



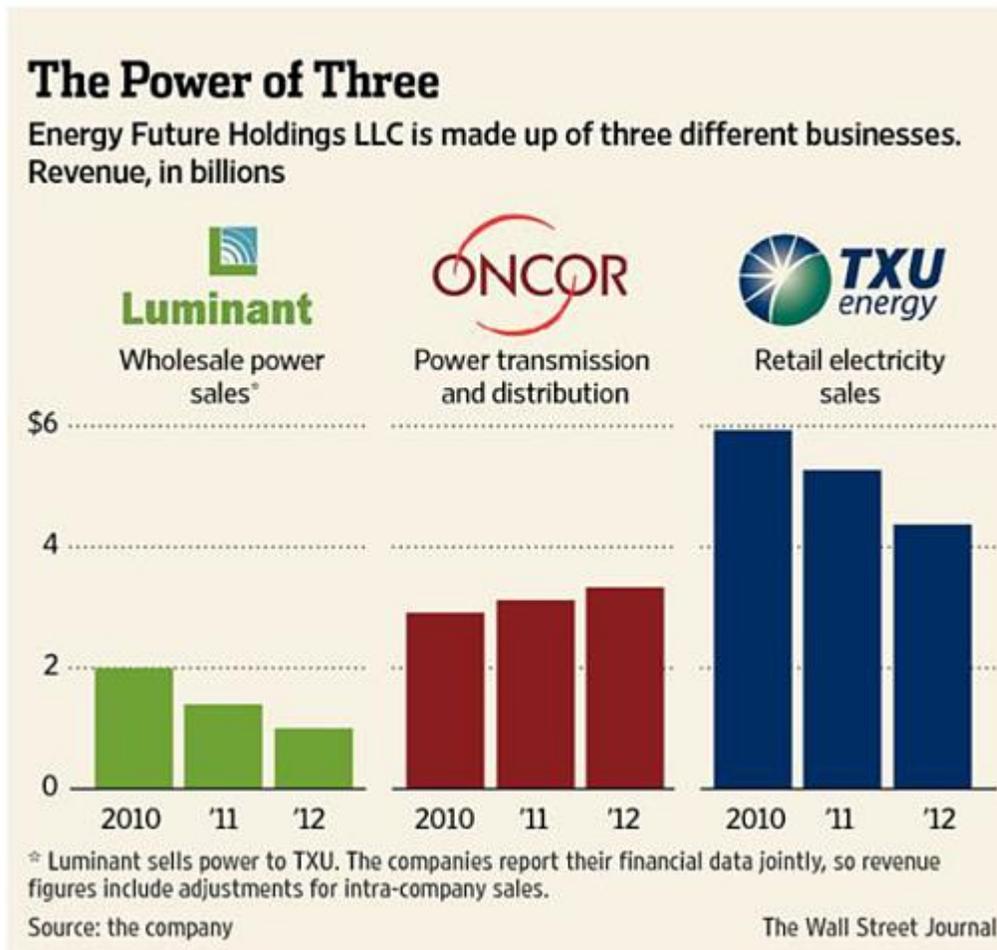
Quarterly Market Letter
October 2013
Volume 2 - Issue 3

I am pleased to forward 5's 2013 third quarter overview of the energy market.

This quarter's letter is divided into two sections. In the first, we focus on an important issue facing the retail market in Texas, the expected bankruptcy filing of one or more companies affiliated with Energy Future Holdings (EFH). The second section of the letter provides summary comments on continued developments in the energy market.

