

EDISON MISSION ENERGY
Form S-4
September 25, 2006

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 2006

Registration No. []

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Edison Mission Energy

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

4911
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)
18101 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 1700
Irvine, California 92612
(949) 752-5588

95-4031807
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Steven D. Eisenberg, Esq.
Edison Mission Energy
18101 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 1700
Irvine, California 92612
(949) 752-5588

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With copies to:
Robert M. Chilstrom, Esq.
Harold F. Moore, Esq.
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
Four Times Square
New York, New York 10036-6522
(212) 735-3000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Security(1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
7.50% Senior Notes due June 15, 2013	\$500,000,000	100%	\$500,000,000	\$53,500
7.75% Senior Notes due June 15, 2016	\$500,000,000	100%	\$500,000,000	\$53,500

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(f) under the Securities Act of 1933.

The Registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to the said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, and it is not soliciting an offer to buy, these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated September 25, 2006.

PROSPECTUS

Edison Mission Energy

Offer to exchange \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.50% Senior Notes due 2013 (CUSIPs 281023 AL 5, U27811 AC 9 and 281023 AM 3) for \$500,000,000 7.50% Senior Notes due 2013 which have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.75% Senior Notes due 2016 (CUSIPs 281023 AP 6, U27811 AD 7 and 281023 AQ 4) for \$500,000,000 7.75% Senior Notes due 2016 which have been registered under the Securities Act

**The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time,
on _____, 2006, unless extended.**

Terms of the exchange offer:

The new notes are being registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are being offered in exchange for the old notes that previously were issued in an offering exempt from the Securities and Exchange Commission's registration requirements.

The terms of the exchange offer are summarized below and more fully described in this prospectus.

We will exchange the new notes to be issued for all outstanding old notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn pursuant to the exchange offer.

You may withdraw tenders of old notes at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The terms of the new notes are substantially identical to those of the old notes, except that the transfer restrictions and registration rights relating to the old notes will not apply to the new notes.

The exchange of old notes for new notes will not be a taxable transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, but you should see the discussion under the heading "Material United States Federal Tax Consequences."

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offer.

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We issued the old notes in a transaction not requiring registration under the Securities Act, and as a result, their transfer is restricted. We are making the exchange offer to satisfy your registration rights, as a holder of the old notes.

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 11 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider prior to tendering your outstanding old notes for exchange.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Prospectus dated , 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS	i
WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION	i
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	ii
INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA	iii
NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS	iii
SUMMARY	1
RISK FACTORS	11
THE EXCHANGE OFFER	20
USE OF PROCEEDS	27
CAPITALIZATION	28
SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA	29
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	32
QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK	97
BUSINESS	97
MANAGEMENT	117
EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION	119
CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS	128
DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES	129
MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES	140
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	143
CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	144
LEGAL MATTERS	144
EXPERTS	144
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	F-1

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-4 under the Securities Act of 1933 (as amended, the "Securities Act") that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. The information in this prospectus may only be accurate on the date of this prospectus.

This prospectus contains summaries, believed to be accurate, of some of the terms of specific documents, but reference is made to the actual documents, copies of which will be made available upon request, for the complete information contained in those documents. All summaries are qualified in their entirety by this reference.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document that we file at the public reference rooms of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference rooms by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>,

from which you can access our filings. Any statement made in this prospectus concerning any document filed with the SEC is not necessarily complete, and reference is made to the copy of the document filed.

This prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about us from documents that we have filed with the SEC but have not included in or delivered with this prospectus. We will provide you with copies of this information, without charge, upon written or oral request to:

Edison Mission Energy
18101 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 1700
Irvine, California 92612
(949) 752-5588
Attention: General Counsel

To obtain timely delivery of requested documents before the expiration of the exchange offer, you must request them no later than _____, 2006, which is five business days before the exchange offer expires.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the documents incorporated herein by reference contain "Forward-Looking Statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements reflect our current expectations and projections about future events based on our knowledge of present facts and circumstances as of the date of this prospectus and assumptions about future events and include any statement that does not directly relate to a historical or current fact. Other information distributed by us that is incorporated by reference in this prospectus, or that refers to this prospectus, may also contain forward-looking statements. In this prospectus and elsewhere, the words "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "estimates," "projects," "intends," "plans," "probable," "may," "will," "could," "would," "should," and variations of such words and similar expressions, or discussions of strategy or plans, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements necessarily involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. Some of the risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause results to differ, or that otherwise could impact us or our subsidiaries, include but are not limited to:

supply and demand for electric capacity and energy, and the resulting prices and dispatch volumes, in the wholesale markets to which our generating units have access;

the cost and availability of coal, natural gas and fuel oil, and associated transportation;

market volatility and other market conditions that could increase our obligations to post collateral beyond the amounts currently expected, and the potential effect of such conditions on our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to provide sufficient collateral in support of their hedging activities and purchases of fuel;

the cost and availability of emission credits or allowances;

transmission congestion in and to each market area and the resulting differences in prices between delivery points;

governmental, statutory, regulatory or administrative changes or initiatives affecting us or the electricity industry generally, including the market structure rules applicable to each market and environmental regulations that could require additional expenditures or otherwise affect our cost and manner of doing business;

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the extent of additional supplies of capacity, energy and ancillary services from current competitors or new market entrants, including the development of new generation facilities and technologies that may be able to produce electricity at a lower cost than our generating facilities and/or increased access by competitors to our markets as a result of transmission upgrades;

the difficulty of predicting wholesale prices, transmission congestion, energy demand, and other activities in the complex and volatile markets in which we and our subsidiaries participate;

operating risks, including equipment failure, availability, heat rate and output;

effects of legal proceedings, changes in or interpretations of tax laws, rates or policies, and changes in accounting standards;

general political, economic and business conditions;

weather conditions, natural disasters and other unforeseen events; and

our continued participation and the continued participation by our subsidiaries in tax-allocation and payment agreements with our respective affiliates.

Readers are urged to read this entire prospectus and carefully consider the risks, uncertainties and other factors that affect our business. There may be other factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the results referred to in the forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf apply only as of the date of this prospectus and are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements included and incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Readers should review future reports filed by us with the SEC.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Industry and market data used throughout this prospectus, including the SEC filings incorporated by reference, were obtained through internal company research, surveys and studies conducted by third parties and industry and general publications. Neither we nor the initial purchasers have independently verified, or make any representations about the accuracy of, market and industry data from third-party sources. While we believe internal company estimates are reliable and market definitions are appropriate, they have not been verified by any independent sources, and neither we nor the initial purchasers make any representations about the accuracy of such estimates.

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421 B OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIFORM SECURITIES ACT ("RSA 421-B"), WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER RSA 421 B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY, OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights information about us and the exchange offer. This summary may not contain all the information that is important to you. Therefore, you should read this summary and the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. We encourage you to read this prospectus in its entirety. In this prospectus, the terms "the Company," "we," "our," "ours" and "us" refer to Edison Mission Energy and its direct and indirect subsidiaries unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires. You should consider the issues discussed in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page 11 in evaluating your investment in the Notes.

Edison Mission Energy

Edison Mission Energy, or EME, is an independent power producer engaged in the business of owning or leasing, operating and selling energy and capacity from electric power generation facilities. EME also conducts price risk management and energy trading activities in power markets open to competition. EME is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mission Energy Holding Company, or MEHC. Edison International is EME's ultimate parent company. Edison International also owns Southern California Edison Company, one of the largest electric utilities in the United States.

EME was formed in 1986 with two domestic operating power plants. As of June 30, 2006, EME's continuing operations consisted of owned or leased interests in 29 operating power plants with an aggregate net physical capacity of 10,473 megawatts, or MW, of which EME's capacity pro rata share was 9,295 MW.

EME operates in one line of business, independent power production, with all of its continuing operations located in the United States, except the Doga project in Turkey. Operating revenues are primarily related to the sale of power Generated from our fossil fuel plants located in Illinois, and the Homer City electric generating station located in Pennsylvania. EME is headquartered in Irvine, California with additional offices located in Chicago, Illinois and Boston, Massachusetts.

EME is a Delaware corporation. Our principal executive offices are located at 18101 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 1700, Irvine, California 92612 and its telephone number at that address is (949) 752-5588. You can find more information about us posted on the Internet website maintained by our ultimate parent, Edison International, at www.edison.com. The information on Edison International's website is not part of this prospectus.

Overview of Facilities

As of June 30, 2006, our operations consisted of ownership or leasehold interests in the following operating power plants:

Power Plants	Location	Fuel Type	Ownership Interest	Net Physical Capacity (in MW)	EME's capacity pro rata share (in MW)
Merchant Power Plants					
Illinois Plants (6 plants)(1)	Illinois	Coal/Oil/Gas	100%	5,918	5,918
Homer City(1)	Pennsylvania	Coal	100%	1,884	1,884
Contracted Power Plants					
Domestic					
Big 4 Projects					
Kern River(1)	California	Natural Gas	50%	300	150
Midway-Sunset(1)	California	Natural Gas	50%	225	113
Sycamore(1)	California	Natural Gas	50%	300	150
Watson	California	Natural Gas	49%	385	189
Westside Projects					
Coalinga(1)	California	Natural Gas	50%	38	19
Mid-Set(1)	California	Natural Gas	50%	38	19
Salinas River(1)	California	Natural Gas	50%	38	19
Sargent Canyon(1)	California	Natural Gas	50%	38	19
American Bituminous(1)	West Virginia	Waste Coal	50%	80	40
March Point	Washington	Natural Gas	50%	140	70
Sunrise(1)	California	Natural Gas	50%	572	286
Huntington	New York	Biomass	38%	25	9
Wind Projects					
San Juan Mesa(1)	New Mexico	Wind	75%	120	90
Minnesota Wind Projects					
(7 plants)	Minnesota	Wind	50-99%	83	67
Storm Lake	Iowa	Wind	100%	109	109
International					
Doga(1)	Turkey	Natural Gas	80%	180	144
Total				10,473	9,295

(1) Plant is operated under contract by an EME operations and maintenance subsidiary (partially owned plants) or plant is operated directly by an EME subsidiary (wholly owned plants).

In January 2006, we acquired a 99.9% interest in the Wildorado wind project, which owns a 161 MW wind farm located in northern Texas. During the first quarter of 2006, construction started on the Wildorado project, and commercial operation is expected to begin in April 2007. In April 2006, we received, as a capital contribution from our parent, ownership interests in a 192 MW portfolio of wind projects located in Iowa and Minnesota and a small biomass project. These projects were previously owned by our affiliate, Edison Capital.

Refinancing Plans

Tender offer and consent solicitation. On May 5, 2006, we launched a tender offer for any and all of our outstanding 10% Senior Notes due 2008 (the "2008 Senior Notes") and 9.875% Senior Notes due 2011 (the "2011 Senior Notes"), combined with a solicitation of consents from registered holders

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of these senior notes to amendments to the indentures pursuant to which these notes were issued, in each case, to eliminate substantially all the restrictive covenants, eliminate or modify certain events of default and eliminate or modify related provisions contained in each indenture. We refer to this transaction as the Tender Offer and Consent Solicitation in this prospectus. These proposed amendments included amendments necessary to permit us to increase the size of our secured corporate credit facility.

On June 6, 2006, we completed our Tender Offer and Consent Solicitation. The amendments to the indentures pursuant to which the 2008 Senior Notes and 2011 Senior Notes were issued, which were proposed in connection with the Tender Offer and Consent Solicitation, became operative. The amendments to the indentures eliminated substantially all the restrictive covenants, eliminated or modified certain events of default and eliminated or modified related provisions contained in each indenture.

Notes offering. On June 6, 2006, we completed our private offering of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.50% Senior Notes due 2013 (the "Old 2013 Notes") and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.75% Senior Notes due 2016 (the "Old 2016 Notes" and, together with the Old 2013 Notes, the "Old Notes").

We used the net proceeds of the offering of the Old Notes, together with cash on hand, to purchase \$368.9 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2008 Senior Notes (representing approximately 92.2% of the previously outstanding 2008 Senior Notes) and \$595.6 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2011 Senior Notes (representing 99.3% of the previously outstanding 2011 Senior Notes) that were validly tendered pursuant to the Tender Offer and Consent Solicitation. The net proceeds of the offering of the Old Notes, together with cash on hand, were also used to pay related tender premiums. The total tender premiums paid on all 2008 Senior Notes and 2011 Senior Notes validly tendered were \$106.8 million, and the total consent fees paid on all 2008 Senior Notes and 2011 Senior Notes validly tendered were \$28.8 million. The total accrued and unpaid interest paid on validly tendered 2008 Senior Notes and 2011 Senior Notes was \$19.7 million.

Replacement of secured credit facility. On June 15, 2006, we replaced our existing \$98 million secured credit facility with a new \$500 million secured revolving credit facility.

The refinancing plan improved our liquidity, extended the maturity dates of our indebtedness, reduced annual interest costs, and improved the operating flexibility of the covenants associated with our outstanding debt. Completion of the refinancing plan pursuant to the Tender Offer and Consent Solicitation resulted in a significant charge against income due to the early retirement of the outstanding senior notes.

The Exchange Offer

As part of our Old Notes offering, which was completed on June 6, 2006, we entered into a registration rights agreement in respect of the Old Notes in which we agreed, among other things, to deliver this prospectus to you and to complete an exchange offer for the Old Notes. Below is a summary of the terms of the exchange offer.

Securities Offered	<p>\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of New Notes, consisting of:</p> <p>\$500,000,000 principal amount of 7.50% Senior Notes due 2013 (the "New 2013 Notes"); and</p> <p>\$500,000,000 principal amount of 7.75% Senior Notes due 2016 (the "New 2016 Notes" and, together with the New 2013 Notes, the "New Notes"). The form and terms of these New Notes are identical in all material respects to those of the corresponding tranche of Old Notes. The New Notes, however, will not contain transfer restrictions and registration rights applicable to the Old Notes.</p>
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The Exchange Offer	<p>We are offering to issue up to \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the New Notes in exchange for a like principal amount of the Old Notes in order to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement that we entered into when the Old Notes were issued.</p>
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Expiration Date; Tenders	<p>The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2006, unless extended in our sole and absolute discretion. By tendering your Old Notes, you represent that:</p>
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you are not our "affiliate," as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act;

any New Notes you receive in the exchange offer are being acquired by you in the ordinary course of your business;

at the time of commencement of the exchange offer, neither you nor, to your knowledge, anyone receiving New Notes from you, has any arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution, as defined in the Securities Act, of the Old Notes or the New Notes in violation of the Securities Act;

if you are not a participating broker-dealer, you are not engaged in, and do not intend to engage in, the distribution, as defined in the Securities Act, of the Old Notes or the New Notes; and

if you are a broker-dealer, you will receive the New Notes for your own account in exchange for Old Notes that were acquired by you as a result of your market-making or other trading activities and that, you will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the New Notes you receive. For further information regarding resales of the New Notes by participating broker-dealers, see "Plan of Distribution."

We will extend the duration of the exchange offer as required by applicable law, and may choose to extend if we decide to give holders of Old Notes more time to tender their Old Notes.

Withdrawal; Non-Acceptance

You may withdraw any Old Notes tendered in the exchange offer at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2006. If for any reason the tender of any Old Notes is not accepted for exchange, such withdrawn or unaccepted Old Notes will be credited to the tendering holder's account at The Depository Trust Company, or DTC. For further information regarding the withdrawal of tendered Old Notes, see "The Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer" and "The Exchange Offer Withdrawal Rights."

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer is subject to certain conditions, which we may waive. See "The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer" for more information regarding the conditions to the exchange offer.

Procedures for Tendering Old Notes

To participate in the exchange offer, you must tender your Old Notes by using the book-entry transfer procedures described below and transmitting an agent's message to the exchange agent on or prior to the expiration or termination of the exchange offer. In order for a book-entry transfer to constitute a valid tender of your Old Notes in the exchange offer, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as exchange agent, must receive a confirmation of book-entry transfer of your Old Notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC prior to the expiration or termination of the exchange offer. For more information regarding the use of book-entry transfer procedures, including a description of the required agent's message, see "The Exchange Offer Book-Entry Transfer."

Special Procedures for Beneficial Owners

If you are a beneficial owner whose Old Notes are registered in the name of the broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and you wish to tender your Old Notes in the exchange offer, you should promptly contact the person in whose name the Old Notes are registered, and instruct that person to tender on your behalf.

Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The exchange of Old Notes for New Notes pursuant to the exchange offer will not be a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" for more information regarding the tax consequences of the exchange offer to you.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offer.

Exchange Agent

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is the exchange agent for the exchange offer. You can find the address and telephone number of the exchange agent below in "The Exchange Offer Exchange Agent."

Resales

Based on interpretations by the staff of the SEC, as set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that the New Notes issued in the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold or otherwise transferred by you without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act as long as:

you are not an affiliate of ours or a broker-dealer that acquired the Old Notes directly from us;

you are acquiring the New Notes in the ordinary course of your business; and

you are not participating, do not intend to participate and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate, in a distribution of the Old Notes or the New Notes.

If you are an affiliate of ours or are engaged in or intend to engage in or have any arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the Old Notes or the New Notes:

you cannot rely on the applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC; and

you must comply with the registration requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction.

Each broker or dealer that receives New Notes for its own account in exchange for Old Notes that were acquired as a result of market-making or other trading activities may be deemed an underwriter and thus must acknowledge that it will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any offer, resale, or other transfer of the New Notes issued in the exchange offer, including the delivery of a prospectus that contains information with respect to any selling holder required by the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the New Notes.

Furthermore, any broker-dealer that acquired any of its Old Notes directly from us may not rely on the applicable interpretation of the SEC staff contained in no-action letters for Exxon Capital Holdings Corp. (available May 13, 1988), Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated (available June 5, 1991) and Shearman & Sterling (available July 2, 1993).

As a condition to participation in the exchange offer, each holder will be required to represent that it is not our affiliate or a broker-dealer that acquired the Old Notes directly from us.

Broker-Dealers

Each broker-dealer that receives New Notes for its own account in exchange for Old Notes, where such Old Notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such New Notes. See "Plan of Distribution."

Consequences of Not Exchanging Old Notes

If you do not exchange your Old Notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer described in the legend on your Old Notes. In general, you may offer or sell your Old Notes only:

if they are registered under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws;

if they are offered or sold under an exemption from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws; or

if they are offered or sold in a transaction not subject to the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

We do not currently intend to register the Old Notes under the Securities Act. Under some circumstances, however, holders of the Old Notes, including holders who are not permitted to participate in the exchange offer or who may not freely sell New Notes received in the exchange offer, may require us to file, and to cause to become effective, a shelf registration statement covering resales of the Old Notes by these holders. For more information regarding the consequences of not tendering your Old Notes and our obligations to file a shelf registration statement, see "The Exchange Offer Consequences of Exchanging or Failing to Exchange Old Notes."

No Prior Market

The New Notes will be a new issue of securities for which there is no existing market. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market for the New Notes will develop or be maintained.

Summary of the Terms of the Notes

The form and the terms of the New Notes and the Old Notes are identical in all material respects, except that the transfer restrictions and registration rights applicable to the Old Notes do not apply to the New Notes. The New Notes will evidence the same debt as the Old Notes and will be governed by the same indenture dated June 6, 2006, first supplemental indenture dated June 6, 2006 and second supplemental indenture dated June 6, 2006 (collectively, the "Indenture").

Issuer	Edison Mission Energy
New Notes Offered	<p>\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of New Notes, consisting of:</p> <p>\$500,000,000 principal amount of New 2013 Notes; and</p> <p>\$500,000,000 principal amount of New 2016 Notes.</p>
Maturity Dates	<p>New 2013 Notes June 15, 2013</p> <p>New 2016 Notes June 15, 2016</p>
Interest Payment Dates	Interest on the New Notes will be paid semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing on December 15, 2006.
Ranking of the Notes	The New Notes will be senior unsecured obligations of EME, will rank pari passu with all of EME's senior unsecured indebtedness and will rank senior to EME's subordinated indebtedness, if any. All existing and future liabilities of EME's subsidiaries will be effectively senior to the New Notes.
Certain Covenants	<p>The Indenture governing the New Notes contains covenants limiting or prohibiting EME's ability to, among other things:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">create liens,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">incur secured indebtedness, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">merge or consolidate with other entities.</p> <p>These covenants are subject to important qualifications and exceptions. See "Description of the Notes Certain Covenants."</p>
Optional Redemption	We may redeem some or all of the New Notes at any time at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of, plus accrued and unpaid interest on, the New Notes plus a "make-whole" premium. See "Description of the Notes Redemption."
Risk Factors	See "Risk Factors" for a discussion of certain factors that should be considered in evaluating an investment in the New Notes.

