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October 26, 2009

Mr. David A. Starwick
Secretary
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20581

COMMENT

VIA E-Mail

Re: Notices of Intent, Pursuant to the Authority in Section 2(h)(7) of the Commodity Exchange Act and Commission Rule 36.3(c)(3), To Undertake a Determination Whether 15 Financial Basis Contracts, Offered for Trading on the Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., Perform Significant Price Discovery Functions:

AECO Financial Basis (AEC) Contract
Chicago Financial Basis (DGD) Contract
Dominion-South Financial Basis (DOM) Contract
HSC Financial Basis (HSC) Contract
Malin Financial Basis (MLN) Contract
NGPL TXOK Financial Basis (NTO) Contract
Northwest Rockies Financial Basis (NWR) Contract
Permian Financial Basis (PER) Contract
PG&E Citygate Financial Basis (PGE) Contract
San Juan Financial Basis (SNJ) Contract
Socal Border Financial Basis (SCL) Contract
TCO Financial Basis (TCO) Contract
TETCO-M3 Financial Basis (TMT) Contract
Waha Financial Basis (WAH) Contract
Zone 6-NY Financial Basis (TZS) Contract

Dear Mr. Starwick,

Enclosed are my comments concerning whether the contracts listed above meet the criteria for significant price discovery contracts. The comments discuss and provide data for all 15 contracts.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ *John R. Morris*

Dr. John R. Morris

Cc: Gregory Price
Susan Nathan

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Comments to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Concerning

**October 9, 20, and 22, 2009 Notices of Intent to Determine Whether 15
Financial Basis Swap Contracts Related to Natural Gas Prices Offered for
Trading on the Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., Perform Significant Price
Discovery Functions**

By

**Dr. John R. Morris
Economists Incorporated**

October 26, 2009

On October 9, 2009, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("Commission") issued a notice of intent to determine whether 17 contracts offered for trading on the Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. ("ICE") perform significant price discovery functions. Four of the 17 contracts are electric power contracts and 13 of the 17 contracts are financial basis swap contracts based on natural gas prices. On October 20, 2009, the Commission issued a similar notice for the Socal Border financial basis contract, and on October 22, 2009, the Commission issued a notice for the Northwest Rockies financial basis contract. This comment concerns the 15 natural gas financial basis swap contracts. The Commission requests comments by October 26, 2009.

I. Background, Summary, and Conclusion

A. Background

My name is John R. Morris, and I am a Principal at Economists Incorporated, an economic consulting firm located at 1200 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. I have a bachelor's degree in economics from Georgetown University, and I have a master's degree and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Washington. I have been studying and consulting in the natural gas industry since joining the Federal Trade Commission in 1985. Since joining Economists Incorporated in 1992, I have consulted on many competition matters involving electric and gas companies, examined competitive issues relating to utility rates, examined issues concerning undue discrimination by operators of natural gas and electric power transmission facilities, provided market power studies for applications for market-rate authority, and studied market power issues in state restructuring proceedings. I have published articles on competition and energy matters and have spoken on numerous occasions concerning competition in natural gas, electric power, and other industries. I have previously has been accepted as an expert witness on energy matters before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, state commissions, and in federal court. I have taught economics at the University of Washington, Indiana University, and Stanford University (Washington Campus). A complete listing of my experience, publications, and testimony is contained in the curriculum vitae presented as Attachment 1.

My experience includes testimony and consulting concerning pricing issues in the natural gas industry and the relationships between the prices of financial instruments such as financial basis swaps and the price of physical gas, including evaluating allegations that El Paso Merchant Energy exercised market power in California in 2000 and 2001, that Energy Transfer Partners manipulated

physical natural gas prices at the Houston Ship Channel, and whether a combination of Exelon Corporation and Public Service Enterprise Group would allow them to manipulate natural gas prices in the Mid-Atlantic region. As part of my work I have spoken with natural gas traders and managers, reviewed testimony by traders, examine price relationships among various natural gas prices and market fundamentals, reviewed industry information and literature, and spoken with industry and academic experts.

The views expressed in these comments are mine alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of Economists Incorporated or any clients. The comments are not being sponsored by past or current clients.

