



Coordination Between Natural Gas and Electricity Markets

Docket No. AD12-12-000

Mid-Atlantic Region- August 30, 2012

FERC Headquarters, Washington, DC

Agenda

9:00 - 9:15 Welcome and Opening Remarks

9:15 - 9:45 Regional Energy Infrastructure Presentation (FERC staff)

**9:45 – 12:00 First Roundtable Discussion:
Gas-Electric Scheduling and Market Structures/Rules**

The use of natural gas for electric generation is projected to increase significantly in the Mid-Atlantic region. Many expect that a significant portion of the new generating capacity installed in the next ten years will continue to use natural gas as its primary fuel. Several commenters in this region have expressed concerns about gas-fired generators' pipeline contracting practices and fuel dependability in the organized wholesale electric markets administered by the New York Independent System Operator Inc. (NYISO) and PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM). Some argue for more stringent fuel firmness requirements including further defining the energy, ancillary and capacity service products or development of longer-term capacity markets. Others oppose such requirements, either because electric market bidding and mitigation procedures do not currently permit the recovery of such additional costs or because cheaper alternative arrangements should be explored first.

The Mid-Atlantic region, as defined for purposes of this conference, is situated in the heart of the Marcellus shale gas-producing region and has approximately 35 interstate pipelines and storage providers within its footprint. Nevertheless, the growth in gas-fired generation throughout the Mid-Atlantic region has commenters concerned about both the adequacy of gas infrastructure to meet that growth and the impact of generators' hourly and daily usage variations upon other firm pipeline shippers. Several pipelines in the Mid-Atlantic region offer additional services that provide flexibility beyond traditional firm and interruptible transportation services. Some commenters suggest that these additional services could be more widely deployed to enable gas-fired generators to

access gas supplies in a timely manner in response to electric dispatch orders. Other commenters note that these additional services can have system-wide impacts on a pipeline that affect other shippers' services.

Mid-Atlantic region commenters also point out the challenges associated with the mismatch between gas and electric scheduling days and deadlines. They offer potential reforms that may help align day-ahead and real-time commitment with pipeline nomination opportunities in an effort to minimize supply risk faced by gas-fired generation.

Roundtable participants are encouraged to be prepared to respond to the following:

1. Describe the market rules, policies or practices in the Mid-Atlantic wholesale electric and natural gas markets that you believe negatively or positively impact the procurement of gas transportation and storage capacity purchases by gas-fired generators. What market, regulatory, or other factors deter merchant gas-fired generators from procuring reliable fuel supplies, whether through natural gas transportation service, storage service, delivered bundled purchases, or other means? How might these issues be addressed?
2. Please describe any concerns you have regarding the adequacy of gas infrastructure in your part of the Mid-Atlantic region, in the context of expected growth in the use of gas for electric generation.¹ Are there ways that regional electric markets might fund gas infrastructure expansion outside of the wholesale market mechanisms? What reforms to the organized wholesale electric markets' rules could NYISO and PJM consider as a possible means to allow a gas-fired generator to recover the costs of contracting for gas infrastructure expansion needed to serve electric markets in the region?
3. Recognizing that some pipelines offer additional nomination opportunities beyond the current standards, to what extent do existing enhanced/tailored services of natural gas transportation and storage providers accommodate the needs of the region's power generators to access gas supplies as needed? What additional operating flexibility would gas-fired generators like to see in pipeline services to better match the day-ahead and real-time wholesale electric market, and what does it take for transportation and storage providers to provide such services? What impact, if any, would this additional operating flexibility have upon other firm transportation and storage customers?
4. How does a gas-fired generator balance real-time electric market dispatch and compensation with pipeline scheduling, dispatch and balancing requirements? Is there a need for modifications to either the electric market or pipeline requirements in these

¹ See ISO New England, NYISO and PJM, *2011 Northeast Coordinated System Plan* at 71 (Multi-Regional Gas/Electric Study) (May 2012).