Summary Consolidated Financial Data

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated financial data for the periods indicated. In April 2006, EME received, as a capital contribution, ownership interests in a portfolio of wind projects located in Iowa and Minnesota and a small biomass project. These projects were previously owned by EME's affiliate, Edison Capital. EME accounted for this acquisition at Edison Capital's historical cost as a transaction between entities under common control for a net book value of approximately \$76 million. The historical consolidated financial and operating results data reflects the acquisition as though EME had always owned the projects for all periods presented. The historical consolidated operating data for each of the three years ended December 31, 2005 and the financial position data as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 were derived from the audited historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following selected historical consolidated financial data as of June 30, 2006 and for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared on a basis consistent with that used in preparing our audited consolidated financial statements and include all material adjustments, all of which are of a normal recurring nature, that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair statement of our financial position and results of operations for the unaudited periods.

You should read the following information in conjunction with the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future period.

	Years Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(in millions)			(in millions) (unaudited)	
Income Statement Data					
Operating revenues	\$ 1,779	\$ 1,653	\$ 2,265	\$ 939	\$ 977
Operating expenses					
Fuel, plant operations and plant operating lease	1,334	1,300	1,287	653	658
Loss on lease termination, asset impairment and other charges	304	989	7	7	
Depreciation and amortization	156	152	134	66	71
Administrative and general	138	149	154	70	64
	<u>1,932</u>	<u>2,590</u>	<u>1,582</u>	<u>796</u>	<u>793</u>
Total Operating Expenses					
Operating income (loss)	(153)	(937)	683	143	184
Equity in income from unconsolidated affiliates	239	218	229	83	71
Impairment on equity method investment			(55)		
Interest and other income	2	52	69	24	66
Loss on early extinguishment of debt			(4)	(4)	(143)
Interest expense	(303)	(298)	(300)	(151)	(145)
	<u>(215)</u>	<u>(965)</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>33</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interest					
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(121)	(406)	208	19	1
Minority interest	(2)	(1)			
	<u>(96)</u>	<u>(560)</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>32</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations					
Income (loss) from operations of discontinued subsidiaries (including gain on disposal of \$533 million in 2004), net of tax	124	690	29	28	77
	<u>28</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>109</u>
Income (loss) before accounting change					
Cumulative effect of change in accounting, net of tax(1)	(9)		(1)		
	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ 442</u>	<u>\$ 104</u>	<u>\$ 109</u>
Net income (loss)					

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(1)

Our 2005 loss from a change in accounting principle resulted from the adoption of a new accounting standard for conditional asset retirements. Our 2003 loss from a change in accounting principle resulted from adoption of a new accounting standard for asset retirement obligations.

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	As of December 31,				As of June 30, 2006 (in millions) (unaudited)
	2003(2)	2004(3)	2005		
	(in millions)				
Balance Sheet Data					
Assets	\$ 12,299	\$ 7,087	\$ 7,023	\$	7,021
Current liabilities	1,203	994	846		523
Long-term obligations	2,919	3,530	3,330		3,294
Preferred securities					
Shareholder's equity	1,954	1,745	1,910		2,242

(2) In the fourth quarter of 2003, we adopted FIN No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51," which required us to reflect the junior subordinated deferrable debentures as a liability, which under the prior accounting treatment would have been eliminated in consolidation, instead of the Monthly Income Preferred Securities.

(3) Assets decreased in 2004 compared to 2003 due to completion of the sale of substantially all of our international assets.

	Years Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(in millions)			(in millions)	
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(4)(5)			2.23	1.40	1.20

Other Data

Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(4)(5) 2.23 1.40 1.20

(4) For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings are divided by fixed charges. "Earnings" represent the aggregate of income (loss) for continuing operations before income taxes and minority interest. "Fixed charges" represent interest (whether expensed or capitalized), dividends on preferred securities for continuing operations, amortization of debt discount and the interest component of rental expense.

(5) For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, there was a fixed charge deficiency of \$953 million and \$85 million, respectively.

RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the New Notes involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below as well as other information and data included in this prospectus before making an investment decision. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also adversely impact our business operations. If any of the events described in the risk factors below occur, our business, financial condition, operating results and prospects could be materially adversely affected, which in turn could adversely affect our ability to pay interest and/or principal on the New Notes.

Risks Relating to Exchange Offer

You may have difficulty selling the Old Notes which you do not exchange, since Old Notes will continue to have restrictions on transfer and cannot be sold without registration under securities laws or exemptions from registration.

If a large number of Old Notes are exchanged for New Notes issued in the exchange offer, it may be difficult for holders of Old Notes that are not exchanged in the exchange offer to sell the Old Notes, since those Old Notes may not be offered or sold unless they are registered or there are exemptions from registration requirements under the Securities Act or state laws that apply to them. In addition, if there are only a small number of Old Notes outstanding, there may not be a very liquid market in those Old Notes. There may be few investors that will purchase unregistered securities in which there is not a liquid market. See "The Exchange Offer Consequences of Exchanging or Failing to Exchange Old Notes."

In addition, if you do not tender your Old Notes or if we do not accept some Old Notes, those notes will continue to be subject to the transfer and exchange provisions of the Indenture and the existing transfer restrictions of the Old Notes that are described in the legend on such notes and in the offering memorandum relating to the Old Notes.

Late deliveries of Old Notes or any other failure to comply with the exchange offer procedures could prevent a holder from exchanging its Old Notes.

Noteholders are responsible for complying with all exchange offer procedures. The issuance of New Notes in exchange for Old Notes will only occur upon completion of the procedures described in this prospectus under "The Exchange Offer." Therefore, holders of Old Notes who wish to exchange them for New Notes should allow sufficient time for timely completion of the exchange procedure. Neither we nor the exchange agent are obligated to extend the offer or notify you of any failure to follow the proper procedure.

If you do not exchange your Old Notes in the exchange offer, you will no longer be entitled to an increase in interest payments on Old Notes that the Indenture provides for if we fail to complete the exchange offer.

Once the exchange offer has been completed, holders of outstanding Old Notes will not be entitled to any increase in the interest rate on their notes, which the Indenture provides for if we fail to complete the exchange offer. Holders of Old Notes will not have any further rights to have their Old Notes registered, except in limited circumstances, once the exchange offer is completed.

If you exchange your Old Notes, you may not be able to resell the New Notes you receive in the exchange offer without registering them and delivering a prospectus.

If you exchange your Old Notes in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the New Notes, you may be deemed to have received restricted securities and, if so, you will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction.

Based on interpretations by the SEC in no-action letters, we believe, with respect to New Notes issued in the exchange offer, that:

holders who are not "affiliates" of ours within the meaning of Rule 405 of the Securities Act,

holders who acquire their notes in the ordinary course of business and

holders who do not engage in, intend to engage in, or have arrangements to participate in a distribution (within the meaning of the Securities Act) of the notes do not have to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

Holder described in the preceding sentence must tell us in writing at our request that they meet these criteria. Holders that do not meet these criteria could not rely on interpretations of the SEC in no-action letters, and would have to register the New Notes they receive in the exchange offer and deliver a prospectus for them. In addition, holders that are broker-dealers may be deemed "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of New Notes acquired in the exchange offer. Holders that are broker-dealers must acknowledge that they acquired their Old Notes in market-making activities or other trading activities and must deliver a prospectus when they resell the New Notes they acquire in the exchange offer in order not to be deemed an underwriter. Our obligation to make this prospectus available to broker-dealers is limited. We cannot guarantee that a proper prospectus will be available to broker-dealers wishing to resell their New Notes.

You should review the more detailed discussion in "The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Old Notes" and "The Exchange Offer Consequences of Exchanging or Failing to Exchange Old Notes."

Risks Relating to Our Business

We have substantial interests in merchant energy power plants which are subject to market risks related to wholesale energy prices.

Our merchant energy power plants do not have long-term power purchase agreements. Because the output of these power plants is not committed to be sold under long-term contracts, these projects are subject to market forces which determine the amount and price of energy, capacity and ancillary services sold from the power plants. The factors that influence the market price for energy, capacity and ancillary services include:

prevailing market prices for coal, natural gas and fuel oil, and associated transportation;

the extent of additional supplies of capacity, energy and ancillary services from current competitors or new market entrants, including the development of new generation facilities or technologies that may be able to produce electricity at a lower cost than our generating facilities and/or increased access by competitors to our markets as a result of transmission upgrades;

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transmission congestion in and to each market area and the resulting differences in prices between delivery points;

the market structure rules established for each market area and regulatory developments affecting the market areas, including any price limitations and other mechanisms adopted to address volatility or illiquidity in these markets or the physical stability of the system;

the cost and availability of emission credits or allowances;

the availability, reliability and operation of competing power generation facilities, including nuclear generating plants where applicable, and the extended operation of such facilities beyond their presently expected dates of decommissioning;

weather conditions prevailing in surrounding areas from time to time; and

changes in the demand for electricity or in patterns of electricity usage as a result of factors such as regional economic conditions and the implementation of conservation programs.

In addition, unlike most other commodities, electric power can only be stored on a very limited basis and generally must be produced concurrently with its use. As a result, the wholesale power markets are subject to significant and unpredictable price fluctuations over relatively short periods of time.

There is no assurance that our merchant energy power plants will be successful in selling power into their markets or that the prices received for their power will generate positive cash flows. If our merchant energy power plants do not meet these objectives, they may not be able to generate enough cash to service their own debt and lease obligations, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our financial results can be affected by changes in fuel prices, fuel transportation cost increases, and interruptions in fuel supply.

Our business is subject to changes in fuel costs, which may negatively affect our financial results and financial position by increasing the cost of producing power. The fuel markets can be volatile, and actual fuel prices can differ from our expectations.

Although we attempt to purchase fuel based on our known fuel requirements, we are still subject to the risks of supply interruptions, transportation cost increases, and fuel price volatility. In addition, fuel deliveries may not exactly match energy sales, due in part to the need to purchase fuel inventories in advance for reliability and dispatch requirements. The price at which we can sell our energy may not rise or fall at the same rate as a corresponding rise or fall in fuel costs.

We may not be able to hedge market risks effectively.

We are exposed to market risks through our ownership and operation of merchant energy power plants and through our power marketing business. These market risks include, among others, volatility arising from the timing differences associated with buying fuel, converting fuel into energy and delivering energy to a buyer. We use forward contracts and derivative financial instruments, such as futures contracts and options, to manage market risks and exposure to fluctuating electricity and fuel prices. These activities, although intended to mitigate our exposure, expose us to other risks.

The effectiveness of our hedging activities may depend on the amount of working capital available to post as collateral in support of these transactions, either in support of performance guarantees or as a cash margin. The amount of credit support that must be provided typically is based on the difference

between the price of the commodity in a given contract and the market price of the commodity. Significant movements in market prices can result in a requirement to provide cash collateral and letters of credit in very large amounts. Without adequate liquidity to meet margin and collateral requirements, we could be exposed to the following:

a reduction in the number of counterparties willing to enter into bilateral contracts, which would result in increased reliance on short-term and spot markets instead of bilateral contracts, increasing our exposure to market volatility; and

a failure to meet a margining requirement, which could permit the counterparty to terminate the related bilateral contract early and demand immediate payment for the replacement value of the contract.

As a result of these and other factors, we cannot predict with precision the effect that risk management decisions may have on our businesses, operating results or financial position.

We are exposed to credit and performance risk from third parties under supply and transportation contracts.

We rely on contracts for the supply and transportation of fuel and other services required for the operation of our generation facilities. Our operations are exposed to the risk that counterparties will not perform their obligations. If a counterparty failed to perform under a contract, we would need to obtain alternate suppliers or alternate means of transportation for our requirements of fuel or other services, which could result in higher costs or disruptions in our operations. Furthermore, we are exposed to credit risk because damages related to a breach of contract may not be recoverable. Accordingly, the failure of a supplier to fulfill our contractual obligations could have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

We are subject to extensive energy industry regulation.

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by governmental agencies. Our projects are subject to federal laws and regulations that govern, among other things, transactions by and with purchasers of power, including utility companies, the development and construction of generation facilities, the ownership and operations of generation facilities, and access to transmission. Under limited circumstances where exclusive federal jurisdiction is not applicable or specific exemptions or waivers from state or federal laws or regulations are otherwise unavailable, federal and/or state utility regulatory commissions may have broad jurisdiction over non-utility owned electric power plants. Generation facilities are also subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations that govern, among other things, the geographical location, zoning, land use and operation of a project.

There is no assurance that the introduction of new laws or other future regulatory developments will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition, nor is there any assurance that we will be able to obtain and comply with all necessary licenses, permits and approvals for our projects. If projects cannot comply with all applicable regulations, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We are subject to extensive environmental regulation and permitting requirements that may involve significant and increasing costs.

Our operations are subject to extensive environmental regulation. We are required to obtain and comply with conditions established by licenses, permits and other approvals in order to construct, operate or modify our facilities. Failure to comply with these requirements could subject us to civil or criminal liability, the imposition of liens or fines, or actions by regulatory agencies seeking to curtail

our operations. We may also be exposed to risks arising from past, current or future contamination at our former or existing facilities or with respect to off-site waste disposal sites that have been used in our operations.

We devote significant resources to environmental monitoring, pollution control equipment and emission allowances to comply with environmental regulatory requirements. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with environmental regulatory requirements and that maintaining compliance with current requirements will not materially affect our financial position or results of operations. However, the current trend is toward more stringent standards, stricter regulation, and more expansive application of environmental regulations. Future environmental laws and regulations, and future enforcement proceedings that may be taken by environmental authorities, could affect the costs and the manner in which we conduct our business and could cause us to make substantial additional capital expenditures. There is no assurance that we would be able to recover these increased costs from our customers or that our business, financial position and results of operations would not be materially adversely affected.

Environmental advocacy groups and regulatory agencies in the United States have been focusing considerable attention on carbon dioxide emissions from coal-fired power plants and their potential role in climate change. The adoption of laws and regulations to implement carbon dioxide controls could adversely affect our coal-fired plants. Also, coal plant emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides, mercury and particulates are subject to increased controls and mitigation expenses. Additionally, certain of the states in which we operate are contemplating air pollution control regulations that are more stringent than existing and proposed federal regulations. Changing environmental regulations could require us to purchase additional emission allowances or install additional pollution control technology, and could make some units uneconomical to maintain or operate. If we cannot comply with all applicable regulations, we could be required to retire or suspend operations at our facilities, or restrict or modify the operations of our facilities, and our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Typically, environmental laws require a lengthy and complex process for obtaining licenses, permits and approvals prior to construction, operation or modification of a project or generating facility. Meeting all the necessary requirements can delay or sometimes prevent the completion of a proposed project as well as require extensive modifications to existing projects, which may involve significant capital expenditures. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to obtain and comply with all necessary licenses, permits and approvals for our plants.

The ability of our largest subsidiary, Midwest Generation, LLC, to make distributions is restricted.

Midwest Generation, LLC, which owns or leases our fossil fuel plants located in Illinois, has entered into financing documents that contain restrictions on its ability to pay dividends.

We are the guarantor of the Powerton and Joliet (Units 7 and 8) leases and are obligated under intercompany notes to make debt service payments to Midwest Generation. Each intercompany note is a general corporate obligation of ours, which ranks pari passu with the New Notes, and payments on it are made from distributions from subsidiaries and other sources of cash received by us. Accordingly, we must continue to make payments under the intercompany notes regardless of whether or not Midwest Generation makes distributions to us. If we were not able to satisfy our obligations under the intercompany notes, it would result in a default under the financing documents of EME and Midwest Generation. This could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flow and our ability to make payment on the New Notes.

Competition could adversely affect our business.

The independent power industry is characterized by numerous capable competitors, some of whom may have more extensive operating experience in the acquisition and development of power projects, larger staffs, and greater financial resources than we do. Further, in recent years some power markets have been characterized by strong and increasing competition as a result of regulatory changes and other factors which can contribute to a reduction in market prices for power from time to time. These regulatory and other changes may increase competitive pressures in the markets in which we operate.

Newer plants owned by our competitors are often more efficient than our facilities. This may put some of our facilities at a competitive disadvantage to the extent that our competitors are able to produce more power from each increment of fuel than our facilities are capable of producing.

Several participants in the wholesale markets, including many regulated utilities, have a lower cost of capital than most merchant generators and often are able to recover fixed costs through rate base mechanisms, allowing them to build, buy and upgrade generation assets without relying exclusively on market clearing prices to recover their investments. This could affect our ability to compete effectively in the markets in which those entities operate.

Our parent, Mission Energy Holding Company, depends upon cash flows from us to service its debt.

The principal asset of MEHC is the common stock of EME. In July 2001, MEHC issued \$800 million of 13.50% senior secured notes due 2008. These senior secured notes are secured by a first priority security interest in our common stock. Any foreclosure on the pledge of our common stock by the holders of the senior secured notes would result in a change in control of EME which could have a material adverse effect on MEHC and us. Dividends from us are limited based on our earnings and cash flow, the terms of restrictions contained in our corporate credit facility, business and tax considerations and restrictions imposed by applicable law.

Restrictions in our certificate of incorporation, our credit facilities and the MEHC financing documents limit our ability to enter into specified transactions that we otherwise may enter into and may significantly impede our ability to refinance our debt.

The financing documents entered into by MEHC contain financial and investment covenants restricting us. Our certificate of incorporation binds us to the provisions in MEHC's financing documents by restricting our ability to enter into specified transactions and engage in specified business activities without shareholder approval. The instruments governing our indebtedness also contain financial and investment covenants. Restrictions contained in these documents could affect, and in some cases significantly limit or prohibit, our ability to, among other things, incur, refinance, and prepay debt, make capital expenditures, pay dividends and make other distributions, make investments, create liens, sell assets, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, issue equity interests, enter into transactions with affiliates, create restrictions on the ability to pay dividends or make other distributions and engage in mergers and consolidations. These restrictions may significantly impede our ability to take advantage of business opportunities as they arise, to grow our business and compete effectively, or to develop and implement any refinancing plans in respect of our indebtedness.

In addition, in connection with the entry into new financings or amendments to existing financing arrangements, our financial and operational flexibility may be further reduced as a result of more restrictive covenants, requirements for security and other terms that are often imposed on sub-investment grade entities.

Our projects may be affected by general operating risks and hazards customary in the power generation industry. We may not have adequate insurance to cover all these hazards.

The operation of power generation facilities involves many operating risks, including:

performance below expected levels of output or efficiency;

interruptions in fuel supply;

disruptions in the transmission of electricity;

curtailment of operations due to transmission constraints;

breakdown or failure of equipment or processes;

imposition of new regulatory, permitting, or environmental requirements, or violations of existing requirements;

employee work force factors, including strikes, work stoppages or labor disputes;

operator error; and

catastrophic events such as terrorist activities, fires, tornadoes, earthquakes, explosions, floods or other similar occurrences affecting power generation facilities or the transmission and distribution infrastructure over which power is transported.

These and other hazards can cause significant personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property, plant and equipment, contamination of or damage to the environment, and suspension of operations. The occurrence of one or more of the events listed above could decrease or eliminate revenues generated by our projects or significantly increase the costs of operating them, and could also result in our being named as a defendant in lawsuits asserting claims for substantial damages, potentially including environmental cleanup costs, personal injury, property damage, fines and penalties. Equipment and plant warranties and insurance may not be sufficient or effective under all circumstances to cover lost revenues or increased expenses. A decrease or elimination in revenues generated by the facilities or an increase in the costs of operating them could decrease or eliminate funds available to meet our obligations as they become due and could have a material adverse effect on us. A default under a financing obligation of a project entity could result in a loss of our interest in the project.

Our future acquisitions and development projects may not be successful.

Our long-term strategy includes the development and acquisition of electric power generation facilities. The development of a power project may require us to expend significant amounts for preliminary engineering, permitting, legal and other expenses before we can determine whether we will win a competitive bid, or whether a project is feasible, economically attractive or financeable. We may not be successful in obtaining financing for our projects and may not be able to obtain sufficient equity capital, project cash flow, or additional borrowings to enable us to fund equity commitments for future projects.

In addition to the competition already existing in the markets in which we presently operate or may consider operating in the future, we are likely to encounter significant competition for acquisition opportunities that may become available as a result of the consolidation of the power industry, in general, as well as the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. We may be unable to identify attractive acquisition or development opportunities and/or to complete and integrate them on a successful and timely basis.

Risks Relating to the New Notes

We are primarily a holding company. Our only material source of cash is and will be distributions from our subsidiaries, and the New Notes are effectively subordinated to the claims of the creditors of our direct and indirect subsidiaries.

We are primarily a holding company with no material business operations of our own. Our most significant assets are the capital stock of our subsidiaries. We conduct virtually all of our business operations through those subsidiaries. Accordingly, our only material source of cash, including cash to make payments on or redeem the New Notes or our other indebtedness, is and will be dividends and distributions with respect to our ownership interests in our subsidiaries that are derived from the earnings and cash flow generated by our subsidiaries. We cannot assure you that our subsidiaries will generate sufficient earnings and cash flow to pay dividends or distributions to us or that applicable state law and contractual restrictions will permit dividends or distributions in the future. In addition, our direct and indirect subsidiaries will not guarantee the New Notes and will have no legal obligation to make payments on the New Notes or make funds available for those payments, whether by dividends, loans or other payments. Accordingly, we may not be able to pay interest on the New Notes or principal when due at maturity or otherwise.

