

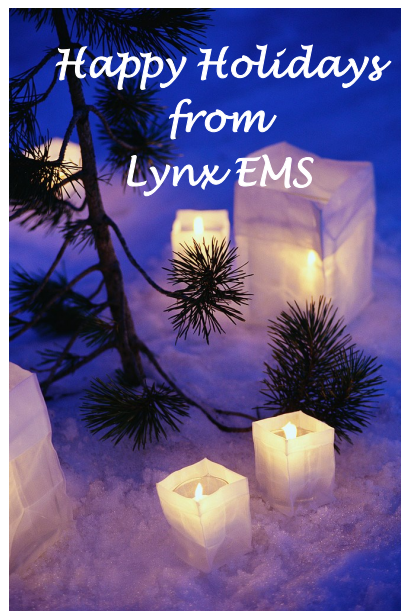
LYNX ELECTRIC CURRENTS

DECEMBER NEWSLETTER

EDITOR'S NOTE

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National Energy Marketers Association is taking a pro-active look at [Retail Customers Bill of Rights](#). A flurry of complaints stemming from last winter's "Polar Vortex" and resultant price spikes has retail customers filing record numbers of complaints. In past editorials we have looked at the impact of EPA regulations, the delays in getting new transmission lines ready, natural gas pipelines construction, siting of new power plants, along with keeping less economical nuclear plants operating with all the impacts on the energy industry. Meanwhile, the retiring and mothballing of older plants continues. As with other big government programs, we see the Feds stepping in to regulate markets and inject social policy into the energy market. We have conflicting policies over energy issues and we have an executive branch of government willing to circumvent Congress by using agencies such as EPA and FERC to establish market rules and determine which fuel sources can be used. Besides the federal government activities, we face turf issues between FERC and the various state regulators. On a larger



scale we have the conflict between global warming advocates, renewable energy promoters and traditional electric grid advocates. Traditional grid advocates are concerned about reliability and the proven economics of coal, oil and gas generation. Advocates for the large generators are using legislation and litigation to push through changes in DR and DG which will make compliance difficult. A recent example is the lawsuits and litigation surrounding the court rulings

on FERC Order 745. Our energy resources are also facing challenges. The US DOE has approved building [LNG](#) plants to enable transportation of natural gas for exporting to overseas markets. [NYMEX](#) natural gas prices have ranged from a low of \$3.2014 per MM BTU to a high of \$4.40 per MM BTU in the previous 30 days. An active export market will increase the demand for NG and raise domestic costs. Meanwhile the federal government restricts pipeline construction, drilling and fracking for more oil and natural gas.

One hopes that 2015 brings resolution and clarity to all of these conflicts and issues. Vigorous debate is good as it airs out concerns, however at the end of the discussions, we need a clear vision and action plan to use our resources and manage our markets wisely providing efficient, economical and environmentally responsible energy for our nation and our citizens.

TIP OF THE MONTH

Genscape has prepared a very comprehensive report called [Winter Forecast 2014-2015: the Return of the Polar Vortex?](#). The forecast contains historical comparisons, addresses drought conditions, regional energy needs, projections and regional weather forecasts.

The report is more factual than the typical Almanacs or "Global Warming" projections. The report cites the historical and cyclical nature of weather patterns and the impact of the Pacific Ocean on our weather patterns. After reading the weather predictions for the various US geographic regions that apply to

your customers, you may want to consider some hedging strategies. Just like weather predictions, one size does not fit all applications across the nation. It appears that the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions may see colder than normal temperatures this winter. Our recommendation would be intelligent

hedging to cover extreme winter periods. Our staff would be happy to help you develop a program that works for you, your budget and your customers. Let Lynx help you avoid a repeat of last year's "Polar Vortex" price spikes.