areas? For example, commenters in this region suggest the further development and implementation of key electric market designs such as the ability to increase bids in real time to reflect the intraday cost of gas and encourage generators to keep their electric market positions, and the inclusion of a multi-hour bid curve. How would such reforms affect the ability of generation resources to better reflect fuel purchase costs in electric market bids? From the electric industry's perspective, is it expected that such changes will decrease the need for out-of-market commitments, reliability commitments, or reduce market clearing prices due to increased price certainty among competing generators? What effect, if any, would such changes have on the need for generation resources to meet ancillary services requirements?

5. How should electric markets best take into account conditions on the natural gas system? Are there any short-term planning or operational reliability concerns that are the result of commitment timelines? If so, what are those concerns, and how do current commitment timelines provide timely information regarding fuel availability for gas-fired generation that allows for ISO operations to commit longer lead time resources? If not, should there be any modification to the unit commitment processes or timelines. Given comments that the weekend gas market is illiquid but electric commitments are day-to-day even over the weekend, commenters in this region suggest that individual ISOs could consider three-day weekend electric commitments. What would be the benefits and drawbacks of such a change?

6. How can natural gas pipelines accommodate more dynamic electric scheduling? Are there discrete or systemic improvements that might be made to natural gas pipeline scheduling practices which could increase price certainty for gas-fired generators? How might the industries evaluate the relative costs, benefits and time horizons associated with incremental discrete changes in scheduling practices so that impacts across both industries can be evaluated and prioritized?

7. Should the natural gas and electric market scheduling timeline be harmonized and aligned, and if so, how? How do the differences in the scheduling timelines between the NYISO and PJM markets affect a gas-fired generator's ability to sell electricity into one or both markets? Does NYISO's earlier scheduling timeline reduce difficulties faced by gas-fired generators in scheduling fuel deliveries? What improvements should be considered in either (or both) region's schedules?

12:00 – 1:30 Break

1:30 – 3:00 Second Roundtable Discussion: Communications/Coordination/Information-Sharing

Many commenters in this proceeding recommend that improving communications and coordination during weather or outage events should be addressed in the near-term. Areas identified for better communication and coordination between the industries include communications protocols for emergency outages, coordinated maintenance

outage scheduling and long-term planning. Commenters suggest that, given the region's proximity to shale natural gas and the expected increase in gas-fired generation in the Mid-Atlantic,² additional improvement is needed to address communication and coordination issues that affect both real time and near-real time operations.

NYISO and PJM have attempted to bridge the gap in communications between the natural gas and electric industries. Gas and electric entities in New York began a process earlier this year to improve communications and understanding between the industries through the regular meetings of the New York Electric-Gas Coordination Working Group.³ Similarly, in PJM, there is an initiative underway to discuss operational issues with pipelines to reduce barriers that impede the ability of the industries to work together.⁴

While stating the need for greater coordination, commenters also expressed concern regarding whether certain types of communications between pipelines, RTOs/ISOs, and generators that involve sharing of non-public transmission information would be inconsistent with federal regulations, such as the FERC Standards of Conduct,⁵ or the prohibitions against undue preference in the Federal Power Act⁶ and the Natural Gas Act.⁷

Roundtable participants are encouraged to be prepared to respond to the following:

1. Several entities in the Mid-Atlantic region identified the need for improvements in outage notification and coordination as a priority issue, referring to both emergency and planned outages. What type of information is currently available and being shared between industries? What kind of coordination would be necessary, and what information that currently is not being shared, should be shared, on a routine and emergency basis? Should entities coordinate weather forecasts?
2. What is the impact of electric system outages on the gas system, and vice versa? How could interstate gas pipelines, NYISO and PJM improve their coordination of

² PJM March 30, 2012 Comments at 4.