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding involving EME, the New Notes will be effectively subordinated to the claims of the creditors of all of EME's direct and indirect subsidiaries, including trade creditors and holders of indebtedness of those subsidiaries. Accordingly, there might only be a limited amount of assets available to satisfy your claims as a holder of the New Notes upon an acceleration of the maturity of the New Notes.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, including long-term lease obligations.

As of June 30, 2006, our consolidated debt was \$3.4 billion. In addition, our subsidiaries have \$4.4 billion of long-term power plant lease obligations that are due over a period ranging up to 29 years. Subject to certain exceptions, the Indenture governing the New Notes will limit our ability to incur secured debt to 10% of our consolidated net tangible assets, but will not impose limitations on our ability to incur additional unsecured indebtedness. See "Description of the Notes - Certain Covenants; Restrictions on Liens." All existing and future liabilities of our subsidiaries will be effectively senior to the New Notes. We have entered into a new secured corporate credit facility consisting of \$500 million in revolving loan and letter of credit capacity. The New Notes will be effectively subordinated to borrowings under this facility to the extent of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The substantial amount of consolidated debt and financial obligations presents the risk that we might not have sufficient cash to service our indebtedness, including the New Notes, or long-term lease obligations and that the existing corporate debt, project debt and lease obligations could limit our ability to grow our business, to compete effectively or operate successfully under adverse economic conditions. If our cash flows and capital resources were insufficient to allow us to make scheduled payments on our debt, we might have to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek additional capital, or restructure or refinance the debt. The terms of our debt may not allow these alternative measures, the debt or equity may not be available on acceptable terms, and these alternative measures may not satisfy all scheduled debt service obligations.

You may find it difficult to sell your notes because there is no existing trading market for the New Notes.

You may find it difficult to sell your notes because an active trading market for the notes may not develop. The New Notes are being offered to the holders of the Old Notes. The Old Notes were issued on June 6, 2006, primarily to a small number of institutional investors. After the exchange offer, the trading market for the remaining untendered Old Notes could be adversely affected. There is no existing trading market for the New Notes. Future trading prices of the New Notes will depend on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, our operating results, and the market for similar securities. We do not intend to apply for listing or quotation of the New Notes on any exchange, and so we do not know the extent to which investor interest will lead to the development of a trading market or how liquid that market might be. Although the initial purchasers in the private offering of the Old Notes have informed us that they intend to make a market in the New Notes, they are not obligated to do so. The initial purchasers may cease their market-making at any time. As a result, the market price of the New Notes could be adversely affected.

Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the New Notes offered by this prospectus. The market for the New Notes, if any, may be subject to similar disruptions. These disruptions may adversely affect the value of the New Notes.

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose of the Exchange Offer

When we sold the Old Notes on June 6, 2006, or the "closing date," we entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the Old Notes. Under the registration rights agreement, we agreed to file a registration statement regarding the exchange of the Old Notes for New Notes which are registered under the Securities Act. We also agreed to use our reasonable best efforts to cause the registration statement to become effective with the SEC and to conduct this exchange offer after the registration statement is declared effective. The registration rights agreement provides that we will be required to pay additional interest to the holders of the Old Notes if:

we do not file the exchange offer registration statement with the SEC on or prior to the 180th calendar day following the closing date;

the exchange offer registration statement has not been declared effective on or prior to the 240th calendar day following the closing date; or

the exchange offer is not consummated on or prior to 30 business days after the 240th calendar day following the closing date.

The exchange offer is not being made to holders of Old Notes in any jurisdiction where the exchange would not comply with the securities or blue sky laws of such jurisdiction. A copy of the registration rights agreement is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

Upon the terms and conditions described in this prospectus, we will accept for exchange Old Notes that are properly tendered on or before the expiration date and not withdrawn as permitted below. As used in this prospectus, the term "expiration date" means 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2006. However, if we, in our sole discretion, have extended the period of time for which the exchange offer is open, the term "expiration date" means the latest time and date to which we extend the exchange offer.

As of the date of this prospectus, \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount at maturity of the Old Notes is outstanding. The Old Notes were offered under the Indenture. This prospectus is first being sent on or about _____, 2006 to all holders of Old Notes known to us. Our obligation to accept Old Notes for exchange in the exchange offer is subject to the conditions described below under "Conditions to the Exchange Offer." We reserve the right to extend the period of time during which the exchange offer is open. We would then delay acceptance for exchange of any Old Notes by giving oral or written notice of an extension to the holders of Old Notes as described below. During any extension period, all Old Notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer and may be accepted for exchange by us. Any Old Notes not accepted for exchange will be returned to the tendering holder after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer. Holders of Old Notes do not have dissenters' rights of appraisal in connection with the exchange offer.

Old Notes tendered in the exchange offer must be in denominations of principal amount of \$2,000 and any integral multiple of \$1,000.

We reserve the right to amend or terminate the exchange offer, and not to accept for exchange any Old Notes not previously accepted for exchange, upon the occurrence of any of the conditions of

the exchange offer specified below under " Conditions to the Exchange Offer." We will give oral or written notice of any extension, amendment, non-acceptance or termination to the holders of the Old Notes as promptly as practicable. We will notify you of any extension by means of a press release or other public announcement no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time on that date.

Our acceptance of the tender of Old Notes by a tendering holder will form a binding agreement upon the terms and subject to the conditions provided in this prospectus.

Procedures for Tendering

Except as described below, a tendering holder must, on or prior to the expiration date, transmit an agent's message to the exchange agent at the address listed below under the heading " Exchange Agent."

In addition, the exchange agent must receive, on or before the expiration date, a timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of the Old Notes into the exchange agent's account at the Depository Trust Company, the book-entry transfer facility, along with an agent's message.

The Depository Trust Company will be referred to as DTC in this prospectus.

The term "agent's message" means a message, transmitted to DTC and received by the exchange agent and forming a part of a book-entry transfer, that states that DTC has received an express acknowledgment that the tendering holder agrees to appoint the exchange agent as the tendering holder's true and lawful agent and attorney-in-fact with respect to such tendered Old Notes, with full power of substitution, among other things, to cause the Old Notes to be assigned, transferred and exchanged.

If you are a beneficial owner whose Old Notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and wish to tender, you should promptly instruct the registered holder to tender on your behalf.

We will determine in our sole discretion all questions as to the validity, form and eligibility of Old Notes tendered for exchange. This discretion extends to the determination of all questions concerning the timing of receipts and acceptance of tenders. These determinations will be final and binding.

We reserve the right to reject any amount of Old Notes not properly tendered, or any acceptance that might, in our judgment or our counsel's judgment, be unlawful. We also reserve the right to waive any conditions of the exchange offer as applicable to all Old Notes prior to the expiration date. We also reserve the right to waive any defects or irregularities or conditions of the exchange offer as to any amount of Old Notes prior to the expiration date. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer as to any amount of Old Notes either before or after the expiration date shall be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of Old Notes must be cured within a reasonable period of time. None of us, the exchange agent or any other person will be under any duty to give notification of any defect or irregularity in any tender of Old Notes. Nor will we, the exchange agent or any other person incur any liability for failing to give notification of any defect or irregularity.

By tendering, each holder will represent to us that, among other things:

the holder is not an affiliate of ours (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) or a broker-dealer tendering notes acquired directly from us for its own account;

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the New Notes are being acquired in the ordinary course of business of the person receiving the New Notes, whether or not that person is the holder; and

neither the holder nor the other person has any arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution (within the meaning of the Securities Act) of the New Notes.

In the case of a holder that is not a broker-dealer, that holder, by tendering, will also represent to us that the holder is not engaged in, and does not intend to engage in, a distribution of the New Notes.

However, any purchaser of Old Notes who is our "affiliate" (within the meaning of the Securities Act) who intends to participate in the exchange offer for the purpose of distributing the New Notes or a broker-dealer (within the meaning of the Securities Act) that acquired Old Notes in a transaction other than as part of its trading or market-making activities and who has arranged or has an understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the New Notes:

will not be able to rely on the applicable interpretation by the staff of the SEC set forth in the applicable no-action letters;

will not be able to tender its Old Notes in the exchange offer; and

must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any sale or transfer of the notes unless such sale or transfer is made pursuant to an exemption from such requirements.

Each broker or dealer that receives New Notes for its own account in exchange for Old Notes, where the Old Notes were acquired by it as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus that meets the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the New Notes. By so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act. However, a broker-dealer may be a statutory underwriter. See "Plan of Distribution."

Furthermore, any broker-dealer that acquired any of its Old Notes directly from us:

may not rely on the applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC's position contained in *Exxon Capital Holdings Corp.*, SEC no-action letter (April 13, 1988), *Morgan, Stanley & Co. Inc.*, SEC no-action letter (June 5, 1991), and *Shearman & Sterling*, SEC no-action letter (July 2, 1993); and

must also be named as a selling holder in connection with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act relating to any resale transaction.

Acceptance of Old Notes for Exchange; Delivery of New Notes

Upon satisfaction or waiver of all of the conditions to the exchange offer, we will accept, promptly after the expiration date, all Old Notes properly tendered, unless we terminate the exchange offer because of the non-satisfaction of conditions. We will issue the New Notes as soon as practicable after acceptance of the Old Notes. See "Conditions to the Exchange Offer" below. For purposes of the exchange offer, we will be deemed to have accepted properly tendered Old Notes for exchange when, as and if we have given oral or written notice to the exchange agent, with prompt written confirmation of any oral notice.

For each Old Note accepted for exchange, the holder of the Old Note will receive a New Note having a principal amount equal to that of the surrendered Old Note. The New Notes will bear interest

from the most recent date to which interest has been paid on the Old Notes. Accordingly, registered holders of New Notes on the relevant record date for the first interest payment date following the completion of the exchange offer will receive interest accruing from the most recent date to which interest has been paid. The accreted value of the New Notes will be the same as the accreted value of the Old Notes. Old Notes accepted for exchange will cease to accrue interest from and after the date of completion of the exchange offer. Holders of Old Notes whose Old Notes are accepted for exchange will not receive any payment for accrued interest on the Old Notes otherwise payable on any interest payment date, the record date for which occurs on or after completion of the exchange offer and will be deemed to have waived their rights to receive the accrued interest on the Old Notes.

In all cases, issuance of New Notes for Old Notes will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of a timely book-entry confirmation of the Old Notes into the exchange agent's account at the book-entry transfer facility.

Unaccepted or non-exchanged Old Notes will be returned without expense to the tendering holder of the Old Notes. In the case of Old Notes tendered by book-entry transfer in accordance with the book-entry procedures described below, the non-exchanged Old Notes will be returned or recredited promptly.

Book-Entry Transfer

The exchange agent will make a request to establish an account for the Old Notes at DTC for purposes of the exchange offer within two business days after the date of this prospectus. A holder of the Old Notes must make book-entry delivery of Old Notes by causing DTC to transfer those Old Notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC in accordance with DTC's procedure for transfer. This holder should transmit its acceptance to DTC on or prior to the expiration date. DTC will verify this acceptance, execute a book-entry transfer of the tendered Old Notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC and then send to the exchange agent confirmation of this book-entry transfer. The confirmation of this book-entry transfer will include an agent's message confirming that DTC has received an express acknowledgment from this holder that this holder agrees to be bound by the assignment, transfer and exchange of the Old Notes. Delivery of New Notes issued in the exchange offer may be effected through book-entry transfer at DTC. However, an agent's message must be transmitted to and received by the exchange agent at the address listed below under " Exchange Agent" on or prior to the expiration date.

Exchanging Book-Entry Notes

The exchange agent and DTC have confirmed that any financial institution that is a participant in DTC may utilize DTC Automated Tender Offer Program, or ATOP, procedures to tender Old Notes. Any participant in the DTC may make book-entry delivery of Old Notes by causing the DTC to transfer such Old Notes into the exchange agent's account in accordance with the DTC's ATOP procedures for transfer. However, the exchange for the Old Notes so tendered will only be made after a book-entry confirmation of the book-entry transfer of Old Notes into the exchange agent's account, and timely receipt by the exchange agent of an agent's message.

Withdrawal Rights

Tenders of Old Notes may be withdrawn at any time before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

For a withdrawal to be effective, the exchange agent must receive a written notice of withdrawal at the address or at the facsimile number, indicated below under " Exchange Agent" before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Any notice of withdrawal must specify the number of the account at the DTC from which the Old Notes were tendered and specify the name and number of the account at the DTC to be credited with the withdrawn Old Notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of DTC.

We will determine all questions as to the validity, form and eligibility, including time of receipt, or notices of withdrawal. Any Old Notes so withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for exchange. No New Notes will be issued unless the Old Notes so withdrawn are validly re-tendered. Any Old Notes that have been tendered for exchange, but which are not exchanged for any reason, will be credited to an account maintained with the DTC. Properly withdrawn Old Notes may be re-tendered by following the procedures described under " Procedures for Tendering" above at any time on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

Notwithstanding any other provision of the exchange offer, we shall not be required to accept for exchange, or to issue New Notes in exchange for, any Old Notes, and may terminate or amend the exchange offer, if at any time prior to the expiration date any of the following events occurs:

there is threatened, instituted or pending any action or proceeding before, or any injunction, order or decree issued by, any court or governmental agency or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency or commission;

a change in applicable law prohibits the consummation of such exchange offer; or

any change, or any development involving a prospective change, has occurred or been threatened in our business, financial condition, operations or prospects and those of our subsidiaries taken as a whole that is or may be adverse to us, or we have become aware of facts that have or may have an adverse impact on the value of the Old Notes or the New Notes, which in our reasonable judgment in any case makes it inadvisable to proceed with the exchange offer and about which change or development we make a public announcement.

All conditions will be deemed satisfied or waived prior to the expiration date, unless we assert them prior to the expiration date. The foregoing conditions to the exchange offer are for our sole benefit and we may prior to the expiration date assert them regardless of the circumstances giving rise to any of these conditions, or we may prior to the expiration date waive them in whole or in part in our reasonable discretion. Our failure at any time to exercise any of the foregoing rights will not be deemed a waiver of any right.

In addition, we will not accept for exchange any Old Notes tendered, and no New Notes will be issued in exchange for any Old Notes, if at this time any stop order is threatened or in effect relating to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part. We are required to make every reasonable effort to obtain the withdrawal of any order suspending the effectiveness of a Registration Statement at the earliest possible moment.

Exchange Agent

We have appointed The Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as the exchange agent for the exchange offer. You should direct all executed letters, questions and requests for assistance, or requests for additional copies of this prospectus to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

Delivery To:

The Wells Fargo Bank, National Association

By Hand, Registered or Certified Mail, or Overnight Courier:

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association
707 Wilshire Boulevard, 17th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90017
Attn: Maddy Hall

For Information Call: (213) 614-2588

By Facsimile: (213) 614-3355

Confirm By Telephone: (213) 614-2588

All other questions should be addressed to Edison Mission Energy, 18101 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 1700, Irvine, California 92612, Attention: Steven D. Eisenberg. If you deliver the transmit instructions via facsimile other than to any facsimile number indicated above, then your delivery or transmission will not constitute a valid delivery or transmission.

Fees and Expenses

We will not make any payment to brokers, dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We have agreed to pay all expenses incidental to the exchange offer other than commissions and concessions of any broker or dealer and certain transfer taxes and will indemnify holders of the notes, including any broker-dealers, against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. The estimated cash expenses to be incurred in connection with the exchange offer will be paid by us and will include fees and expenses of the exchange agent, accounting, legal, printing and related fees and expenses.

Accounting Treatment

We will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes upon the consummation of the exchange offer. We will amortize the expense of the exchange offer over the term of the New Notes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Transfer Taxes

We will pay any transfer taxes in connection with the exchange of Old Notes for New Notes in the exchange offer unless you instruct us to register New Notes in the name of, or request any Old Notes not tendered or not accepted in the exchange offer be returned to, a person other than the registered tendering holder. In those cases, you will be responsible for the payment of any applicable transfer tax.

Consequences of Exchanging or Failing to Exchange the Old Notes

Holders of Old Notes who do not exchange their Old Notes for New Notes in the exchange offer will continue to be subject to the provisions in the Indenture regarding transfer and exchange of the Old Notes and the restrictions on transfer of the Old Notes as described in the legend on the Old Notes as a consequence of the issuance of the Old Notes under exemptions from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. In general, the Old Notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act, except under an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Old Notes holders that do not exchange Old Notes for New Notes in the exchange offer will no longer have any registration rights with respect to such notes.

Based on existing interpretations of the Securities Act by the SEC's staff contained in several no-action letters to third parties, and subject to the immediately following sentence, we believe that the New Notes would generally be freely transferable by holders after the exchange offer without further registration under the Securities Act, subject to certain representations required to be made by each holder of New Notes, as set forth below. However, any purchaser of New Notes who is one of our "affiliates" (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) or who intends to participate in the exchange offer for the purpose of distributing the New Notes:

will not be able to rely on the applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC;

will not be able to tender its Old Notes in the exchange offer; and

must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any sale or transfer of the notes unless such sale or transfer is made pursuant to an exemption from such requirements. See "Plan of Distribution."

We do not intend to seek our own interpretation regarding the exchange offer and there can be no assurance that the SEC's staff would make a similar determination with respect to the New Notes as it has in other interpretations to other parties, although we have no reason to believe otherwise.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer. In consideration for issuing the New Notes, we will receive in exchange the Old Notes of like principal amount, the terms of which are identical in all material respects to the New Notes. The Old Notes surrendered in exchange for New Notes will be retired and canceled and cannot be reissued. Accordingly, issuance of the New Notes will not result in any increase in our indebtedness. We have agreed to bear the expenses of the exchange offer. No underwriter is being used in connection with the exchange offer.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and consolidated capitalization as of June 30, 2006. This table should be read in conjunction with "Use of Proceeds," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our financial statements and the related notes in this prospectus.

	As of June 30, 2006
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,328
Short-term investments	260
Short- and long-term obligations(1)(2):	
Old Notes	1,000
10% Senior Notes due 2008	31
9.875% Senior Notes due 2011	4
7.73% Senior Notes due 2009	599
Long-term obligations to affiliates	78
EME recourse debt	1,712
Subsidiary debt obligations	1,712
Total consolidated debt	3,424
Shareholder's equity(3)	2,242
Total capitalization	\$ 5,666

- (1) Although not included in the table above, we are obligated under an intercompany loan with Midwest Generation to repay \$1.4 billion of intercompany loans resulting from the Powerton and Joliet sale-leaseback transaction.
- (2) As of June 30, 2006, we had the full amount of borrowing capacity under our \$500 million revolving credit facility.
- (3) In connection with the repayment of the 2008 Senior Notes and the 2011 Senior Notes, tender premiums of \$136 million, together with remaining deferred financing costs related to these Senior Notes, were expensed. The after-tax impact was approximately \$88 million.

MEHC depends on dividends from us to make interest payments on its 13.5% senior secured notes due 2008 and to repay such indebtedness when it becomes due. MEHC has pledged our stock to secure its obligations under its senior secured notes. We intend to retain sufficient cash on hand to make dividends to MEHC to satisfy its payment obligations with respect to its senior secured notes. See "Risk Factors Our parent, Mission Energy Holding Company, depends upon cash flows from us to service its debt."

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated financial data for the periods indicated. In April 2006, EME received, as a capital contribution, ownership interests in a portfolio of wind projects located in Iowa and Minnesota and a small biomass project. These projects were previously owned by EME's affiliate, Edison Capital. EME accounted for this acquisition at Edison Capital's historical cost as a transaction between entities under common control for a net book value of approximately \$76 million. The historical consolidated financial and operating results data reflects the acquisition as though EME had always owned the projects for all periods presented. The historical consolidated operating data for each of the three years ended December 31, 2005 and the financial position data as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 were derived from the audited historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. We derived the historical consolidated operating results data for each of the two years ended December 31, 2002 and the financial position data as of December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 from our accounting records. The following selected historical consolidated financial data as of June 30, 2006 and for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared on a basis consistent with that used in preparing our audited consolidated financial statements and include all material adjustments, all of which are of a normal recurring nature, that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair statement of our financial position and results of operations for the unaudited periods.

You should read the following information in conjunction with the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future period.