FERC UPDATES

[FERC Order 745](#) has a stay granted by the Court of Appeals District of Columbia. The stay is in effect through Dec. 16, which gives FERC time to decide how to proceed. If FERC decides to move forward with a “Writ of Certiorari”, the goal will be to move the case to the Supreme Court. Should that happen, the stay order would be extended until the Supreme Court makes a ruling. The stay allows FERC and the various states with DR programs, time to develop a strategy to save and modify DR programs.

Meanwhile PJM is moving forward with a capacity program using demand reduction

from customers and sold to load serving entities. Pricing is determined in an auction process along with some state subsidies. Currently DR is part of the strategy to maintain reliability and keep costs in line. Several organizations representing generators would like to see DR go away claiming it is not reliable and impacts the generators’ ability to upgrade generation resources by reducing capacity funds available.

FERC continues their series of technical conferences trying to find a solution to energy pricing caps currently set at \$1000 per MWH. The “Polar Vortex” weather event

last January caused prices to reach above the cap with natural gas prices jumping from \$4.00 per MMBTU to over \$100 per MMBTU. Naturally, generators wanted to be compensated for their operating cost with the higher priced gas. Raising caps would send a pricing signal to the market place and result in ever increasing price spikes. The price caps help prevent a “sky is the limit” mentality with the markets. Since new power plants are more efficient, paired with the increasing availability of shale gas, the \$1000 cap per MWH should keep LMP costs under the cap. Dual fuel power plants, hedging strategies for fuel purchases, and intelligent

management to contain cost below the price cap should be strategies used to provide reliability and economic power. FERC will need to sort out the various positions and provide the answers that are equitable and deliver reliable, reasonably priced power.

FERC is investigating uplift charges of over \$500 million that happened during the January “Polar Vortex”. PSEG generators may face a multi-million dollar fine pending FERC’s investigation. The investigation may require disgorgement fees, civil penalties and some financial remediation.

NY STATE UPDATES

NY-PSC new energy reforms [REV](#) and [CEF](#) will impact electric distribution and how renewable energy will be regulated and integrated into the grid. The goals of these initiatives are to provide environmental benefits through a market based sustainable clean and affordable energy. Advances in technology, integration with utility operations, and generation practices are still under discussion. The PSC is also trying to integrate REV and CEF with the state’s new [Environmental Quality Review Act](#). Initiatives being proposed in-

clude DG, Solar Generation, Wind Generation, Fuel Cell DG units, and expanding hydroelectric power generation. Coordinating the various stakeholders’ input should make a smooth transition for a cleaner, economic, and reliable energy future for New York.

The NY-PSC continues to favor utility involvement in dispatch and regulating under the REV program for DG and DR programs. PSC Chairman Zibelman states that present DG and DR programs are a relatively small part of

the state grid infrastructure. The Chairman stressed that utilities need to be part of that market to enable the market to develop and grow. Utilities state they are well suited to operate with the REV initiative and the PSC can continue to have oversight in the emerging energy markets. Utilities claim their mission is to provide safe, reliable and reasonable pricing for all customers. The potential for conflict of interest exists for utilities direct involvement in markets. The PSC will have to expand their oversight and enforcement programs, provid-

ing safe guards from utility overreach for state consumers.

Con Edison has filed charges with FERC for allegedly being overcharged by PSE&G and PJM. The NYC utility claims that PSE&G charges Con Ed 51% of the cost transmission fees which has cost the utility over \$650 million. FERC has agreed to review the methodology utilized by PSE&G and PJM to determine follow up and how the alleged over-charges will be rectified.

US ENERGY MARKETS

Taking an idea from FERC, [LPPC](#) has filed a request for an “En Banc” hearing on the US Court of Appeals DC circuit. The request involves a ruling which upheld FERC Order 1000, pertaining to transmission lines. LPPC are typically local utilities and therefore, state FEC regulations should not apply to them.

