

**Pell, Jerry**

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**Sent:** Monday, November 08, 2010 4:49 PM  
**To:** Pell, Jerry  
**Cc:** Archives; Busnss.Affrs  
**Subject:** Commentary to Sunrise Powerlink / San Diego  
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2:38 PM - PST

Dr. Pell,

Good afternoon . . . Apologies that my busy day has complicated sending this submission . . . I am sending the commentary (as Word docs.) today as afforded me by Patrick Brown last week . . . attached you will find 2 documents, A-05a, a two page letter / and A-05b, a Commentary Report - 14Pp. . . . thank you for your attention . . .

David Esteban Paez-Ramirez

[www.transpathway.com](http://www.transpathway.com)

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November 5, 2010

U.S. Department Of Energy/ thru San Diego County Department Of  
Land Planning & Land Use

Re: Request for Commentary – Sunrise Powerlink

This commentary is submitted by D.E. Páez-Ramírez, as county resident, and in representation of development and supervision of 1,000 + acres of land in Baja California, a substantial portion of the territory dedicated to alternative energy production and electricity transmission.

Comments are in response to the county department's request for public comment on SEMPRA's proposed project to obtain land by grant from the county of a right-of-way for transmission of energy: Sunrise Powerlink.

A residential challenge has been raised objecting to use of San Diego county land, privately held, from willing contribution of rights-of-way by purchase in counter to the utility provider's claim that the land is essential to county and state residential interest, and that it's available by no other means than by eminent-domain mitigation for a grid construction it proposes.

If the Imperial Valley production of electricity is truly the only possible source of renewable energy required by the state then yes a transmission line spanning the southern portion of the county is the sensible path.

If the generation source of itself characterized in proposal as a priority issue, is potentially misrepresented, construction of a grid to accommodate that power's conduction would render main point of request inequitable and not suitable to approval.

The report here submitted respectfully recognizes the DOE's insistent instruction that assent to the assertion by SEMPRA, and SEMPRA Generation, of the sourcing – of the energy production location – as being correctly far-distant in access be taken as a premise, that it is not part of a "connected action", and that commentary restrict itself as to opinion affecting construction of the Power Link only.

For reasons to be outlined, I assert that the instruction is premature and the underlying assumption of the necessity of the route through the county should be again subject of further consideration to avert a potential misstep which by certain applicable NAFTA law may indicate appeal as recourse. It is within both county and DOE purview to regard NAFTA intentions. A reading of the commentary in report shall explain this assertion.

This report maintains that the county, deliberating construction of a 123 mile conduit, cannot in good faith dismiss as out of its purview, the foundation issue which makes the requirement of the Power Link a requisite.

Is the power production source's characterization and location distance valid, and its conveyance through the county at such an extraordinary length of transmission the only appropriate expenditure of capital funds in bringing electricity to consumers?

Writing in representation of combined county resident interest, I point out that an alternative source for satisfaction of state requirements, and of residential consumption and use of electricity generated in compliance to dictates of Assembly Bill 32, can be obtained from nearby Mexico and transmitted through already existing grid line between that country and the United States.

Energy generation and transmission across borders in benefit by one country to another on the American continent is implicit to the design of mutual interests contained within the legislative dictates of the North American Free Trade Agreement. The Baja Wind (renamed: Energia Sierra Juarez) proposed project, SEMPRRA Generation owned, does not of itself satisfy the greater intentions of NAFTA. The treaty's applicability is cited here.

Respectfully submitted for your attention, the following Report,

{ DEP }

David Esteban Páez-Ramírez  
[www.transpathway.com](http://www.transpathway.com)

**14 Page Commentary Re:  
SEMPRA Request For Approval  
of Sunrise Powerlink**



SOURCE: SDG&E

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## **Re: Sunrise Powerlink**

I state in the letter introducing this report, observation of matters before the department in proposal for consideration by you and the federal government, that a perspective by the county exclusive in merely ratifying the intentions of SEMPRRA alone, is perhaps not reflective completely of the better interests of the electorate of San Diego or of the complete logistical issues affecting decision-making, or, in the least, as presented by SEMPRRA to the community thus far.