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	Years Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001(1)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(in millions)					(in millions) (unaudited)	
Income Statement Data							
Operating revenues	\$ 1,771	\$ 1,713	\$ 1,779	\$ 1,653	\$ 2,265	\$ 939	\$ 977
Operating expenses							
Fuel, plant operations and plant operating lease	1,256	1,292	1,334	1,300	1,287	653	658
Loss on lease termination, asset impairment and other charges and credits	59	60	304	989	7	7	
Depreciation and amortization	175	147	156	152	134	66	71
Administrative and general	133	118	138	149	154	70	64
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Operating Expenses	1,623	1,617	1,932	2,590	1,582	796	793
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Operating income (loss)	148	96	(153)	(937)	683	143	184
Equity in income from unconsolidated affiliates	333	196	239	218	229	83	71
Impairment on equity method investment					(55)		
Interest and other income	83	15	2	52	69	24	66
Loss on early extinguishment of debt					(4)	(4)	(143)
Interest expense	(428)	(313)	(303)	(298)	(300)	(151)	(145)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interest	136	(6)	(215)	(965)	622	95	33
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	67	(28)	(121)	(406)	208	19	1
Minority interest	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)			
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations	67	20	(96)	(560)	414	76	32
Income (loss) from operations of discontinued subsidiaries (including gain on disposal of \$533 million in 2004 and loss on disposal of \$1.1 billion in 2001), net of tax	(1,198)	22	124	690	29	28	77
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income (loss) before accounting change	(1,131)	42	28	130	443	104	109
Cumulative effect of change in accounting, net of tax(2)	15	(14)	(9)		(1)		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,116)	\$ 28	\$ 19	\$ 130	\$ 442	\$ 104	\$ 109
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(1) In the fourth quarter of 2002, EME adopted SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections," which required EME to reclassify as part of income from continuing operations an extraordinary gain of \$6 million, net of tax, recorded in December 2001. The extraordinary gain was attributable to the extinguishment of debt that was assumed by the third-party lessors in the December 2001 Homer City sale-leaseback transaction.

(2) Our 2005 loss from a change in accounting principle resulted from the adoption of a new accounting standard for conditional asset retirements. Our 2003 loss from a change in accounting principle resulted from adoption of a new accounting standard for asset retirement obligations. Our 2002 loss from a change in accounting principle resulted from

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adoption of a new accounting standard for goodwill and other intangible assets. Our 2001 gain from a change in accounting principle resulted from adoption of a new accounting standard for derivative instruments and hedging activities.

As of December 31,

	2001	2002	2003(3)	2004(4)	2005		As of June 30, 2006
	(in millions)						(in millions) (unaudited)
Balance Sheet Data							
Assets	\$ 10,898	\$ 11,220	\$ 12,299	\$ 7,087	\$ 7,023	\$	7,021
Current liabilities	656	1,356	1,203	994	846		523
Long-term obligations	3,978	3,022	2,919	3,530	3,330		3,294
Preferred securities	254	281					
Shareholder's equity	1,664	1,751	1,954	1,745	1,910		2,242

(3) In the fourth quarter of 2003, we adopted FIN No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51," which required us to reflect the junior subordinated deferrable debentures as a liability, which under the prior accounting treatment would have been eliminated in consolidation, instead of the Monthly Income Preferred Securities.

(4) Assets decreased in 2004 compared to 2003 due to completion of the sale of substantially all of our international assets.

Years Ended December 31,

Six Months Ended June 30,

	2001(1)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(in millions)					(in millions)	
Other Data							
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(5)(6)	1.03	1.18			2.23	1.40	1.20

(5) For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings are divided by fixed charges. "Earnings" represent the aggregate of income (loss) for continuing operations before income taxes and minority interest. "Fixed charges" represent interest (whether expensed or capitalized), dividends on preferred securities for continuing operations, amortization of debt discount and the interest component of rental expense.

(6) For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, there was a fixed charge deficiency of \$953 million and \$85 million, respectively.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is presented in four sections:

	Page
Management's Overview; Critical Accounting Estimates	32
Results of Operations	37
Liquidity and Capital Resources	58
Market Risk Exposures	85
MANAGEMENT'S OVERVIEW; CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES	

Management's Overview

Introduction

EME is a holding company which operates primarily through its subsidiaries and affiliates which are engaged in the business of developing, acquiring, owning or leasing, operating and selling energy and capacity from independent power production facilities. EME's subsidiaries or affiliates have typically been formed to own all or an interest in one or more power plants and ancillary facilities, with each plant or group of related plants being individually referred to by EME as a project. As of June 30, 2006, EME's subsidiaries and affiliates owned or leased interests in 29 operating power plants.

EME's subsidiaries and affiliates have financed the development and construction or acquisition of its projects by capital contributions from EME and the incurrence of so-called project financed debt obligations by its subsidiaries and affiliates owning the operating facilities. These project level debt obligations are generally structured as non-recourse to EME, with several exceptions, including EME's guarantee of the Powerton and Joliet leases as part of a refinancing of indebtedness incurred by its project subsidiary to purchase the Illinois Plants. As a result, these project level debt obligations have structural priority with respect to revenues, cash flows and assets of the project companies over debt obligations incurred by EME itself. In this regard, EME has, itself, borrowed funds to make the equity contributions required of it for its projects and for general corporate purposes. Since EME does not, itself, directly own any revenue producing generation facilities, it depends for the most part on cash distributions from its projects to meet its debt service obligations, to pay for general and administrative expenses and to pay dividends to its parent, MEHC. Distributions to EME from projects are generally only available after all current debt service obligations at the project level have been paid and are further restricted by contractual restrictions on distributions included in the documentation evidencing the project level debt obligations.

Merchant Operations

The majority of EME's power plant operations are located in the PJM control area and sell power under short-term contracts. These power plants are known as merchant power plants since the generation is not sold under long-term contracts. EME's revenues and the results of operations of its merchant power plants depend upon prevailing market prices for capacity, energy, ancillary services, emission allowances or credits, fuel oil, coal, natural gas and associated transportation costs in the market areas where EME's merchant plants are located. EME's income from continuing operations increased substantially from its merchant operations since 2004 due to higher wholesale energy prices driven largely by increases in the market price of natural gas and oil. The average market price during

2005 at the Northern Illinois Hub (related to the Illinois Plants) increased to \$46.39 per megawatt hour (MWh), compared to the average market prices at "Into ComEd" and at the Northern Illinois Hub of \$29.52 per MWh during 2004.

Energy Trading Activities

EME seeks to generate profit by utilizing the commercial platform of its subsidiary, EMMT, to engage in trading activities in those markets where merchant power plants are located. EMMT trades power, fuel and transmission primarily in the eastern power grid using financial products available over the counter, through exchanges and from independent system operators. EME's earnings from energy trading activities were \$55 million during the first six months of 2006 and \$195 million during 2005. Volatile market conditions during the first half of 2006 and in 2005, driven by changes in prices for natural gas and oil and warmer summer temperatures during 2005, have created favorable conditions for EMMT's trading strategies during these periods compared to 2004. Because EMMT is below investment grade, it must post margin and collateral in order to participate in its marketing and trading activities. As of June 30, 2006, margin and collateral posted to support trading activities of EMMT was approximately \$61 million. This amount includes collateral posted independent system operators as well as initial and mark-to-market margin posted for outstanding volumes of futures and over-the-counter contracts. Income from trading activities will vary substantially from period to period depending on market conditions.

Business Development

Wind Projects

EME has an active development group seeking opportunities for growth in its electricity generating business. Beginning in 2005, EME has undertaken a number of activities with respect to new wind projects, including:

Completion in January 2006 of the purchase of development rights for the Wildorado wind project. This project started construction on April 24, 2006 and is scheduled for completion during April 2007, with total construction costs estimated to be \$270 million. Upon completion, power from the project will be sold under a twenty-year power purchase agreement to Southwestern Public Service.

Securing during 2005 and 2006 a supply of 285 turbines for 538 MW of new wind projects which are expected to be developed and constructed by the end of 2007.

Completion in December 2005 of the acquisition of the San Juan Mesa wind project and subsequent sale of 25% of its ownership interest in the San Juan Mesa wind project to a third party.

Advancing during 2006 the development of a number of wind projects, including four projects totaling 181 MW that have been approved for investment, subject to completion of specific contractual or permitting arrangements.

In addition, in April 2006 EME received, as a capital contribution, ownership interests in a 192 MW portfolio of wind projects (EME's share is 176 MW) located in Iowa and Minnesota. These projects were previously owned by EME's affiliate, Edison Capital. EME accounted for this acquisition at Edison Capital's historical cost as a transaction between entities under common control for a net book value of approximately \$76 million.

Thermal Projects

EME expects to make investments in thermal projects during the next several years. As part of its development efforts, EME is in the process of obtaining permits for two sites in Southern California for peaker plants. Generally, it is expected that thermal projects in which EME invests will sell electricity under long-term power purchase contracts. EME has responded to several requests for proposals to build or acquire generation and recently submitted two indicative bids in response to the request for offers for electricity supply from new generation resources announced by Southern California Edison Company in July 2006. In connection with these thermal development activities, in September 2006, EME entered into an agreement for the purchase of five gas turbines and related equipment for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$140 million. In addition, under the terms of this agreement, EME obtained an option, exercisable through January 26, 2007, to purchase five additional gas turbines and related equipment.

In June 2006, subsidiaries of EME and BP America Inc. formed Carson Hydrogen Power LLC for the development of a power project to be located in Carson, California. Carson Hydrogen is intended as an industrial gasification project that will integrate proven gasification, power generation and enhanced oil recovery technologies. In June 2006, the project submitted an application to the United States Department of Energy (DOE) to qualify for gasification tax credits under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Funding of tax credits is limited and, accordingly, there is no assurance that the project will be allocated tax credits. A decision from DOE is not expected until the end of 2006. In the meantime, Carson Hydrogen is conducting engineering studies required for project implementation.

Financing Activities

On June 6, 2006, EME completed a private offering of \$500 million of its 7.50% senior notes due 2013 and \$500 million of its 7.75% senior notes due 2016. The proceeds of the offering were used, together with cash on hand, to purchase substantially all of EME's outstanding 10% senior notes due 2008 and 9.875% senior notes due 2011. In connection with the purchase of these notes, EME recorded a \$143 million loss on early extinguishment of debt in the second quarter of 2006.

On June 15, 2006, EME entered into a new credit agreement providing for \$500 million in revolving loan and letter of credit capacity to be used for general corporate purposes including credit support for the hedging and trading activities of EME and its subsidiaries. The new credit agreement replaces EME's \$98 million credit agreement.

ERP Initiative

EME has commenced a new initiative as part of an Edison International enterprise-wide project to implement an integrated enterprise resource planning (ERP) application from SAP during the next two years. The implementation of this application will replace EME's existing financial, human resources, materials management, and fuel management information systems with SAP's integrated ERP application. The objective of this initiative is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of EME's operational systems and enhance the transparency of information throughout the company.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Introduction

The accounting policies described below are viewed by management as "critical" because their correct application requires the use of material judgments and estimates, and they have a material impact on EME's results of operations and financial position.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

EME uses derivative financial instruments for price risk management activities and trading purposes. Derivative financial instruments are mainly utilized to manage exposure from changes in electricity and fuel prices and interest rates. EME follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," or SFAS No. 133, which requires derivative financial instruments to be recorded at their fair value unless an exception applies. SFAS No. 133 also requires that changes in a derivative's fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. For derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in fair value are either offset by changes in the fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities or firm commitments through earnings, or recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is immediately recognized in earnings.

Management's judgment is required to determine if a transaction meets the definition of a derivative and, if it does, whether the normal sales and purchases exception applies or whether individual transactions qualify for hedge accounting treatment. The majority of EME's long-term power sales and fuel supply agreements related to its generation activities either: (1) do not meet the definition of a derivative because they are not readily convertible to cash, or (2) qualify as normal purchases and sales and are, therefore, recorded on an accrual basis.

Derivative financial instruments used for trading purposes include forwards, futures, options, swaps and other financial instruments with third parties. EME records derivative financial instruments used for trading at fair value. The majority of EME's derivative financial instruments with a short-term duration (less than one year) are valued using quoted market prices. In the absence of quoted market prices, derivative financial instruments are valued considering the time value of money, volatility of the underlying commodity, and other factors as determined by EME. Resulting gains and losses are recognized in net gains (losses) from price risk management and energy trading in the accompanying consolidated income statements in the period of change. Assets from price risk management and energy trading activities include open financial positions related to derivative financial instruments recorded at fair value, including cash flow hedges, that are "in-the-money" and the present value of net amounts receivable from structured transactions. Liabilities from price risk management and energy trading activities include open financial positions related to derivative financial instruments, including cash flow hedges, that are "out-of-the-money."

Determining the fair value of derivatives under SFAS No. 133 is a critical accounting estimate because the fair value of a derivative is susceptible to significant change resulting from a number of factors, including: volatility of energy prices, credit risks, market liquidity and discount rates. See "Market Risk Exposures," for a description of risk management activities and sensitivities to change in market prices.

EME enters into master agreements and other arrangements in conducting price risk management and trading activities with a right of setoff in the event of bankruptcy or default by the counterparty.

These types of transactions are reported net in the balance sheet in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 39, "Offsetting Amounts Related to Certain Contracts."

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

EME follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," or SFAS No. 144. EME evaluates long-lived assets whenever indicators of impairment exist. This accounting standard requires that if the undiscounted expected future cash flow from a company's assets or group of assets (without interest charges) is less than its carrying value, asset impairment must be recognized in the financial statements. The amount of impairment is determined by the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of the asset.

The assessment of impairment is a critical accounting estimate because significant management judgment is required to determine: (1) if an indicator of impairment has occurred, (2) how assets should be grouped, (3) the forecast of undiscounted expected future cash flow over the asset's estimated useful life to determine if an impairment exists, and (4) if an impairment exists, the fair value of the asset or asset group. Factors that EME considers important, which could trigger an impairment, include operating losses from a project, projected future operating losses, the financial condition of counterparties, or significant negative industry or economic trends. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, EME recorded impairment charges of \$55 million, \$35 million and \$304 million, respectively, related to specific assets included in continuing operations. See "Results of Continuing Operations Earnings from Consolidated Operations Illinois Plants" and "Results of Continuing Operations Earnings from Unconsolidated Affiliates Impairment Loss on Equity Method Investment" and " Asset Impairment Charges."

Off-Balance Sheet Financing

EME has entered into sale-leaseback transactions related to the Powerton and Joliet plants in Illinois and the Homer City facilities in Pennsylvania. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies Operating Lease Obligations." Each of these transactions was completed and accounted for by EME as an operating lease in its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 98 "Sale-Leaseback Transactions Involving Real Estate," or SFAS No. 98, which requires, among other things, that all the risk and rewards of ownership of assets be transferred to a new owner without continuing involvement in the assets by the former owner other than as normal for a lessee. The sale-leaseback transactions of these power plants were complex matters that involved management judgment to determine compliance with SFAS No. 98, including the transfer of all the risk and rewards of ownership of the power plants to the new owner without EME's continuing involvement other than as normal for a lessee. These transactions were entered into to provide a source of capital either to fund the original acquisition of the assets or to repay indebtedness previously incurred for the acquisition. Each of these leases uses special purpose entities.

Based on existing accounting guidance, EME does not record these lease obligations in its consolidated balance sheet. If these transactions were required to be consolidated as a result of future changes in accounting guidance, it would: (1) increase property, plant and equipment and long-term obligations in the consolidated financial position, and (2) impact the pattern of expense recognition related to these obligations because EME would likely change from its current straight-line recognition of rental expense to an annual recognition of the straight-line depreciation on the leased assets as well as the interest component of the financings which is weighted more heavily toward the early years of the obligations. The difference in expense recognition would not affect EME's cash flows under these

transactions. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources Off-Balance Sheet Transactions Sale-Leaseback Transactions."

Contract Indemnities

During 2004, EME sold a majority of its international operations. The asset sale agreements contain indemnities from EME to the purchasers, including indemnification for pre-closing environmental liabilities and for pre-closing foreign taxes imposed with respect to operations of the assets prior to the sale. At June 30, 2006, EME had recorded an estimated liability of \$94 million related to these matters.

In addition, Midwest Generation has agreed to reimburse Commonwealth Edison and Exelon Generation for 50% of specific existing asbestos claims and expenses less recovery of insurance costs, and agreed to a sharing arrangement for liabilities and expenses associated with future asbestos-related claims as specified in a supplemental agreement. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies Commercial Commitments." Midwest Generation engaged an independent actuary during 2004 with extensive experience in performing asbestos studies to estimate future losses based on its claims experience and other available information. In calculating future losses, the actuary made various assumptions, including, but not limited to, the settlement of future claims under the supplemental agreement with Commonwealth Edison as described above, the distribution of exposure sites, and that the filing date of asbestos claims will not be after 2045. At June 30, 2006, Midwest Generation had recorded a liability of \$66 million related to this contract indemnity.

Income Taxes

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," or SFAS No. 109, requires the asset and liability approach for financial accounting and reporting for deferred income taxes. EME uses the asset and liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes and provides deferred income taxes for all significant income tax temporary differences. See Note 13 to the "Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of Edison Mission Energy Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" for additional details.

As part of the process of preparing its consolidated financial statements, EME is required to estimate its income taxes in each jurisdiction in which it operates. This process involves estimating actual current tax expense together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as depreciation, for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within EME's consolidated balance sheet. In addition, estimated taxes for uncertain tax positions are accrued and included in other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

For additional information regarding EME's accounting policies, see "Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of Edison Mission Energy Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

EME operates in one line of business, independent power production. Operating revenues are primarily derived from the sale of power generated from the Illinois Plants and the Homer City facilities. Intercompany interest expense and income between EME and its consolidated subsidiaries have been eliminated in the following project results, except as described below with respect to loans

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provided to EME from a wholly owned subsidiary, Midwest Generation. Equity in income from unconsolidated affiliates relates to energy projects accounted for under the equity method. EME recognizes its proportional share of the income or loss of such entities.

On April 1, 2006, EME received, as a capital contribution, ownership interests in a portfolio of wind projects located in Iowa and Minnesota and a small biomass project. These projects were previously owned by EME's affiliate, Edison Capital. Edison Mission Group is a subsidiary of Edison International and is the holding company for its wholly owned subsidiaries, Mission Energy Holding Company (MEHC) and Edison Capital. MEHC is the holding company of its wholly owned subsidiary EME. EME accounted for this acquisition at Edison Capital's historical cost as a transaction between entities under common control. Therefore, these consolidated financial statements include the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the acquired projects as though EME had such ownership throughout the periods presented.

EME uses the words "earnings" or "losses" in this section to describe income or loss from continuing operations before income taxes.

Interim Results of Continuing Operations

The following section provides a summary of the operating results for the second quarters of 2006 and 2005 and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 together with discussions of the contributions by specific projects and of other significant factors affecting these results.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(in millions)			
Project Earnings (Losses)(1)				
<i>Consolidated operations</i>				
Illinois Plants	\$ 25	\$ 18	\$ 152	\$ 110
Homer City	35	8	33	50
Energy Trading(2)	26	19	55	41
San Juan Mesa	1		5	
Storm Lake	3	2	3	2
Other	(1)			
<i>Unconsolidated affiliates</i>				
Big 4 projects	32	40	55	61
Sunrise	5	5	3	2
March Point		(4)		4
Doga	5	1	4	5
Other	2	1	3	5
	133	90	313	280
Corporate interest income	20	13	37	24
Corporate interest expense	(64)	(68)	(130)	(136)
Corporate administrative and general	(25)	(26)	(49)	(59)
Gain on sale of assets			4	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(143)		(143)	(4)
Other income (expense), net			10	(6)
	\$ (79)	\$ 9	\$ 42	\$ 99

(1)

Project earnings are equal to income from continuing operations before income taxes, except for production tax credits. Accordingly, project earnings for the wind projects include \$4 million and \$3 million of production tax credits for the second quarters of 2006 and 2005, respectively, and \$9 million and \$4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005,

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respectively. Production tax credits are recognized as wind energy is generated based upon a per kilowatt-hour rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes. Under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), production tax credits generated by the wind projects are recorded as a reduction in income taxes. Accordingly, project earnings (losses) represent a non-GAAP performance measure which may not be comparable to those of other companies. Management believes that inclusion of production tax credits in project earnings for wind projects is more meaningful for investors as federal and state subsidies are an integral part of the economics of these projects. The following table reconciles the total project earnings as shown above with income from continuing operations before income taxes under GAAP:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(in millions)			
Project earnings (losses)	\$ (79)	\$ 9	\$ 42	\$ 99
Less: Production tax credits	(4)	(3)	(9)	(4)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ (83)	\$ 6	\$ 33	\$ 95

(2)

Income from energy trading represents the gains recognized from price volatility associated with the purchase and sale of contracts for electricity, fuels and transmission. The indirect cost of energy trading is included in administrative and general expenses.