A report generated by [EPSCA](#) concluded that state regula-

tors need to address pricing protocols to avoid ever increasing price up-lift charges. EPSCA pointed out that real time pricing needs to be factored into calculations otherwise “price suppression” occurs which reduces revenue for ancillary charges and impacts uplift charges. Ancillary charges cover a wide range of services including: Frequency regulation, transmission line

losses, congestion fees, voltage regulation and stabilization, to mention a few. As volatility is controlled to contain pricing, revenue encourages new technologies such as energy storage, fast response generation like capacitors, batteries and fly-wheel generators technologies. Energy efficiency projects reduce overall capacity demand, while dual fuel generators provide more flexibility to maintain

reliability. As capacity demand needs reach peak loads, utilities end up using more expensive capacity in order to meet their contractual obligations. Those higher cost end up in uplift charges to cover generator expenses and much higher energy costs for consumers. The EPSCA report contains five recommendations for regulators to address to is-

PJM UPDATES

The District of Columbia PSC has modified their “Consumer Bill of Rights” protecting customers enrolled in retail markets from slamming, telemarketing violations and supply contracts that are not in compliance with PSC rules. Utilities will have to document customer consent orders and develop a protocol for maintaining privacy protection. Suppliers will be required to have consumer information pamphlets approved by the PSC. The pamphlets will define and explain customer rights and responsibilities as well as rules for suppliers’ marketing and advertising and regulations governing slamming and any unlawful trade practices. Contracts must show supplier charges for fixed and variable rates. Suppliers will also be required to make available information about contract duration, exit fees and exit steps, time of use restrictions, and any extra service fee charges along with billing procedures. Suppliers will need to follow the new regulations in order to retain their licenses. The PSC’s goal is to have informed consum-

ers and ensure customers have confidence in the retail market.

The transition from coal to natural gas is driven by the availability of cheap shale gas. PJM CEO Terry Brown has talked about the rapid changes in the fuel mix as natural gas becomes the primary fuel source by 2015. FERC Chairman La Fleur expressed concern that cheap gas may compromise fuel diversity. DR programs have provided some diversity, however litigation over FERC Order 745 may seriously impact such programs once a final ruling is issued or the courts’ stay order expires. Deregulated power is allowing market forces and consumer choices to drive costs. The previous winter showed the impact of reliability and fuel diversity. FERC has allowed ISO/RTO’s to procure firm fuel diversity and dual fuel capabilities. In addition FERC has plans for additional technical conferences to address market and diversity issues.

[PA-PUC commissioner James Cawley](#) stated the previous winter caused over 9,000 complaints concerning

price spikes caused by the January “Polar Vortex”. Currently PA has over 2 million retail power customers. During the peak of price spikes last winter 80,000 plus customers with variable rates switched back to the utility. Similar concerns were voiced at a recent NEMA conference held in Baltimore by other local PUCs

In an effort to protect consumer privacy, the PUC directed utilities to inform their customers that they can have their information restricted. Currently utilities prepare lists of eligible customers for retail power. Information includes name, phone number, historical usage and customer address. The PUC directive allows customers to have “no call” status and to renew their privacy protection every three years.

In the latest cost-benefits analysis, PJM projected that the capacity performance program can increase capacity costs by \$1.4 to \$4 billion in the next three years. New generation and changes in markets are expected to offset rising capacity costs. In turn, these changes are expected to push generators to install dual fuel capabilities, improve reli-

ability with weatherization programs and establish firm natural gas supply contracts. The new rules are expected to be fully implemented by 2018. The reforms are anticipated to provide \$200 million in cost relief by 2025. The RTO expects capacity cost to rise, while market reforms and new generation are expected to cut uplift costs.

ResCom Energy has fulfilled their requirement to pay \$59,000 in fines for slamming, “do not call”, and other unauthorized actions. In addition to the fine, ResCom is required to revise operation business practices, to prevent a repeat of the violations. Sales staff will provide caller ID when calling customers. There will be additional training for agents explaining state regulations and power marketing protocol. providing extended service hours for their customers. ResCom is required to notify the PUC in writing of changes in their marketing activities and provide reports regarding consumer complaints along with disposition of those complaints.