In compliance to a correct supply of energy into the county and state, a legislative enactment, AB 32 , indicates a requirement of state utility providers that they consider entering into Power Purchase Agreements reflecting that renewable resources comprise 20% of their energy sourcing out of electricity generation from renewable resources.

The Assembly Bill does not, though, specify that the utility companies be the sole source of producing the alternative energy required, but that they do enter into fair association compensating them in opening access to their transmission lines for delivery of renewable energy throughout California.

Trans~Pathway HOLDINGS, designated to be a California corporation, intends delivery of energy generated in NAFTA participating country, Mexico, a transmission into California through San Diego county, and delivery of that energy produced to applicable utility and its customers in the state. Our first developments are of a parcel exceeding 1,000 acres.

### **I. VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE – Trans~Pathway HOLDINGS (TPH)**

As premise, it has been shared with principals and friends-to-the-projects that 3 basic foundation points make up our intentions to develop and establish a number of approaches to Generation of Energy From Renewable Sources.

- We will commence production of electricity by Wind power and Solar energy collection on certain portions of Baja California territory, beginning with land controlled by us, located in Mesa de Otay.  
Those projects are identified as **Venture Project- 1, and VP- 2.**

- We intend concurrent and subsequent energy development onto parcels identified and aggregated by us also in B.C., Mexico. We are completing negotiation in purchase of additional parcels along the western coast territory of the Baja California Peninsula – both interior placement of solar collectors and in-ocean placement of Wind turbines. These Acquisition Territories, energy-farms, are to be **Venture Project- 3 thru VP- 9**.
- The intended roll-out of subsequent acquisitions and energy generation are planned to extend in partnership throughout Mexico, where parcels have been identified, and in allied association with others.

Other U.S. entities hold similar plans of Mexico energy production. We consider our efforts to be of a leading nature because of strong connections and ties to pertinent agency and legislative favorability in Mexico for these initiating developments. And, a favorability for how those developments are keen to enhance and further the energy interests of both the United States and Mexico.

Walter Puffelis Gama, solely and through AC Group, Arroyos Cristal, S.A. de C.V., owns the first parcel of land already within Baja California and as of March, 2010 is entered into a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) which joins in collaboration to develop the parcel. Trans-Pathway HOLDINGS, a new company, is slated to be representative entity of interests formulated for associates of David Esteban Páez-Ramírez, a United States citizen; the company completing formation undertaking the developments outlined by the MOU.

## **II. SUNRISE POWER LINK**

The Sunrise Powerlink is presented by its proponent, SEMPRA, as fulfilling a necessary conduit between energy primarily sourced in the Imperial Valley.

A Department Of Energy (DOE) evaluation has been accomplished in the most pertinent environmental review of what the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) regards as the routes of both the Baja Wind (now Energia Sierra Juarez) connectivity and Sunrise Powerlink; these being separate, land-usage-wise.

We assert though that treaty intention components outlined in NAFTA, though inconsequential to BLM findings, are expected to be influential to a San Diego County assessment as it and the DOE share a different mandate which would integrate concerns as to effect to the continent per NAFTA participation edict.

The county perspective as to approval, or denial, of the Sunrise Powerlink is indeed separate from that of the BLM's more narrowed purview of land usage only. NAFTA considerations are of national and county purview, though. The EIR/EIS already prepared for BLM may not be sufficient to the county's (and DOE's) deliberation (perhaps it's as much a County Board of Supervisors matter) of economic/"Socioeconomic" impact through a wider continent impact consideration. It is the continent, through NAFTA eyes, which points up certain matters of salience for governmental consideration. Here both departments are alerted to elements cited as pertaining.

The DOE, in person of their Office of Electricity Delivery, cites on occasion a determination that some issues lie outside the scope of their impact studies, and are in mission specific activity perhaps correct in that conclusion. Perhaps items designated as being important by this report can be characterized as beyond an evaluation by either the DOE or the county in person of their Department Of Land Planning. But, voicing of public opinion (which is what all call-to-commentary requests accomplish), should that opinion be construed as allowing the department(s) cited to grant request – that construction of the Sunrise Powerlink proceed – would, in the view of this one commentary, interject an activity prematurely when dictates of NAFTA are not being observed.

