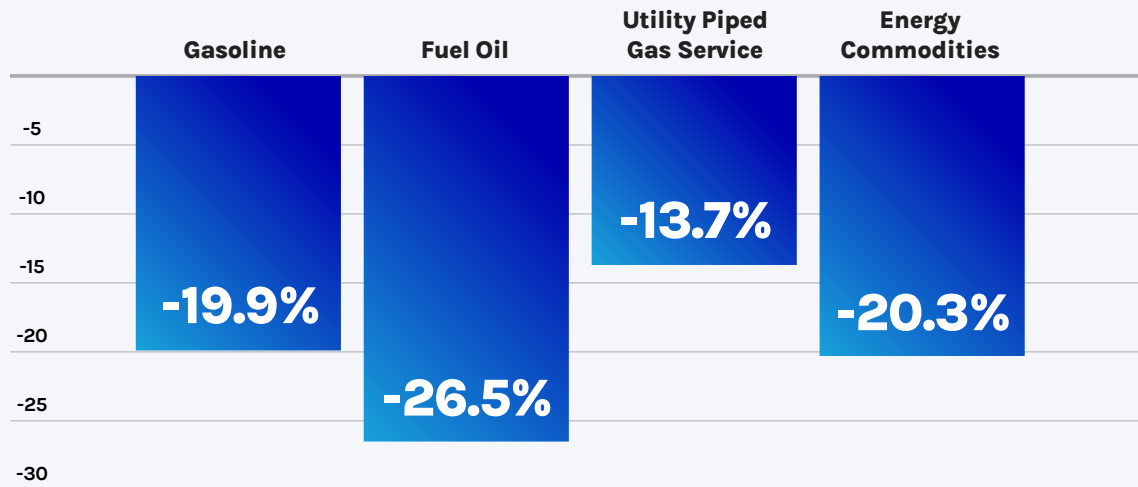
In the United States, small and midsize businesses use an annual average of 15 kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity. The predominant share of energy usage emanates from lighting, heating, and cooling, accounting for about 19% of total expenditures in the average office building.¹⁸ Higher transmission costs strain financial resources and curtail their capacity to invest in growth and innovation.



Without Transmission Competition and Independent Planning, Consumers Will Have Escalating Electricity Price Inflation for Decades to Come

Recent data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics highlights a persistent and worrying trend of electricity price inflation consistently surpassing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and other energy commodity items. Over the past 12 months, electricity inflation increased by 2.1%, while other energy commodities, such as gasoline, fuel oil, and utility piped gas services, decreased by 4.2%, meaning electricity inflation is 6.3% higher than CPI energy commodities.¹⁹

Net Commodity Inflation Relative to the Consumer Price Index



This upward trend in electricity prices contributes to increased monthly utility bills for consumers, amplifying the economic challenges faced by households and businesses nationwide.

Despite the overall decline in the rate of inflation in the CPI, electricity prices have not followed suit. In July 2023, electricity price inflation was 80% higher than the economy-wide CPI index.²⁰ This surge in electricity prices has had a tangible impact on households, with 30.3% of households of color falling behind on their utility bills.²¹

The persistence of high electricity price inflation is evident in the long-term data, with annualized electricity services inflation outpacing the overall CPI. For instance, Figure 1 shows that, since December 2021, electricity services inflation increased 17.1%, compared to the overall CPI increase of 9.6% over the same period. Electricity inflation has been attributed to various factors which include substantial increases in transmission spending without cost reduction pressures.

Declining energy prices, excluding electricity, have contributed to a recent reduction in inflation, as seen in Figure 2. The decline in prices for energy commodities such as gasoline, fuel oil, and utility piped gas service has contributed to this effect. As energy costs represent a significant portion of household expenditures, any decrease in these prices can lead to reduced inflationary pressures across various sectors of the economy.

30.3%

OF HOUSEHOLDS OF COLOR FALLING BEHIND ON THEIR UTILITY BILLS.

17.1%

INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY INFLATION SINCE DECEMBER 2021.

