

Newstracker:

-US natural gas spot prices rose at most major pricing locations from Wednesday, September 11, to Wednesday, September 18 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price rose 19 cents to \$2.33/MMBtu.

-The October 2024 NYMEX natural gas futures contract increased 1 cent to 2.284/MMBtu for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging October 2024 through September 2025 futures contracts fell 2 cents to \$2.944/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices decreased this Report Week, with LNG cargoes in East Asia declining 38 cents to a weekly average of \$13.40/MMBtu, and prices at TTF in the Netherlands decreasing 32 cents to a weekly average of \$11.44/MMBtu. In the same week last year, prices were \$13.83/MMBtu in East Asia and \$11.29/MMBtu at TTF.

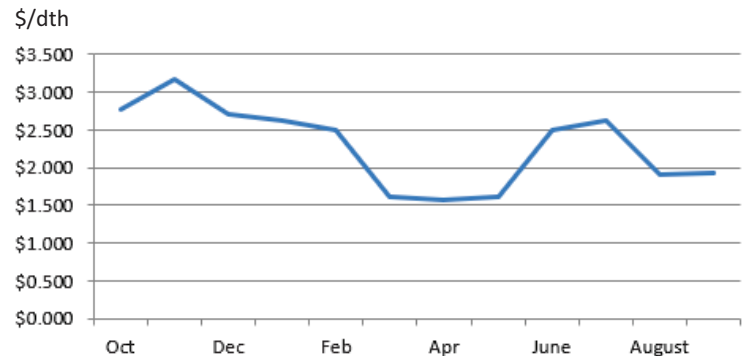
-Total US consumption of natural gas fell by 0.9% (0.6 Bcf/d) compared with the previous report week. Natural gas consumed for power generation declined by 0.1% (less than 0.1 Bcf/d) week over week. Natural gas consumption in the industrial sector decreased by 1.7% (0.4 Bcf/d), and consumption in the residential and commercial sector declined by 2.5% (0.2 Bcf/d). Natural gas exports to Mexico decreased 0.5% (less than 0.1 Bcf/d). Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities averaged 12.9 Bcf/d, or 0.5 Bcf/d lower than last week.

-The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, rose by 31 cents/MMBtu, averaging \$6.50/MMBtu for the week ending September 18. Propane prices increased 2%, while Brent crude oil prices increased 2% week over week, widening the propane discount to crude oil by 2%.

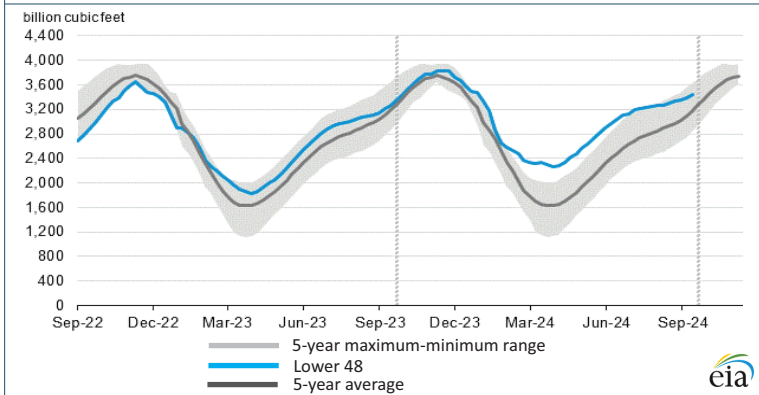
-For the week ending Tuesday, September 10, the natural gas rig count increased by 3 rigs from a week ago to 97 rigs. The number of oil-directed rigs increased by 5 rigs from a week ago to 488 rigs. The total rig count, which includes 5 miscellaneous rigs, now stands at 590 rigs, 51 fewer rigs than a year ago.

-Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 58 Bcf for the week ending September 13, compared with the five-year average net injections of 80 Bcf and last year's net injections of 62 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 3,445 Bcf, which is 274 Bcf (9%) more than the five-year average and 194 Bcf (6%) more than last year at this time. Excerpted from eia

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Oct 2023 - Sep 2024:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of Sept. 13, 2024

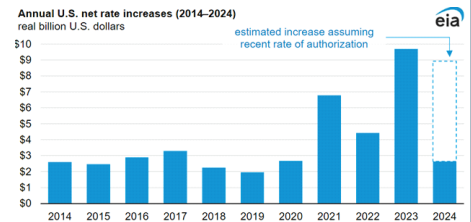


Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Oct24-Sep25:

Process Load-weighted \$2.944/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.015
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$2.973/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.025

Utility rate increases in regulated markets continues in 2024:

US state utility regulators signed off on \$9.7 billion in net rate increases in 2023, more than double the \$4.4 billion authorized in 2022. From the start of 2023 through August 12, 2024, regulators nationwide have authorized 58% of the net rate increases that were requested by electric utilities. If the same ratio of rate increase requests is allowed for the rest of 2024, rate increases are on track to reach \$8.9 billion (adjusted for inflation to 2023 dollars) this year. In many states, all components of a typical electric bill are approved by the state utility regulator. In states that allow competition for electricity supply, energy suppliers charge competitive rates for the generation component of power bills. All charges for energy delivery over transmission and distribution lines are still regulated by state utility commissions. When regulated investor-owned utilities (IOUs) expect their future revenues needed to operate their systems will exceed expected revenue from consumers under existing rates, they request a rate case in front of the state regulator to justify raising their rates. IOUs are generally reimbursed on allowed operating and maintenance costs and investments and on a regulator-approved rate of return on their investment as profit. Other utilities, such as cooperatives and government-owned municipal, state, political utility district, and federal utilities, are non-profit and may not be regulated in the same way. More than one-third of total authorized US rate increases in 2023 went to two California utilities, Pacific Gas and Electric (\$2.5 billion in rate increases) and Southern California Edison (almost \$1 billion in rate increases), mostly for wildfire protection. The Illinois Commerce Commission authorized a \$759 million rate increase to ComEd for grid infrastructure development necessary to comply with the Illinois Climate and Equitable Jobs Act's goal to transition to 100% clean energy by 2050. The New York Public Service Commission authorized a \$442 million rate increase to Consolidated Edison for investment to prepare the electric system for more frequent and severe weather events and meet the state's goals of generating 70% of electricity from renewable sources by 2030 and reaching zero emissions from the statewide electrical demand system in 2040. Duke Energy Carolinas was granted a \$436 million rate increase by the North Carolina Utilities Commission to cover current and planned system investments to enable delivery of progressively cleaner energy to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.



“We are different, in essence, from other men. If you want to win something, run 100 meters. If you want to experience something, run a marathon.” - Emil Zatopek¹

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¹https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/emil_zatopek_320110