Defiance of the treaty's applicability could occasion sanctions affecting one particular NAFTA country, the United States, when the treaty is not accorded sufficient attention to its regulations and intentions as legislated.

Elements of the treaty, to which the United States is participant, and in fact to the largest degree initiator, are to be observed within a schedule meaningful to either halt project, or in significant application, at least impose a procedural delay until an appropriate agency – or these same agencies named – adjust deliberations giving weight to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

The grid line proposed by SEMPRA is an ambitious one, fully outlining a commitment to create a transmission line it characterizes as integral and only solution to bring alternatively derived energy from renewable sources into San Diego and California localities applicable to complying with Assembly Bill 32.

The characterization of the Sunrise Powerlink as being integral to the greater interests of the region remains a matter not fully addressed when a discount of NAFTA is considered as occurring.

### III. REGIONAL / COUNTY / STATE / U.S. INTERESTS

Besides the mission perspective entrusted to an overview and supervision by the Department Of Planning And Land Use, general regional matters affecting the constituent quality of life of the county's residents also very much pertains in the department's representation to others outside the county of what it considers the interests of a majority of the inhabitants.

Whether or not the Sunrise Powerlink is a "connected action" – (as defined by 40 CFR 1508.25(a)1) and not completely satisfied by the BLM position, supported by its receipt of an EIR/EIS from the DOE, and in BLM's statements of its approval of the transmission link – is a definition perhaps moot should the Imperial Valley location for production of energy for the county's and state's needs – or even energy delivery through the ESJ sourcing – be inaccurate in SEMPRA's insistence as that location being most logical in its far distance, when this report's commentary identifies closer location in sourcing being that of NAFTA participant country Mexico. And that, at a site adjoined to *Southwest* Powerlink.

We understand that the Southwest Powerlink is characterized as not amply constructed to a capacity in carriage of the energy into the county that a realistic supply of Wind and Solar renewables for a large state would demand. But isn't that a function of political will, to regard – or disregard – a reconstruction of an existing link at a cost substantially less than what is proposed as new construction of a route such as the Sunrise Powerlink? Under a NAFTA influenced rubric a *fait accompli* acceptance that the desert of Imperial Valley, 123 miles to the county's East, is closer than an initiating Baja California renewable energy source 2 ½ miles from the San Diego border, at a more western point of entry, appears misjudged.

This year, the County of San Diego accepted DOE's invitation to be a cooperating agency with that U.S. department. Separate from the DOE Presidential permit application process, both Sunrise Powerlink and ESJ-U.S. have applied to the county for a Major Use Permit (MUP) for those projects, and the county now joins DOE in review of the impacts of such permitting in evaluation, and in accordance perhaps not comprehensively attentive enough to the impact potentials for adjoining countries as contained in NAFTA.

This being a given, according to this report's observation, knowing that a formal MUP will be forthcoming, even cooperative incidental recommendation to the DOE through its verbally recorded sessions by the county is as much a form of



review of the overall energy requirements of the majority of the county electorate (and the entire region) as are the opinions and specific interests of any one segment of that electorate who are to be affected by decisions should a grant of abridgement of rights by one party over another prevail.

There is a qualifying rubric we wish to emphasize: it is that arrival at an equilibrium balancing all interests and prevailing in advocacy of the predominant interests of the majority of all county, and ultimately state, residents – and in this instance, participating NAFTA partners, is key point and of extreme scheduling importance. And yes, if only considering matter narrowly as out of scope of any NAFTA regulation, decision by United States DOE is understood to prevail. But we insist, not to a blanket schedule of finality which will trigger acceptance of request and render an appeal to NAFTA jurisdiction a perhaps onerous situation for the treaty participant, the U.S. This is not in any way our wish.