OVERALL CPI INCREASE OF 9.6%

Figure 1. Electricity Price Inflation Has Far Outpaced the CPI Since December 2021²²

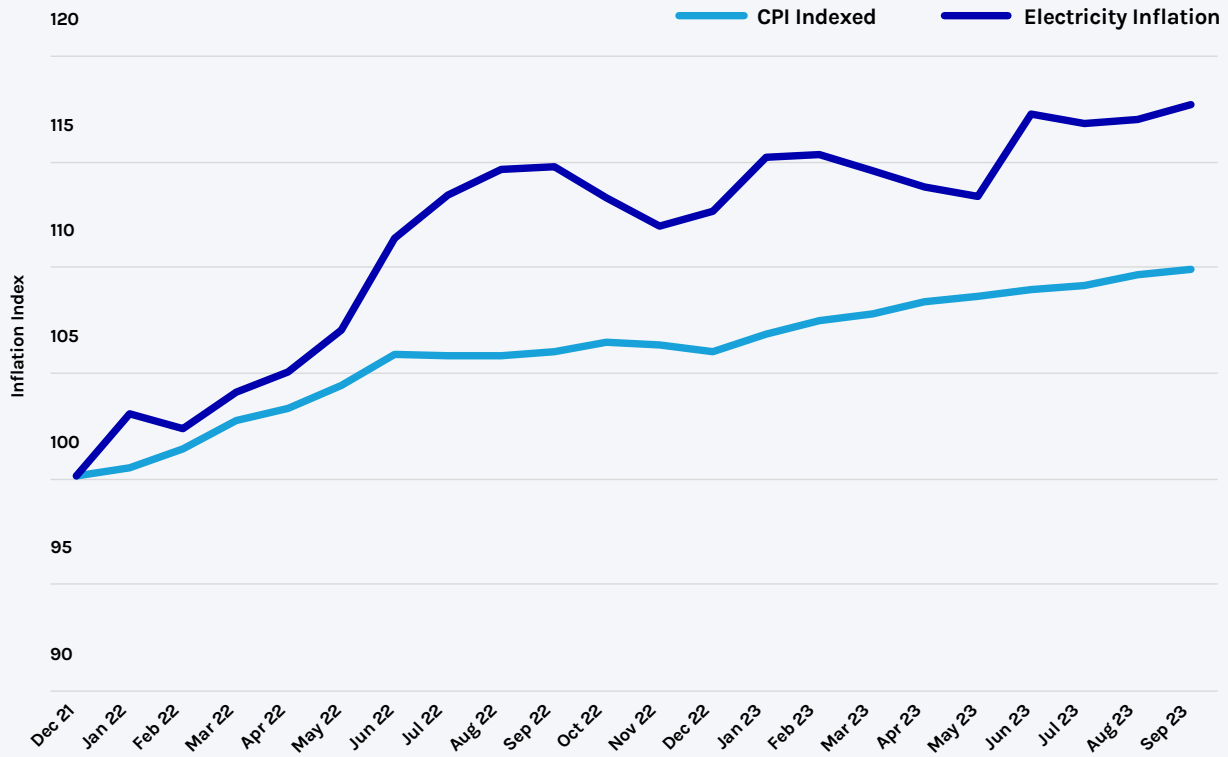
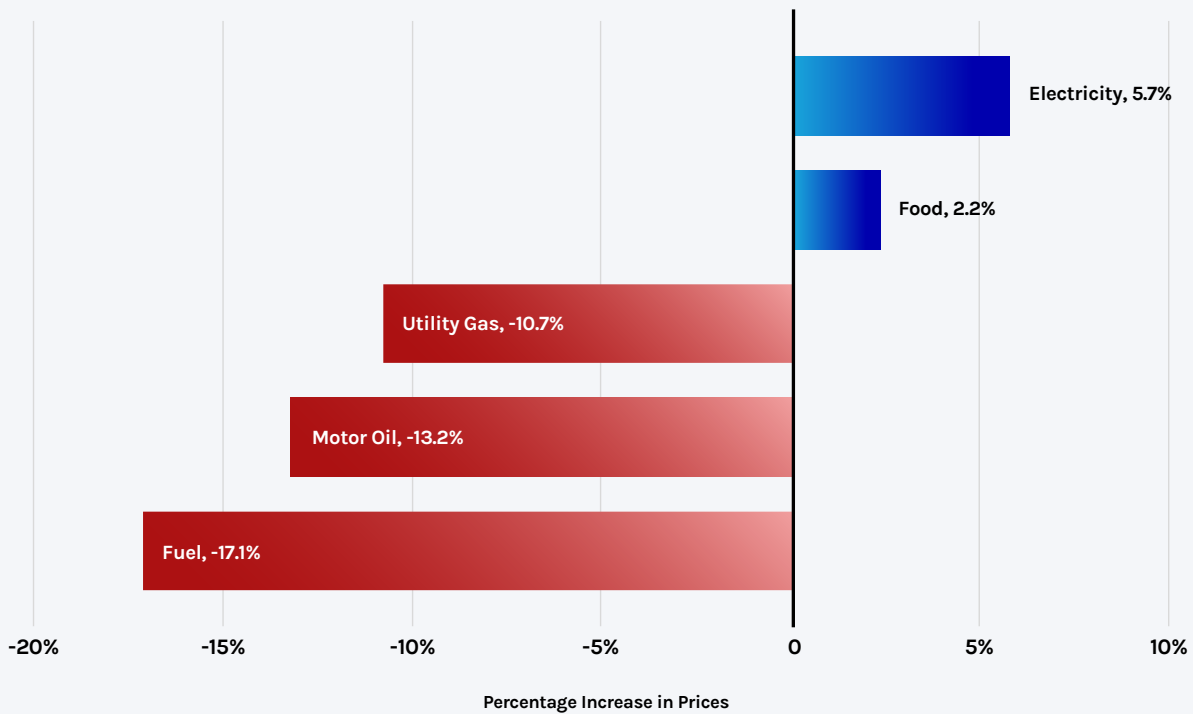