³ Electric Gas Coordination Working Group, *Meeting Materials*, http://www.nyiso.com/public/markets_operations/committees/meeting_materials/index.jsp?com=bic_egcwg

⁴ PJM March 30, 2012 Comments at 2.

⁵ 18 C.F.R. Part 358 (2012).

⁶ 16 U.S.C. 791 *et seq.*

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 717 *et seq.*

planned outages on their systems? What kind of coordination would be necessary, and what kind of information would need to be shared and with whom, when constraints or supply or transportation disruptions on the gas system pose deliverability concerns for all gas customers during emergency situations? Will the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty and Job Creation Act of 2011 impose new requirements upon inter-industry communication and coordination? If so, how are the industries planning for those new requirements?

3. Are there particular communication and coordination challenges associated with managing the expected increase in use of natural gas for electric generation? If so, are improvements needed and who should be responsible for implementing improvements?

4. What has been the impact of FERC Order No. 698,⁸ and are the protocols established in 2007 still adequate in today's energy environment? Have NYISO, PJM and the interstate pipelines made any modifications to their communication and coordination protocols other than those required by FERC regulations, and if so, what prompted those modifications?

3:00 - 3:15 Break

**3:15 – 4:45 Third Roundtable Discussion:
Reliability**

The bulk electric system is typically planned, as required by the mandatory reliability standards, to meet projected customer demands and system performance criteria, even under single element contingency conditions. Interstate natural gas pipelines are planned and expanded to meet firm gas delivery contracts between the pipelines and one or more shippers. Many commenters in this proceeding indicated that they expect an increased reliance on gas-fired generation in the coming years, due to economic and national policy factors. These commenters expressed concerns about the future reliability and interdependency of the bulk electric system and the interstate natural gas pipeline system as the amount of gas-fired generation increases.

Roundtable participants are encouraged to be prepared to respond to the following:

1. Is there a need for a minimum level of dependability in the fuel supply for gas-fired generators? How would it be defined, who would define it, and what would be the

⁸ *Standards for Business Practices for Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines; Standards for Business Practices for Public Utilities*, Order No. 698, 72 Fed. Reg. 38,757 (July 16, 2007) FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,251 (June 25, 2007). Order No. 698 incorporated certain NAESB gas-electric coordination business practices into the Commission's regulations; these standards, in general, address communication processes between pipelines, power plant operators, and transmission operators.

mechanism for accomplishing this? Should this be addressed through ISO/RTO rules, NERC standards, or other mechanisms?

2. Are coordinated studies of the natural gas and electric systems needed to analyze forecasted resource mix and/or interdependency risks from curtailments or contingencies? Can this be addressed through existing transmission planning processes or is a different process needed?

3. A number of commenters in other regions referred to recent functional exercises that allowed participants from the natural gas and electric industries, as well as state regulators, to assess emergency response plans and provided a forum to discuss and implement improvements.⁹ Are sufficient emergency coordination procedures in place in the Mid-Atlantic? Are these procedures routinely tested through functional exercises or simulations? Should all regions routinely conduct similar functional exercises?

4. Commenters in this region agree that greater coordination of outage information between the natural gas and electric industries would be advantageous.¹⁰ Is there a need for greater coordination of operating procedures as well? How can this coordination be facilitated? Are there legal, commercial, grid security, or technical impediments to this coordination?

5. Is the timing needed to get gas infrastructure built an issue? If so, how can this be addressed, both at the state as well as federal levels, especially in areas facing more immediate pipeline capacity concerns?

4:45 – 5:15 Closing

⁹ See, e.g., Texas Pipeline Association March 30, 2012 Comments at 2.

¹⁰ See, e.g., New York Transmission Owners March 30, 2012 Comments at 3-4; PJM March 30, 2012 Comments at 12.