#### **IV. NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT / NAFTA**

For quite some time in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as reported by Sidney Weintraub in his book, *Free Trade between Mexico and the United States?*, it is noted that Mexico was strongly wedded to a highly protectionist set of policies in trade, investment, energy, and other sectoral policies. Weintraub analyzed the pathologies that existed then in the highly restricted bilateral trade between the two countries, Mexico and the United States, examining the until then foregone opportunities that cooperation would likely provide; and, as his book's title implied, recommended a bilateral trade agreement between them and their northernmost neighbor, Canada.

In 1984 the Brookings Institution published the book; in it Weintraub argued that relations between the two countries go well beyond circumstances of asymmetry between a wealthy and powerful United States and a much more insular in wealth and less powerful Mexico. That perceptive, visionary and quite contentious analysis resulted in what would become articulated as a treaty to approach benefiting the entire northern areas of America – Canada, the United States and Mexico. And for purposes of issue in our present review, NAFTA is expected to influence governmental decisions by counties, here in overview by DOE, at borders representing one of the countries named in treaty as participant.

The book's findings and recommendations became one of the bases for ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA.

I encourage the county, its land use department, and the DOE, to consider deliberation of the Powerline proposal in light of the treaty and its legislative elements which in turn encourage very broad perspectives by all government entities reviewing how NAFTA applies and how it guides evaluations which are to benefit all countries of the continent. Mexico and the U.S. here in particular.

How does such a broad philosophy exact attention by a sole county such as San Diego in 2010? Well, most primarily the NAFTA agreement has been given short shrift by counties such as San Diego bordering the countries precisely legislated to exact willing cooperation beneficial to their involved interests; this can change.

The Fed will be supplied by the county with a concluding answer as to the aggregate opinion of residents, and its own upon read of DOE report. And, how such perspectives reflect the matter of approving – or denying – a multi-million dollar expenditure – yes, at first phase put forth out of discretionary budgets held by the proponent, but eventually of energy consumer funds – towards construction proposed and characterized in proposal as eminently necessary.

Yet if the county, cognizant that it is more so a multitude of elements which involve themselves interdependently within the interactivity and welfare of its constituents, and which most influentially affects all weighted elements of land use and land planning, then who else as agency is a populace to imagine making decisions in its better interests if not the department and its project managers? And eventually the DOE itself.

What is pointed out is that more than just mere narrow perspective is required of the county when deliberating its position in reference to the Sunrise Powerlink. A report purporting to take into consideration the full county's land planning interests should take into consideration the full county's land usage interests within the broad scope of how all of a county's critical elements affect residents.

NAFTA, over the years, has generated a sunny set of hopes and a thunder storm of fears. This report encourages the region, in the bodies of the San Diego County Department Of Land Planning & Land Use, and the Department Of Energy, to themselves not fall prey too readily to myths and misrepresentations which malign the region.

And it is encouraged that the department(s) not so readily embrace the interests of one constituent over another when a wider review of positioning in the Americas indicates that the existing NAFTA partnership is as relevant for the

county's attention as the request by the U.S. DOE that it report the energy opinions of 'region's' residents using only a narrow perspective as to regional issues. NAFTA is a treaty affecting the economies of the entire continent.

The DOE is encouraged to portray its observation of the area in ready embrace of NAFTA economic growth potential. After all it is the region in its expanse – both U.S. and Mexico – which is affected by a common share in the economic implications of environmental concerns: clean water, clean air quality, clean energy and the reduction of pollution everywhere in the sector where a United States citizen is breathing essentially the same air as its Mexican neighbor. Second hand smoke analogies unfortunately too appropriately come to mind.

There is economic as well as environmental cooperation to be pursued.

The hopes in balance to the fears which a 3-prong linear extension of country interests, Canadian, U.S. and Mexican is what lends cohesion to the region's viability within a global commerce perspective. This is the cross-border perspective still held by an international investment community inspecting the potentials of interactivity at the continent's three land defined borders.