Figure 2. Electricity Inflation Exceeds All Other Categories Including Food Since April 2022²³





Electricity Prices Are Too High — And Disconnected From Supply And Demand

Without competition in building transmission lines, these utility companies hold significant market power over price setting, resulting in inflated rates for consumers. Over the last two decades, while demand has been relatively flat, electricity prices in the United States have surged by 34% — consistently increasing by 2.36% per year — resulting in price hikes and increased corporate profits for utilities.²⁴

This upward trend can be directly attributed to the dominance of incumbent utilities that capitalize on their ability to plan and then build new transmission lines without facing robust regional planning processes and competitive pressures for the ownership of the lines.

The primary reason utilities resist pro-competition policy changes is their pursuit of exorbitant profits, akin to a wanna-be monopoly. Utilities operate on a business model that generates substantial return on equity (ROE) that is often between 10% to 12% on every dollar spent for periods of 40 years or more. Naturally, they resist any potential threat to their corporate profits, which leads to their active opposition to competition and independent planning. This has been evident in their extensive efforts to circumvent FERC Order No. 1000 and lobbying for state action to establish unconstitutional barriers and ROFRs that would protect them from competition. Competition consistently yields ROE results significantly under their typical ROEs.



The success of existing utility efforts to block or undermine competition is undeniable. Studies show that the current level of competition in electric transmission has been severely limited, with only **3%-8% of transmission projects subject to competition.**

