LYNX ELECTRIC CURRENTS

EDITOR'S NOTE

The northeast is hitting peak foliage colors and behind the picturesque countryside, transmission line and pipeline expansion is slowly moving forward. New gas fired power plants, conversions from coal to gas and more renewable energy projects continue to shift the generation mix as our country works to lower carbon emissions.

Natural gas prices have been relatively stable over the past month at around $4.00 per MMBTU. The actual range for the last thirty days has seen a low of $3.792 to a high of $4.013 per MM BTU. Injection numbers are up as cooling and heating loads have not created high demands. Forecasters are not anticipating a repeat of last winter. While storage volumes experienced heavy withdrawal last winter, getting the gas to end users was actually the problem. FERC is working to facilitate better communication between electric providers and their demand loads and gas pipeline operators. Various states have been modifying tariffs and regulations governing suppliers.

In New York, the PSC proposed REV is eliciting a tremendous amount of feedback from a wide spectrum of shareholders regarding DER. As the process evolves it can have far reaching impacts on how power is generated and distributed. The efficiencies of DG (Distributive Generating which is generating power at the end users site), versus the grid are well known. Grid power plants typically deliver 35% of the energy they burn to the end user as electricity. DG with heat recovery from the generator can deliver 70% of the energy to the end user as electric and thermal energy. At issue is integrating the customer sited generators and who will regulate, dispatch and quantify output for marketing purposes. PSC staff is looking at creating a "distribution system operator" to coordinate the DER system. There is movement to utilize distribution utilities to manage DER systems while marketing groups point out the potential for conflict of interest for utilities is too great. Cost of a new regulatory system is the PSC staff's justification for using utilities. RESA wants the new market to provide free, and fair competitive markets to meet customer needs. Large commercial customers oppose utilities being the DSO, stating it would "re-monopolize" competitive markets thus defeating the purpose of DER. To negate those concerns a third party oversight DSO would be a more acceptable solution.

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TIP OF THE MONTH

For years we have been promoting funding opportunities available from NYSERDA. With all of the changes to NY energy programs, NYSERDA is facing revisions to their delivery system and role in incentivizing energy efficiency, renewable energy, DR and DG programs. We urge our customers to take advantage of the funding opportunities while they are still available. Funding is available for energy efficiency upgrades, renewable energy projects, DR and DG projects, new technology and the list goes on. Lynx EMS staff can help you with funding opportunities and grants. We can also provide Cummins generators. While funding is still available, it may be a good time to consider installing your own DG plant. If your establishment has use for thermal energy a DG installation can be cost effective. With thermal loads, you are already purchasing natural gas or fuel oil, by running that fuel through a generator you produce your own electricity and still get the thermal energy for your heating loads. As capacity margins drop because of plant retirement and aging infrastructure of the grid, investment in a back-up generator is a good idea. What damage to your facilities and goods and life threatening issues will you face with extended power outage? Lynx is placing a generator order this month and we anticipate 6 week delivery. If you are considering a generator we recommend you make your decision before weather conditions become inclement. Lynx can provide installation, start-up and financing, all of which can be packaged by our staff. Call Lisa Klein at 716-774-1341 for more details.

Cummings has a fall special with discounts on certain generator models. If interested call our office at 716-774-1341.

FERC UPDATES

FERC is considering a First Energy complaint towards PJM's caps on how RPM auction capacity is calculated. FERC is requesting additional information, but agreed to look at the request analyzing the complex price setting process currently used.

President Obama has nominated Colette Honorable as the replacement Commissioner for the chair left vacant by John Norris. The nomination will require senate approval. Ms. Honorable is acting NARUC president and the Arkansas PSC Chairman.

Net metering allows small generators to sell their renewable energy such as solar, biogas or wind to utilities. During periods in which DG generation produces more power than the customers use, the customers can sell their surplus power and utilities net the difference in the billing. The rules from FERC and PURPA force the utilities to purchase the surplus renewable power. Utilities are always looking for additional revenue sources when faced with ever increasing costs for reliability, EPA regulations and employee costs. The latest proposal is a charge for net metering. If approved by the PA-PUC, utilities would be able to charge an administrative fee for tracking and billing power produced on site by customers. Net metering costs would limit and discourage customers in investing in onsite renewable energy. Another obstacle is limiting net metering production to 110% of the customer's annual utility consumption. The current legislative rules do not have limits on utilities for administrative costs. The Mid-Atlantic Renewable Energy Association and numerous related groups are in strong opposition to any fees or barriers that utilities may impose, pointing out that an administrative fee would violate the intent and spirit of net metering programs and legislation that established it in the first place.