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Earnings from Consolidated Operations

Illinois Plants

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
(in millions)				
Operating Revenues				
Energy revenues	\$ 261	\$ 244	\$ 599	\$ 571
Capacity revenues	7	8	13	14
Other revenues	2	2	4	4
Net losses from price risk management	(4)	(1)	(4)	(11)
Total operating revenues	266	253	612	578
Operating Expenses				
Fuel	72	72	166	171
Gain on sale of emission allowances(1)			(6)	
Plant operations	115	107	196	191
Plant operating leases	18	19	37	37
Depreciation and amortization	25	25	50	50
Asset impairment charges		7		7
Administrative and general	7	5	12	10
Total operating expenses	237	235	455	466
Operating Income	29	18	157	112
Other Income (Expense)				
Interest income on note receivable from EME	28	29	56	57
Interest expense and other	(32)	(29)	(61)	(59)
Total other income (expense)	(4)		(5)	(2)
Income Before Taxes	\$ 25	\$ 18	\$ 152	\$ 110
Statistics				
Coal-Fired Generation(2)				
Generation (in GWh)	5,493	5,834	12,738	14,229
Equivalent availability(3)	66.0%	62.1%	76.4%	71.1%
Capacity factor(4)	44.8%	47.6%	52.3%	58.4%
Load factor(5)	67.9%	76.7%	68.4%	82.1%
Forced outage rate(6)	7.7%	9.6%	5.0%	8.7%
Average energy price/MWh	\$ 47.63	\$ 41.83	\$ 47.09	\$ 40.12
Average fuel costs/MWh	\$ 13.42	\$ 12.51	\$ 13.14	\$ 12.12

(1) EME recorded \$6 million of intercompany profit during the first quarter of 2006 on emission allowances sold by the Illinois Plants to the Homer City facilities in the fourth quarter of 2005 but not used by the Homer City facilities until the first quarter of 2006.

(2) This table summarizes key performance measures related to coal-fired generation, which represents the majority of the operations of the Illinois Plants.

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- (3) The equivalent availability factor is defined as the number of megawatt-hours the coal plants are available to generate electricity divided by the product of the capacity of the coal plants (in megawatts) and the number of hours in the period. Equivalent availability reflects the impact of the unit's inability to achieve full load, referred to as derating, as well as outages which result in a complete unit shutdown. The coal plants are not available during periods of planned and unplanned maintenance.

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- (4) Capacity factor is defined as the actual number of megawatt-hours generated by the coal plants divided by the product of the capacity of the coal plants (in megawatts) and the number of hours in the period.
- (5) The load factor is determined by dividing capacity factor by the equivalent availability factor.
- (6) Midwest Generation refers to unplanned maintenance as a forced outage.

Earnings from the Illinois Plants were \$25 million and \$152 million during the second quarter of 2006 and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively, compared to \$18 million and \$110 million for the comparable periods in the prior year. The increase in the second quarter earnings of \$7 million was primarily due to higher energy margin (energy revenues less fuel expenses) and an asset impairment charge recorded during the second quarter of 2005 primarily associated with a redefined capital program related to coal dust mitigation partially offset by higher planned maintenance costs. Although generation in the second quarter of 2006 was lower than the second quarter of 2005, energy margin increased primarily due to a 14% increase in average energy prices.

Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2006 increased \$42 million primarily due to higher energy margin driven by higher average energy prices, recognition of income in 2006 from the sale of emission allowances to the Homer City facilities, and the 2005 asset impairment charge described above.

Losses from price risk management activities are due to price changes on power contracts that did not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133. At June 30, 2006, cumulative unrealized losses of \$12 million (pre-tax) have been recognized on hedge contracts that pertain to the remainder of 2006, 2007 and 2008. See "Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk" for more information regarding forward market prices.

The earnings of the Illinois Plants included interest income of \$28 million and \$29 million for the second quarters of 2006 and 2005, respectively, and \$56 million and \$57 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, related to loans to EME. In August 2000, Midwest Generation, which owns or leases the Illinois Plants, entered into a sale-leaseback transaction of the Powerton-Joliet facilities. The proceeds from the sale of these facilities were loaned to EME, which also provided a guarantee of the related lease obligations of Midwest Generation. The Powerton-Joliet sale-leaseback is recorded as an operating lease for accounting purposes.

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Homer City

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
(in millions)				
Operating Revenues				
Energy revenues	\$ 143	\$ 133	\$ 277	\$ 288
Capacity revenues	4	5	6	9
Other revenues	3		4	
Net gains (losses) from price risk management	1	(2)	(13)	(4)
Total operating revenues	151	136	274	293
Operating Expenses				
Fuel(1)	68	60	129	124
Gain on sale of emission allowances(2)				
Plant operations	28	37	63	59
Plant operating leases	26	26	51	51
Depreciation and amortization	4	4	8	8
Administrative and general	1	2	2	4
Total operating expenses	127	129	253	246
Operating Income	24	7	21	47
Other Income (Expense)				
Interest and other income	12	2	13	4
Interest expense	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total other income (expense)	11	1	12	3
Income Before Taxes	\$ 35	\$ 8	\$ 33	\$ 50
Statistics				
Generation (in GWh)	2,866	3,102	5,387	6,636
Equivalent availability(3)	74.3%	77.1%	73.1%	82.6%
Capacity factor(4)	69.5%	75.2%	65.7%	80.8%
Load factor(5)	93.6%	97.6%	89.9%	97.9%
Forced outage rate(6)	19.9%	3.6%	22.8%	5.6%
Average energy price/MWh	\$ 50.02	\$ 42.93	\$ 51.43	\$ 43.38
Average fuel costs/MWh	\$ 24.13	\$ 19.36	\$ 24.03	\$ 18.65

(1) Included in fuel costs were \$9 million and \$14 million during the second quarters of 2006 and 2005, respectively, and \$21 million and \$29 million during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, related to the net cost of SO2 emission allowances. See "Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk Emission Allowances Price Risk" for more information regarding the price of SO2 allowances.

(2) The Homer City facilities sold excess NOx emission allowances to the Illinois Plants at fair market value. Sales to the Illinois Plants were \$6 million in the first quarter of 2006. EME eliminated the intercompany transaction for emission allowances sold but not yet used by the Illinois Plants at June 30, 2006.

(3)

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The equivalent availability factor is defined as the number of megawatt-hours the coal plants are available to generate electricity divided by the product of the capacity of the coal plants (in megawatts) and the number of hours in the period. Equivalent availability reflects the impact of the unit's inability to achieve full load, referred to as derating, as well as outages which result in a complete unit shutdown. The coal plants are not available during periods of planned and unplanned maintenance.

(4)

The capacity factor is defined as the actual number of megawatt-hours generated by the coal plants divided by the product of the capacity of the coal plants (in megawatts) and the number of hours in the period.

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- (5) The load factor is determined by dividing capacity factor by the equivalent availability factor.
- (6) Homer City refers to unplanned maintenance as a forced outage.

Earnings from Homer City increased \$27 million and decreased \$17 million for the second quarter of 2006 and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods of 2005. The second quarter increase is primarily attributable to higher energy margin, lower planned maintenance costs and estimated insurance recovery related to the Unit 3 outage described below. Although generation in the second quarter of 2006 was lower than the second quarter of 2005, due to the unplanned outage at Unit 3, there was a 17% increase in average energy prices. The 2006 year-to-date decrease is primarily attributable to lower energy margin and higher plant operating costs in 2006 due to the unplanned outage at Unit 3, partially offset by estimated insurance recovery. Homer City is generally classified as a baseload plant, which means the amount of generation is largely based on the availability of the plant. Accordingly, the Unit 3 outage reduced the amount of generation during the first six months of 2006.

Homer City Unit 3 Outage

On January 29, 2006, the main power transformer on Unit 3 of the Homer City facilities failed resulting in a suspension of operations at this unit. Homer City secured a replacement transformer and Unit 3 returned to service on May 5, 2006. Homer City has adjusted its previously planned outage schedules for Unit 3 and the other Homer City units in order to minimize to the extent practicable overall outage activities for all units through the first half of 2007. Taking into consideration the impact of the outage, generation for the year is currently expected to be approximately 13 terawatt hours (TWh). The actual financial impact and generation levels in 2006 will depend on the effect of market conditions upon the dispatch of the plant and on prevailing power prices during the balance of the year.

The main transformer failure will result in claims under Homer City's property and business interruption insurance policies. At June 30, 2006, Homer City recorded a \$17 million receivable related to these claims. Resolution of the claims is subject to a number of uncertainties, including computations of the lost profit during the outage period.

Price Risk Management

Homer City recorded gains (losses) of approximately \$(5) million and \$1 million during the second quarters of 2006 and 2005, respectively, and \$(16) million and \$(3) million during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, representing the amount of cash flow hedges' ineffectiveness. Losses related to the ineffective portion of hedge contracts were primarily due to changes in the difference between energy prices at PJM West Hub (the settlement point under forward contracts) and the energy prices at the Homer City busbar (the delivery point where power generated by the Homer City facilities is delivered into the transmission system). Also included in net gains (losses) from price risk management activities are economic hedges that did not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133 of \$6 million and \$(3) million in the second quarters of 2006 and 2005, respectively, and \$3 million and \$(1) million during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. At June 30, 2006, cumulative unrealized losses of \$42 million (pre-tax) have been recognized on hedge contracts that pertain to the remainder of 2006, 2007 and 2008. See "Market Risk Exposures - Commodity Price Risk" for more information regarding forward market prices.

Energy Trading

EME seeks to generate profit by utilizing the commercial platform of its subsidiary, EMMT, to engage in trading activities in those markets in which it is active as a result of its management of the merchant power plants of Midwest Generation and Homer City. EMMT trades power, fuel and transmission primarily in the eastern power grid using products available over the counter, through exchanges and from independent system operators. Earnings from energy trading activities increased \$7 million and \$14 million for the second quarter of 2006 and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods of 2005. The increase in earnings from energy trading activities was primarily due to increased congestion at specific delivery points in the eastern power grid in which EMMT purchased financial transmission rights. See "Business Regulatory Matters MISO Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee Charges" for information regarding potential refund exposure related to virtual supply offers made by EMMT in MISO after April 1, 2005.

San Juan Mesa

EME's earnings from the San Juan Mesa wind project were \$1 million and \$5 million for the second quarter of 2006 and six months ended June 30, 2006, with no earnings recorded in 2005 due to the acquisition of the San Juan Mesa wind project on December 27, 2005.

During the first quarter of 2006, EME completed the sale of 25% of its ownership interest in the San Juan Mesa wind project to Citi Renewable Investments I LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Citicorp North America, Inc. Proceeds from the sale were \$43 million. EME recorded a pre-tax gain on the sale of approximately \$4 million during the first quarter of 2006.

Earnings from Unconsolidated Affiliates

Big 4 Projects

Earnings from the Big 4 projects decreased \$8 million and \$6 million for the second quarter of 2006 and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods of 2005. The decreases in earnings were primarily due to lower earnings from the Kern River project during the first six months of 2006, compared to the first six months of 2005, resulting from the expiration of the project's long-term power purchase and steam supply agreements in August 2005. Effective June 1, 2006, the project commenced selling electricity under a five-year bilateral agreement with Southern California Edison Company. The decrease in year-to-date earnings was partially offset by generally higher steam and energy prices in 2006 over 2005.

The earnings from the Big 4 projects included interest expense from Edison Mission Energy Funding of \$1 million and \$2 million for the second quarters of 2006 and 2005, respectively, and \$3 million and \$5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

March Point

EME's share of earnings from its ownership interest in March Point was \$(4) million for the second quarter of 2005 and \$4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, respectively, resulting, in part, from mark-to-market gains (losses) related to gas purchase contracts. During the third quarter of 2005, EME recorded an impairment charge related to its March Point investment which resulted in suspension of equity accounting. Accordingly, no earnings were recorded during the first six months of 2006.

Doga

Earnings from the Doga project increased \$4 million in the second quarter of 2006 compared to the second quarter of 2005 and were about the same for the respective six-month periods. The second quarter increase in earnings was primarily due to higher energy margin, lower maintenance expenses and lower taxes.

In June 2006, the corporate tax rate in Turkey was reduced from 30% to 20%. Although this will reduce future income tax payments, Doga will report a loss from a reduction in deferred tax assets (related to levelization of income under the power purchase agreement for financial reporting purposes). EME records its share of earnings from Doga on a lag, which means that the impact of the reduction in deferred tax assets will be recorded in the third quarter of 2006. EME's share of the loss related to reduction in deferred tax assets is estimated to be approximately \$11 million.

Corporate Interest Income

EME corporate interest income increased \$7 million and \$13 million for the second quarter of 2006 and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods of 2005. The increase was primarily attributable to higher interest rates in 2006 compared to 2005.

Corporate Interest Expense

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(in millions)			
Interest expense to third parties	\$ 36	\$ 39	\$ 74	\$ 79
Interest expense to Midwest Generation	28	29	56	57
Total corporate interest expense	\$ 64	\$ 68	\$ 130	\$ 136

Corporate Administrative and General Expenses

Administrative and general expenses decreased \$10 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, compared to the corresponding period of 2005. The decrease was primarily due to \$10 million of costs incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2005 for severance and related costs in connection with EME restructuring activities.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on early extinguishment of debt was \$143 million for the second quarter of 2006 and six months ended June 30, 2006 related to the early repayment of EME's 10% senior notes due August 15, 2008 and 9.875% senior notes due April 15, 2011.

Loss on early extinguishment of debt was \$4 million in the first six months of 2005 consisting of a \$4 million loss related to the early repayment of junior subordinated debentures recorded during the first quarter of 2005.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net increased \$16 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, compared to the corresponding period of 2005. The 2006 increase was partially attributable to an \$8 million gain related to receipt of shares from Mirant Corporation from settlement of a claim recorded during the first quarter of 2006.

Income Taxes

EME's income tax provision from continuing operations was \$1 million and \$19 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Income tax benefits are recognized pursuant to a tax-allocation agreement with Edison International. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources EME's Liquidity as a Holding Company Intercompany Tax-Allocation Agreement." During the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, EME recognized \$9 million and \$4 million, respectively, of production tax credits related to wind projects and \$3 million and \$5 million, respectively, related to estimated state income tax benefits allocated from EIX. During the second quarter of 2005, EME resolved a dispute regarding additional taxes asserted by the Internal Revenue Service during the audit of the 1994-1996 tax returns. As a result of the resolution of this item, EME reversed \$11.5 million of accrued taxes, recording this amount instead as a reduction of income taxes during the second quarter of 2005.

Interim Results of Discontinued Operations

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax, was \$4 million and \$21 million for the second quarters of 2006 and 2005, respectively, and \$77 million and \$28 million during the first six months of 2006 and 2005, respectively. The 2006 increase is largely attributable to distributions received from the Lakeland project, discussed below. During the first six months of 2005, EME completed the following sales:

On January 10, 2005, EME sold its 50% equity interest in the CBK hydroelectric power project to CBK Projects B.V. Proceeds from the sale were approximately \$104 million.

On February 3, 2005, EME sold its 25% equity interest in the Tri Energy project to a consortium comprised of International Power plc 70% and Mitsui & Co., Ltd. (30%), referred to as IPM. Proceeds from the sale were approximately \$20 million.

The aggregate after-tax gain on the sale of the aforementioned projects was \$5 million.

Lakeland Project

EME previously owned a 220 MW power plant located in the United Kingdom, referred to as the Lakeland project. An administrative receiver was appointed in 2002 as a result of default by the project's counterparty, a subsidiary of TXU Europe Group plc and the project company was subsequently placed in liquidation. In response to its claim against the TXU subsidiary for damages resulting from the termination of the power sales agreement, the Lakeland project received a settlement of £116 million (approximately \$217 million). EME is entitled to receive the amount of the settlement remaining after payment of creditor claims. As creditor claims have been settled, EME has received to date payments of £13 million (approximately \$24 million) in April 2005, £61 million (approximately \$106 million) in the first quarter of 2006, and £9 million (approximately \$16 million) in April 2006. The after-tax income attributable to the Lakeland project was \$10 million and \$24 million for the second quarters of 2006 and 2005, respectively, and \$83 million and \$24 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Beginning in 2002, EME reported the Lakeland project among discontinued operations and accounts for its ownership of Lakeland Power on the cost method, with earnings being recognized as cash is distributed from the project.

Annual Results of Continuing Operations for 2005, 2004 and 2003

The following section provides a summary of the operating results for the three years ended December 31, 2005 together with discussions of the contributions by specific projects and of other significant factors affecting these results.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions)		
Project Earnings (Losses)(1)			
<i>Consolidated operations</i>			
Illinois Plants	\$ 547	\$ (881)	\$ (112)
Homer City	74	77	137
Energy Trading(2)	195	23	34
Doga(3)		6	13
Storm Lake	2	8	(4)
Other	(1)	4	5
<i>Unconsolidated affiliates</i>			
Big 4 projects	158	142	135
Four Star Oil & Gas			43
Sunrise	29	28	35
March Point	9	17	10
Impairment loss on equity method investment	(55)		
Doga	7	1	
Asset impairment charges			(59)
Other	13	12	1
	978	(563)	238
Corporate interest income	55	6	2
Corporate interest expense	(270)	(283)	(292)
Corporate administrative and general	(126)	(150)	(138)
Gain on sale of assets		43	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(4)		
Other income (expense), net	(3)	(11)	(18)
	\$ 630	\$ (958)	\$ (208)

(1)

Project earnings are equal to income from continuing operations before income taxes, except for production tax credits. Accordingly, project earnings for the wind projects include \$8 million, \$7 million and \$7 million of production tax credits for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Production tax credits are recognized as wind energy is generated based upon a per kilowatt-hour rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes. Under GAAP, production tax credits generated by the wind projects are recorded as a reduction in income taxes. Accordingly, project earnings (losses) represent a non-GAAP performance measure which may not be comparable to those of other companies. Management believes that inclusion of production tax credits in project earnings for wind projects is more meaningful for investors as federal and state subsidies are an integral part of the economics of these projects. The following table reconciles the total project earnings as shown above with income from continuing operations before income taxes under GAAP:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003

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	Years Ended December 31,		
	_____	_____	_____
	(in millions)		
Project earnings (losses)	\$ 630	\$ (958)	\$ (208)
Less: Production tax credits	(8)	(7)	(7)
	_____	_____	_____
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 622	\$ (965)	\$ (215)
	_____	_____	_____

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- (2) Income from energy trading represents the gains recognized from price volatility associated with the purchase and sale of contracts for electricity, fuels and transmission. The indirect cost of energy trading is included in administrative and general expenses.
- (3) Income before taxes of Doga represents both EME's 80% ownership interest and the ownership interests of minority interest holders on a calendar year basis. The interests of minority shareholders in the after-tax earnings of Doga are reflected in a separate line item in the consolidated statements of income.

Earnings from Consolidated Operations

Illinois Plants

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions)		
Operating Revenues			
Energy revenues	\$ 1,445	\$ 758	\$ 667
Capacity revenues	27	289	380
Other revenues	10	15	8
Net losses from price risk management	(53)	(4)	(3)
	1,429	1,058	1,052
Operating Expenses			
Fuel(1)	383	408	401
Gain on sale of emission allowances(2)	(56)	(26)	(10)
Plant operations	351	379	333
Plant operating leases	75	84	104
Depreciation and amortization	99	116	116
Loss on lease termination, asset impairment and other charges	7	989	245
Administrative and general	19	1	7
	878	1,951	1,196
Operating Income (Loss)	551	(893)	(144)
Other Income (Expense)			
Interest income from note receivable from EME	113	113	113
Interest expense and other	(117)	(101)	(81)
	(4)	12	32
Income (Loss) Before Taxes	\$ 547	\$ (881)	\$ (112)
Statistics Coal-Fired Generation(3)			
Generation (in GWh):			
Merchant	30,953	17,133	13,561
Power purchase agreement		13,435	13,949
	30,953	30,568	27,510
Equivalent availability(4)	79.6%	84.4%	82.7%
Forced outage rate(5)	7.8%	5.4%	7.7%

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Years Ended December 31,

Average energy price/MWh:						
Merchant	\$	46.68	\$	31.11	\$	26.57
Power purchase agreement	\$		\$	17.46	\$	18.08
Total coal-fired generation(6)	\$	46.68	\$	24.84	\$	22.27
Average fuel costs/MWh	\$	12.40	\$	11.60	\$	11.28

- (1) The Illinois Plants purchased NOx emission allowances from the Homer City facilities at fair market value. Purchases were \$5 million in 2005 and none in 2004 and 2003. These purchases are included in fuel costs.

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- (2) The Illinois Plants sold excess SO₂ emission allowances to the Homer City facilities at fair market value. Sales to the Homer City facilities were \$61 million in 2005, \$26 million in 2004 and \$10 million in 2003. These sales reduced operating expenses. In addition, EME eliminated \$6 million of intercompany profit in 2005 on emission allowances sold but not yet used by the Homer City facilities at December 31, 2005.
- (3) This table summarizes key performance measures related to coal-fired generation, which represents the majority of the operations of the Illinois Plants.
- (4) The availability factor is determined by the number of megawatt-hours the coal plants are available to generate electricity divided by the product of the capacity of the coal plants (in megawatts) and the number of hours in the period. Equivalent availability reflects the impact of the unit's inability to achieve full load, referred to as derating, as well as outages which result in a complete unit shutdown. The coal plants are not available during periods of planned and unplanned maintenance.
- (5) Midwest Generation refers to unplanned maintenance as a forced outage.
- (6) The average energy price in prior year periods represents an average, weighted by generation, of energy prices earned by the merchant coal plants and energy prices earned under the power purchase agreements with Exelon Generation. Due to the structure of the power purchase agreements with Exelon Generation (with higher capacity prices and lower energy prices), the composite data in 2004 and 2003 is not directly comparable to 2005 merchant energy prices.

