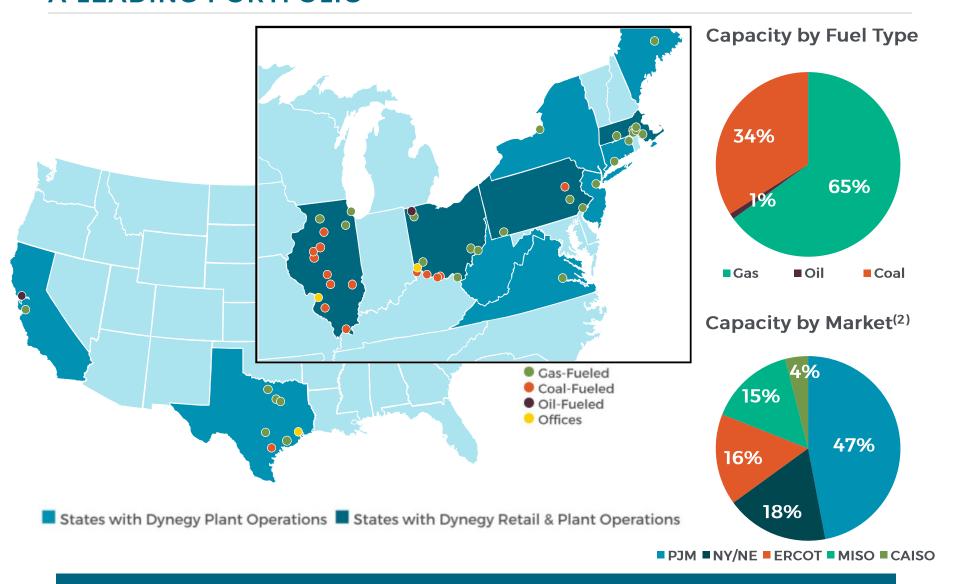


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This presentation contains statements reflecting assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions or beliefs about future events that are intended as "forward looking statements." You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Management cautions that any or all of Dynegy's forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong. Please read Dynegy's annual, quarterly and current reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including its 2016 Form 10-K and first and second quarter 2017 Form 10-Qs for additional information about the risks, uncertainties and other factors affecting these forward-looking statements and Dynegy generally. Dynegy's actual future results may vary materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements. All of Dynegy's forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements and any other cautionary statements that may accompany such forward-looking statements. In addition, Dynegy disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof.



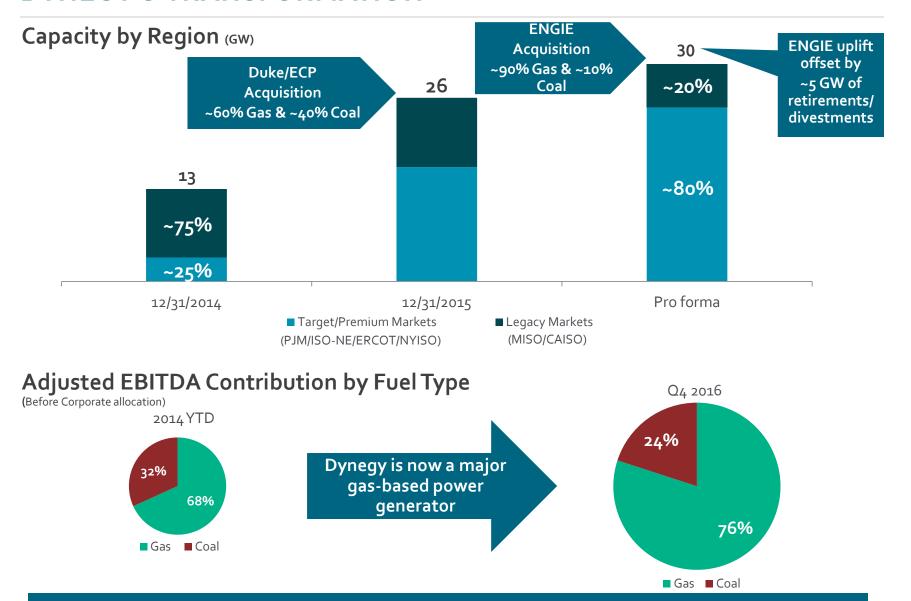
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DYNEGY IS NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST POWER GENERATOR