In response to January price spikes, FERC held a "Technical Conference" to address "uplift". As defined by FERC, uplift pertains to costs not reflected in market costs. Uplift charges impacted PJM and ISO-NE. President of Potomac Economics David Patton identified five conditions that impact "uplift":

- Reliability requirements not programed into regular market tariffs
- DR units that are marginal
- Mismatch between dispatch and settlement
- Inefficient scheduling and dispatch from grid to market
- Distribution inefficiencies, congestion for electric and pipeline capacity for natural gas

Coordination between electric providers and natural gas suppliers caused uplift charges to increase according to PJM VP of Markets Stu Bresler. He noted that as natural gas became cheaper than coal, more gas was used for generation and dispatched ahead of coal. That resulted in coal plants closing for economic reasons. However as coal plants went from base load generation to providing peak capacity, "uplift" cost in ISO's/RTO's went up in the east and also in CAL-ISO and MISO. Various new pricing models are being developed such as ISO-NE "Pay for Performance". FERC indicated further meetings will be required to determine the most cost effective policies. Pricing models to address "uplift" are important however. FERC emphasized the goal is to modify pricing models in such a way so that "uplift" pricing will not be needed.

The long awaited "en banc" hearing FERC has pushed for regarding Order 745 ruling from the US court of Appeals has been denied. FERC may try to push the hearing to the US Supreme Court according to Chairman La Fleur. The coalition against Order 745 stands by their claim that FERC does not have jurisdiction over mandating capacity pricing for DR programs in individual states. Moving forward FERC and various states are trying to insure capacity with its fluctuating demand is priced to reflect

NY STATE UPDATES

NY PSC continues to push REV which promotes DR and DG. Decisions on how to integrate DR and DG under a program called DER is the goal. The new program requires some type of distributive energy platform to integrate grid interface. The PSC is pushing to start business projects as soon as possible. Concern over who will integrate and regulate the process remains a key factor. For example; will utilities charge their subsidiaries or give them preferential treatment giving rise to conflict of interests? Should the dispatch duties go to NYISO or does a new managing platform need to be established? PSC staff recommends utilities manage DER, provided safeguards are in place. Issues with burdensome regulations and interconnection rules will require scrutiny and monitoring to avoid utility interference or delays. Utility tariffs will require modifications and incorporate energy storage, energy efficiency upgrades, and various DR technologies. PSC staff will review comments throughout September and October with final ruling slated for later this fall.

NYPA announced that energy efficiency upgrades saved NY taxpayers $4 million per year. The measure is part of the Cuomo "Build Smart NY Programs" which will reduce carbon emissions by 14,650 tons. The overall goal is to reduce energy consumption at state facilities by 20% by 2020.

After reviewing cost allocations, the PSC has approved a credit pool of $24.75 million for National Grid gas customers in Key Span Gas East and Brooklyn Union Gas. PSC chairman Audrey Zibelman stated that the deferred credits will be subject to disposition by the commission in future proceedings to the benefit of the ratepayers. The PSC probe looked into cost allocations. A similar probe was conducted for upstate electric customers. The investigation concluded that the electric rates were set properly and are now permanently approved.

After much political shuffling, the lower Hudson Capacity Zone is going to court. The FERC ordered zone was challenged by NY-PSC, NYISO and other invested stakeholders. The second circuit US court of Appeals will hear the case. NY officials point out new transmission lines will alleviate congestion and capacity problems. Meanwhile FERC maintains their position that the new zone will encourage merchant generators to build new generation. Utilities pointed out that to date the FERC mandated new zone has cost customer over $80 million this past summer and has not improved congestion or added any new capacity.

PJM UPDATES

The proposed merger of Exelon and Pepco is meeting resistance from Market Monitor. The Monitor raised concerns that the merger would create a "Mega Stakeholder" and concerns have not been addressed adequately. They recommend not approving the merger until all concerns are met and safeguards are put in place to prevent a "Mega Shareholder" monopolizing future proceedings. Since membership in the RTO is voluntary, Exelon could simply withdraw from PJM. The state of Maryland PSC made the previous merger of Exelon and Constellation contingent on Exelon staying in PJM. That same contingency can be applied to the Exelon Pepco merger. Another contingent for the pending merger would make Exelon address the vertical integration issue. Concerns over competition for new transmission projects are also being considered. More detailed analysis will be required before final approval to protect public interest and fair market operations.