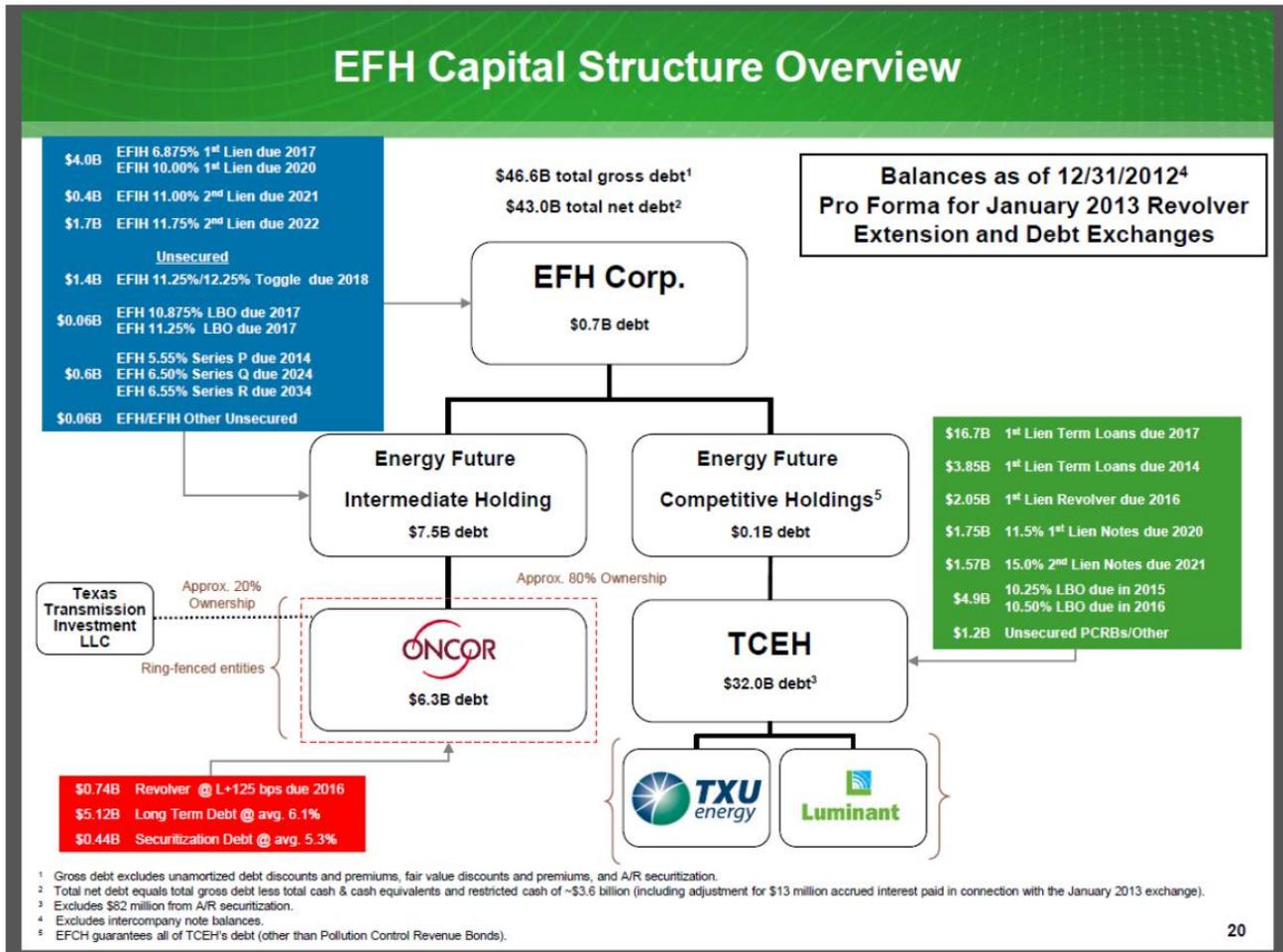
ENERGY FUTURE HOLDINGS

Rumors continue to circulate around a possible bankruptcy filing involving EFH, a holding company for Oncor, TXU Energy (TXU) and Luminant. EFH was taken private in 2007 by KKR & Co., TPG Capital, and Goldman Sachs Capital Partners at a staggering price of \$48 billion. The chart below summarizes EFH's three business lines and their revenue for the past three years.



The leveraged buyout left EFH with over \$40 billion in debt. Since the deal closed, EFH's business has been pressured by low natural gas and electricity prices, additional environmental regulations on coal fired power plants, and is unable to support the high level of debt.

The complex capital structure at EFH makes it difficult to anticipate how subsidiary companies like TXU will be treated in a bankruptcy filing. EFH provided the following capital structure chart on its website in February 2013:



As you can see from this diagram, a large amount of debt is held by TCEH, a holding company for EFH's competitive generation and retail businesses. Retail contracts are held by TXU. Generation assets are owned by Luminant. A bankruptcy at EFH might or might not include a bankruptcy filing by EFH, TCEH, TXU or Luminant.