Roundtable Participants:

- Scott Butler, Project Manager, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
- Ian Butterfield, Consultant, The Livingston Group
- Stanley Chapman, Senior Vice President, Marketing & Customer Service, NiSource Gas Transmission & Storage
- Ron Christian, Executive Vice President of Chief Legal and External Affairs, Vectren Corporation
- Tyrone Christy, Consultant, EQT Corporation
- David Ciarlone, Manager, Global Energy Services, Alcoa (Chairman, Process Gas Consumers)
- Bart Franey, Director of Federal Regulations, NationalGrid
- Robert Hayes, Vice President, Physical Gas Trading and Operations, Calpine Corporation.
- Michael Kormos, Senior Vice President, Operations and Planning, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
- Richard Kruse, Vice President, Regulatory Affairs, Spectra Energy Corporation
- John Leary, Gas Superintendent, Borough of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania (On behalf of American Public Gas Association)
- Marquerite Mills, Vice President of Fuel Procurement, American Electric Power
- John Moura, Associate Director, Reliability Assessment, North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)
- Stuart Nachmias, Vice President Energy Policy and Regulatory Affairs, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
- Milton Palmer, Director, Rates & Regulatory Affairs, Kinder Morgan
- John Scarlata Vice President, Gas Supply, PSEG Energy Resources & Trade LLC
- Richard Smead, Director, Navigant Consulting Inc. (On behalf of Americas Natural Gas Alliance)

- James A. Stanzione, Director, Federal Gas Regulatory Policy, National Grid
- Gary Sypolt, Executive Vice President and CEO, Dominion Energy (On behalf of Dominion Energy and as chairman of the INGAA board task force on gas-electric reliability)
- Kevin Telford, Lead Trader, Exelon Corporation
- Richard Truxell, Manager Gas Control, Williams Gas Pipeline – East
- Wesley Walker, Director – FERC and Electric Market Policy, Dominion Resource Services, Inc.
- Robert Weishaar, Attorney, McNeese Wallace & Nurick LLC (On behalf of PJM Industrial Customer Coalition)
- Wes Yeomans, VP, Operations, NYISO

Anticipated Attendees
Gas-Electric Coordination Conference
August 30, 2012
Washington, DC

Gary L. Alexander	Maryland Office of People's Counsel
Michael Alexander	Duke Energy
Julia Allman	Gover
Marianne Alvarez	Exelon Corp.
Camilo Amezcuita	Williams
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Andrew Antinori	New York Power Authority
Elie Atme	Spectra Energy
Mark Babula	ISO New England Inc.
Stefan Bailey	Prime Policy Group
Vicky Bailey	Anderson Stratton, LLC
John Baileys	ACEA Power Marketing
Scott Baker	PJM Interconnection
John Ballentine	Wood Group Power Plant
Venkat Banunarayanan	ICF International
Michael Bardee	FERC, General Counsel
Kathleen Barron	Exelon Corp.
Melissa Bartos	Concentric Energy Advisors
Rick Beam	Old Dominion Electric Cooperative
Elizabeth Beck	Vectren Corp.
Gregory Becker	AGL Resources
Adam Bednarczyk	FERC, Office of Energy Policy & Innovation
Daniel Belin	Ecology & Environment
Robert Bibbo	Normandeau Associates
Kurt Bilas	MISO
Aaron Black	Procter and Gamble
Alison Bogdonoff	Concentric Energy
Maynard Bowman	NYS DPS
Sean Boyle	Nextera Energy
Jay Braitsch	Department of Energy
Kathryn Burch	Spectra Energy
Carol Burchfield	CenterPoint Energy
Sarah Burlew	PJM
Scott Butler*	Consolidated Edison Company of NY, Inc.
Ian Butterfield*	The Livingston Group
David Caffery	PSEG Energy Resources & Trade
Sabrina Campbell	American Electric Power
Georgia Carter	NiSource
Mike Chambliss	Vectren Corporation
Stanley Chapman*	NiSource Gas Transmission & Storage