NAFTA lends our two bordering countries of the Americas a perceived muscle when viewed by the world as committed economically and efficiently – prepared mutually to engage business independently but interactively on the international scene. NAFTA is what the DOE and county are asked to employ as instrument to sift meaningfully through the deliberation process presently before us. Cooperation regionally is what is asked of our decisions.

In origination of the treaty, Mexicans hoped that their country would rise to the first world; Canadians hoped that the agreement would compel the United States to comply with dispute-settlement mechanisms; and the United States hoped that NAFTA would put an end to undocumented migration from Mexico.

None of these hopes came true – immediately. They remain on hold; the recovery from economic crises provides plausible cover for now. But the opportunity still exists for agencies of the governments of all three countries to, when the opportunity emerges, as it does now, to extend into a serviceability intended by the treaty agreement. Here we encourage you to lengthen your viewpoint of landscape and see the wheel of interdependence in the county and Baja California yearning for a sanity employable on both sides of the border equation.

Growth potential for the San Diego/Baja California region will miss its opportunity to increase meaningfully if the Sunrise Powerlink is afforded an approval which designates it as earning a significance which obviates the *significance* of a wider interpretation of what is region.

Mexico is just starting again to be viewed as a partner on the continent. The United States and its American attractiveness is the main foreign destination for Canadian and Mexican tourists, representing more than half of all visitors to the United States in the past two decades. At the same time, more than half of all Americans who venture abroad go no further than to our NAFTA neighbors.

In 2007, 19 million Americans visited Mexico, and 13 million visited Canada. Nearly 18 million Canadians and 14 million Mexicans visited the United States. A similar number of Mexicans proportionately – legal and economically viable Mexicans – as the number of Americans. These are welcome, NAFTA intended, tourists flowing correctly across their respective borders.

## **V. INTERNATIONAL POSITIONING**

Internationally, the regional picture now even more requires that our three countries make more robust the originating intentions of NAFTA. Only direct regional extension of perspectives which will take into account the nature of constituencies being, yes, the actual populations inhabiting any one country's land area, but, also in broadening of perspective to encompass the possibilities for growth of a sister nation and its economic interests.

The nation states of Europe have evolved to still maintain their cultural singularities and independence, yet economically the world's investment community perspective is that they are also interdependent. The establishment of the European Union and interchange of Euro currency indicates initiation of that.

North American integration can be said to have stalled because China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, and its exports to all three North American countries soon overtook the interests of the organization's other members. Interdependence between Canada, Mexico and the United States has taken a diminished position for a decade but is that always to be so?

Just as important in deliberation is that is this solely China's fault? The NAFTA countries are looked upon to lead the continent; the world expects a healthy emergence of a strong America – the entire continent not just one country

nicknamed *America*. Wouldn't China benefit as well in the global scheme when the entire north American corridor bolstered its interdependence into a strong, coherent economy respectful to the territory usage interests of them each?

A robust growth in earning power for the populace of one country can readily improve the same growth for the citizenry of all three. Expansion of job creation means increase of buying power which affects the boost in acquisition of goods flowing internationally.

All this is inherently possible when inspecting the framework of a treaty introduced ten years ago and primed to perhaps be a keystone in making decisions that benefit us all. NAFTA is not an ancient dream. It can be the port in a confounding storm situation confusing too many at present. It is applicable.

NAFTA guidelines are legislated; its regulations – its intentions – yet have teeth. The consequence of ignoring NAFTA all these years has resulted in the decline of intra-regional economic cooperation as a percentage reduction of North America's commercial relationship with the world. What is a country to do?

## **VI. NAFTA APPLICABILITY**

Once it was Mexico which was strongly wedded to a highly protectionist set of policies in trade, investment, energy, and other sectoral policies.

The county of San Diego is now, in the person of its Department Of Land Planning & Land Use, and finally the Department Of Energy, at risk for being too narrow in interpretation of its duty as being to report only 'raw dirt' energy commentary when considering the county's complexity of diverse opinions relative to the quality of life imbuing the spirit of energy use regionally. Energy is of issue for entire region.

