

Electric utilities in the United States operate under a variety of market structures, depending upon the states in which they operate. Some states allow market competition for retail energy supply to electricity ...

Given any set of regulations, utilities will take those actions that most benefit their principal constituencies--shareholders and management--while meeting the requirements of the regulations.

The regulatory structure for the electricity market is a key difference across states. Utility regulators have traditionally regulated IOUs that generate, transmit, and distribute electricity.

FERC is charged with implementing, administering, and enforcing most of the provisions of EPAct 2005, FPA, NGA, and other statutes regulating the electric utility industry. State legislatures and agencies center their ...

The Treasury Department and IRS have issued final regulations on clean electricity production and investment tax credits, providing guidance on Sections 45Y and 48E following the Inflation Reduction Act ...

Prescribing a system of accounts for public utilities and licensees under the Federal Power Act.

You may have heard about wholesale electricity markets when following the news about electricity price changes, power plant development or retirements, or an electric reliability issue in your area. This guide ...

The regulatory compact is a necessary principle that needs to be considered by lawmakers and regulators as a necessary tool to attract and keep capital in the electric power sector.

Table 3.1 provides a high-level summary of state and federal jurisdiction over elements of the electric system, with the chapter providing much more information on these responsibilities and the jurisdictional framework ...

A practical guide to the policies, regulation, and procedures of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

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