The PA-PUC has approved a new TOU tariff for PPL electric utility. Previous attempts have not been well received by customers. The new tariff will use market suppliers to provide TOU pricing. The suppliers will use on peak and off peak periods. The program is expected to operate through May of 2015 at which time the PPC default tariff expires.

Duquesne Light and Power is working on a settlement with the PA-PUC to file the default service through 2017. The PA-PUC may end the Duquesne default program which will end fixed price default contracts by 2017. Also in the works is a 7% discount from participating suppliers with pricing below the utilities "Price to Compare". Duquesne, as part of the settlement, has also agreed to develop a TOU tariff by 2016. Pricing for C & I (Commercial and Industrial) customers are still being developed. RESA has not agreed on proposed pricing levels for C & I customers. RESA's objection to current proposals is that C & I customers would end up with limited bi-annual contracts. RESA wants the PUC to establish a combination of 3 months, 6 months and 12 month contracts. Duquesne is pushing for customers between 25 and 100 kW to have full requirements, 90 day wholesale supply contracts. Until full settlement is reached, the negotiations continue.

NYISO

In a recent request to FERC, NYISO is looking for rule changes covering communications between electric grid operators and natural gas operators during emergency conditions. Existing ISO rules are not compliant with FERC Order 787 which covers communication between electric and gas providers. Confidentiality agreements will be needed between the energy providers so that data and sensitive information can be shared during emergency situations. With approval, electric providers will be able to communicate with local gas distributors to ensure reliability for the grid. Interstate pipelines are regulated by FERC, however local gas distribution utilities are not. With the rule change, NYISO can inform gas providers about their gas usage needs so gas distributors can provide sufficient gas supplies.

IPPNY finds itself challenging NYISO in their latest ruling, giving idle power plants 120 days out of service; otherwise the plant relinquishes their contractual interconnection place. In addition, NYISO proposed that generators that are off line for 6 months or more, not making an effort to get back on line, ineligible to participate in monthly capacity auctions. NYISO claims their action would provide incentives for out-of-service power plants to get back on-line, thereby improving state grid reliability. IPPNY argues that NYISO does not have authority to terminate contracts for power plants under the Federal Power Act. IPPNY also expressed concern whether "must run" generators are adequately compensated. NYISO has seen the retirement of 6,000 MW of generators going back to 2002. The ISO is taking the action to maintain sufficient reserve margins for reliability purposes.

US ENERGY

While the Associated Press football rankings show the proficiency of a college football teams, it does not correlate to the colleges placing in "Save on Energy" or sustainability. Washington University ranks at the bottom of the top 25 colleges in football and ranked first in sustainability which includes energy efficiency and many of the LEED certification factors. Conversely Alabama ranked 2nd in football teams but placed last in the "Save on Energy and Sustainability" factors. Perhaps colleges need to look at their stadium lights to address both athletic performance and energy efficiency.

NRG is building a carbon capture plant in Texas, called the Petra Nova Carbon Capture Project. Developers anticipate a 90% rate of CO2 capture taking processed flue gas from the WA Parish Power Plants. The technology consists of taking CO2 and pumping it into domestic oil fields. The process is environmentally friendly. It removes carbon from the atmosphere and is also beneficial in enhancing oil well production. The West Ranch oil field is expected to increase the production yields between 500 and 1500 barrels of oil per day. Lieutenant Governor Dewhurst states that this project reflects Texas leadership in energy.

US Congress House Energy & Commerce Committee held a hearing regarding EPA 111 rules and their impact on state energy mix and costs. The biggest complaint comes from states that have already made major investments in renewable energy sources such as the state of Texas. Commissioner Kenneth Anderson from Texas pointed out current EPA rules would require a 38% reduction in carbon emissions. The rule does not factor in previous achievements and planned investments such as the $6.9 billion in renewable energy. Nor does it factor in that Texas leads the nation with wind generated power with 15,000 MW of

US ENERGY MARKETS

The third circuit of the US Court of Appeals ruled on New Jersey's LCAPP. New Jersey, faced with high electric rates and frustrated by the lack of action by PJM, approved the construction of three natural gas fueled power plants, providing more capacity and lower electric costs. New Jersey BPU argued that their decision to build the three plants was to improve reliability. Incumbent generations argued the BTU is trying to lower capacity pricing and manipulating the market by taking capacity regulation from FERC control. BPU was offering fixed pricing in 15 year contracts. The court ruled that FERC has exclusive control over the markets and the BPU action is in violation and therefore invalid. The court decreed that federal law takes precedence over state action. The court listed other options are open to states to encourage new plants, such as tax breaks, public land leasing, brownfield easements and related economic development actions, all of which do not interfere with FERC jurisdiction.