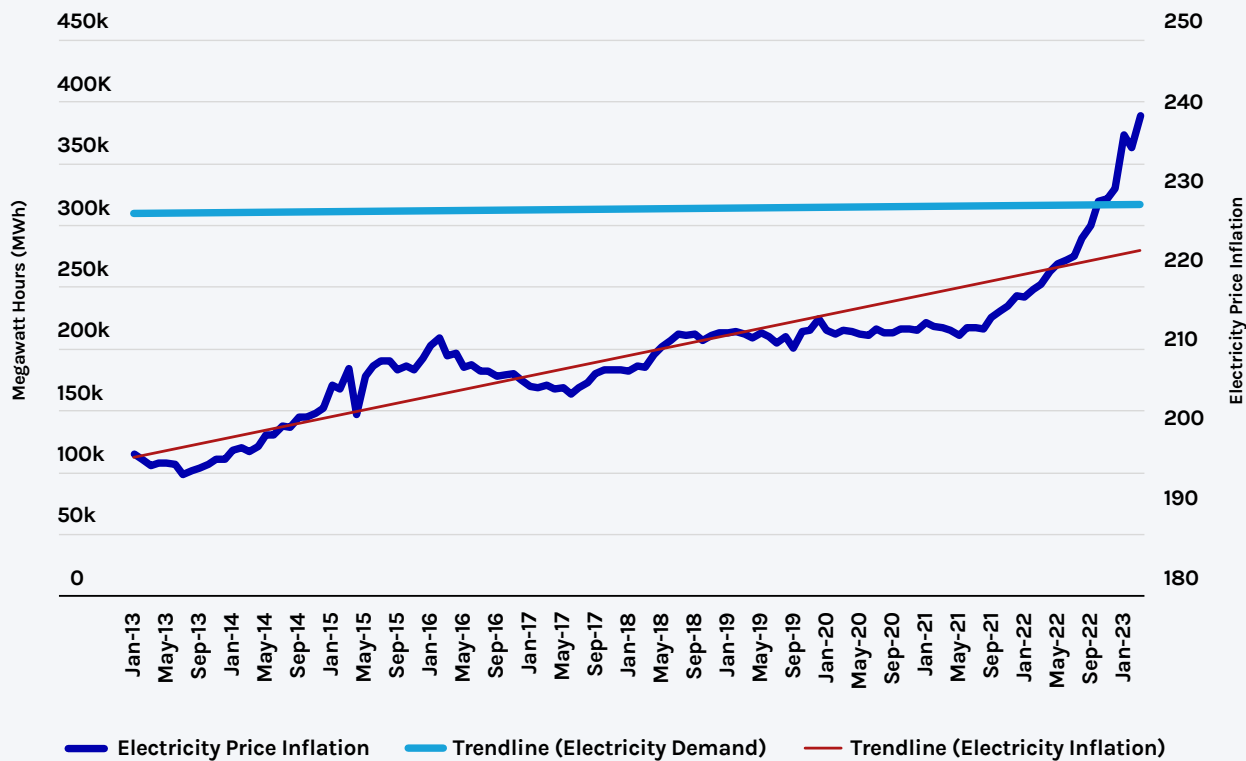


In essence, the electricity market does not function as a true market due to the stronghold of utility monopolies. The need for regulatory reforms to break this cycle and promote fair competition remains evident, as consumers continue to bear the burden of exorbitant electricity costs.



FERC Order No. 1000, intended to usher in an era of competition by eliminating utilities' contractually self-granted right of first refusal (ROFR), aimed to reshape the market dynamics. However, its enforcement has been lackluster, and FERC's failure to enforce Order No. 1000 has perpetuated the monopoly-like structure of the transmission industry, notwithstanding that there are qualified competitors that are willing and able. These actions have undermined the hopes of achieving more competitive and consumer-friendly electricity prices. FERC's proposal to backtrack even further on the limited existing competition will cost consumers hundreds of billions of dollars for decades to come.

Electricity Prices Have Increased While Demand (MWh) for Electricity Has Stayed Flat Since 2012²⁵





Electricity Transmission Competition is the Solution

Competition has a deflationary effect on electricity prices. Competitively bid transmission projects exhibit the potential to substantially reduce the cost of new transmission projects by as much as 40%. The implementation of competitive bidding could translate into staggering savings of hundreds of billions for Americans by the year 2050. Using conservative estimates, if just one-third of the electricity transmission investment were subject to competition and assuming a 40% cost savings, it would generate \$277 billion in project savings by 2050.

By requiring that transmission projects that are 100 kV or larger undergo independent regional planning and competitive bidding, FERC could avoid unneeded consumer cost increases.

An imperative aspect in achieving the U.S.'s net-zero emission target by 2050 hinges on a substantial investment in electric transmission – and allowing for the entry of new players to rival existing utilities is a key component to ensuring that investment is made in a manner that protects consumers.

Beyond cost reduction, the discipline and innovation fueled by competitive transmission endeavors shield consumers from potentially excessive costs. This sentiment resonates strongly within consumer groups, validating the broad appeal of competition.

Standing in stark contrast to competitive principles, right of first refusal (ROFR) policies are anti-competitive, pro-monopoly, anti-free market, and anti-consumer. In a broader context, the essence of electricity transmission competition holds pivotal importance, aligning with the need to strike a balance between cost-effectiveness and the requisite infrastructure necessary to meet 21st-century energy and climate challenges.