B. Financial Basis Swaps

The 15 natural gas contracts considered by the Commission are all financial basis swaps. Although the contracts are purely financial, they are not really part of the financial banking system as are credit default swaps. Instead, financial basis swaps are instruments that settle based upon the actual physical prices of natural gas. For example, the Chicago basis swap settles on the difference between the NYMEX futures contract settlement price at the Henry Hub in Louisiana and the *Natural Gas Intelligence* ("NGI") reported index for Chicago. Because the NYMEX futures contract requires physical delivery of gas and the NGI Chicago index is based upon actual physical trades of gas, the financial basis swap derives its value from actual physical trades of gas. Basis swaps are financial because their settlements are based upon index values and no physical delivery of gas is required to settle the contracts.

All of the 15 natural gas basis swaps in the Notices are settled in part on the local published indices. Chicago, Malin, PG&E Citygate, and Socal, are settled based on the NGI index and Dominion-South, HSC, NGPL TexOk,

Northwest Rockies, Permian, San Juan, TCO, TETCO M-3, Transco Zone 6 NY, and Waha are settled based on Platts' *Inside FERC* ("IFERC") index. Both the NGI and IFERC indices are based upon transactions conducted in the last five trading days of a month, known as "bidweek". The AECO index is published by Canadian Enerdata, Ltd.'s *Canadian Gas Price Reporter* ("CGPR"), which publishes the weighted average price of trades over the month prior to the delivery month. Because all three publications report indices based on trades over multiple days, the indices do not represent prices on any one day but an average over several days. Hence, the basis swap prices have limited ability to predict prices on any given day of trading, especially during times of significant price volatility.

C. Summary and Conclusions

The 15 natural gas financial basis swap contracts proposed by the Commission as Significant Price Discovery Contracts ("SPDCs") do not meet any previously articulated criteria for SPDCs. When the data are viewed properly, it becomes apparent that the contracts do not meet any indicia of material liquidity necessary for an SPDC. Moreover, each of the 15 financial basis swap contracts has a miniscule share of the total NYMEX trading volume, and 11 of the 15 contracts have prices significantly different from the underlying contracts from which the basis swap contracts derive value. Finally, the financial basis swap contracts are not material price references. Other contracts are not indexed to the financial basis swap contracts and the market liquidity of the contracts is not robust enough to produce meaningful information on forward prices without a significant amount of additional information and editorial judgments. Given these facts, I recommend that the Commission determine that the 15 financial basis swap contracts are not SPDCs.

II. The CFTC Factors for Determining whether Contracts are Significant Price Discovery Contracts

Section 2(h)(7) of the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") specifies four factors that the CFTC must consider when designating a contract as a SPDG: (1) Material Liquidity; (2) Price Linkage; (3) Arbitrage; and (4) Material Price Reference. I now consider each of these factors in relation to the 15 natural gas basis swap contracts.

A. Material Liquidity

Sufficient material liquidity is required so that the trading of the target contract "is sufficient to have a material effect on other agreements, contracts or transactions listed for trading on or subject to the rules of a designated contract market, a derivatives transaction execution facility, or an electronic trading facility."¹ Several concepts of liquidity are discussed in Appendix A to 17 CFR §36 ("Appendix A"). One concept is whether a steady enough stream of trades takes place to have a continuous stream of information on prices that is consistent with other prices in the marketplace. A second concept is whether someone can sell desired quantities at any time without a significant price concession. A third concept is whether the depth and breadth of the market for the target contract is sufficient to have an informational impact on other markets. This third concept is addressed in more detail in the discussions on price linkage, arbitrage, and material price reference.

We can examine data from ICE to determine whether liquidity in the market exists in terms of trades and bids and offers to sell contracts. In liquid natural gas markets, transactions occur on a continuous basis with many trades

¹ Appendix A to 17 CFR §36 (2009).

occurring each day, as occurs with the NYMEX futures contract at the Henry Hub.

The Notices specified data that allegedly indicate the potential for material liquidity. These data, however, have serious flaws and more careful inspection is likely to lead one to conclude that the contracts lack material liquidity. The data presented in the Notices are summarized in Table 1. Although all the locations show more than 5 trades per day on average, this number is highly misleading because the average is over every month the contract is offered. Because the contracts can be offered for as long as 120 months, the average per day for an individual contract may be less than 1 per day. For example, the AECO contract is offered for delivery 120 months (10 years) into the future. Even though the AECO contract averages 113.5 trades per day, the average could be less than 1 trade per day for any given delivery month. These contracts are also offered for strips of multiple months, further reducing the average per contract.