NYISO

NYISO is hosting a three and a half day training course for any potential or future suppliers. The course covers purchasing, capacity markets, energy sales and interfacing with NYISO. All potential wholesale marketers should consider taking this course. (*Ed. Note: Lynx can provide backup and services should you choose to go wholesale.*)

Capacity markets in NYISO are being reviewed by FERC along with state energy policies. The FERC and NY-PSC Technical Conference is looking at capacity markets and what policies or programs are needed to attract public investors to enable state public

policies to be met. PSC Chairman Audrey Zibelman stated that \$2.6 billion in funds are passed through capacity markets that must meet NY public policy objectives. Chairman Zibelman raised the issue of the Lower Hudson Valley Capacity Zone mandated by FERC. The Lower Hudson Capacity Zone is waiting for the outcome of pending hearings and court rulings from the US Court of Appeals of the second circuit court. Chairman Zibelman is explaining to FERC Commissioners including FERC Chairman La Fleur how the NYISO capacity market works. La Fleur indicated that she was looking forward to

understand the NY REV program. According to LaFluer, providing reliable economic power should be the primary goal of any new initiative and energy markets require the right signals to ensure reliable energy is available.

NYISO is evaluating their capacity markets and evaluation potential changes needed with revisions coming from the NY-PSC and the REV initiative. Recent technology meetings being held statewide has FERC looking at NYISO capacity markets. While meeting current needs, NYISO has acknowledged changes are needed to satisfy future needs and to address changing market condi-

tions as the REV program is integrated into the market. NYISO has identified needed changes including: Comprehensive Shortage Pricing, Comprehensive Scarcity Pricing. Those changes move some costs from capacity markets to energy market costs, which the ISO suggest will result in greater efficiency. Presently NY-ISO capacity pricing is based on monthly auctions. The ISO is considering forward looking capacity models used in PJM and NE-ISO. Changes are pending the completion of the review process between NYISO, and NY-PSC, with FERC having the final say.

US ENERGY

Prices for Solar Power equipment continue to drop. The DOE department has published reports showing solar voltaic equipment prices dropped between 12% and 19% in 2013. Additional cost reduction in 2014 is expected and consumers may see prices around \$2,000 per kW installed. Buffalo NY is getting ready to turn the former Republic Steel plant site, a brownfield, into a new solar manufacturing plant. Interconnection with the grid, net metering, and the numerous grants and tax credit incentives all makes solar power more attractive.

EPA rules and their impact on price and reliability are being scrutinized by [NERA](#). EPA has released a study that estimates new emission standards can result in a na-

tional capacity reduction of 102 to 124 GW's by 2020. [Gerry Cauley](#), president of NERC, points out generation is going through a major change moving from coal to natural gas, solar and wind. Can the grid supply sufficient power economically and within the EPA timelines? While EPA is quick to point out various health and environmental benefits, the impact on the economy and the costs will require more analysis. Infrastructure of transmission lines for renewable power and more pipelines for natural gas are needed. Permits and construction delays, along with government approvals are issues jeopardizing future capacity availability. Energy Efficiency is being pushed to fill the capacity gaps. New technologies such as LED

lighting resulting in lower demand will give generators time to transition away from coal to other energy sources and add DG and DR projects. While North American demand growth has dropped to a new low of 1.05%, NERC is concerned about declining reserve capacity margins. The low growth can be attributed to energy efficiency upgrades and a sluggish economy. As the electric industry, specifically the grid, goes through major transformation the reserve margins have declined across the country. The NERC analysis was based on [MATS](#) and point out the "[Clean Power Plan](#)" will have an even greater impact potentially closing an additional 68 GW's on top of the 39 GW's already closed. The fossil fuel generator closings are expected to occur

between 2014 and 2025, unless EPA modifies their timelines and proposals. The newly elected Congress is already expressing concern over the job killing economic impact of the draconian regulations.