Recent Examples of Competitively Bid Projects and Their Cost Savings Due to Competition



Project State



Year



Operator



Savings

Larrabee Tri-Collector Solution (LTCS Project)
New Jersey

Selected in
2022

PJM
Interconnection

\$900
million²⁶

Northern Maine Transmission Line and Renewable Energy Projects
Maine

Approved in
2022

ISO New
England Grid

\$1.08
billion

Wolf Creek to Blackberry Transmission Project
Kansas-Missouri

Awarded in
2021

Southwest Power
Pool (SPP)

\$74.7
million

Artificial Island Project
Delaware River, Delaware,
and New Jersey

Completed
in 2020

PJM
Interconnection

\$560
million

Central East Energy Connect
Central New York

2021

NYISO

\$200+
million²⁷



Opportunities to Write Competition Into Policy

Right of First Refusals (ROFRs) are Anti-Consumer

Despite FERC's 2011 issuance of Order No. 1000 requiring regional transmission projects to be subjected to competitive bidding, state-level ROFR policies, FERC's failure to enforce Order No. 1000, and utilities building local projects to avoid Order No. 1000 means only about 3%-8% of transmission projects have been competitively bid.

And now, FERC appears poised to step back from competition rather than embrace it – the stance advocated by incumbent utilities. Unfortunately, FERC's April 2022 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR) – “Building for the Future Through Electric Regional Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation and Generator Interconnection”²⁸ – would create broad, new federal ROFRs, after previously finding that ROFRs were not in the public interest, that would protect existing utilities from competition and would increase exponentially the cost of transmission rates on consumers.

Over 100 different entities have registered their opposition to the NOPR and support for independent planning and competition, including state commissions, federal agencies like the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission, trade associations, consumer groups, and environmental advocates.

Many of the commenters highlight the benefits of the competitive processes that have occurred to date, including lowering costs, shifting risk from ratepayers to developers, and identifying innovative solutions. Some commenters also call for expanding the universe of projects identified through and subject to a competitive process.

Consumer-Friendly Federal Policy

In contrast, electric utilities are advocating for a federal right of first refusal (ROFR) rule, which essentially offers veto power over competition for new projects.

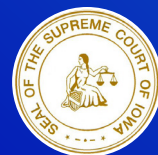
To ensure a level playing field and foster healthy market dynamics, it is crucial to avoid the creation of any ROFR, whether created at the state or federal level. Preempting state adoption of ROFR laws that hinder transmission competition is essential. Moreover, ETCC believes that transmission projects 100kV and above should be independently planned, regionally planned, and competitively procured. All efforts must be made by FERC to make the clean energy transition cost-effective.

Furthermore, streamlining and expediting the process of evaluating competitive proposals for new transmission facilities will not only hasten project implementation but also foster healthy competition. A critical element of this reform is to place the onus on transmission owners to substantiate the prudence of investments in transmission facilities.



“The Agencies encourage FERC to pursue the alternative proposals to solve the problems FERC has identified before adopting an inefficient, noncompetitive system that relies on any type of ROFR. In particular, FERC should adopt reforms that will improve regional transmission planning and cost allocation processes without harming competition, as well as reforms that will strengthen and expand the implementation of existing competitive processes for transmission design and construction.”

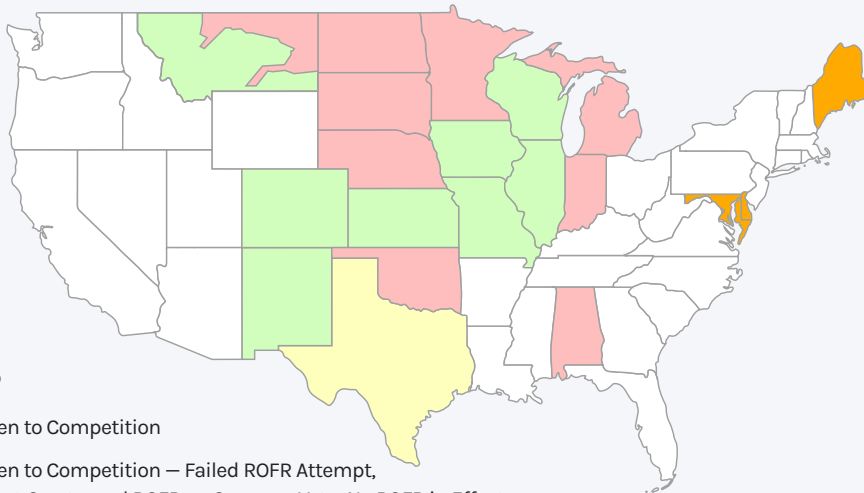
Federal Trade Commission & Department of Justice, 2022 (FERC NOPR Joint Filing)



“We are not surprised the ROFR lacked enough votes to pass without logrolling. The provision is quintessentially crony capitalism. This rent-seeking, protectionist legislation is anticompetitive. Common sense tells us that competitive bidding will lower the cost of upgrading Iowa's electric grid and that eliminating competition will enable the incumbent to command higher prices for both construction and maintenance. Ultimately, the ROFR will impose higher costs on Iowans.”