If TXU does not file and TXU continues to honor its contract obligations, it is most likely that customers will have to honor their contracts with TXU.^[1]

[1] One potential exception to this is a situation where the retail contract states that the bankruptcy of a parent or an affiliate triggers a default under the contract. In that instance, a customer could use a bankruptcy at EFH, TCEH or another corporate level to claim a breach under the contract.

If TXU files, the actions of all counterparties, including a party to a retail contract with TXU, are regulated by the Bankruptcy Code. There are two very different ways that electricity contracts may be handled post-bankruptcy.

Typically, after a bankruptcy filing, a party that has contracted with the bankrupt party is restricted from taking any action to terminate that contract without court approval. This “automatic stay” gives the debtor time to assume or reject such contract. If the bankrupt party continues to honor its obligations post-filing, you have no choice but to continue to perform your obligations under the contract. The energy buyer must wait for TXU to either assume or reject the contract. If the contract is in the money (electricity prices have declined since the contract was signed), it is likely that TXU will accept the contract. If the contract is out of the money - electricity prices have increased since the contract was signed - it is likely that TXU will reject the contract. As a customer, your options are limited. The above assumes a TXU contract is not a forward contract.

Most of the standard electricity contracts we review for commercial and industrial customers contain a provision that designates such contracts as “forward contracts”.^[2] If these contracts meet the Bankruptcy Code’s requirements for a forward contract, the analysis is entirely different. The most important case to address the treatment of retail electricity contracts as forward contracts in bankruptcy was a 2012 decision of the Fifth Circuit.^[3] In this case, the court affirmed that a retail electricity contract that fixed electricity prices for two years was a forward contract under the Bankruptcy Code. A forward contract is exempt from various provisions of the bankruptcy code, including the automatic stay. Practically, this allows parties to such contracts to close and settle transactions and exercise other rights immediately after a bankruptcy filing without violating the automatic stay. If a customer’s TXU contract is a forward contract and TXU files for bankruptcy, the customer can terminate without prior consent from the Bankruptcy Court. If the contract was at a price that is lower than the current price, the lost benefit will become an unsecured claim against TXU. If the contract is at a price above the current price, then TXU may be owed a termination payment equal to the difference in price times the volume remaining to flow under the contract. Either way, customers of TXU can act immediately.^[4]

So what might happen? If most TXU commercial and industrial contracts are forward contracts and a bankruptcy happens at the TXU level, such commercial and industrial customers of TXU have the right to immediately terminate their contracts. For this reason, we expect TXU to take significant steps to insure that TXU does not file until such time as the risk of early termination of commercial and industrial contracts has been addressed. A bankruptcy filing is likely to occur at any time. If you are a TXU customer, this is an excellent time to review the specific provisions of your contract and seek advice from counsel.

[2] The requirements of forward contract are set forth in the bankruptcy code. Please consult your counsel to determine if electricity contract, with or without such a “forward contract” statement, meets the Bankruptcy Code definition of a forward contract.

