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United States
Department of Energy

Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability

Edison Mission Marketing & Trading, Inc.

OE Docket No. EA-178-B

Order Authorizing Electricity Exports to Mexico

Order No. EA-178-B

October 14, 2005

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I. BACKGROUND

Exports of electricity from the United States to a foreign country are regulated and require authorization under section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act (FPA) (16 U.S.C. §824a(e)).

On May 29, 1998, the Department of Energy (DOE) issued Order No. EA-178 to Citizens Power Sales (CP Sales). That Order authorized CP Sales to export electric energy to Mexico as a power marketer and expired on May 29, 2000. On May 3, 2000, in Order EA-1178-A, DOE renewed CP Sales' authority to export electric energy. That Order expired on May 29, 2005. Subsequent to that Order, Edison Mission Marketing & Trading, Inc.'s (EMMT) parent company, Edison Mission Energy, acquired CP Sales. In that transaction CP Sales merged with EMMT, with EMMT as the surviving entity. EMMT has exported electric energy under CP Sales' export authorization since that date. On April 4, 2005, EMMT applied to renew the authority to export electric energy to Mexico for a five (5) year term.

EMMT, a power marketer, does not generate electric energy nor does it have a franchised service area. EMMT proposes to export electric energy purchased from electric utilities and Federal power marketing agencies within the United States and export it on its own behalf to Mexico. The energy to be exported will be delivered to Mexico over the existing international electric transmission facilities presently owned by Comision Federal de Electricidad (CFE), the national electric utility of Mexico, Central Power & Light Company (CPL), El Paso Electric Company (EPE), San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E), and Sharyland Utilities.

Notice of EMMT's export application was placed in the *Federal Register* on June 2, 2005 (70 FR 32310), requesting that comments, protests, and petitions to intervene be submitted to the DOE by July 5, 2005. None were received.

II. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The authority requested of DOE by DTEM is a necessary condition for exporting under section 202(e) of the FPA. Before an electricity export authorization is granted, DOE evaluates the impact of the export on the reliability of the U.S. electric system.

Specifically, under the first criterion of section 202(e), DOE shall approve an electricity export application "unless, after opportunity for hearing, it finds that the proposed transmission would impair the sufficiency of electric supply within the United States...." DOE has interpreted this criterion to mean that sufficient generating resources must exist such that the exporter could sustain the export while still maintaining adequate generating resources to meet all native load obligations. Power marketers, like DTEM, do not have franchised service areas and, consequently, have no native load obligations like the traditional local distribution utility. Marketers build a power purchase portfolio from electric power purchased from various entities

inside and outside the United States. The power purchased by a power marketer is, by definition, surplus to the needs of the selling entities. With no native load obligations, the power marketer is free to sell its power portfolio on the open market domestically or as an export. Because a marketer has no native load obligations and because power purchased by a marketer would be surplus to the needs of the entities selling the power to the marketer, an export occurring under such circumstances would meet the first statutory criterion of section 202(e) of the FPA of not impairing the sufficiency of supply within the United States.

Under the second criterion of section 202(e), DOE shall approve an electricity export application "unless, after opportunity for hearing, it finds that the proposed transmission...would impede or tend to impede the coordination in the public interest of facilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission." DOE has interpreted this second criterion primarily as an issue of the operational reliability of the domestic electric transmission system. Therefore, export authorizations issued by DOE have been conditioned to ensure that the export would not cause operating parameters on regional transmission systems to fall outside of established industry criteria or cause or exacerbate a transmission operating problem.

Prior to the restructuring of the electric power industry, the only entities able to export were those electric utilities that were contiguous with the U.S. international border that owned international transmission facilities. The exported energy originated from within the exporter's system and standard transmission studies could be performed to determine the impact of the export on regional electric systems.

However, deregulation of wholesale power markets and the introduction of open-access transmission expanded the geographic scope of entities capable of exporting electric energy. Today, at the time of application, the typical exporter cannot identify the source of the exported energy or the electric systems that might be called upon to provide transmission service to the border. Consequently, traditional transmission studies cannot be used to determine the impact of the export on the operational reliability of the regional electric transmission systems.

In evaluating the operational reliability impacts of export proposals, DOE has always used a variety of methodologies and information, including established industry guidelines, operating procedures and/or infrastructure, as well as traditional technical studies where available and appropriate. When determining these impacts for exports by power marketers or other entities operating in a similar manner, it is convenient to separate the export transaction into two parts: (1) moving the export from the source to a border system that owns the international transmission connection; and, (2) moving the export through that border system and across the border.