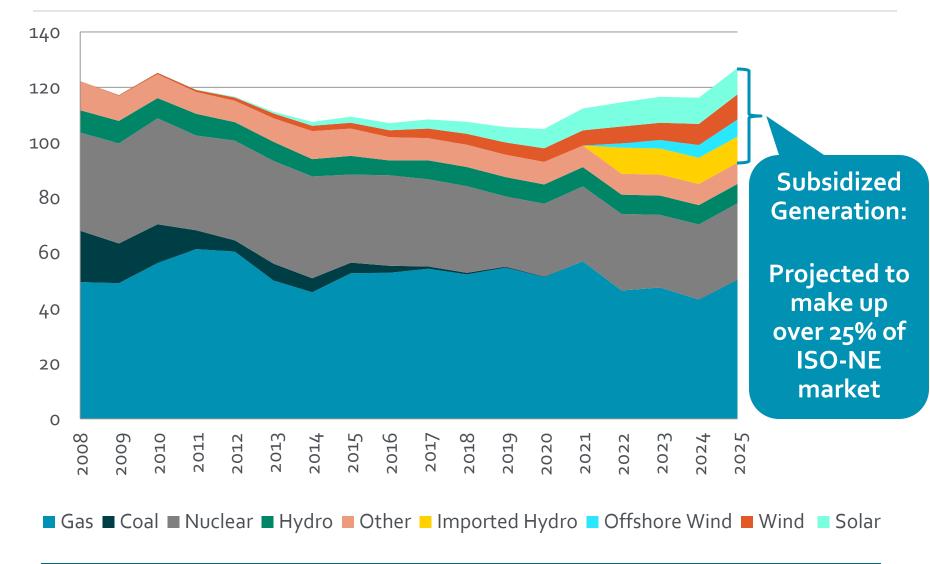


DYNEGY'S TRANSFORMATION





ISO-NE POWER MARKET DYNAMICS (TWh/year)

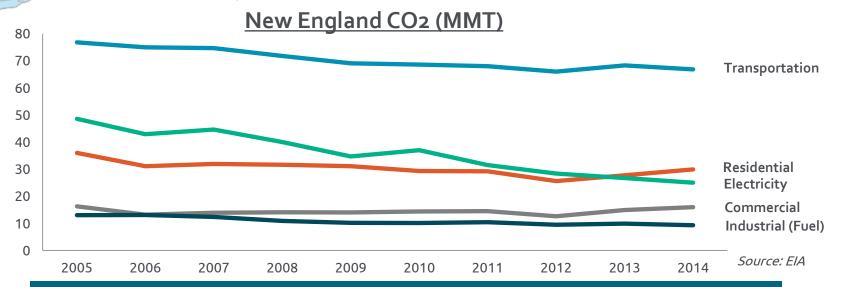


INCREASING STATE-LEVEL POLICIES ARE CARVING UP THE MARKET



NEW ENGLAND CARBON POLICY

- The focus is on selective CO₂ reduction. Power sector CO₂ in these six states represents only 1.2% of total US power sector CO₂ emissions
- NE power sector CO₂ emissions have been reduced by nearly 50% below 2005 levels while transportation sector emissions remained flat
- Nearly \$5 billion annually in out-of-market actions in Massachusetts: green house gas rule, offshore wind, Canadian hydro, solar and energy efficiency



THE ELECTRIC SECTOR HAS HAD THE LARGEST REDUCTIONS IN CO2 EMISSIONS



ELECTRIC COMPETITION

States embraced competition for many reasons, including:

- Ensuring reliability at the lowest cost (as opposed to how much customers would be willing to pay)
- Giving customers a choice (as opposed to locking them into a supplier)
- Shifting investment risk from captive customers to private investors

States didn't cede or relinquish control, they embraced the competitive model



CUSTOMERS AND THEIR STATES WERE FRUSTRATED WITH THE TRADITIONAL MODEL. WHERE CUSTOMERS HAD NO CONTROL OR CHOICE



...ENTER SUBSIDIES

Special interests are ramping up their efforts to force a resource mix.