Table 1 — Summary Data from SPDC Notices

Hub	Months	Trades	Trades		Contracts		Open
			Per Day	Contracts	Per Day	Contracts	Interest
AECO	120	7,263	113.5	806,438	12,601.0	443,402	
Chicago Citygates	72	1,572	24.6	146,193	2,284.3	127,744	
Dominion South	72	347	5.4	38,872	607.4	97,240	
HSC	84	2,524	39.4	209,010	3,265.8	313,594	
Malin	72	664	10.4	59,564	930.7	65,804	
NGPL-TXOK	72	1,083	16.9	84,432	1,319.3	70,557	
Northwest Rockies	30	3,013	47.1	276,187	4,315.4	349,931	
Permian	72	727	11.4	49,200	768.8	55,940	
PG&E Citygate	72	1,142	17.8	99,418	1,553.4	150,299	
San Juan	72	391	6.1	30,722	480.0	49,105	
Socal Border	120	8,102	126.6	612,452	9,569.0	417,121	
TCO	72	583	9.1	61,944	967.9	141,544	
Tetco-M3	72	1,073	16.8	145,328	2,270.8	168,963	
Transco Z6-NY	72	522	8.6	55,371	865.2	87,520	
Waha	72	1,165	18.2	100,490	1,570.2	96,371	

Another feature of the data is that the number of contracts per trade ranges from 67 to 135. This level of contracts per trade is many times the level that I have observed in trade data available from ICE. One reason is that the contract data used by the Commission includes bilateral over-the-counter ("OTC") contracts that are traded bilaterally or through brokers and then cleared through ICE for processing. These contracts do not represent trades on the ICE electronic trading platform, but other trades with prices confidential to the transacting parties. These contracts do not serve a price discovery function because their prices are not shown on ICE's real-time platform or daily reports and are not generally made available to the public. It is also possible that the Commission has misinterpreted the data supplied by ICE.

To address these issues, I have examined actual transactions data from the ICE electronic trading platform. Data from the second quarter of 2009 could not

be obtained and processed in the short period allowed for comments. Accordingly, I have used the most recent data that I had available, which runs from trades on September 1, 2008 through November 30, 2008. Although these data are from an earlier period, they are close enough in time to illustrate the actual trading activity on ICE for the 15 contracts.

For each of the 15 contracts, Table 2 shows the average number of trades per day, the total number of contract-equivalents per trade, and the average number of trades per day for the December 2008 contracts.² Table 2 shows that the number of transactions in the December 2008 contracts, the most commonly traded contract of the available delivery terms, were significantly less than the average number of total trades, as expected. On average, the December 2008 contracts accounted for less than one out of three trades. Only AECO and Socal averaged more than 20 trades per day for the last 90 days of trading a contract. Moreover, the number of contracts per trade averages less than 3. This compares to over 67 contracts per trade in the Notices. This difference (3 is actual trade data versus 67 in the Notices) suggests that the Commission's data are unrelated to the actual trading activity on the ICE electronic trading platform.

² The number of contract-equivalents is equal to the total mmBtu/d volume transacted divided by the 2,500 mmBtu/d standard contract size.

Table 2 — Summary of Actual ICE Trading Data, September 1, 2008 through November 30, 2008

Hub	Average Number of Trades Per Day	Number of Contracts Per Trade	Average Number of Trades Per Day for Dec. 2008 Strip
AECO	99.5	2.9	25.3
Chicago Citygates	12.3	2.3	2.9
Dominion South	6.2	3.0	3.0
HSC	50.6	2.8	10.1
Malin	7.4	2.3	2.3
NGPL-TXOK	7.9	2.6	2.9
Northwest Rockies	41.8	2.0	7.5
Permian	18.6	1.9	5.2
PG&E Citygate	15.0	2.3	3.9
San Juan	7.0	1.8	1.6
Socal	100.8	2.1	28.6
TCO	3.7	2.5	1.5
Tetco-M3	13.8	2.7	6.2
Transco Z6-NY	8.6	2.0	6.3
Waha	20.5	2.1	7.1

Table 3 provides additional data on liquidity. It provides a percentage distribution of the number of trades per day in the last 90 days of trading for the prompt-months of October, November, and December 2008. For the most liquid trading point, Socal, it shows that on 3.1 percent of days no contacts were traded. Moreover, only 42.7 percent of days at Socal have more than 30 trades per day, less than one-half the number of trades necessary to have a minimum level of liquidity.

Necessary liquidity must be viewed in relationship to the volatility in the market under consideration. NYMEX future prices can easily change value by 1 percent within a minute, and by 10 percent within a day. Daily natural gas prices can change by over 20 percent from one day to the next. Given this volatility, it would seem that trades would need to occur on average at least every five minutes to give any buyer or seller a reasonable expectation that he could make

trades when desired without a price concession. Trades every five minutes would be twelve trades per hour, or 72 trades over a six-hour trading session. Without at least an average of 72 trades per day for each monthly contract within 90 days of the beginning of the delivery month (or strip), material liquidity appears unlikely to exist in natural gas markets.