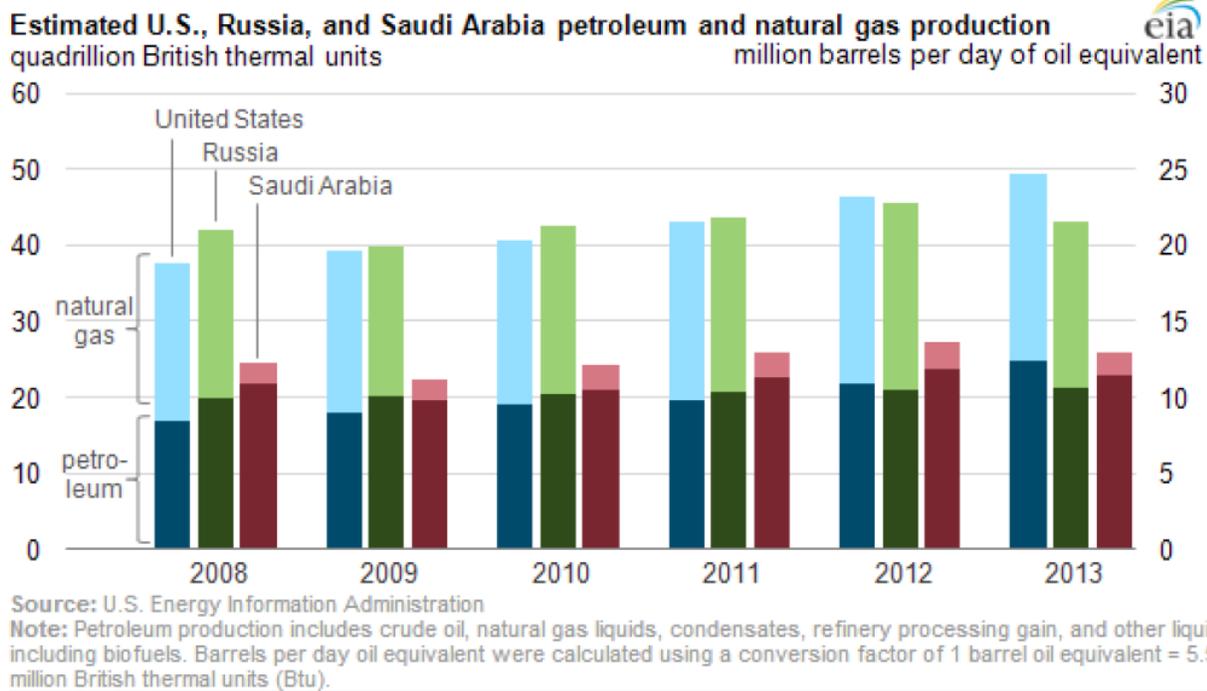
[3] Lightfoot v. MxEnergy Electric, Inc. (In re MBS Mgmt. Serv., Inc.), No. 11-30553, 2012 U.S. App. LEXIS 15995 (5th Cir. Aug. 2, 2012)

[4] This same analysis may not apply to residential contracts. Based on our review of the form TXU residential contract posted on their website, we do not think that these contracts will be considered “forward contracts”. Even if such provision was included in the contract, the recent 5th Circuit decision contains a footnote that questions whether a residential contract can be treated as a forward contract.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

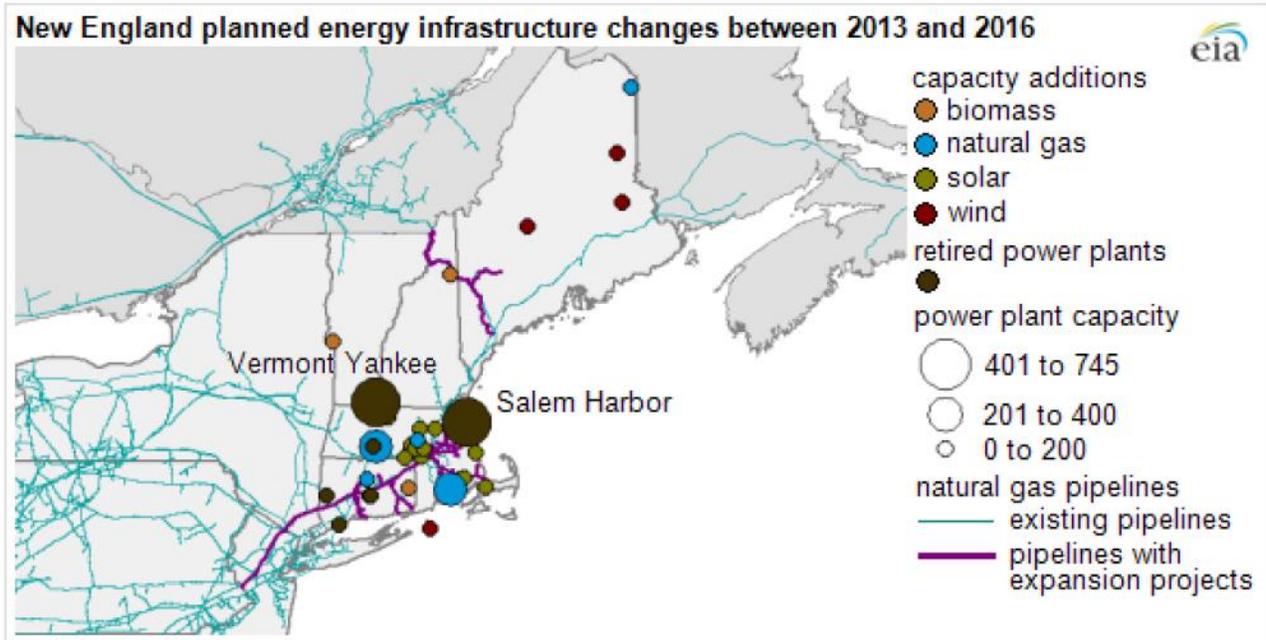
Trends highlighted in letters circulated earlier this year continued in the 3rd Quarter. On September 20, 2013, the EPA issued new standards to regulate carbon dioxide emissions from new power plants. The proposed rules set new and more stringent standards for coal and natural gas fired units. Most significantly, new coal fired units cannot meet these standards without the implementation of carbon capture and storage technology (which many commentators feel is not yet commercially available and, even it was, make coal plants even more uneconomic than they are at the current spread between coal and natural gas prices). These emission levels, if imposed, will effectively freeze the construction of new coal plants. Implementation of these rules will be subject to extensive legislative and legal challenges, with environmental groups and owners of new gas fired power plants supporting the rules and coal states and owners of coal fired power plants opposing the rules.