[EIA](#) has issued a report on the status of natural gas. A mild fall allowed for record gas storage injection replenishing depleted storage from last winter. The injection ended the season with 3,751 BCF injected. EIA projects generators will burn 22.7 BCF per day in 2015. Generator consumption will increase as more coal plants and several nuclear plants are closed. Coal is making a slight rebound providing fuel for about 40% of the generators. Demand growth remains sluggish in the 1% range.

ISO-NE UPDATES

There is a wave of dissatisfaction in New England over the lack of a definitive FERC ruling regarding recent capacity auction activity. At issue is the ISO-NE [FCA](#). Connecticut and Public Citizen both filed for hearings with FERC to review the recent capacity auction. The filing claims that FERC is not addressing their fiduciary responsibilities in the wholesale marketplace. NE congressional delegations are requesting FERC to have a rehearing on the matter. The US Senate has not confirmed a replacement for Jon Norris who resigned last month. As a result the FERC commissioners are at a stalemate to move forward with two commissioners wanting a review and two staying with previous decision which approved the auction proceedings. The five commissioner structure was set up to break

ties.

ISO-NE is moving forward with their next capacity auction. The ISO currently has 32,555 MW of generation and anticipates an additional 8,547 of new generation. With existing and new generation ISO-NE is looking for 34,819 MW's to participate in the auction. [NEPGA](#) president Dan Dolan pointed out that with proper market place pricing signals the ISO added 8,000 MW's of new generation this past year. Mr. Dolan anticipates a more competitive auction and improved reliability for the ISO. The next auction will use the "sloped demand curve" modeled after PJM capacity markets. The ISO also incorporated some scarcity pricing for generators, insuring participation from generators this winter.

ISO-NE has made their 10 year [Regional System Plan](#) public. The plan looks at generation, transmission lines, demand resources, and fuel resources needed for reliability. Previous upgrades in fuel switching and DR programs and new transmission lines will carry the ISO through 2017. The most critical issue is having sufficient natural gas supply and pipeline capacity to carry the gas to the generators. The ISO is spending \$4.5 billion in reliability transmission expansion to be compliant with FERC Order 1000. The ISO will see 4,600 MW retire and around 1% annual growth rate. New generation along with renewable wind generation is planned and will provide 12,000 MW's of new generation. At question is: will the new generation be available in time and what percentage of proposed generation will actually be built?



NYSDERDA PON UPDATES

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

- **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 Backup 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 MARKETS (CONTINUED)

sue of capacity pricing:

- Active constraints should be included in price development.
- ISO/RTO's should allow intra-day offer changes for natural gas
- Incorporate hybrid pricing using NYISO and MISO-LMP programs to reform prices
- Utilize quantity-weighted hourly pricing versus arithmetic averaging to determine hourly interval pricing
- Use scarcity pricing meth-

dology to establish value of operating resources

The Constellation acquisition of [Integritys](#) brings 1.2 million retail customers to the Constellation portfolio. Constellation president [Mark Huston](#) has stated the combined resources of Integritys and Constellation will bring more customer services. Exelon, the parent company sees more opportunities for their generator business with the acquisition.



GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AEC - Alternative Energy Credits

CEF - Clean Energy Fund

EIA - Energy Information Administration

EPSA - Electric Power Supply Association

FCA - Forward Capacity Auction

LNG - Liquid Natural Gas

LPPC - Large Public Power Council

MATS - Mercury & Air Toxic Standards

NEPGA - New England Power Generation Association

NERA - National Energy Retailers Association

NYMEX - New York Mercantile Exchange

December 2014

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8 <i>NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction</i>	9 <i>NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction</i>	10	11 <i>NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction Results</i>	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19 <i>Certification</i>	20
21	22	23 <i>NYISO ICAP Monthly Spot Auction</i>	24 <i>NYISO ICAP Monthly Spot Auction</i>	25 <i>NYISO ICAP Monthly Spot Auction</i>	26 <i>NYISO ICAP Monthly Spot Auction</i>	27
28	29	30 <i>NYISO ICAP Monthly Spot Auction Results</i>	31			