Table 3 — Percentage Distribution of the Number of Trades per Day in the Last 90 Days of Trading for Prompt Months October, November, and December 2008

Hub	0 Trades	1-5 Trades	6-10 Trades	11-20 Trades	21-30 Trades	More than 30 Trades
AECO	1.5	5.6	11.3	26.2	24.1	31.3
Chicago Citygates	31.9	52.9	9.9	3.1	1.0	1.0
Dominion South	47.6	38.2	10.5	3.1	0.5	0.0
HSC	9.4	26.2	20.9	16.8	15.2	11.5
Malin	36.6	49.7	9.9	3.1	0.5	0.0
NGPL-TXOK	44.0	38.2	11.0	5.8	1.0	0.0
Northwest Rockies	7.9	34.6	24.1	14.7	10.5	8.4
Permian	17.8	41.9	14.7	19.4	3.1	3.1
PG&E Citygate	29.8	41.9	15.7	10.5	2.1	0.0
San Juan	50.3	33.0	11.0	4.7	1.0	0.0
Socal	3.1	7.3	12.0	19.3	15.6	42.7
TCO	58.1	29.8	9.4	2.1	0.0	0.5
Tetco-M3	37.2	42.4	8.9	7.3	3.1	1.0
Transco Z6-NY	43.5	41.4	6.8	6.3	1.6	0.5
Waha	20.9	36.1	18.3	12.0	7.9	4.7

Only four locations, AECO, HSC, Northwest Rockies, and Socal had more than 5 trades on 50 percent of days or more. At two of these locations, HSC and Northwest Rockies, over 50 percent of days had 10 or fewer trades. In total, only AECO and Socal had more than 12 percent of days with 30 or more trades. In other words, 13 of 15 locations did not have even one-half of the necessary trading volume to demonstrate sufficient liquidity on over 85 percent of days.

Finally, in liquid markets buyers and sellers continuously seek to buy and sell the product. Although actual transactions may not occur every minute, at

least bids and offers are continuously available. In my experience in reviewing bids and offers for basis swaps on ICE, it is common that there will be no offers to sell and no bids to purchase specific basis swaps. This provides a further indication of a lack of material liquidity for basis swaps on the ICE electronic trading platform.

B. Price Linkage

On a very superficial level, basis swaps are linked to the NYMEX gas futures contract and the bidweek prices at the basis location. But, as the Commission has stated:

For a linked contract, the mere fact that a contract is linked to another contract will not be sufficient to support a determination that a contract performs a significant price discovery function. To assess whether such a determination is warranted, the Commission will examine the relationship between transaction prices of the linked contract and the prices of the referenced contract(s). The Commission believes that where material liquidity exists, prices for the linked contract would be observed to be substantially the same as or move substantially in conjunction with the prices of the referenced contract(s).³

The Commission articulated two criteria that it would consider. First, it would consider whether the volume of the target contract is 5 percent or greater of the volume of the contract to which it is linked.⁴ Second, it will consider whether the target contract price is within 2.5 percent of the linked contract price(s) more than 95 percent of the time.⁵ If two contracts are truly linked, then the prices should be very close (within 2.5 percent) virtually all the time. Accordingly, I have examined these two conditions.

³ Appendix A, at (B)2.

⁴ Appendix A, at (B)3.

⁵ Appendix A, at (B)4.

Table 4 shows the volume of trades on ICE as a percentage of the volume of trading for the NYMEX contract. None of the locations even reached 0.1 percent of the volume on NYMEX in any of the three months. These shares are substantially below the 5 percent threshold established by the Commission. These shares are so small that it is clear that trading in financial basis swaps cannot influence trading for the NYMEX futures contract.