Earnings from the Illinois Plants increased \$1.4 billion in 2005 compared to 2004, and losses increased \$769 million in 2004 compared to 2003. Discrete items affecting the income (loss) of the Illinois Plants include:

\$961 million loss in 2004 related to the termination of the Collins Station lease and the return of ownership of the Collins Station to EME, and the impairment of plant assets and related inventory reserves. Management concluded that the Collins Station was not economically competitive in the marketplace given generation overcapacity and ceased operations effective September 30, 2004; and

\$29 million loss recorded in 2004 and \$245 million loss in 2003 related to the impairment of small peaking units in Illinois.

Earnings from the Illinois Plants, excluding the above discrete items, increased \$438 million in 2005 compared to 2004, and decreased \$24 million in 2004 compared to 2003. The 2005 increase in earnings is due to the following factors:

substantially higher energy revenues resulting from increased average energy prices;

higher fuel costs in 2004 during the period the Collins Station operated (operations ceased effective September 30, 2004);

an increase in sales of excess SO₂ emission allowances in 2005, as compared to 2004, primarily due to higher market prices;

the absence in 2005 as compared to 2004 of a \$56 million charge recorded during the fourth quarter of 2004 related to an estimate of possible future payments under a contract indemnity agreement related to asbestos claims with respect to activities at the Illinois Plants prior to their acquisition in 1999. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies Indemnities Provided as Part of the Acquisition of the Illinois Plants"; and

lower plant operating lease costs due to the termination of the Collins Station lease in April 2004.

Partially offset by:

lower capacity revenues resulting from the expiration of the power purchase agreements with Exelon Generation;

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higher plant operation costs due to higher planned maintenance;

higher coal costs attributable to higher coal prices primarily due to price escalation under coal and transportation agreements; and

higher interest expense primarily attributable to a full year of interest expense in 2005 versus approximately eight months of interest expense in 2004 related to debt issued in April 2004 by Midwest Generation, which owns or leases the Illinois Plants.

The 2004 decrease in earnings is due to the following factors:

a \$56 million charge related to an estimate of possible future payments under a contract indemnity agreement related to asbestos claims with respect to activities at the Illinois Plants prior to their acquisition in 1999; and

higher interest expense from new indebtedness incurred in 2004 compared to 2003.

Partially offset by:

lower plant operating lease costs due to the termination of the Collins Station lease in April 2004;

higher sales of excess SO₂ emission allowances due to higher market prices; and

higher energy revenues in 2004 from increased merchant generation at higher prices which offset the lower capacity payments received under the power purchase agreements with Exelon Generation. Accordingly, energy revenues increased \$90 million and capacity revenues decreased \$91 million during 2004 compared to 2003.

During 2003 and 2004, one unit at the Collins Station was available for sale into the wholesale power market. Due to the substantial increase in natural gas prices in 2003 and 2004, the marginal cost of generation generally exceeded the spot price for energy. As a result, merchant sales from the Collins Station were minimal during 2003 and 2004. The Illinois Plants permanently ceased operations at all Collins Station units on September 30, 2004 after termination of the Collins Station lease.

Losses from price risk management were \$53 million, \$4 million and \$3 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The 2005 increase was primarily due to significant price increases in 2005 on power contracts that did not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133 resulting in losses. These energy contracts were entered into to hedge the price risk related to projected sales of power through 2007 (sometimes referred to as economic hedges). The 2005 losses included \$30 million related to the 2005 hedge contracts which related to activities reported as energy revenues and \$23 million unrealized losses related to 2006 and 2007 hedge contracts. See "Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk" for more information regarding forward market prices.

The earnings (losses) of the Illinois Plants included interest income of \$113 million for each of the three years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 related to loans to EME. In August 2000, Midwest Generation entered into a sale-leaseback transaction of the Powerton-Joliet facilities. The proceeds from the sale of these facilities were loaned to EME, which also provided a guarantee of the related lease obligations of Midwest Generation. The Powerton-Joliet sale-leaseback is recorded as an operating lease for accounting purposes. See "Management's Overview; Critical Accounting Estimates Critical Accounting Estimates Off-Balance Sheet Financing" for further discussion of these leases.

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Homer City

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions)		
Operating Revenues			
Energy revenues	\$ 632	\$ 486	\$ 491
Capacity revenues	18	28	30
Net gains (losses) from price risk management	(58)	(17)	10
Total operating revenues	592	497	531
Operating Expenses			
Fuel(1)	288	215	199
Gain on sale of emission allowances(2)	(4)		(6)
Plant operations	112	88	82
Plant operating leases	102	102	102
Depreciation and amortization	16	15	15
Administrative and general	6	3	1
Total operating expenses	520	423	393
Operating Income	72	74	138
Other Income (Expense)			
Interest expense	(1)	(1)	(2)
Interest and other income (expense)	3	4	1
Total other income (expense)	2	3	(1)
Income Before Taxes	\$ 74	\$ 77	\$ 137
Statistics			
Generation (in GWh)	13,637	13,292	14,403
Equivalent availability(3)	85.2%	85.1%	88.7%
Forced outage rate(4)	4.8%	5.3%	5.1%
Average energy price/MWh	\$ 46.29	\$ 36.20	\$ 34.02
Average fuel costs/MWh	\$ 21.08	\$ 16.15	\$ 13.79

(1) The Homer City facilities purchased SO₂ emission allowances from the Illinois Plants at fair market value. Purchases were \$61 million in 2005, \$26 million in 2004 and \$10 million in 2003. These purchases are included in fuel costs.

(2) The Homer City facilities sold excess NO_x emission allowances to the Illinois Plants at fair market value. Sales to the Illinois Plants were \$5 million in 2005 and none in 2004 and 2003. These sales reduced operating expenses. In addition, EME eliminated \$1 million of intercompany profit in 2005 on emission allowances sold but not yet used by the Illinois Plants at December 31, 2005.

(3) The availability factor is determined by the number of megawatt-hours the coal plants are available to generate electricity, divided by the product of the capacity of the coal plants (in megawatts) and the number of hours in the period. Equivalent availability reflects the impact of the unit's inability to achieve full load, referred to as derating, as well as outages which result in a complete unit shutdown. The coal plants are not available during periods of planned and unplanned maintenance.

(4)

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Homer City refers to unplanned maintenance as a forced outage.

Earnings from Homer City decreased \$3 million in 2005 compared to 2004 and \$60 million in 2004 compared to 2003. The 2005 decrease was primarily attributable to increased losses related to price risk management activities (explained below), mostly offset by higher energy margin including the effect of higher wholesale energy prices, higher coal prices, higher priced SO2 emission allowances and higher plant operations costs. Homer City had higher planned equipment maintenance costs in 2005 compared

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to 2004 and incurred costs in 2005 related to the replacement of the catalyst for the pollution control equipment. Included in fuel costs were \$81 million, \$42 million and \$18 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, related to the net cost of SO₂ emission allowances. See "Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk Emission Allowances Price Risk" for more information regarding the price of SO₂ allowances.

The 2004 decrease in earnings is primarily due to increased losses related to price risk management activities and an increase in fuel costs from higher priced SO₂ emission allowances. Homer City also had lower energy revenues in 2004 due to lower generation and availability, which was mostly offset by increased average energy prices. Lower generation in 2004 was caused by a temporary interruption of coal deliveries under contracts with four fuel suppliers to the Homer City facilities. As a result of these interruptions, Homer City reduced generation during off-peak periods when power prices were lower and purchased coal from alternative suppliers at spot prices which were substantially higher than the contract prices from these four fuel suppliers. In addition, the Homer City facilities had an unplanned outage at Unit 1 in February 2004.

The average energy price earned by Homer City in 2005 and 2004 was \$46.29/MWh and \$36.20/MWh, respectively, compared to the average real-time market price at the Homer City busbar (the delivery point where power generated by the Homer City facilities is delivered into the transmission system) for the same periods of \$54.80/MWh and \$40.79/MWh, respectively. Homer City's average energy price was lower than the average real-time market price due to: (1) hedge contracts having been entered into in prior periods when market prices were lower, and (2) an increase in the differential in market prices at the PJM West Hub (the settlement point under forward contracts) versus the Homer City busbar. The increase in the differential is referred to as a widening of the basis between these PJM locations. Homer City hedges its energy price risk at PJM West Hub and retains the risk that the basis between PJM West Hub and Homer City widens. See "Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk Basis Risk."

Losses from price risk management activities increased \$41 million in 2005 compared to 2004 and \$27 million in 2004 compared to 2003. The 2005 and 2004 increases were primarily attributable to the ineffective portion of forward and futures contracts which are derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges under SFAS No. 133. Homer City recorded net gains (losses) of approximately \$(63) million, \$(14) million and \$11 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, representing the amount of cash flow hedges' ineffectiveness. The ineffective losses from Homer City were primarily attributable to an increase in the difference between energy prices at PJM West Hub and the energy prices at the Homer City busbar. Included in the 2005 ineffective losses was \$44 million related to the 2006 and 2007 hedge contracts. Partially offsetting the ineffective losses were gains in 2005 primarily related to futures contracts that did not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133. See "Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk" for more information regarding forward market prices.

Seasonal Disclosure

Due to higher electric demand resulting from warmer weather during the summer months, electric revenues generated from the Illinois Plants and the Homer City facilities are generally higher during the third quarter of each year. However, as a result of recent increases in market prices for power, driven in part by higher natural gas and oil prices, this historical trend may not be applicable to quarterly revenue in the future.

Energy Trading

EME seeks to generate profit by utilizing the commercial platform of its subsidiary, EMMT, to engage in trading activities in those markets in which it is active as a result of its management of the merchant power plants of Midwest Generation and Homer City. EMMT trades power, fuel and transmission primarily in the eastern power grid using products available over-the-counter, through exchanges and from independent system operators. Earnings from energy trading activities were \$195 million, \$23 million and \$34 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Volatile market conditions in 2005, driven by increased prices for natural gas and oil and warmer summer temperatures, have created favorable conditions for EMMT's trading strategies in 2005 compared to 2004 and 2003.

Earnings from Unconsolidated Affiliates

Big 4 Projects

EME owns partnership investments (50% ownership or less) in Kern River Cogeneration Company, Midway-Sunset Cogeneration Company, Sycamore Cogeneration Company and Watson Cogeneration Company. These projects have similar economic characteristics and have been used, collectively, to secure bond financing by Edison Mission Energy Funding Corp., a special purpose entity. Due to similar economic characteristics and the bond financing related to EME's equity investments in these projects, EME evaluates them collectively and refers to them as the Big 4 projects.

Earnings from the Big 4 projects increased \$16 million in 2005 compared to 2004, and \$7 million in 2004 compared to 2003. The 2005 and 2004 changes in earnings were largely due to higher energy prices in 2005 and 2004. The impact of the higher energy prices in 2005 was partially offset by lower earnings from the Kern River project during 2005, compared to 2004, resulting from the expiration of the project's long-term power purchase and steam supply agreements in August 2005 and an unplanned outage in December 2005. The impact of the higher energy prices in 2004 was partially offset by planned outages at the Sycamore Cogeneration plant and the Watson Cogeneration plant in March 2004.

Earnings from the Big 4 projects are net of interest expense of \$9 million, \$12 million and \$16 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, with respect to Edison Mission Energy Funding.

Four Star Oil & Gas

EME's share of earnings from its ownership interest in Four Star Oil & Gas Company was \$43 million in 2003, with no earnings from its ownership interest recorded in 2004 and 2005 due to the sale of its interest in the company. The 2004 earnings include the gain on sale of 100% of EME's stock of Edison Mission Energy Oil & Gas, which in turn held minority interests in Four Star Oil & Gas, on January 7, 2004. Proceeds from the sale were approximately \$100 million. EME recorded a pre-tax gain on the sale of approximately \$47 million during the first quarter of 2004.

Sunrise

Earnings from the Sunrise project increased \$1 million in 2005 from 2004 and decreased \$7 million in 2004 from 2003. The 2005 increase was primarily the result of higher energy revenues attributable to increased dispatch. The 2004 decrease primarily resulted from higher interest expense due to the completion of the Sunrise project financing in September 2003.

March Point

Earnings from March Point decreased \$8 million in 2005 from 2004 and increased \$7 million in 2004 from 2003. The 2005 decrease is primarily attributable to earnings recorded for a full year in 2004, compared to nine months in 2005 due to the impairment charge recorded during the third quarter of 2005 discussed below. The increase in 2004 was attributable to higher operating revenues in 2004 because there was no planned outage in 2004, as there was in 2003.

Impairment Loss on Equity Method Investment

During the third quarter of 2005, EME fully impaired its equity investment in the March Point project following an updated forecast of future project cash flows. The March Point project is a 140 MW natural gas-fired cogeneration facility located in Anacortes, Washington, in which a subsidiary of EME owns a 50% partnership interest. The March Point project sells electricity to Puget Sound Energy, Inc. under two power purchase agreements that expire in 2011 and sells steam to Equilon Enterprises, LLC (a subsidiary of Shell Oil) under a steam supply agreement that also expires in 2011. March Point purchases a portion of its fuel requirements under long-term contracts with the remaining requirements purchased at current market prices. March Point's power sales agreements do not provide for a price adjustment related to the project's fuel costs. During the first nine months of 2005, long-term natural gas prices increased substantially, thereby adversely affecting the future cash flows of the March Point project. As a result, management concluded that its investment was impaired and recorded a \$55 million charge during the third quarter of 2005.

Doga

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 46(R), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," EME determined that it was not the primary beneficiary of the Doga project and, accordingly, deconsolidated this project at March 31, 2004. Beginning April 1, 2004, EME recorded its interest in the Doga project on the equity method basis of accounting. Earnings from the Doga project were \$7 million in 2005 and \$1 million in 2004, representing earnings from the final three quarters of 2004. Revenues included in EME's consolidated statements of income from the Doga project were \$29 million in 2004, representing revenues from the first quarter of 2004, and \$124 million in 2003. Earnings from the Doga project were \$6 million in 2004, representing earnings from the first quarter of 2004, and \$13 million in 2003. Earnings decreased in 2004 from 2003 primarily due to lower generation and higher major maintenance costs due also to plant outages and the write-off of uncollectible receivables.

Asset Impairment Charges

Asset impairment charges were none in 2005 and 2004 and \$59 million in 2003. In 2003, EME recorded a \$59 million loss related to the write-down of EME's investments in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Gordonsville projects due to their planned dispositions. These projects have since been sold.

Other

Earnings from other projects (unconsolidated affiliates) increased \$11 million in 2004 from 2003. The 2004 increase was primarily due to higher earnings from the TM Star project due to mark-to-market losses recorded in 2003.

Seasonal Disclosure

EME's third quarter equity in income from its energy projects is materially higher than equity in income related to other quarters of the year due to warmer weather during the summer months and because a number of EME's energy projects located on the West Coast have power sales contracts that provide for higher payments during the summer months.

Corporate Interest Income

EME corporate interest income increased \$49 million in 2005 from 2004 and \$4 million in 2004 from 2003. The 2005 increase was primarily attributable to higher average cash balances in 2005 compared to 2004 due largely to cash proceeds received from the sale of international operations.

Corporate Interest Expense

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions)		
Interest expense to third parties	\$ 157	\$ 170	\$ 179
Interest expense to Midwest Generation	113	113	113
Total corporate interest expense	\$ 270	\$ 283	\$ 292

Corporate Administrative and General Expenses

Administrative and general expenses decreased \$24 million in 2005 from 2004, and increased \$12 million in 2004 from 2003. The 2005 decrease was primarily due to decreased use of third-party consultants, partially offset by charges for severance and related costs of \$13 million recorded in 2005. The 2004 increase was primarily due to increased use of third-party consultants and higher performance-based compensation, partially offset by lower debt restructuring costs.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on early extinguishment of debt was \$4 million in 2005. Extinguishment of debt consisted of a \$4 million loss related to the early repayment of EME's junior subordinated debentures recorded during the first quarter of 2005.

Income Taxes

EME's income tax provision (benefit) from continuing operations was \$208 million in 2005, \$(406) million in 2004 and \$(121) million in 2003. Income tax benefits are recognized pursuant to a tax-allocation agreement with Edison International. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources EME's Liquidity as a Holding Company Intercompany Tax-Allocation Agreement." During the second quarter of 2005, EME resolved a dispute regarding additional taxes asserted by the Internal Revenue Service during the audit of the 1994-1996 tax returns. As a result of the resolution of this item, EME reversed \$11.5 million of accrued taxes which was recorded as a reduction of income taxes during the second quarter of 2005. During the second quarter of 2004, EME recorded a tax benefit of \$368 million primarily relating to the loss on the termination of the Collins Station lease, and during the first quarter of 2004, EME recorded a tax provision of \$18 million relating to the sale of 100% of its stock in Edison Mission Energy Oil & Gas, which in turn held interests in Four Star Oil & Gas.

Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle for 2005, 2004 and 2003

Statement of Financial Accounting Standard Interpretation No. 47

Effective December 31, 2005, EME adopted Financial Accounting Standard Interpretation No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations" (FIN 47). For further discussion of FIN 47 refer to "New Accounting Pronouncements." EME recorded a \$1 million, after tax, decrease to net income as the cumulative effect of the adoption of FIN 47.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143

Effective January 1, 2003, EME adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." SFAS No. 143 requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the entity capitalizes the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is increased to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, an entity either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss upon settlement. As of January 1, 2003, EME recorded a \$9 million, after tax, decrease to net income as the cumulative effect of the adoption of SFAS No. 143.

Annual Results of Discontinued Operations for 2005, 2004, and 2003

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax, was \$29 million in 2005, \$690 million in 2004 and \$124 million in 2003. During 2005, EME completed the following sales:

On January 10, 2005, EME sold its 50% equity interest in the CBK hydroelectric power project to CBK Projects B.V. Proceeds from the sale were approximately \$104 million.

On February 3, 2005, EME sold its 25% equity interest in the Tri Energy project to IPM. Proceeds from the sale were approximately \$20 million.

The aggregate after-tax gain on sale of the projects mentioned above was \$5 million. During the third quarter of 2005, EME recorded tax benefit adjustments of \$28 million, which resulted from completion of the 2004 federal and California income tax returns and quarterly review of tax accruals. The majority of the tax adjustments are related to the sale of the international projects in December 2004. During the fourth quarter of 2005, EME recorded an after-tax charge of \$25 million related to a tax indemnity for a project sold to IPM in December 2004. This charge related to an adverse tax court ruling in Spain, which the local company plans to appeal.

During 2004, EME completed the following sales:

On September 30, 2004, EME sold its 51.2% interest in Contact Energy to Origin Energy New Zealand Limited. Consideration for the sale was NZ\$1,101.4 million (approximately US\$739 million) in cash and NZ\$535 million (approximately US\$359 million) of debt assumed by the purchaser.

On December 16, 2004, EME sold the stock and related assets of MEC International B.V. (MECIBV) to IPM. The sale of MECIBV included the sale of EME's interests in ten electric power generating projects or companies located in Europe, Asia, Australia, and Puerto Rico. Consideration from the sale of MECIBV was \$2.0 billion in cash. EME retained its ownership of the subsidiaries associated with the Lakeland project and some inactive subsidiaries.

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The aggregate after-tax gain on the sale of the above-referenced international projects was \$533 million.

Lakeland Project

EME previously owned a 220-MW power plant located in the United Kingdom, referred to as the Lakeland project. An administrative receiver was appointed in 2002 as a result of a default by the project's counterparty, a subsidiary of TXU Europe Group plc. Following a claim for termination of the power sales agreement, the Lakeland project received a settlement of £116 million (approximately \$217 million). EME is entitled to receive the remaining amount of the settlement after payment of creditor claims. The after-tax income attributable to the Lakeland project was \$24 million for 2005 and none in 2004 and 2003. Beginning in 2002, EME reported the Lakeland project as discontinued operations and accounts for its ownership of Lakeland Power on the cost method (earnings are recognized as cash is distributed from the project).

