

Default Supply in other States: A Brief Sampling in Summary Form¹²

In the West --

California: Customers who do not initiate the process needed to change suppliers, as well as returning customers, will, by default, be provided power by the distribution utility with energy purchased from the Power Exchange.

Arizona: As of the date that its service area is open to competition, each utility or UDC must make available a standard service offer and noncompetitive services at regulated rates. After Jan. 1, 2001, these services will be provided by the UDCs, who will act as Providers of Last Resort. Power must be purchased on the open market.

Nevada: The distribution utility must provide all noncompetitive services in its service area unless the PUC authorizes otherwise. The PUC will designate a vertically integrated utility to serve those customers who cannot or do not choose an alternative seller or prescribe alternative methods for serving these customers, such as direct assignment to alternate sellers or distribution utilities or a competitive bidding process.

Oregon: The PUC must set the terms and conditions for providing default service to nonresidential customers in an emergency or when the customer "is receiving electricity services through direct access and elects instead to receive such services through the default service."

Texas: Provider of last resort (POLR) service will be available upon customer request. The PUC will designate a POLR to offer a standard retail service for each customer class at fixed rates in service areas with customer choice. The PUC will regulate the POLR rate and may select the POLR supplier through any means, including bid solicitation.

Further East --

New Hampshire: Discos will administer default power service.

Pennsylvania: Distribution utilities have an obligation to serve during the transition period (while the disco collects CTCs) or until all its customers have choice. At the same time, the disco remains the supplier of last resort, with an obligation to serve customers that cannot or do not choose an alternate supplier or whose alternate supplier fails to provide service. A returning customer is treated like a new customer.

Maryland: Utilities are responsible for providing distribution service in their service areas to customers and suppliers on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Michigan: Customers not electing to choose an alternative supplier will retain total service from their local utility.

Illinois: Utilities retain the obligation to serve and provide existing tariffed services until the ICC declares

¹This information was supplied to staff by Matthew Brown at NCSL, who in turn obtained it from the Edison Electric Institute. Proprietary matters prevent me from providing the TAC with copies of the original document.

them "competitive".