Iowa Supreme Court Opinion, LS Power, et al. vs Iowa

Protecting Competition at the State Level



LEGEND

- Open to Competition
- Open to Competition – Failed ROFR Attempt, Court Overturned ROFR, or Governor Veto; No ROFR in Effect
- State ROFR Law Enacted Since Order No. 1000
- Court Deemed ROFR Unconstitutional and Under Court Review
- Pro Competition Legislation Passed

Utility companies are attempting to push ROFR bills through statehouses across the country that would protect their monopoly control, prevent competition, and substantially raise electricity rates for American families and businesses for decades to come.

Since 2011, nine states have adopted ROFR laws that are still in effect as of October 2023.

However, several states have upheld the notion of competition in transmission, blocking ROFR laws to stand on the side of consumers and support lower electricity costs or by taking action to remove existing ROFRs. Both the Biden and Trump Department of Justice have opposed state ROFR laws as unconstitutional.

In 2023, there were many defeats for state ROFR laws.



ILLINOIS

Governor of IL vetoed Electric ‘Right of First Refusal’ Provision in HB 3445,²⁹ stating that the bill put corporate profits over consumers. IL Legislature Did Not Attempt to Override Veto.³⁰



IOWA

Iowa Supreme Court issued an injunction against the state’s right of first refusal (ROFR).³¹



MONTANA

Senate Bill 353 failed to advance.³²



OKLAHOMA

SB 498 defeated in Oklahoma Senate.³³



KANSAS

SB 68 withdrawn from consideration.³⁴



MISSOURI

SB 568 failed to advance at the end of the legislative session.³⁵



WISCONSIN

ROFR bills failed to advance in 2022³⁶ and 2023³⁷ – thanks to significant consumer in-state opposition. However, the legislature is still considering ROFR with very limited floor days in 2024.



INDIANA

Unfortunately, an Indiana ROFR bill became law in 2023.³⁸



Transmission Competition is Bipartisan

Transmission competition has gained bipartisan backing, as exemplified by a letter from Senators Martin Heinrich (D-NM) and Michael Lee (R-UT) to the FERC.³⁹ In their missive, the senators fervently advocate for transmission reforms that prioritize market competition for high-voltage transmission projects. This approach, they argue, holds the potential to reduce transmission development costs and maintain reasonable electricity prices for consumers. The letter underscores the imperative to abandon any initiatives promoting Right of First Refusal (ROFR) proposals, instead urging FERC to uphold its commitment to transmission competition, which is anticipated to yield substantial and enduring advantages for the nation and its citizens.

“We strongly encourage FERC to pursue transmission reforms in a manner that fosters market competition for high-voltage transmission projects to the greatest extent possible. This will help lower the cost of transmission development and will help ensure that electricity prices remain relatively more affordable for consumers. We urge you to abandon the efforts to promulgate such ROFR proposals and to reaffirm the Commission’s commitment to transmission competition that will deliver tangible benefits for the Nation and for consumers for decades to come.”

In a [letter](#) to the Commissioners of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) by:

SENATOR MARTIN HEINRICH (D-NM)



SENATOR MICHAEL LEE (R-UT)



The bipartisan perspective on transmission competition extends across the political spectrum, with endorsements from members of Congress from both sides of the aisle, as well as many prominent state commissions throughout the United States. The support for this approach is wide-ranging, inclusive of ETCC, which comprises over 90 diverse entities, including manufacturing groups, retail electric consumers, state consumer advocates, think tanks, and non-incumbent transmission developers.

“Capitalism without competition isn’t capitalism; it’s exploitation. Without healthy competition, big players can change and charge whatever they want and treat you however they want. And for too many Americans, that means accepting a bad deal for things that can’t go — you can’t go without.”⁴⁰

PRESIDENT BIDEN



About the Electricity Transmission Competition Coalition

The Electricity Transmission Competition Coalition (ETCC) is a broad-based, nationwide coalition committed to building America's electricity transmission infrastructure at lower costs to U.S. consumers. We advocate for common-sense policies and solutions that result in new regionally planned transmission projects that are 100 kV or larger to be competitively bid, thereby reducing electricity costs for all ratepayers – from residential consumers to large manufacturing. The ETCC represents a diverse group of over 90 companies, and organizations from 48 states, including manufacturing groups, retail electric consumers, state consumer advocates, think tanks, and non-incumbent transmission developers.