Related Party Transactions

Specified EME subsidiaries have ownership in partnerships that sell electricity generated by their project facilities to Southern California Edison Company and others under the terms of long-term power purchase agreements. Sales by these partnerships to Southern California Edison Company under these agreements amounted to \$932 million, \$824 million and \$754 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 151

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs." SFAS No. 151 requires that abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and spoilage be recognized as current-period charges. Further, SFAS No. 151 requires the allocation of fixed production overheads to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. Unallocated overheads must be recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. SFAS No. 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred beginning in the first quarter of 2006. The adoption of this standard had no impact on EME's consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 47

In March 2005, the FASB issued FIN 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs), an interpretation of SFAS 143. This interpretation clarifies that an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional ARO if the fair value can be reasonably estimated, even though uncertainty exists about the timing and/or method of settlement. This interpretation became effective as of December 31, 2005 for EME. EME identified conditional AROs related to asbestos removal and disposal costs at its owned Illinois Plants (buildings and power plant facilities) and retired structures leased at the Powerton Station. EME recorded a \$1 million, after tax, charge as a cumulative effect adjustment for asbestos removal and disposal activities associated with retired Powerton structures that are currently scheduled for demolition in 2007. EME has not recorded a liability related to the owned structures because it cannot reasonably estimate fair value of the obligation at this time. The range of time over which EME may settle this obligation in the future (demolition or other method) is sufficiently large to not allow for the use of expected present value techniques.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R)

A new accounting standard requires companies to use the fair value accounting method for stock-based compensation. EME implemented the new standard in the first quarter of 2006 and applied the modified prospective transition method. Under the modified prospective method, the new accounting standard was applied effective January 1, 2006 to the unvested portion of awards previously granted and will be applied to all prospective awards. Prior financial statements were not restated under this method. The new accounting standard resulted in the recognition of expense for all stock-based compensation awards. Prior to January 1, 2006, EME used the intrinsic value method of accounting, which resulted in no recognition of expense for Edison International stock options.

Prior to adoption of the new accounting standard, EME presented all tax benefits of deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options as a component of operating cash flows under the caption "Other operating liabilities" in the consolidated statements of cash flows. The new accounting standard requires the cash flows resulting from the tax benefits that occur from estimated tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options (excess tax benefits) to be classified as financing cash flows. The \$4 million excess tax benefit is classified as a financing cash inflow in 2006.

Due to the adoption of this new accounting standard, EME recorded a cumulative effect adjustment that increased net income by approximately \$0.4 million, net of tax, in the first quarter of 2006, mainly to reflect the change in the valuation method for performance shares classified as liability awards and the use of forfeiture estimates.

FASB Staff Position FIN 46(R)-6

In April 2006, the FASB issued Staff Position FIN 46(R)-6, "Determining Variability to be Considered in Applying FIN 46(R)." FIN 46(R)-6 states that the variability to be considered in applying FIN 46(R) shall be based on an analysis of the design of the entity following a two-step process. The first step is to analyze the nature of the risks in the entity. The second step would be to determine the purpose(s) for which the entity was created and determine the variability (created by the risks identified in Step 1) the entity is designed to create and pass along to its interest holders. The guidance in this FASB Staff Position is effective prospectively beginning July 1, 2006, although companies have until December 31, 2006 to elect retrospective applications. EME has not yet selected a transition method.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 48

In July 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes," that clarifies the accounting for uncertain tax positions. An enterprise would be required to recognize, in its financial statements, the best estimate of the impact of a tax position by determining if the weight of the available evidence indicates it is more likely than not, based solely on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained on audit. The effective date applicable to EME is January 1, 2007. EME is currently assessing the potential impact of the interpretation on its financial condition.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At June 30, 2006, EME and its subsidiaries had cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$1.6 billion and EME had available the full amount of borrowing capacity under its new \$500 million corporate credit facility. EME's consolidated debt at June 30, 2006 was \$3.4 billion. In addition, EME's subsidiaries had \$4.4 billion of long-term lease obligations related to the sale-leaseback transactions that are due over periods ranging up to 29 years.

EME Financing Developments

During June 2006, EME replaced its \$98 million credit agreement with a new credit agreement that provides for a \$500 million senior secured revolving loan and letter of credit facility and matures on June 15, 2012. As security for its obligations under this credit facility, EME pledged its ownership interests in the holding companies through which it owns its interests in the Illinois Plants, the Homer City facilities, the Westside projects and the Sunrise project. EME also granted a security interest in an account into which all distributions received by it from the Big 4 projects will be deposited. EME will be free to use these proceeds unless an event of default occurs under the credit facility.

Also in June 2006, EME completed a private offering of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 7.50% senior notes due June 15, 2013 and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 7.75% senior notes due June 15, 2016. EME will pay interest on the senior notes on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning on December 15, 2006. The senior notes are redeemable by EME at any time at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, on, the senior notes plus a "make-whole" premium.

EME used the net proceeds of the offering of the senior notes, together with cash on hand, to purchase \$369 million in aggregate principal amount of its 10% senior notes due August 15, 2008 and \$596 million in aggregate principal amount of its 9.875% senior notes due April 15, 2011, that were validly tendered pursuant to EME's previously announced cash tender offer and consent solicitation. The net proceeds of the offering of the senior notes, together with cash on hand, were also used to pay related tender premiums, consent fees and accrued interest. EME recorded a \$143 million loss on early extinguishment of debt during the second quarter of 2006.

Midwest Generation Financing

On December 15, 2005, Midwest Generation completed a refinancing of indebtedness. The refinancing was effected through the amendment and restatement of Midwest Generation's existing credit facility, previously amended and restated on April 18, 2005. The credit facility, as previously amended and restated, provided for approximately \$343 million of first priority secured institutional term loans due in 2011 and \$500 million of first priority secured revolving credit, working capital facilities, \$200 million due in 2009 and \$300 million due in 2011, with a lender option to require prepayment in 2010.

The refinancing consisted of, among other things, a reduction in the interest rate applicable to the term loan and the working capital facilities, and a modification of financial covenants. After giving effect to the refinancing, all the facilities carry a lower interest rate of LIBOR + 1.75%. The maturity date of the repriced term loan remains 2011. The previously existing working capital facilities were combined into one \$500 million facility, maturing in 2011, with a lender option to require prepayment in 2010. Also, as part of the refinancing, Midwest Generation's financial covenants were modified, with its consolidated interest coverage ratio for the immediately preceding four consecutive fiscal quarters required to be at least 1.40 to 1 (increased from 1.25 to 1), and its secured leverage ratio for the 12-month period ended on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter required to be no greater than 7.25 to 1 (reduced from 8.75 to 1).

Capital Expenditures

The estimated capital and construction expenditures of EME's subsidiaries are \$280 million in the remaining two quarters of 2006 and \$493 million, \$28 million and \$25 million for 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The non-environmental portion of these expenditures relates to the construction of the

Wildorado wind project, purchases of turbines, upgrades to dust collection/mitigation systems and the coal handling system, ash removal improvements and various other projects. EME plans to finance these expenditures with existing subsidiary credit agreements, cash on hand or cash generated from operations. Included in the estimated expenditures are environmental expenditures of \$4 million for the remaining two quarters of 2006, \$12 million for 2007, \$6 million for 2008, and \$25 million for 2009. The environmental expenditures relate to environmental projects such as selective catalytic reduction system improvements at the Homer City facilities and projects at the Illinois Plants.

EME's Historical Consolidated Cash Flow

Consolidated Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Interim Results

Cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations increased \$465 million in the first six months of 2006, compared to the first six months of 2005. The 2006 increase was primarily attributable to a decrease of \$363 million in required margin and collateral deposits in 2006 for EME's price risk management and trading activities, compared to an increase of \$33 million in 2005. This change resulted from a decrease in forward market prices at June 30, 2006 as compared to December 31, 2005.

Cash provided by operating activities from discontinued operations increased \$64 million in the first six months of 2006, compared to the first six months of 2005. The 2006 increase reflects higher distributions received in 2006 compared to 2005 from the Lakeland power project. See "Results of Operations Results of Discontinued Operations Lakeland Project" for more information regarding these distributions.

Annual Results

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions)		
Continuing operations	\$ (239)	\$ (353)	\$ 409
Discontinued operations	20	(434)	243
	\$ (219)	\$ (787)	\$ 652

Cash used in operating activities from continuing operations decreased \$114 million in 2005 from 2004, and increased \$762 million in 2004 from 2003. The 2005 decrease was primarily attributable to the \$960 million lease termination payment in 2004 related to the Collins Station lease and improved operating income in 2005. Partially offsetting these decreases was \$656 million in required margin and collateral deposits in 2005 for EME's price risk management and trading activities, compared to \$30 million in 2004. This increase in margin and collateral deposits resulted from an increase in forward market prices.

The 2004 increase was primarily attributable to the \$960 million lease termination payment in 2004 related to the Collins Station lease and tax-allocation payments of \$7 million paid to Edison International during 2004, compared to \$112 million in tax-allocation payments received by EME from Edison International during 2003. EME made tax payments in 2004 primarily attributable to taxable

income resulting from the sale of the Four Star Oil & Gas and Brooklyn Navy Yard projects. In addition, distributions from unconsolidated affiliates were lower during 2004 compared to 2003, primarily because the 2003 distributions included \$151 million from completion of the Sunrise project financing in September 2003.

Cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations in 2004 primarily reflects settlement of working capital items from the sale of EME's international operations. Cash provided by operating activities from discontinued operations in 2003 primarily reflects operating income and distributions from international projects.

Consolidated Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Interim Results

Cash used in financing activities from continuing operations decreased \$737 million in the first six months of 2006, compared to the first six months of 2005. The 2006 decrease was primarily attributable to net proceeds of \$1 billion received from EME's issuance of senior notes in June 2006, which were mostly used to repay \$965 million of EME's outstanding senior notes and \$136 million paid for tender premiums and related fees.

In addition, Midwest Generation also had borrowings of \$315 million under its credit facility, mostly offset by repayments of \$285 million in 2006. In addition, dividend payments were made to MEHC of \$360 million in 2005 compared to a \$12 million dividend payment to MEHC in 2006. In 2005, EME repaid its junior subordinated debentures for \$150 million and Midwest Generation repaid \$302 million related to its existing term loan.

Annual Results

Net cash used in financing activities:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions)		
Continuing operations	\$ (773)	\$ (21)	\$ (464)
Discontinued operations		(144)	153
	\$ (773)	\$ (165)	\$ (311)

Cash used in financing activities from continuing operations increased \$752 million in 2005 from 2004, and decreased \$443 million in 2004 from 2003. The 2005 increase was primarily attributable to dividend payments made to MEHC of \$360 million during 2005, compared to \$74 million during 2004. The increase was also due to the repayment of EME's junior subordinated debentures of \$150 million in January 2005 and a \$302 million repayment in April 2005 related to Midwest Generation's existing term loan.

The 2004 decrease was due to a higher level of borrowings in 2004 compared to 2003, primarily due to the \$1 billion secured notes and \$700 million term loan facility received by Midwest Generation in April 2004 partially offset by the repayment of the \$800 million secured loan at EME's subsidiary, Mission Energy Holdings International, Inc., \$693 million related to Edison Mission Midwest Holdings' credit facility and \$28 million related to the Coal and Capex facility in April 2004.

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Cash used in financing activities from discontinued operations in 2004 primarily reflects repayment of debt and dividends to minority shareholders. Cash provided by financing activities from discontinued operations in 2003 primarily reflects borrowings by Contact Energy to finance the acquisition of a power station, partially offset by repayment of debt.

Consolidated Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Interim Results

Cash used in investing activities from continuing operations increased \$403 million in the first six months of 2006, compared to the first six months of 2005. The 2006 increase was primarily due to net purchases of marketable securities of \$76 million in the first six months of 2006, compared to net sales of marketable securities of \$140 million in the first six months of 2005. In addition, EME paid \$18 million towards the purchase price of the Wildorado wind project during the first quarter of 2006, incurred higher capital expenditures in 2006 and received lower proceeds from sales of projects. In 2005, EME received proceeds of \$124 million from the sale of its 25% investment in the Tri Energy project and its 50% investment in the CBK project compared to proceeds of \$43 million in 2006 from the sale of 25% of its ownership interest in the San Juan Mesa wind project.

Annual Results

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions)		
Continuing operations	\$ (134)	\$ 2,707	\$ (96)
Discontinued operations	5	18	(413)
	\$ (129)	\$ 2,725	\$ (509)

Cash used in investing activities from continuing operations increased \$2.8 billion in 2005 from 2004, and decreased \$2.8 billion in 2004 from 2003. The 2005 increase was primarily attributable to proceeds of \$2.7 billion received in 2004 from the sale of most of EME's international operations and \$154 million paid towards the purchase price for the San Juan Mesa project in December 2005. Proceeds of \$124 million received in 2005 from the sale of EME's 25% investment in the Tri Energy project and EME's 50% investment in the CBK project were comparable to proceeds of \$118 million received in 2004, described below. Partially offsetting the 2005 increase were net purchases of marketable securities of \$43 million in 2005, compared to \$120 million in 2004.

The 2004 decrease was due to a combination of the following:

\$2.7 billion in proceeds received in 2004 from the sale of most of EME's international operations.

\$118 million in proceeds received in 2004 from the sale of EME's stock in Edison Mission Energy Oil & Gas and the sale of EME's 50% partnership interest in the Brooklyn Navy Yard project.

a reduction in investment in new plant and equipment. EME invested \$55 million and \$81 million in property and equipment during 2004 and 2003, respectively.

\$23 million in equity contributions to the Sunrise project in 2003.

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Cash used in investing activities from discontinued operations in 2003 primarily reflects \$275 million paid in 2003 by Contact Energy for an acquisition of a power station and investments in new plant and equipment.

Credit Ratings

Overview

Credit ratings for EME and its subsidiaries, Midwest Generation and EMMT, are as follows:

	Moody's Rating	S&P Rating
EME	B1	B+
Midwest Generation:		
First priority senior secured rating	Ba2	BB-
Second priority senior secured rating	Ba3	B
EMMT	Not Rated	B+

EME cannot provide assurance that its current credit ratings or the credit ratings of its subsidiaries will remain in effect for any given period of time or that one or more of these ratings will not be lowered. EME notes that these credit ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold its securities and may be revised at any time by a rating agency.

EME does not have any "rating triggers" contained in subsidiary financings that would result in it or EME being required to make equity contributions or provide additional financial support to its subsidiaries.

Credit Rating of EMMT

The Homer City sale-leaseback documents restrict EME Homer City's ability to enter into trading activities, as defined in the documents, with EMMT to sell forward the output of the Homer City facilities if EMMT does not have an investment grade credit rating from Standard & Poor's or Moody's or, in the absence of those ratings, if it is not rated as investment grade pursuant to EME's internal credit scoring procedures. These documents include a requirement that the counterparty to such transactions, and EME Homer City, if acting as seller to an unaffiliated third party, be investment grade. EME currently sells all the output from the Homer City facilities through EMMT, which has a below investment grade credit rating, and EME Homer City is not rated. Therefore, in order for EME to continue to sell forward the output of the Homer City facilities, either: (1) EME must obtain consent from the sale-leaseback owner participant to permit EME Homer City to sell directly into the market or through EMMT; or (2) EMMT must provide assurances of performance consistent with the requirements of the sale-leaseback documents. EME has obtained a consent from the sale-leaseback owner participant that will allow EME Homer City to enter into such sales, under specified conditions, through December 31, 2006. EME Homer City continues to be in compliance with the terms of the consent; however, the consent is revocable by the sale-leaseback owner participant at any time. The sale-leaseback owner participant has not indicated that it intends to revoke the consent; however, there can be no assurance that it will not do so in the future. Revocation of the consent would not affect trades between EMMT and EME Homer City that had been entered into while the consent was still in effect. EME is permitted to sell the output of the Homer City facilities into the spot market at any time. See "Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk Energy Price Risk Affecting Sales from the Homer City Facilities."

Margin, Collateral Deposits and Other Credit Support for Energy Contracts

In connection with entering into contracts in support of EME's price risk management and energy trading activities (including forward contracts, transmission contracts and futures contracts), EME's subsidiary, EMMT, has entered into agreements to mitigate the risk of nonperformance. Because the credit ratings of EMMT and EME are below investment grade, EME has historically provided collateral in the form of cash and letters of credit for the benefit of counterparties related to accounts payable and unrealized losses in connection with these price risk management and trading activities. At June 30, 2006, EMMT had deposited \$289 million in cash with brokers in margin accounts in support of futures contracts and had deposited \$46 million with counterparties in support of forward energy and transmission contracts. In addition, EME had issued letters of credit of \$7 million in support of commodity contracts at June 30, 2006.

Future cash collateral requirements may be higher than the margin and collateral requirements at June 30, 2006, if wholesale energy prices increase further or the amount hedged increases. EME estimates that margin and collateral requirements for energy contracts outstanding as of June 30, 2006 could increase by no more than approximately \$310 million over the remaining life of the contracts using a 95% confidence level.

Midwest Generation has cash on hand and a \$500 million working capital facility to support margin requirements specifically related to contracts entered into by EMMT related to the Illinois Plants. At June 30, 2006, Midwest Generation had borrowed \$200 million under this credit facility which was partially used to finance margin advances to EMMT of \$142 million. In addition, EME has cash on hand and a \$500 million working capital facility to provide credit support to subsidiaries. See " EME Financing Developments" and " EME's Liquidity as a Holding Company" for further discussion.

EME's Liquidity as a Holding Company

Overview

At June 30, 2006, EME had corporate cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$1.3 billion to meet liquidity needs. Cash distributions from EME's subsidiaries and partnership investments and unused capacity under its corporate credit facility represent EME's major sources of liquidity to meet its cash requirements. The timing and amount of distributions from EME's subsidiaries may be affected by many factors beyond its control. See " Dividend Restrictions in Major Financings."

EME Homer City Interim Funding Arrangements

During March 2006, EME, through its subsidiary, Edison Mission Finance, advanced funds in the amount of \$9 million to EME Homer City under the subordinated revolving loan agreement in place between Edison Mission Finance and EME Homer City. The funds were used to assist EME Homer City with a cash shortfall resulting from reduced revenues and higher maintenance expenses caused by the Unit 3 outage. For similar reasons, at the end of March 2006 and April 2006, EMMT made advance payments to EME Homer City in the amounts of \$43.5 million and \$20 million, respectively, against future deliveries of power to it under its trading arrangements with EME Homer City. The proceeds of the subordinated loans were deposited in EME Homer City's operating account and the prepayment by EMMT was deposited in EME Homer City's revenue account. It is currently anticipated that a substantial portion of the advance payments will be applied against amounts invoiced to EMMT within the next 12 months.

Intercompany Tax-Allocation Agreement

EME is included in the consolidated federal and combined state income tax returns of Edison International and is eligible to participate in tax-allocation payments with other subsidiaries of Edison International in circumstances where domestic tax losses are incurred. The right of EME to receive and the amount of and timing of tax-allocation payments are dependent on the inclusion of EME in the consolidated income tax returns of Edison International and its subsidiaries and other factors, including the consolidated taxable income of Edison International and its subsidiaries, the amount of net operating losses and other tax items of EME, its subsidiaries, and other subsidiaries of Edison International and specific procedures regarding allocation of state taxes. EME receives tax-allocation payments for tax losses when and to the extent that the consolidated Edison International group generates sufficient taxable income in order to be able to utilize EME's consolidated tax losses in the consolidated income tax returns for Edison International and its subsidiaries. Based on the application of the factors cited above, EME is obligated during periods it generates taxable income to make payments under the tax-allocation agreements. EME made tax-allocation payments to Edison International of \$162 million during the first six months of 2006. EME received tax-allocation payments from Edison International of \$3 million during the first six months of 2005. EME paid tax-allocation payments to Edison International of \$129 million and \$7 million during 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Dividend Restrictions in Major Financings**General**

Each of EME's direct or indirect subsidiaries is organized as a legal entity separate and apart from EME and its other subsidiaries. Assets of EME's subsidiaries are not available to satisfy EME's obligations or the obligations of any of its other subsidiaries. However, unrestricted cash or other assets that are available for distribution may, subject to applicable law and the terms of financing arrangements of the parties, be advanced, loaned, paid as dividends or otherwise distributed or contributed to EME or to its subsidiary holding companies.

Key Ratios of EME's Principal Subsidiaries Affecting Dividends

Set forth below are key ratios of EME's principal subsidiaries required by financing arrangements for the twelve months ended June 30, 2006:

Subsidiary	Financial Ratio	Covenant	Actual
Midwest Generation, LLC (Illinois Plants)	Interest Coverage Ratio	Greater than or equal to 1.40 to 1	6.45 to 1
Midwest Generation, LLC (Illinois Plants)	Secured Leverage Ratio	Less than or equal to 7.25 to 1	2.00 to 1
EME Homer City Generation L.P. (Homer City facilities)	Senior Rent Service Coverage Ratio	Greater than 1.7 to 1	2.26 to 1(1)

- (1) The senior rent service coverage ratio is determined by dividing net operating cash flow by senior rent. Net operating cash flow represents revenues less operating expenses as defined in the sale-leaseback documents. Revenue during the twelve months ended June 30, 2006 includes \$43.5 million and \$20 million from an advance payment from EMMT on March 31, 2006 and April 30, 2006, respectively, against future deliveries of power to it under its trading arrangements with EME Homer City.