Amanda Chi	Eastern Shore Natural Gas
Ron Christian*	Vectren Corp.
Tyrone Christy*	EQT Corporation
David Ciarlone*	Alcoa
Adrienne Clair	Stinson Morrison Hecker
Anna Cochrane	FERC, Office of Energy Market Regulation
Nicholas Colombo	Stateside Associates
Tom Compson	Williams Gas Pipeline - Transco
Jeff Converse	NYSEG/RG&E
Valerie Crockett	NAESB
Tom Curry	M.J. Bradley & Associates
Kathryn Daley	INGAA
Joyce Davidson	FERC, Office of External Affairs
Dale Davis	Williams Gas Pipeline
Ken Davis	Hunton & Williams
George Dawe	Duke Energy
Ralph De Geeter	Public Service Commission of Maryland
Kenneth Dell Orto	Competitive Power Ventures, Inc.
Janice Devers	Spectra Energy
Michael Diamond	Van Ness Feldman
Jay Dibble	Calpine
H.B. (Trip) Doggett	ERCOT
Joy Dorsey	Pepco Holdings, Inc.
John Dowling	Luthin Associates
Mary Doyle	BG Group
Joan Dreskin	INGAA
Dean Ellis	Dynegy
Mason Emmett	FERC, Office of Energy Policy & Innovation
Linda Evers	Stevens & Lee
Anna Fernandez	FERC, Office of Energy Policy & Innovation
Leslie Fischbeck	Ecology and Environment
Chris Foster	Bentek Energy
Bart Franey*	National Grid
Peter Frost	ConocoPhillips
Kristine Gagliardi	NiSource Gas Transmission & Storage
Sergio Garcia	Procter and Gamble
Steve Gaske	Concentric Energy Advisors
Thomas Gianneschi	Alcoa, Inc.
Susan Ginsberg	IPAA
Craig Glazer	PJM
Hugh Gleason	Statoil Natural Gas LLC
Rich Glick	Iberdrola Renewables
John Grass	Sequent Energy Management
Bill Greene	Duke Energy
Cynthia Green-Warren	Maryland Office of Peoples Counsel

Katie Guerry	Hess Corporation
Martin Guillory	ConocoPhillips
Rob Hansen	Spectra Energy
Greg Harper	CenterPoint Energy
Joe Hartsoe	American Electric Power
Linda Haskins	Dominion
Robert Hayes*	Calpine Corporation
Brad Heisey	Tenaska Capital Management
Gary Helm	PJM
Mark Hershfield	FERC, Office of External Affairs
John Higgins	Navigant
Carly Hill	Natural Gas Supply Association
Ross Hodges	ConocoPhillips
Erin Hogan	NYSERDA
Colbie Holderness	Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Greg Hopper	Black & Veatch
Ken Howsen	American Electric Power
Lisa Jacobson	Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Patricia Jagtiani	Natural Gas Supply Association
Dave Jewell	CenterPoint Energy
James Johnston	Tennessee Gas
Kevin Jones	Hunton & Williams
Richard Kafka	Axum Energy Ventures, LLC
Natalie Karas	Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer & Pembroke, P.C.
Henry Kilpatrick	Econpolicy
Dan Klose	Old Dominion Electric Cooperative
Michael Kormos*	PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Jason Koy	JP Morgan Ventures Energy Corp
Richard Kruse*	Spectra Energy
Robert LaCount	MJB&A
Kevin Lang	Couch White, LLP
William Lansinger	Sempra Energy
Timothy Laudin	Customized Energy Solutions
William Lavarco	NextEra Energy
Barry Lawson	NRECA
John Leary*	Borough of Chambersburg
Michael Leff	US Department of Energy
Steve Levine	The Brattle Group
Richard Levitan	Levitan & Associates, Inc.
Sorana Linder	NiSource Gas Transmission & Storage
Alice Lippert	DOE
Matthew Litchfield	Competitive Power Ventures
Robert Loughney	Couch White, LLP
Timothy Lundin	Customized Energy Solutions
Kathleen Magruder	BP Energy Company