The mechanism by which subsidies for certain resources are charged to customers is on a non-bypassable basis.

These subsidies are often cloaked in the mantle of environmental or reliability concerns, but the main driver is jobs. There are no bill signings or ribbon cutting ceremonies for "continuing to embrace competitive markets."

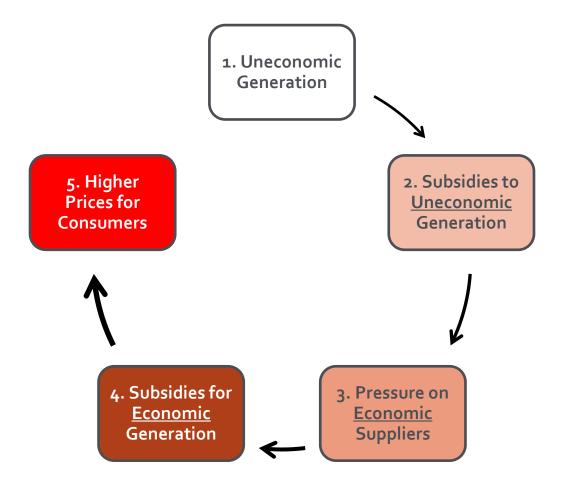


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SUBSIDY DEATH SPIRAL

- Subsidies lead to more subsidies
- The low-priced
 environment has not
 only forced this issue of
 subsidies but also
 masks the effects of
 the subsidies



SUBSIDIES ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO A CLIFF EVENT BY UNNATURALLY DELAYING THE INEVITABLE RETIREMENTS



WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE?

Some politicians justify more subsidies by saying "Subsidies exist all over the energy space ... what's one more?"

For example, in Illinois coal is subject to sales tax but uranium is tax-exempt because it's leased.



www.warnerbros.com

...but there is a clear difference between tax breaks and subsidies that directly affect wholesale prices by driving market entry and exit decisions and incentivizing production without regard to economic signals.

A LINE HAS BEEN DRAWN BY THE SUPREME COURT - MEASURES THAT "AIM AT"

AND "TARGET" THE WHOLESALE MARKET ARE PRE-EMPTED



GENERATION ATTRIBUTES

There are a number of generation attributes that support the reliability of the system:

- Fast Start
- Fast Ramping Up and Down
- Voltage Support
- Dynamic Stability
- Frequency Response
- Black Start
- Time to Re-Start After Trip

ALL OF THESE CONTRIBUTE TO GRID RESILIENCY

What is "Base Load" Generation?

- "Base Load" isn't a reliability attribute – it's a function of a unit's capacity factor.
- The most ideal "base load" unit is one that can run at a high capacity factor, but also ramp up and down.
- As more intermittent resources come onto the grid, and customer usage changes via smart homes and other behind-the-meter technology, traditional "base load" generation is inflexible.

THESE ATTRIBUTES ARE BECOMING MORE CRITICAL AS THE GRID CHANGES, AND THE PRICING OF THESE ATTRIBUTES NEEDS TO CHANGE. TOO



SUBSIDIES LEAD TO MORE SUBSIDIES, UNDERMINING THE BENEFITS OF COMPETITIVE MARKETS

SUBSIDIZED GENERATION PUTS MORE PRESSURE ON COST-EFFECTIVE SUPPLIERS THAN LOW-COST NATURAL GAS

VARIOUS RELIABILITY ATTRIBUTES CAN BE PRICED THROUGH A COMPETITIVE, MARKET-BASED PROCESS

THE ELECTRIC SECTOR HAS MADE SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS IN CARBON EMISSIONS, WITHOUT SUBSIDIES