The county – the departments – are called upon to not so readily accede to only one constituent's notion of what energy compliance, energy production interest, and energy provision state-wide means to all constituents. All regional constituents. Mexico cannot plan wisely until signal is given that something of economic benefit is meaningfully sparked at the border. Let's give that signal.

For us to perpetuate the deliberation pathologies that existed pre-treaty, back into a highly restricted bilateral commerce between the two NAFTA countries,

would signal a deplorable inspection of the opportunities before us. This would not result as the logically best course should that road be taken.

“Even if you are on the right road,” parenthetically Will Rogers once said, “if you decide only to sit yourself down - you will be run over.”

## **VII. PRESIDENTIAL PERSPECTIVE**

Holding fast to a vision of an across-the-border effort to allow billions of dollars of energy to flow to the United States, one prominent U.S. politician traveled to Mexico to emphasize what was at that moment - and still prevails now – a dire need to stabilize an access to energy for the citizens of the U.S.

He was quoted as saying, "The quickest way to have impact on the energy situation is for us to work with Mexico, and a certain extent Canada, to build a policy for the hemisphere." He continued by saying, "We need more product, and it doesn't matter where the product comes from."

Those exact quotations come from reports in the media February 12, 2001. The visionary politician quoted was President George W. Bush. The comments are energy wise, the remarks seven months before events of 9/11 changed the complexion of international interaction—before bolder implementation of NAFTA.

But, still, the recovery which will meet American business efforts in the next upturn, expected in the next few years, will rely for its stability upon decisions made in these very months in all sectors critical to national growth. And in this case, growth of prestige for a continent. This report advises the county, and the DOE, to enter a cooperative campaign to strengthen all NAFTA enacted attempts to grow the region abundantly. It is this region’s keen opportunity.

An access to clean energy – not just any energy – for citizens of both the United States and Mexico is one step in the right direction. It can start with a county at U.S./Mexico border making an energy decision not to immediately allow building of a transmission line narrow in Xenophobic view of a region as being only one country’s domain, only one side of a border.

Having only one country and its favored utility to dictate what constitutes the sourcing of the renewable energy to a degree of funding demanding that a new transmission line be requisite for its very existence – is perhaps unnecessary.

Perhaps it is good, though capital intrusive, to be aware that when an agency discounts the broad remedies available through the formulas of a treaty, that this particular treaty, NAFTA, provides its own court for appeal in recourse should remedies by any one nation too narrowly decide matters affecting potential in benefit by two commercially engaged – linked – countries.

Perhaps more enlightened agency minds can perceive benefits for dual NAFTA interests hovering validly on the horizon? Presently, how else could such a treaty be interpreted? NAFTA exists as congressional, and presidential edict.

The treaty has already been designed, the liquidity of its effectiveness has only to permeate the active philosophies of governmental departments affected. This report respectfully notifies the county that present deliberations require that NAFTA influence the present decision-making concerning the Powerlink.

This report emphasizes that a grid exists already between Mexico and the U.S.; Mexico's grid does not yet in general plug into the United States at all points, except for three connections— on the borders of California and Texas.

A decade ago expert observation described the linkage as requiring a re-tuning. President Bush agreed. Perhaps the present administration in consideration of all elements at hand, might too agree. NAFTA remains bi-partisan at its core.

Those grid lines, should the political will prevail, can easily be basis for expansion of capacity. In California I know that yearning for an energy resolution exists. It would be in a utility's better interest, as well as in the interest of the PUC representing the public good to divert attention from creating new linkage and bolstering instead existing connectivity. That, in light of NAFTA.

Land for generation of alternative energy sourcing lies in clear path connectivity between Baja California territory and California residential delivery of electricity, and an expenditure of capital in bolstering an in-place link between the two NAFTA countries of Mexico and the U.S. will cost substantially less than that to be required by construction of the Sunrise Powerlink.