The American Gas Association expects a 7% increase in gas prices for this winter. They are not anticipating a repeat of last winter's record setting peak demand of 139 BCF set January 7 2014. While peak demand caused price spikes the AGA pointed out that natural gas providers delivered when needed. They credit proper planning, preparation and gas injection storage to cover winter usage. Canada pipeline gas and LNG storage helped fill the void to prevent shortages. AGA acknowledged some pipeline capacity constraints resulted in isolated price increases. Planned pipeline construction should alleviate future problems.

ISO-NE UPDATES

ISO-NE has released their new website ISO-Express. This website is designed to provide fast current data updates that consumers can utilize. The updated website can be personalized and formatted with subpages to meet individual needs and preferences. ISO CEO Gordon van Welie specified the goal of the new website is to make data available so consumers can make more informed decisions on when and how to use their energy dollars.

Green Mountain Power and NRG are setting up a partnership to develop Rutland Vermont as the Energy City of the Future. The plans include bringing in and providing access to renewable energy, building a micro-grid to facilitate a market based platform for energy, along with distributed generation and energy storage facilities to store renewable energy. The intent is to push Rutland Micro-grid into the 21st century. Green Mountain Energy customers will have the ability to manage their power needs and usage. Solar and DG applications will be available from utilities in Vermont Governor Peter Shumlin pointed out that "climate change" presents numerous challenges but also opens the door to opportunities.

With FERC approval ISO-NE Winter Reliability Program has been accepted. The 2014-2015 Reliability Program will now go to stakeholders for review and comments. Included in the ISO's program are provisions to use out-of-market resources to insure adequate capacity this winter. Last winter saw prices spike and part of the reason was the result of a 1,200 MW early coal plant retirement, which stressed regional reliability. Another factor comes from natural gas pipeline constraints, something that still needs to be addressed. FERC ruled that out-of-market reliability programs are just and provide a rational solution. Pre-purchasing natural gas and having oil resources with adequate compensation programs for unused fuel purchased by generators will be part of the program. Strategic LNG storage will also be incorporated to offset pipeline capacity issues.

The New Hampshire DUC is being cautioned by NEPA that their investment in the Northern Pass transmission project is a misuse of rate payer funds. The Northern Pass will bring Quebec Hydro power to New Hampshire. The PSNH utility signed a multi-year contract with Quebec Hydro. NEPA claims that PSNH is providing work crews, and allowing the use of their right-of-ways which brings generation from Quebec into a competitive market in ISO-NE. NEPA claims the Northern Pass transmission line is being subsidized by rate payers giving Quebec Hydro an unfair advantage over state generators and the NH DUC should investigate the utilities actions.

Green Mountain Power has been accused of double selling REC's. Vermont relies on a program called "Sustainability Priced Energy Enterprise Development". Double dealing occurs when an agency uses the green energy for state requirements then turns around and sells those REC's to neighboring states. Critics claim the problem is the result of Vermont not retiring the REC's. Typically REC's are recorded credited and retired. The funds from the transactions are used to pay for new renewable energy projects. Whistle blowers point out GMP is misleading renewable energy REC sales. The proposed solution will require Vermont to utilize established formats for REC retirement. That way the REC's will only be used once and provide funding for additional energy projects and satisfy state regulations. In a rebuttal, GMP states that it is not double dipping. The utility points out they use renewable energy in state for their customers and then sell the REC's out of state. The measure saves rate payers 5% on their utility bills.

NYSERDA PON UPDATES

Current PON's (Program Opportunity Notices), which are available to qualified customers from NYSERDA.