For more information, visit: electricitytransmissioncompetitioncoalition.org

- ▶ Ag Processing Inc.
- ▶ Alliance of Western Energy Consumers (AWEC)
- ▶ Aluminum Association
- ▶ American Chemistry Council
- ▶ American Forest & Paper Association
- ▶ American Foundry Society
- ▶ American Iron and Steel Institute
- ▶ Ardagh Group
- ▶ Arglass Yamamura
- ▶ Arkansas Electric Energy Consumers, Inc.
- ▶ Arkansas Forest and Paper Council
- ▶ Association of Businesses Advocating for Tariff Equity
- ▶ CalPortland Company
- ▶ Can Manufacturers Institute
- ▶ Cardinal Glass Industries
- ▶ Carolina Industrial Group for Fair Utility Rates
- ▶ Carolina Utility Customers Association, Inc.
- ▶ Century Aluminum
- ▶ Chemical Industry Council of Illinois
- ▶ Chemistry Council of New Jersey
- ▶ Coalition of MISO Transmission Customers
- ▶ Coastal Energy Corporation
- ▶ Commercial Metals Company
- ▶ Consumers Council of Missouri
- ▶ Council of Industrial Boilers Organization
- ▶ Delaware Energy Users Group
- ▶ Digital Realty
- ▶ Divers Processing Company, Inc.
- ▶ Domtar Corporation
- ▶ Eramet Marietta Inc.
- ▶ Formosa Plastics Corporation, USA
- ▶ Foundry Association of Michigan
- ▶ Gerdau Ameristeel, Inc.
- ▶ Glass Packaging Institute
- ▶ Illinois Industrial Energy Consumers
- ▶ Indiana Cast Metals Association
- ▶ Indiana Industrial Energy Consumers
- ▶ Industrial Energy Consumers of America
- ▶ Industrial Energy Consumers of Pennsylvania
- ▶ Industrial Minerals Association-North America
- ▶ Iowa Business Energy Coalition
- ▶ Iowa Industrial Energy Group, Inc.
- ▶ Iron Mining Association of Minnesota
- ▶ Kansas Chamber of Commerce
- ▶ Kansas Manufacturing Council
- ▶ Kimberly-Clark Corporation
- ▶ Large Energy Users Coalition (NJ)
- ▶ Legacy Energy
- ▶ Lehigh Hanson, Inc.
- ▶ LS Power Development, LLC
- ▶ Maine Industrial Energy Consumer Group
- ▶ Marathon Petroleum Company
- ▶ Messer Americas
- ▶ Metalcasters of Minnesota
- ▶ Michigan Chemistry Council
- ▶ Midwest Food Products Association
- ▶ Minnesota Large Industrial Group
- ▶ Multiple Intervenors, NY
- ▶ National Council of Textile Organizations
- ▶ National Retail Federation
- ▶ NextEra Energy
- ▶ North Carolina Manufacturers Alliance
- ▶ NovoHydrogen
- ▶ Office of the People's Counsel for the District of Columbia
- ▶ Ohio Cast Metals Association
- ▶ Ohio Chemistry Technology Council
- ▶ Ohio Energy Group
- ▶ Ohio Energy Leadership Council
- ▶ Ohio Manufacturers' Association
- ▶ Oklahoma Industrial Energy Consumers
- ▶ Olin Corporation
- ▶ Owens-Illinois
- ▶ Pennsylvania Energy Consumer Alliance
- ▶ PJM Industrial Customer Coalition
- ▶ Portland Cement Association
- ▶ Public Citizen, Inc.
- ▶ R Street
- ▶ Rain CII Carbon LLC
- ▶ Resale Power Group of Iowa
- ▶ Retail Industry Leaders Association
- ▶ Riceland Foods, Inc.
- ▶ Rio Tinto
- ▶ Skana Aluminum Company
- ▶ Steel Manufacturers Association
- ▶ Texas Cast Metals Association
- ▶ TimkenSteel Corporation
- ▶ Vallourec STAR LP
- ▶ Vinyl Institute
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Appendices

Endnotes

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