<p>Certain information contained in the text of the section above can be accessed by internet search entering the title as, BUSH DUE TO VISIT MEXICO TO DISCUSS OBTAINING ENERGY, January 12, 2001, <i>The New York Times</i>.</p>
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## VIII. UNITED STATES ENERGY SECURITY

When thinking energy, the average American can easily conjure the name, Saudi Arabia. If asked who else might be high on a top ten list of energy friends to the United States' interests you'd be surprised to find Mexico to be right in the top five. In fact, Mexico is consistently one of the top three exporters of oil to the U.S., along with Canada and Saudi Arabia.

On the outskirts of Houston, along the industrial ship canal, is a refinery known as Deer Park. It is the sixth largest refinery in the United States. It produces 340,000 barrels per day; a capacity which makes it a critical refinery for the greater Houston fuels market.

Yet it is likely that few Americans outside of the energy business have ever heard of the refinery or fully grasp the larger linkage between the United States and Mexico that it underscores.

In January of 2010 it was reported in the industry's *Journal Of Energy Security* that for over 15 years Mexico's Petróleos Mexicanos, (PEMEX) has operated a critical piece of the United States' energy matrix – both in terms of crude oil supply and refined products. Yes, Mexico delivers welcomed energy directly into the U.S. on a daily basis. For now though primarily in through Texas.

The U.S. facility is in partnership with U.S. business interests, continually supplies those interests, and is partially owned by PEMEX. And for global understanding – investment perspective – of energy security, this is a good thing.

Again, Mexico is already one of the primary global suppliers of energy to the United States. We at TPH are primed to make a Baja California/San Diego corridor in delivery of electricity derived from sustainable sources – of green energy – just as viable and healthy for a state of California connection as occurs daily in oil sourced product between Mexico and Texas. PEMEX's interior energy generation and its output oil shipped to the US is perhaps the world's most visible manifestation of the Mexico-US symbiotic relationship.

Deer Park is a remarkable two-way street of oil connections between the United States and Mexico – it is a microcosm of a healthy commercial relationship. The refinery offers superb insight into a key international piece of the broader energy security discussion in the United States. Why do we remain so oblivious to this?



## IX. SAN DIEGO / BAJA CALIFORNIA

The close proximity of the U.S. market works for oil sourced interactivity at the Texas border, why not also for our San Diego/Baja border?

Why, when this is a DOE advising one NAFTA country, not also a matter of validly supplying renewable energy cross border? At issue is growing largely the economies of both NAFTA countries neighboring in San Diego.

President Barack Obama, while early in his presidency, has pushed hard for a new international profile for the United States on energy and climate issues. Job creation could well be apportioned for robust manufacture of appliances – Wind and Solar – labor for their assembly, installation and maintenance in activity formulas equalized and correct to both NAFTA countries' expectations.

Jeremy Martin, as an author friend-to-the-region, an expert proponent of further cross-country symbiosis between Mexico and the U.S., upon which much of TPH philosophy as to renewable potential at the border is derived, can be produced to advocate that the county widen its range of view to consider all security issues affecting both populations of our region in such a way that does not just narrowly interpret land use and land planning at close of 2010 as a *fait accompli*.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

According to *Oil and Gas Journal* (OGJ), as of January 1, 2010 Mexico had 10.4 billion barrels of proven oil reserves. Is the U.S. to only look to Mexico for oil sourced generation of energy?

A simple car-window assessment of the Baja California landscape will indicate, if only anecdotally, that the sun shines extremely bright in Mexico on a consistent basis. And, certain assessments relate adequate Wind exists on the parcels identified by many of us – not just TPH – for generation of Alternative Energy.

I can only speak from my own experience, but as noted earlier, there are many U.S. entities with similar intentions for NAFTA-creative delivery of energy out of Mexico into California.

Our particular renewable sourcing of energy is poised to generate immediate delivery from a connection point regionally accessed easily, two and a half miles from the San Diego border, directly onto an existing grid.

San Diego County and Department Of Energy is asked to recommend that the request be denied for construction of the Sunrise Powerlink due mainly to the narrow nature of the assertions made in the proposal as it exists presently. Imperial Valley is not the most logical, nor nearest, source of energy, nor is its transmission requiring a new grid be built the logical choice for this county.

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SOURCE: SDG&E

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