- **PON 1219 Existing Buildings:** Provides rebates and performance incentives for existing buildings including lighting, motors, generators, HVAC equipment etc. through 12-31-2015. This PON has added natural gas incentives.
- **PON 1601 New Construction Financial Incentives:** Provides incentives for new and remodeled buildings, paying for architectural and engineering services, rebates on electric equipment, appliances, HVAC equipment, and building envelope, through 2015.
- **PON 1746 Flex Tech:** Provides funding for a variety of feasibility and energy related studies through 12-31-2015.
- **PON 2112 Solar PV Program Financial Incentive** through 2015 and was revised in August 2014.
- **PON 2439 Wind Turbines:** This PON pays incentives to certified installers of DG windmills under 2 MW through 2015.
- **Multi Family Performance Partners:** Facilities with 5 or more housing units are eligible for energy audits and energy efficiency funding through 2015.
- **PON 2456 Industrial and Process Efficiency Program:** This PON is can pay up to $4.5 Million per project through Dec. 2015.
- **PON 2568 CHP Acceleration:** Funding for onsite generation with heat recovery (DG/CHP) packaged units through 2015.
- **PON 2758 Gas Station Back up Power Program.** This PON provides emergency power for generators in Downstate gas stations, and will do so until the funding runs out.
- **PON 2689 Emerging Technologies and accelerated Commercialization through Dec.** 2016
- **PON 2701 Combined Heat and Power CHP Performance Program through Dec. 2016**
- **PON 2846 Innovations in Data Center Information & Communications Technology Energy Efficiency:** This PON has funding through April 2015.
- **PON 2828 Renewable Portfolio Standard Customer-Sited Tier Anaerobic Digester Gas to Electricity Through 2015**

US ENERGY *(CONTINUED)*

wind. The northeast has the RGGI program which has secured and deployed almost $1 billion in revenue paid by large carbon emitters to fund CO2 reduction and replace fossil generation with renewable energy. NY congressman Paul Tonka pointed out that some states such as Texas and NY have been very proactive in reducing carbon emissions and should be given credit and allowances for work already done.

The US DOE has approved construction of additional facilities for exporting LNG. The new plants will be located in Cameran, Louisiana and Caribe, Florida. LNG, is a liquid form of methane, which allows large volumes of gas to be shipped. Natural gas is liquefied through a cryogenics process which lowers gas temperature until it liquefies.

FERC *(CONTINUED)*

economic conditions and moves consumers to use less power when demand is high. Regulatory and contractual issues with DR providers remain volatile issues as previously mandated programs and pricing are no longer mandated by FERC per the recent court ruling. As a result, states will need to fill the void. Failure to do so can result in capacity shortages. DR programs are factored into reserve capacity calculations and are relied on to prevent blackouts and provide a cost effective solution for maintaining reliability. The other solution is to build more generation to handle grid peaks, a policy utilities used for decades. Economically having generators built and operating only for grid peaks drives consumer costs up and is more costly than properly funded and enforceable DR programs.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AEPS - Alternative Energy Credits

BCF - Billion Cubic Feet

BPU - Board of Public Utilities

DER - Distribution Energy Resource

DG - Distributed Generation

DOE - Department of Energy

DR - Demand Response

DSO - Distributive System Operator

IPPNY - Independent Power Producers of New York

LNG - Liquid Natural Gas

LCAPP - Long-Term Capacity Pilot Program

NEPA - New England Power Generations Association

NYSERDA - New York State Energy Research Development Authority

RESA - Retail Energy Supply Association.

REV - Reforming the Energy Vision

RGGI - Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

RPM - Reliability Pricing Model

TOU - Time of Use

October 2014

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	*2* *Results for Strip Auction for Win-*	*3*	*4*
5	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9* *SCR Enrollment Closes*	*10* *NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction*	*11*
12	*13* *NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction*	*14*	*15* *NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction Results*	*16*	*17*	*18*
19	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23* *Certification*	*24*	*25*
26	*27* *NYISO ICAP Spot Auction*	*28* *NYISO ICAP Spot Auction*	*29*	*30* *NYISO ICAP Spot Auction Results*	*31* *Last Day of Summer Season*	

FUTURE DATES

October
2 Results for Strip Auction for Winter
9 SCR Enrollment Closes
10-13 NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction
15 NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction Results
23 Certification
27-28 NYISO ICAP Spot Auction
30 NYISO ICAP Spot Auction Results
31 Last Day of Summer Season

November
1 Start of Winter Season
6-7 NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction
10 NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction Results
18 Certification
20-21 NYISO ICAP Spot Auction
25 NYISO ICAP Spot Auction Results