Michael Maher	ExxonMobil
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Doug Middleton	DOE
Philip Mihlmester	ICF International
Jessica Miller	Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Marguerite Mills*	American Electric Power
Curt Moffatt	Van Ness Feldman
Alicia Monroe	FERC
Sherri Monteith	American Electric Power
Kevin Mosier	Maryland Public Service Commission
Jodi Moskowitz	PSEG Services Corporation
Colin Mount	FirstEnergy
John Moura*	NERC
Sylvia Munson	SunGard Energy
Ed Murrell	FERC, Office of Energy Policy & Innovation
Andrew Murphy	EQT Corporation
Ted Murphy	Hunton & Williams LLP
Stuart Nachmias*	Consolidated Edison Company of NY, Inc.
Neeharika Naik-Dhungel	EPA
Judy Neason	Williams
Mary Nelson	Devon Energy Corporation
Sarah Novosel	Calpine Corporation
Gene Nowak	Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Emily O'Connell	Rasky Baerlein Strategic Comm
Robert O'Connell	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.
Mathew O'Loughlin	The Brattle Group
Tara Ormond	Capital Power Corporation
Rich Paglia	Spectra Energy
Milton Palmer*	Kinder Morgan
Lopa Parikh	EEI
Max Parness	Garten Rothkopf

Carl Patka	NYISO
Delia Patterson	American Public Power Association
Marji Phillips	Hess Corporation
Andrew Place	EQT Corporation
Jeff Plewes	Charles River Associates
Danielle Powers	Concentric Energy Advisors
John Prestia	TC Ravenswood
Beth Ransel	Bureau of Land Management
Deepak Raval	NiSource Distribution
Poe Reed	CenterPoint Energy
John Reese	USPG
Robert Reuter	Pepco Holdings, Inc.
MQ Riding	Essential Power
Jennifer Rinker	Spectra Energy
Elaine Robinson	NYSEG/RGE
Patrick Roddy	Rifkin, Livingston, Levitan & Silver
Chris Roe	Boeing
Douglas Rudd	New Jersey Natural Gas Co.
Margaret Ryan	AOL Energy
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Ray Stalter	NYISO
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Mark Stultz	BP Energy Company
Pamala Sullivan	American Municipal Power
Gary Sypolt*	Dominion Energy
Edward Tatum	Old Dominion Electric Cooperative
Kevin Telford*	Exelon Corporation
Sharon Theodore	Electric Power Supply Association
Michael Thompson	Wright & Talisman, P.C.
Ronald Tomlinson	Dominion Transmission, Inc.
Elizabeth Topping	FERC
Barry Trayers	Citigroup Energy Inc.
Richard Truxell*	Williams
Christy Tyrone	EQT Corporation
Nicole Uehara	Sojitz Corporation of Arizona
Jerry Ulrey	Vectren
Robert Viola	Vitol, Inc.
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Wesley Walker*	Dominion Resources
Fei Wang	ICF International
Michihito Watanabe	JEPIC
Sharon Weber	PPL EnergyPlus, LLC
Robert Weishaar*	McNees Wallace & Nurick LLC
Mitzi Wertheim	Naval Postgraduate School
Bill Whaley*	Spectra Energy
Daniel Wheeler	NYS DPS
Steve Whitley	NYISO
Dena Wiggins	Ballard Spahr/PGC
Dan Williams	C2E2 Strategies
Corey Wilson	Talisman Energy
Doreen Wrick	Spectra Energy
Jeff Wright	FERC, Office of Energy Projects
Damon Xenopoulos	Brickfield Burchette Ritts & Stone, PC
Wes Yeomans*	NYISO
Charles Yeung	Southwest Power Pool
Christopher Young	Exelon Corp.
Jami Young	Vectren Corporation
Marshia Younglund	Williams