Table 4 — Basis Swap Volume Compared to NYMEX Volume, Last 90 Days of Trading for October, November, and December 2008 Prompt-months

Hub	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Overall
AECO	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.08
Chicago Citygates	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Dominion South	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
HSC	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.05
Malin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
NGPL-TXOK	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Northwest Rockies	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Permian	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
PG&E Citygate	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
San Juan	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Socal	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.08
TCO	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tetco-M3	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Transco Z6-NY	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Waha	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

Table 5 shows the percentage of basis swap trades that have values within 2.5 percent of the value of the actual trades during bidweek at each of the 15 locations.⁶ The values were calculated by taking a financial basis trade and subtracting the actual basis at settlement. This difference was then divided by

⁶ At the AECO location, the results were based upon the IFERC Index as opposed to the CGPR index. This gives a higher percentage because the IFERC Index is based upon bidweek trades whereas the CGPR is based upon trades over a month.

the local settlement price to obtain the percentage difference.⁷ Trades were limited to bidweek trades because the local settlement price is based upon trades only in bidweek. Table 5 then gives the percentage of financial basis trades with implied prices within 2.5 percent of the local settlement price for each year from 2004 through 2008 and the five-year average.⁸

Table 5 — Share of Financial Basis Swap Trades Within 2.5 Percent of Final Settlement Price, 2004 through 2008

Hub	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	5-year
AECO*	--	15	17	29	36	29
Chicago Citygates	57	64	79	60	73	67
Dominion South	100	100	100	100	100	100
HSC	89	44	62	73	83	76
Malin	0	25	30	58	67	51
NGPL-TXOK	87	42	90	73	78	77
Northwest Rockies	40	20	32	39	38	37
Permian	26	7	49	61	47	50
PG&E Citygate	38	33	31	76	64	56
San Juan	28	59	30	62	29	41
Socal	36	47	42	56	60	53
TCO	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tetco-M3	61	100	100	100	100	99
Transco Z6-NY	65	99	100	95	100	96
Waha	31	52	54	56	41	48

*Compared with IFERC Index and not the CGPR index.

The results reveal that only 4 of the 15 locations have more than 95 percent of financial basis trades with implied prices within 2.5 percent of the local settlement price: Dominion South, TCO, Tetco-M3, and Transco Z6-NY. It should be noted that all four of these locations have IFERC indices comprised mainly of physical basis trades, which are indexed to NYMEX, as are financial basis contracts. Hence, at these locations we would expect the financial basis

⁷ Hence, the percentage difference was given by $(\text{Basis Price} - (\text{Local Settlement} - \text{NYMEX Settlement})) / \text{Local Settlement}$. The results in Table 5 would not be materially different if the NYMEX settlement price was the divisor instead of the local settlement price.

⁸ The years are based upon the delivery month for the natural gas.

contracts to be consistent with the IFERC indices. In other words, the financial basis trades provide little or no additional information beyond the actual prices of the physical basis trades for physical gas. At all of the locations where fixed-priced trades predominate the local price indices, the implied prices from financial basis trades are within 2.5 percent of the local settlement prices less than 95 percent of the time. This indicates that prices of financial basis swaps are not sufficiently linked to the prices of the underlying physical transactions in the NYMEX futures market and the local physical natural gas markets to meet the Commission's articulated standard for price linkage.

C. Arbitrage

The Commission also inquires whether the contracts can be used to arbitrage a designated contract market or other market under regulation by the Commission. The empirical factors for evaluating arbitrage possibilities are the same ones used for price linkage.⁹ The reasoning is that without price linkage, the ability to arbitrage will be limited. In addition to price linkage, it is also necessary to have material liquidity. Arbitrage can occur when traders notice price discrepancies and can execute trades to lock in a profit with little or no risk. If a trader must wait to trade or must offer a significant price concession to trade quickly, then arbitrage will be limited because the trader would take the risk that market conditions could change or the price concession could evaporate the potential gains from arbitrage. In other words, without material liquidity and the ability to trade quickly, traders may speculate, but they will not be able to arbitrage. For the reasons discussed above, it appears that the basis swaps do not meet Commission standards for material liquidity and price linkage. Hence, the ability to arbitrage using basis swaps is limited.

⁹ Appendix A, at (C)3.

D. Material Price Reference

The Commission examines both direct and indirect evidence for material price reference.¹⁰ Direct evidence is whether other contracts directly reference the prices in the target contracts. Indirect evidence occurs from sources such as whether the ECM distributes or sells the price data from its exchanges or other evidence that market participants rely on the target prices in their pricing decisions for regulated contracts. As discussed below, the 15 financial basis swaps do not appear to meet the standards for material price reference.

I am unaware of any direct evidence of material price reference. Rather than being contracts to which others are referenced, financial basis swaps reference other contracts and indices. Rather than referencing the prices of financial basis swaps, other contracts routinely reference the underlying contracts and indices: the NYMEX futures settlement and the local indices reported by NGI, IFERC, and CGPR. Hence, there is simply no need to reference the prices of financial basis swaps.