In order to deliver the export from the source to a border system, DTEM must make the necessary commercial arrangements and obtain sufficient transmission capacity to wheel the exported energy to the border system. In doing so, DTEM would use domestic transmission facilities for which open-access tariffs have been approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). DTEM also must make reservations for transmission service in accordance with the FERC Open-Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS), and must schedule delivery of the export with the appropriate Regional Transmission Organization(s)

(RTO), Independent System Operator(s) (ISO), and/or control area operator(s). The posting of transmission capacity on OASIS indicates that transmission capacity is available. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the RTO, ISO, and/or control area operator to schedule the delivery of the export consistent with established operational reliability criteria. During each step of the process of obtaining transmission service, the owners and/or operators of the transmission facilities will evaluate the impact on the system and schedule the movement of the export only if it would not violate established operating reliability standards. Therefore, DOE has determined that the existing industry procedures for obtaining transmission capacity on the domestic transmission system provide adequate assurances that an export will not cause or exacerbate a transmission operating problem on the U.S. electric power supply system.

In addition to the transmission access procedures established and administered by the FERC, some of the utilities in the Southwest have established several operating nomograms that govern the movement of electric energy across the region and into Mexico. These nomograms are designed to further insure that the scheduling of a transaction on the regional transmission system is accomplished consistent with established reliability criteria. Accordingly, this Order contains conditions which require that all exports through the SDG&E or the EPE transmission systems shall be scheduled consistent with the requirements of the SDG&E/CFE Nomogram, the Southern California Import Transmission Nomogram, and the Southern New Mexico Import Nomogram.

In determining the operational reliability impacts of moving the export through a border system and across the border, DOE relies on the traditional technical studies that were performed in support of electricity export authorizations issued to that border system. Allowing these technical studies to suffice in this docket is sound and, thus, DOE need not perform additional impact assessments here, provided the maximum rate of transmission for all exports through a border system does not exceed the authorized limit of the system.

Open Access

An export authorization issued under section 202(e) does not impose on transmitting utilities a requirement to provide service. However, DOE expects transmitting utilities owning border facilities to provide access across the border in accordance with the principles of comparable open access and non-discrimination contained in the FPA and articulated in FERC Order No. 888 (Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open Access Non-Discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities, FERC Statutes and Regulations ¶31,036 (1996)), as amended. The actual rates, terms and conditions of transmission service shall be consistent with the non-discrimination principles of the FPA and the transmitting utility's Open-Access Transmission Tariff on file with the FERC.

All recipients of export authorizations, including owners of border facilities for which Presidential permits have been issued, are required by their export authorization to conduct operations in accordance with the principles of the FPA and pertinent rules, regulations and orders, which include the comparable open access provisions of FERC Order No. 888, as amended. Cross-border electric trade ought to be subject to the same principles of comparable open access and non-discrimination that apply to transmission in interstate commerce. (See

Enron Power Marketing, Inc., 77 FERC ¶61,013 (1996)). Thus, DOE expects owners of border facilities to comply with the same principles of comparable open access and non-discrimination that apply to the domestic interstate transmission of electricity.

III. FINDING AND DECISION

DOE has assessed the impact that the proposed export would have on the reliability of the U.S. electric power supply system. Based on the above discussion and analysis, DOE has determined that the export of electric energy to Mexico by EMMT, as ordered below, would not impair the sufficiency of electric power supply within the United States and would not impede or tend to impede the coordination in the public interest of facilities within the meaning of section 202(e) of the FPA.

The circumstances described in the DEPM application are virtually identical to those for which export authority had previously been granted in Order No. EA-166. Consequently, DOE believes that it has adequately satisfied its responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 through the documentation of a categorical exclusion in the Docket EA-166 proceeding.

IV. ORDER

Based on the above, it is hereby ordered that DEPM is authorized to export electric energy to Mexico under the following terms and conditions:

(A) The electric energy exported by DEPM pursuant to this Order may be delivered to Mexico only over the following existing international transmission facilities for which assessments of the transmission limits for operation in the export mode have been made:

Present Owner	Location	Voltage	Presidential Permit No.[1]
Central Power & Light Company	Brownsville, TX	138 kV 69 kV	PP-94
Comision Federal de Electricidad	Eagle Pass, TX	138 kV	PP-50
	Laredo, TX	138 kV	PP-57
	Falcon Dam, TX	138 kV	None
El Paso Electric Company	Diablo, NM	115 kV	PP-92
	Ascarate, TX	115 kV	PP-48
San Diego Gas & Electric	Miguel, CA	230 kV	PP-68
	Imperial Valley, CA	230 kV	PP-79

[1] These Presidential permit numbers refer to the generic DOE permit number and are intended to include any subsequent amendments to the permit authorizing the facility.