FUTURE DATES

December

8-9 NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction
 11 NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction Results
 19 Certification
 23-26 NYISO ICAP Spot Auction
 30 NYISO ICAP Spot Auction Results

January

8-9 NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction
 13 NYISO ICAP Monthly Auction Results
 15 PJM Monthly Bill Issued by 5 PM
 15 PJM Monthly Bill Due by 12 PM
 22 Certification
 26-27 NYISO ICAP Spot Auction
 29 NYISO ICAP Spot Auction Results

NYISO SCR CURTAILMENT PROGRAM

Proposed changes by the NYISO will impact SCR customers. Lynx will keep you informed and updated as changes are approved. **Payments 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 performance verification to meet NYISO requirements. A major obstacle for customers having peak demand less than 500 kW is getting an interval meter installed. Lynx can secure grants for interval meters, and get the 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 determine which loads that can be curtailed (and to what extent). 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

	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
NYISO-A	37.92	34.49	29.38	32.78	31.14	33.11
NYISO-F	38.03	36.39	30.45	31.80	30.76	40.79
NYISO-J	39.95	39.79	32.10	32.91	32.37	42.13
NYISO-K	44.75	46.55	37.00	38.07	38.38	48.07
PJM-PSEG	39.83	38.67	31.56	31.13	31.06	43.16
PJM-JCPL	39.20	38.66	31.33	29.94	30.68	42.64
PJM-APS	39.78	35.73	33.61	34.08	34.53	39.83
PJM-PECO	38.51	38.13	30.35	29.67	29.54	42.46
PJM-PPL	37.94	36.88	30.33	29.30	29.72	41.59
PJM-DLCO	38.08	32.77	31.71	31.54	33.44	39.96
PJM-PENELEC	39.45	36.68	33.12	33.01	33.22	40.47
PJM-METED	38.00	37.41	30.25	28.96	29.99	41.90
PJM-BGE	46.96	42.77	41.29	43.85	41.18	44.15
ISONE-CT	38.12	37.89	30.49	34.54	32.79	48.01

Current Projections

Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Dec-14 to Nov-15		
Flat	Flat	Flat	Flat	Peak	Off Peak
49.98	68.35	64.68	45.44	54.47	37.51
75.36	117.41	113.33	58.65	69.66	48.98
71.31	111.13	106.01	60.16	72.26	49.54
78.99	116.58	112.33	70.93	84.96	58.62
58.91	90.16	78.83	51.49	62.13	42.15
55.58	81.37	71.60	49.20	59.49	40.16
46.61	63.40	57.70	44.09	52.28	36.90
52.39	78.06	68.75	47.14	56.82	38.64
52.06	77.95	68.03	46.87	56.48	38.43
41.97	53.56	49.70	41.01	48.66	34.30
48.99	67.09	60.38	45.67	54.73	37.71
52.28	77.84	67.91	46.99	56.57	38.57
57.23	82.85	72.70	52.93	64.46	42.79
107.77	150.61	147.27	72.22	82.97	62.79

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, retail suppliers are required to purchase RECs (Renewable Energy Credits) and show documented proof of purchase. Most states require a certain percentage of a supplier’s portfolio be “backed by” RECs. The required percentage increases each year—up to 27% in some states by 2025. Generally, there are three types of RECs and each state mandates a certain mix. Solar is the most expensive and Tier or Class II is the least expensive. Failure to purchase the required number/type of RECs results in the forced purchase of Alternative Energy Credits (AECs), which are punitive (as much as ten-times market value). Lynx will assist you in locating cost effective RECs to meet your needs and even handle your reporting requirements.

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.

Lynx EMS

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