NYISO SCR CURTAILMENT PROGRAM

Proposed changes by the NYISO will impact SCR customers. Lynx will work to keep you informed and updated as changes get approved. **Prices for participation in DR programs are up as Governor Cuomo is getting behind peak load reduction programs**. Lynx is providing assistance for our customers with event notification and supplying documentation to the NYISO verifying results. A major obstacle for customers having peak demand less than 500 kW is having an interval meter. Lynx can help you with securing grants for interval meters, and getting those meters installed. Many customers willing to participate in NYISO programs need help in determining what items can be curtailed and to determine the kW value of those items to be shut off. Lynx can help your customers determining kW loads that can be curtailed. In addition Lynx can now provide **Cummins Generators** which can be used for curtailment purposes along with providing protection for property and life during emergencies. Lynx will work with you to get customers registered in a NYISO program. So help your customers get some cash for shedding electric loads during peak load emergency events. ESCO's or suppliers will also earn funds. With Lynx guidance you can avoid costly pitfalls and potential fines. Call Lisa Klein or Bert Spaeth in our Lynx office at 716-774-1341.

COMMODITY PRICING

Historical - Flat DAM / Current Projections

	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14 Flat	Nov-14 Flat	Dec-14 Flat	Oct-14 to Sep-15 Flat	Oct-14 to Sep-15 Peak	Oct-14 to Sep-15 Off Peak
NYISO-A	38.46	31.35	37.92	34.49	29.38	32.78	32.16	36.12	49.34	42.86	52.19	34.66
NYISO-F	43.82	33.91	38.03	36.39	30.45	31.80	33.89	43.37	84.33	57.71	67.94	48.72
NYISO-J	46.49	37.31	39.95	39.79	32.10	32.91	34.61	43.77	81.93	58.85	70.61	48.52
NYISO-K	50.75	48.89	44.75	46.55	37.00	38.07	43.98	50.64	86.11	66.10	79.82	54.05
PJM-PSEG	45.95	38.55	39.83	38.67	31.56	31.13	34.44	38.50	54.88	48.11	58.77	38.75
PJM-JCPL	41.79	37.75	39.20	38.66	31.33	29.94	33.84	37.83	52.17	46.29	56.55	37.28
PJM-APS	41.10	41.92	39.78	35.73	33.61	34.08	35.26	36.36	43.66	41.71	50.04	34.39
PJM-PECO	41.60	37.11	38.51	38.13	30.35	29.67	32.27	35.45	49.26	44.60	54.20	36.17
PJM-PPL	40.63	37.14	37.94	36.88	30.33	29.30	32.21	35.17	48.15	44.09	53.51	35.82
PJM-DLCO	38.13	40.25	38.08	32.77	31.71	31.54	34.32	34.53	39.43	38.50	46.43	31.54
PJM-PENELEC	41.47	45.19	39.45	36.68	33.12	33.01	36.12	37.48	46.54	43.00	52.24	34.88
PJM-METED	40.62	36.40	38.00	37.41	30.25	28.96	33.56	36.48	48.80	44.51	54.07	36.11
PJM-BGE	44.24	48.36	46.96	42.77	41.29	43.85	41.02	42.56	54.29	50.12	61.67	39.98
ISONE-CT	45.02	37.28	38.12	37.89	30.49	34.54	36.51	55.29	132.27	75.03	86.65	64.83

Note: On-peak is defined as HE08– HE23 Weekdays (less NERC Holidays)
Commodity pricing at MWh reflects an estimate of pricing based on current information available at time of printing from various market sources. The prices are not intended to be used as hard data for contractual purposes. Prices are represented in dollar per MWH.

GREEN ENERGY

As state mandates are phased in, suppliers or ESCO's will be required to purchase REC's (Renewable Energy Credits) and show documented proof of purchase. Some states require a percentage of Solar REC's or offshore wind depending on the host states social policies. Each category, whether it is called Tier or Class has different pricing and some states mandate a mix. Suffice it to say, Solar is the most expensive and Tier or Class II is the least expensive. Failure to purchase green energy or AEPS or REC's will result in a default REC. PJM customers would pay Alternative Energy Credits (AEP) at $500 per credit. Connecticut has a default rate as well. Lynx will assist you in locating cost effective green REC's to meet your needs. In addition, Lynx can handle your reporting and assist you in purchasing REC's. The percentage of renewable energy is expected to increase up to 27% in certain states by 2025.

Note: To ease the burden of purchasing annually and the large cash expenditure, Lynx is recommending purchasing REC's on a quarterly basis to avoid higher prices at the end of the reporting period.

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