(B) Exports authorized herein shall not cause a violation of the terms and conditions contained in existing electricity export authorizations associated with the international transmission facilities identified in paragraph (A) above. Specifically:

(1) Exports made by EMMT made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on a combination of the facilities authorized by Presidential permit PP-68 and PP-79, issued to SDG&E, to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 400 megawatts (MW). All exports made pursuant to this Order must be consistent with the operating limitations established by the SDG&E/CFE operating nomogram and the Southern California Import Transmission Nomogram.

(2) Exports made by EMMT pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on a combination of the facilities authorized by Presidential Permits PP-48 and PP-92, issued to EPE, to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 200 MW. All exports made pursuant to this Order must be consistent with the operating limitations of the Southern New Mexico Import Nomogram.

(3) Exports by EMMT shall not cause the total exports on a combination of the 138 kV facilities at the Falcon Dam and the facilities authorization by Presidential Permits PP-50, PP-57, and PP-94 to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 600 MW during those times when the CPL system is at a minimum load condition. During all other load conditions on the CPL system, exports by EMMT over the facilities identified in his subparagraph shall not cause the maximum rare of transmission to exceed:

(a) 300 MW for the 138 kV and 69 kV facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-94; or,

(b) 50 MW total for the 138 kV facilities at Falcon Dam and those authorized by Presidential Permits PP-50 and PP-57.

(4) Exports made by EMMT pursuant to this Order, using the transmission facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-285, shall not exceed a maximum instantaneous transmission rate of 150 MW until Sharyland demonstrates to DOE that their proposed second 150-MW converter has been installed and that the required improvements to the West McAllen-South McAllen 138-kV transmission line have been completed.

(C) Changes by DOE to the export limits in other orders shall result in a concomitant change to the export limits contained in paragraph (B) of this Order. Notice of these changes will be provided to EMMT.

(D) The scheduling and delivery of electricity exports to Mexico shall comply with all reliability criteria, standards, and guides of the North American Electric Reliability Council, Regional Councils, Regional Transmission Organizations, and Independent System Operators, as

appropriate, on such terms as expressed therein, and as such criteria, standards, and guides may be amended from time to time.

(E) Exports made pursuant to this authorization shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Power Act and any pertinent rules, regulations, directives, policy statements, and orders adopted or issued thereunder, including the comparable open access provisions of FERC Order No. 888, as amended.

(F) The authorization herein granted may be modified from time to time or terminated by further order of the DOE. In no event shall such authorization to export over a particular transmission facility identified in paragraph (A) extend beyond the date of termination of the Presidential permit authorizing such facility.

(G) This authorization shall be without prejudice to the authority of any State or State regulatory commission for the exercise of any lawful authority vested in such State or State regulatory commission.

(H) EMMT shall make and preserve full and complete records with respect to the electric energy exported to Mexico. EMMT shall furnish quarterly reports to the DOE, within 30 days following each calendar quarter, detailing for each month of the previous quarter: (1) the gross amount of electricity delivered, in kilowatt hours; (2) the consideration received for such energy; and (3) the maximum hourly rate of transmission, in kilowatts. Quarterly reports must be filed regardless of current activity and whether or not deliveries of electric energy have been made. If no transactions have been made, a one-sentence report indicating "no activity" for the previous quarter is sufficient.

Reports shall be submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability (Mail Code OE-20), Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20585-0305. Properly identified quarterly reports will also be accepted via facsimile at (202) 586-5860 to meet time requirements, but original copies should still be filed at the above address.

(I) In accordance with 10 C.F.R. §205.305, this authorization is not transferable or assignable, except in the event of the involuntary transfer of this authority by operation of law. Provided written notice of the involuntary transfer is given DOE within 30 days, this authorization shall continue in effect temporarily. This continuance also is contingent on the filing of an application for permanent authorization within 60 days of the involuntary transfer; the authorization shall then remain effective until a decision is made on the new application. In the event of a proposed voluntary transfer of this authority to export electricity, the transferee and the transferor shall file jointly an application for a new export authorization, together with a statement of reasons for the transfer.

(J) Exports authorized herein shall be reduced or suspended, as appropriate, whenever a continuation of those exports would cause or exacerbate a transmission operating problem.

(K) This authorization shall be in effect for a period of five (5) years from the date of the Order. Application for renewal of this authorization may be filed within six months prior to expiration of this authorization.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on October 14, 2005.

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Director, Permitting and Siting
Office of Electricity Delivery
and Energy Reliability