Nor am I aware of indirect evidence. Physical natural gas contracts have indices reported daily, weekly, and monthly. In the case of monthly contracts, IFERC also reports volumes and average prices of physical basis trades. But prices of financial basis swaps are not reported in the same manner.

Platts publishes prompt-month basis and forward curves based, in part, on ICE basis trades. But the methodology described by Platt's clearly shows that these published data incorporate substantial amounts of other information and editorial judgment because of the lack of material liquidity in the financial basis swap market. Platts states:

¹⁰ Appendix A, at (D)1.

Methodology systems used to assess forward markets remain the preserve of Platts editorial. ICE provides some of the data considered by Platts editorial experts who formulate forward assessments for the gas and electricity markets. ICE transactions play a valuable but not dominant role in editors' analysis of price term structure and outright valuations of the daily forward market and thus the determination of market-on-close assessments.¹¹

In addition to the ICE electronic trading data, Platts seeks information from the back-office operations of companies and interviews brokers and traders. Platts also reviews historical and spatial price relationships as part of its editorial process. So, although the pricing data from ICE on financial basis swaps are "valuable", they do not play a "dominant role" in formulating the prices published by Platts.

Although the data from the financial basis swaps are available from ICE in a number of different packages as indicated in the Notices, it should be noted that these packages include data for all the products in a region (or all regions) including NYMEX look-a-like contracts, fixed-priced physical daily contracts, indexed physical daily contracts, fixed-priced physical monthly contracts, index physical monthly contracts, and physical-basis monthly contracts. Given the electronic world in which it is often lower-cost to include data rather than to exclude specific data, the fact that financial basis swaps are included as part of these data packages provides little to no probative value on material price reference for any particular product, including financial basis swaps. Indeed, the data packages include products (for example, local fixed-for-float swaps) that clearly would not meet any material liquidity criteria, and the presence of any particular product provides little to no information that the data for that product are providing material price references.

¹¹ Platts, Methodology and Specification Guide: Platts-ICE Forward Curve – Natural Gas (North America), October 2008, at 3.

EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF

Dr. John R. Morris

OVERVIEW

Dr. Morris, a recognized expert in studying competition in energy industries, currently is a Principal at Economists Incorporated. He began his research of competition in energy industries in 1985 while working for the Federal Trade Commission. Since joining Economists Incorporated in 1992, he has consulted on many mergers and acquisitions involving energy companies, examined competitive issues relating to rates, and studied issues in state restructuring proceedings. He has published articles on competition and energy matters, and he has spoken on numerous occasions concerning competition in natural gas, electric power and other industries. He has been accepted as an expert witness on energy matters before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, state regulatory commissions, and in federal court.

EDUCATION

Ph.D., University of Washington, August 1985 Dissertation: *Intellectual Property: Creating, Pricing, Copying* • M.A., University of Washington, December 1983 • A.B., Georgetown University, May 1981

PRESENT POSITION

Dr. Morris is a *Principal* at Economists Incorporated, an economic consulting firm located at 1200 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036. (202-223-4700) Economists Incorporated studies competition and regulation in many industries in the United States and in other countries. It is a leading firm in studying the competitive effects of mergers and acquisitions.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

Senior Vice President, Economists Incorporated, December 2001 – December 2002 • *Vice President*, Economists Incorporated, December 1995 – December 2001 • *Senior Economist*, Economists Incorporated, June 1992 – December 1995 • *Economic Tutorial Leader*, Stanford University (Stanford in Washington), April 1993 – June 1995 • *Visiting Assistant Professor*, Department of Business Economics and Public Policy, School of Business, Indiana University, September 1991 – May 1992 • *Assistant to the Director for Antitrust*, Bureau of Economics, Federal Trade Commission, November 1989 – August 1991 • *Economic Advisor*, Office of Commissioner Machol, Federal Trade Commission, December 1988 – October 1989 • *Economist*, Division of Antitrust, Bureau of Economics, Federal Trade Commission, October 1985 – December 1988

MEMBERSHIPS

Member, International Association of Energy Economics • Associate, Energy Bar Association • Member, American Economic Association • Member, Western Economic Association International • Associate, American Bar Association

AWARDS & HONORS

Award for Excellence in Law Enforcement, Federal Trade Commission, 1988 • Graduate School Scholarship, University of Washington, 1984 • Graduated Cum Laude Georgetown University, 1981 • Senior Comprehensive Passed with Distinction, Georgetown University, 1981

TESTIMONY BEFORE
THE FEDERAL
ENERGY
REGULATORY
COMMISSION

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