We also see nothing slowing down the oil and gas boom in the United States. In October, the EIA announced that the United States will be the top producer of petroleum and natural gas in 2013, surpassing Russia. The following chart shows in graphic fashion the impact of new drilling techniques on the domestic production of oil and gas.



One result of this expansion in domestic exploration is accelerated efforts to export the nation's low cost natural gas. In September, the Department of Energy approved Dominion Resources' request to export LNG from its Cove Point facility. This was the 4th LNG export approval and the third issued this year. There is a long line of other projects in development, and the successful development of even a small number of these facilities will have a material impact on the price of natural gas.

The switch to natural gas fired generation continues to wreak havoc on other generation sources. In August, Entergy announced that it would close the Vermont Yankee nuclear plant in 2014. This 604 MW base load power plant generates around 4% of New England's total annual electricity supply. The chart below shows the size and type of infrastructure plants that have opened and closed in New England between 2013 and 2016.



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Coal plants also continue to be shut down. Most recently, FirstEnergy announced that it will close two coal fired power plants in southwestern Pennsylvania “with no expectation that they will be sold or reopened under stricter environmental legislation.” As we have noted in prior letters, the continued shutdown of coal and nuclear plants may put upward pressure on electricity prices.

The third quarter also saw significant developments in the ongoing litigation challenging new generation ordered by regulators in Maryland and New Jersey. On September 30, 2013, Judge Marvin Garbis ruled that Maryland’s new generation RFP, which effectively set the price to be received by a new plant in MD for the next 20 years, conflicted with the federal government’s role to set wholesale prices and thus violated the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution. Plaintiffs in similar litigation challenging the NJ BPU’s award of contracts for almost 2,000 MWs of generation immediately forwarded the MD court’s ruling to the Judge deciding a similar case in New Jersey District Court. On October 13, 2013, Judge Sheridan issued an opinion concluding that New Jersey’s contracts were also issued in violation of the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution.

While the court cases cast serious doubt on these new projects, other projects without any State contracts are moving forward at a surprisingly brisk pace. Since our last quarterly report, Moxie Energy sold one of its two projects in PA to Panda Energy.

Energy Capital Partners just announced a new 692 MW project in Salem, Mass. LS Power, Calpine, Moxie, CPV and others continue to actively develop new gas fired generation plants without State contracts. If developers are able to continue and finance these projects, then the loss of the state subsidized projects in New Jersey and Maryland will have only moderate impact.

As we have said in past letters, this continues to be an excellent time for energy buyers to reduce risk. Please do not hesitate to contact me or others at 5 if you would like to discuss issues raised in this letter or your company's energy needs.

Jonathan Moore
Chief Strategy Officer

Jon Moore is the Chief Strategy Officer at 5. In 2006, he co-founded Juice Energy and served as its CEO. In 1999, he co-led The AES Corporation's acquisition of NewEnergy Ventures, one of the first independent retail energy suppliers. NewEnergy was sold by AES to Constellation in 2002, and Mr. Moore joined Constellation as Chief Operating Officer of NewEnergy. In addition, he served as an independent Director of MX Energy, a national retailer of gas and electricity, until its sale to Constellation in 2011. Mr. Moore received a J.D. from Yale Law School. He received an A.B., from Princeton University and was a Fulbright Scholar.