Midwest Generation Financing Restrictions on Distributions

Midwest Generation is bound by the covenants in its credit agreement and indenture as well as certain covenants under the Powerton-Joliet lease documents with respect to Midwest Generation making payments under the leases. These covenants include restrictions on the ability to, among other things, incur debt, create liens on its property, merge or consolidate, sell assets, make investments, engage in transactions with affiliates, make distributions, make capital expenditures, enter into agreements restricting its ability to make distributions, engage in other lines of business or engage in transactions for any speculative purpose. In addition, the credit agreement contains financial covenants binding on Midwest Generation.

Covenants in Credit Agreement

In order for Midwest Generation to make a distribution, it must be in compliance with covenants specified under its credit agreement. Compliance with the covenants in its credit agreement includes maintaining the following two financial performance requirements:

At the end of each fiscal quarter, Midwest Generation's consolidated interest coverage ratio for the immediately preceding four consecutive fiscal quarters must be at least 1.40 to 1. The consolidated interest coverage ratio is defined as the ratio of consolidated net income (plus or minus specified amounts as set forth in the credit agreement), to consolidated interest expense (as more specifically defined in the credit agreement).

Midwest Generation's secured leverage ratio for the 12-month period ended on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter may be no greater than 7.25 to 1. The secured leverage ratio is defined as the ratio of the aggregate principal amount of Midwest Generation secured debt plus all indebtedness of a subsidiary of Midwest Generation, to the aggregate amount of consolidated net income (plus or minus specified amounts as set forth in the credit agreement).

In addition, Midwest Generation's distributions are limited in amount. Under the terms of Midwest Generation's credit agreement, Midwest Generation is permitted to distribute 75% of its excess cash flow (as defined in the credit agreement). In addition, if equity is contributed to Midwest Generation, Midwest Generation is permitted to distribute 100% of excess cash flow until the aggregate portion of distributions that Midwest Generation attributed to the equity contribution equals the amount of the equity contribution. Because EME made a \$300 million equity contribution to Midwest Generation on April 19, 2005, Midwest Generation is permitted to distribute 100% of excess cash flow until the aggregate portion of such distributions attributed to that equity contribution equals \$300 million. After taking into account Midwest Generation's most recent distribution in July 2006, \$128 million of the equity contribution is still available for this purpose. To the extent Midwest Generation makes a distribution which is not fully attributed to an equity contribution, Midwest Generation is required to make concurrently with such distribution an offer to repay debt in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of one-third of such distribution over the amount attributed to the equity contribution.

Covenants in Indenture

Midwest Generation's indenture contains restrictions on its ability to make a distribution substantially similar to those in the credit agreement. Failure to achieve the conditions required for distributions will not result in a default under the indenture, nor does the indenture contain any other financial performance requirements.

EME Homer City (Homer City facilities)

EME Homer City completed a sale-leaseback of the Homer City facilities in December 2001. In order to make a distribution, EME Homer City must be in compliance with the covenants specified in the lease agreements, including the following financial performance requirements measured on the date of distribution:

At the end of each quarter, the senior rent service coverage ratio for the prior twelve-month period (taken as a whole) must be greater than 1.7 to 1. The senior rent service coverage ratio is defined as all income and receipts of EME Homer City less amounts paid for operating expenses, required capital expenditures, taxes and financing fees divided by the aggregate amount of the debt portion of the rent, plus fees, expenses and indemnities due and payable with respect to the lessor's debt service reserve letter of credit.

At the end of each quarter, the equity and debt portions of rent then due and payable must have been paid. The senior rent service coverage ratio (discussed above) projected for each of the prospective two twelve-month periods must be greater than 1.7 to 1. No more than two rent default events may have occurred, whether or not cured. A rent default event is defined as the failure to pay the equity portion of the rent within five business days of when it is due.

EME Corporate Credit Facility Restrictions on Distributions from Subsidiaries

EME's corporate credit facility contains covenants that restrict its ability, and the ability of several of its subsidiaries, to make distributions. This restriction binds the subsidiaries through which EME owns the Westside projects, the Sunrise project, the Illinois Plants, the Homer City facilities and the Big 4 projects. These subsidiaries would not be able to make a distribution to EME if an event of default were to occur and be continuing under EME's corporate credit facility after giving effect to the distribution.

In addition, EME granted a security interest in an account into which all distributions received by it from the Big 4 projects are deposited. EME is free to use these distributions unless and until an event of default occurs under its corporate credit facility.

As of June 30, 2006, EME had no borrowings outstanding under this credit facility.

Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies

Contractual Obligations

Interim Update at June 30, 2006

At June 30, 2006, EME's subsidiaries had firm commitments to spend approximately \$157 million during the remainder of 2006 and \$33 million in 2007 on capital and construction expenditures. The majority of these expenditures relate to the construction of the Wildorado wind project. Also included are expenditures for boiler header replacement, dust collection and mitigation system and various other projects. These expenditures are planned to be financed by existing subsidiary credit agreements, cash on hand or cash generated from operations.

At June 30, 2006, in connection with wind projects in development, EME had entered into agreements with turbine vendors securing 235 turbines with remaining commitments of \$110 million in 2006 and \$244 million in 2007. In addition, EME had options to acquire an additional 50 turbines for delivery in 2007 that were exercised on July 31, 2006. In July 2006, EME entered into an agreement to purchase 20 turbines from another supplier with options to purchase another 32 turbines for delivery in 2007 subject to certain conditions.

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Contractual Obligation at December 31, 2005

The following table summarizes EME's significant consolidated contractual obligations as of December 31, 2005.

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period (in millions)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt(1)	\$ 4,983	\$ 353	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,016	\$ 2,514
Operating lease obligations	4,766	363	718	694	2,991
Purchase obligations:					
Capital improvements	8	8			
Turbine commitments(2)	192	114	78		
Fuel supply contracts	1,031	367	487	158	19
Gas transportation agreements	100	8	16	16	60
Coal transportation	680	226	301	153	
Other contractual obligations	55	12	22	21	
Employee benefit plan contribution(3)	15	15			
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 11,830	\$ 1,466	\$ 2,722	\$ 2,058	\$ 5,584

- (1) See "Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of Edison Mission Energy Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 11. Financial Instruments." Table assumes long-term debt is held to maturity, except the Midwest Generation senior secured notes which are assumed to be held until 2014. Amount also includes interest payments over applicable period of the debt.
- (2) See "Management's Overview Business Development Wind Projects" and "Interim Update at June 30, 2006," for additional details.
- (3) Amount includes estimated contribution for pension plans and postretirement benefits other than pensions. The estimated contributions beyond 2006 are not available. For more information, see "Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of Edison Mission Energy Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 14. Employee Benefit Plans."

Operating Lease Obligations

At December 31, 2005, minimum operating lease payments were primarily related to long-term leases for the Powerton and Joliet Stations and the Homer City facilities. During 2000, EME entered into sale-leaseback transactions for two power facilities, the Powerton and Joliet coal-fired stations located in Illinois, with third-party lessors. During the fourth quarter of 2001, EME entered into a sale-leaseback transaction for the Homer City coal-fired facilities located in Pennsylvania, with third-party lessors. Total minimum lease payments during the next five years are \$337 million in 2006, \$336 million in 2007, \$337 million in 2008, \$336 million in 2009, \$325 million in 2010, and the minimum lease payments due after 2010 are \$2.9 billion. For further discussion, see " Off-Balance Sheet Transactions Sale-Leaseback Transactions."

Fuel Supply Contracts

At December 31, 2005, EME's subsidiaries had contractual commitments to purchase coal. The remaining contracts' lengths range from one year to seven years. The minimum commitments are based on the contract provisions, which consist of fixed prices, subject to adjustment clauses.

Gas Transportation Agreements

At December 31, 2005, EME had a contractual commitment to transport natural gas. EME is committed to pay its share of fixed monthly capacity charges under its gas transportation agreement, which has a remaining contract length of 12 years.

Coal Transportation Agreements

At December 31, 2005, EME's subsidiaries had contractual commitments for the transport of coal to their respective facilities, with remaining contract lengths that range from one year to six years. Midwest Generation's primary contract is with Union Pacific Railroad (and various delivering carriers) which extends through 2011. Midwest Generation commitments under this agreement are based on actual coal purchases from the Powder River Basin. Accordingly, Midwest Generation's contractual obligations for transportation are based on coal volumes set forth in their fuel supply contracts. EME Homer City commitments under its agreements are based on the contract provisions, which consist of fixed prices, subject to adjustment clauses. Only a portion of total coal shipments to the Homer City facilities are shipped by rail. Trucking remains the predominant mode of transportation for coal shipments to the Homer City facilities.

Commercial Commitments

Introduction

EME and certain of its subsidiaries have various financial and performance guarantees and indemnifications which are issued in the normal course of business. As discussed below, these contracts include performance guarantees, standby letters of credit, guarantees of debt and indemnifications.

Standby Letters of Credit

As of December 31, 2005, standby letters of credit aggregated to \$33 million and were scheduled to expire as follows: 2006 \$28 million and 2007 \$5 million.

Guarantees and Indemnities

Tax Indemnity Agreements

In connection with the sale-leaseback transactions that EME has entered into related to the Powerton and Joliet Stations in Illinois, the Collins Station in Illinois, and the Homer City facilities in Pennsylvania, EME and several of its subsidiaries entered into tax indemnity agreements. Under these tax indemnity agreements, these entities agreed to indemnify the lessors in the sale-leaseback transactions for specified adverse tax consequences that could result in certain situations set forth in each tax indemnity agreement, including specified defaults under the respective leases. The potential indemnity obligations under these tax indemnity agreements could be significant. Due to the nature of these potential obligations, EME cannot determine a maximum potential liability which would be triggered by a valid claim from the lessors. EME has not recorded a liability related to these indemnities. In connection with the termination of the Collins Station lease in April 2004, Midwest Generation will continue to have obligations under the tax indemnity agreement with the former lease equity investor.

Indemnities Provided as Part of the Acquisition of the Illinois Plants

In connection with the acquisition of the Illinois Plants, EME agreed to indemnify Commonwealth Edison with respect to specified environmental liabilities before and after December 15, 1999, the date of sale. The indemnification claims are reduced by any insurance proceeds and tax benefits related to such claims and are subject to a requirement that Commonwealth Edison take all reasonable steps to mitigate losses related to any such indemnification claim. Due to the nature of the obligation under this indemnity, a maximum potential liability cannot be determined. This indemnification for environmental liabilities is not limited in term and would be triggered by a valid claim from Commonwealth Edison. Except as discussed below, EME has not recorded a liability related to this indemnity.

Midwest Generation entered into a supplemental agreement with Commonwealth Edison and Exelon Generation Company on February 20, 2003 to resolve a dispute regarding interpretation of its reimbursement obligation for asbestos claims under the environmental indemnities set forth in the Asset Sale Agreement. Under this supplemental agreement, Midwest Generation agreed to reimburse Commonwealth Edison and Exelon Generation for 50% of specific existing asbestos claims and expenses less recovery of insurance costs, and agreed to a sharing arrangement for liabilities and expenses associated with future asbestos-related claims as specified in the agreement. As a general matter, Commonwealth Edison and Midwest Generation apportion responsibility for future asbestos-related claims based upon the number of exposure sites that are Commonwealth Edison locations or Midwest Generation locations. The obligations under this agreement are not subject to a maximum liability. The supplemental agreement has a five-year term with an automatic renewal provision (subject to the right of either party to terminate). Payments are made under this indemnity upon tender by Commonwealth Edison of appropriate proof of liability for an asbestos-related settlement, judgment, verdict, or expense. There were approximately 175 cases for which Midwest Generation was potentially liable and that had not been settled and dismissed at June 30, 2006. Midwest Generation had recorded a \$66 million liability at June 30, 2006 related to this matter.

The amounts recorded by Midwest Generation for the asbestos-related liability are based upon a number of assumptions. Future events, such as the number of new claims to be filed each year, the average cost of disposing of claims, as well as the numerous uncertainties surrounding asbestos litigation in the United States, could cause the actual costs to be higher or lower than projected.

Indemnity Provided as Part of the Acquisition of the Homer City Facilities

In connection with the acquisition of the Homer City facilities, EME Homer City agreed to indemnify the sellers with respect to specific environmental liabilities before and after the date of sale. EME guaranteed the obligations of EME Homer City. Due to the nature of the obligation under this indemnity provision, it is not subject to a maximum potential liability and does not have an expiration date. Payments would be triggered under this indemnity by a claim from the sellers. EME has not recorded a liability related to this indemnity.

Indemnities Provided under Asset Sale Agreements

The asset sale agreements for the sale of EME's international assets contain indemnities from EME to the purchasers, including indemnification for taxes imposed with respect to operations of the assets prior to the sale and for pre-closing environmental liabilities. During the second quarter of 2006, EME paid \$34 million related to an indemnity to IPM for matters arising out of the exercise by one of its project partners of a purported right of first refusal. Not all indemnities under the asset sale agreements have specific expiration dates. Payments would be triggered under these indemnities by

valid claims from the sellers or purchasers, as the case may be. At June 30, 2006, EME had recorded a liability of \$94 million related to these matters.

In connection with the sale of various domestic assets, EME has from time to time provided indemnities to the purchasers for taxes imposed with respect to operations of the asset prior to the sale. EME has also provided indemnities to purchasers for items specified in each agreement (for example, specific pre-existing litigation matters and/or environmental conditions). Due to the nature of the obligations under these indemnity agreements, a maximum potential liability cannot be determined. Not all indemnities under the asset sale agreements have specific expiration dates. Payments would be triggered under these indemnities by valid claims from the sellers or purchasers, as the case may be. EME has not recorded a liability related to these indemnities.

Guarantee of Brooklyn Navy Yard Contractor Settlement Payments

On March 31, 2004, EME completed the sale of 100% of the stock of Mission Energy New York, Inc., which held a 50% partnership interest in Brooklyn Navy Yard Cogeneration Partners, L.P. (referred to as Brooklyn Navy Yard), to BNY Power Partners LLC. Brooklyn Navy Yard owns a 286 MW gas-fired cogeneration power plant in Brooklyn, New York. In February 1997, the construction contractor asserted general monetary claims under the turnkey agreement against Brooklyn Navy Yard. A settlement agreement was executed on January 17, 2003, and all litigation has been dismissed. EME agreed to indemnify Brooklyn Navy Yard and, in connection with the sale of EME's interest in Brooklyn Navy Yard, BNY Power Partners for any payments due under this settlement agreement, which are scheduled through January 2007. At June 30, 2006, EME had recorded a liability of \$4 million related to this indemnity.

Capacity Indemnification Agreements

EME has guaranteed, jointly and severally with Texaco Inc., the obligations of March Point Cogeneration Company under its project power sales agreements to repay capacity payments to the project's power purchaser in the event that the power sales agreements terminate, March Point Cogeneration Company abandons the project, or the project fails to return to normal operations within a reasonable time after a complete or partial shutdown, during the term of the power sales agreements. In addition, a subsidiary of EME has guaranteed the obligations of Sycamore Cogeneration Company under its project power sales agreement to repay capacity payments to the project's power purchaser in the event that the project unilaterally terminates its performance or reduces its electric power producing capability during the term of the power sales agreement. The obligations under the indemnification agreements as of June 30, 2006, if payment were required, would be \$114 million. EME has not recorded a liability related to these indemnities.

Subsidiary Guarantee for Performance of Unconsolidated Affiliate

A subsidiary of EME has guaranteed the obligations of an unconsolidated affiliate to make payments to a third party for power delivered under a fixed-price power sales agreement. This agreement runs through 2007. EME believes there is sufficient cash flow to pay the power suppliers, assuming timely payment by the power purchasers. Due to the nature of this indemnity, a maximum potential liability cannot be determined. To the extent EME's subsidiary would be required to make payments under the guarantee, EME's subsidiary and EME are indemnified by Peabody Energy Corporation pursuant to the 2000 Purchase and Sale Agreement for Citizens Power LLC. EME's subsidiary has not recorded a liability related to this indemnity.

Contingencies

MISO Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee Charges

On April 25, 2006, the FERC issued an order regarding the MISO's "Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee" charges, or RSG charges. The MISO's business practice manuals and other instructions to market participants have stated, since the implementation of market operations on April 1, 2005, that RSG charges will not be imposed on offers to supply power not supported by actual generation (also known as virtual supply offers). However, some market participants raised questions about the language of the MISO's tariff concerning that issue and, in October 2005, the MISO submitted to the FERC proposed tariff revisions clarifying its tariff to reflect its business practices with respect to RSG charges and filed corrected tariff sheets exempting virtual supply from RSG charges. In its April 25 decision, the FERC interpreted the MISO's tariff to require that virtual supply offers must be included in the calculation of the RSG charges and that, to the extent that the MISO did not charge virtual supply offers for RSG charges, it violated the terms of its tariff. The FERC order then proceeded to require the MISO to recalculate the RSG charges back to April 1, 2005, and to make refunds to customers, with interest, reflecting the recalculated charges. In order to make such refunds, it is likely that the MISO will attempt to impose retroactively RSG charges on those who submitted virtual supply offers during the recalculation period. Edison Mission Marketing & Trading, or EMMT, made virtual supply offers in the MISO during this period on which no RSG charges were imposed, and thus may be subject to a claim for refunds from the MISO (which claim will be contested by EMMT). Because calculation of any claimed liability for refunds depends on information not currently available to it, EMMT cannot reasonably estimate a range of loss related to this matter. In addition, the FERC's April 25 order has been challenged by the MISO and other parties, including EMMT, and as the FERC has issued an extension of time to comply with the requirements of the order until after the date of issuance of an order on rehearing, the eventual outcome of these proceedings is unclear.

Midway-Sunset Cogeneration Company

San Joaquin Energy Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of EME, owns a 50% general partnership interest in Midway-Sunset Cogeneration Company, which owns a 225 MW cogeneration facility near Fellows, California. Midway-Sunset is a party to several proceedings pending at the FERC involving claims for refunds from entities that sold power and related services into the California markets operated by the California Power Exchange (PX) and the California Independent System Operator (ISO) (collectively the California Markets) at prices that were allegedly not just and reasonable, as required by the Federal Power Act.

Midway-Sunset is a party to these proceedings because Midway-Sunset was a seller in the California Markets during 2000 and 2001, both for its own account and on behalf of Southern California Edison Company (SCE) and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), the utilities to which the majority of Midway-Sunset's power was contracted for sale. As a seller into the California Markets, Midway-Sunset is potentially liable for refunds to purchasers in these markets.

The claims asserted against Midway-Sunset for refunds related to power sold into the California Markets, including power sold on behalf of SCE and PG&E, are estimated to be less than \$70 million for all periods under consideration. Midway-Sunset has calculated its potential liability for refunds related to power sold into the California Markets on its own behalf (excluding power sold on behalf of SCE and PG&E) to be approximately \$0.5 million for the period October 2, 2000 through June 20, 2001. Midway Sunset's potential liability for sales on its own behalf during the period May 1, 2000 through October 1, 2000 has not yet been calculated but is not expected to be material. These

calculations were made in accordance with the methodology approved by the FERC, but it is possible that this methodology will be challenged.

Because Midway-Sunset did not retain any proceeds from power sold into the California Markets on behalf of SCE and PG&E in excess of the amounts to which it was entitled under the pre-existing power sales contracts, but instead passed those proceeds on to the utilities, EME believes that PG&E and SCE are obligated to reimburse Midway-Sunset for any refund liability that it incurs as a result of sales made into the California Markets on their behalf. Midway-Sunset intends vigorously to assert these positions. However, at this time EME cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Tax Matters

EME is, and may in the future be, under examination by tax authorities in varying tax jurisdictions with respect to positions it takes in connection with the filing of its tax returns. Matters raised upon audit may involve substantial amounts, which, if resolved unfavorably, an event not currently anticipated, could possibly be material. However, in EME's opinion, it is unlikely that the resolution of any such matters will have a material adverse effect upon EME's financial condition or results of operations.

Litigation

EME experiences other routine litigation in the normal course of its business. None of such pending routine litigation is expected to have a material adverse effect on EME's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Insurance

On January 29, 2006, the main power transformer on Unit 3 of the Homer City facilities failed, resulting in a suspension of operations at this unit. EME Homer City secured a replacement transformer and Unit 3 returned to service on May 5, 2006. The main transformer failure will result in claims under EME Homer City's property and business interruption insurance policies. At June 30, 2006, EME Homer City recorded a \$17 million receivable, of which \$11 million relates to business interruption insurance coverage and has been reflected in other income (expense), net in EME's consolidated income statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

Introduction

EME has off-balance sheet transactions in two principal areas: investments in projects accounted for under the equity method and operating leases resulting from sale-leaseback transactions.

Investments Accounted for under the Equity Method

EME has a number of investments in power projects that are accounted for under the equity method. Under the equity method, the project assets and related liabilities are not consolidated in EME's consolidated balance sheet. Rather, EME's financial statements reflect its investment in each entity and it records only its proportionate ownership share of net income or loss. These investments are of three principal categories.

Historically, EME has invested in qualifying facilities, those which produce electrical energy and steam, or other forms of energy, and which meet the requirements set forth in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act. See "Business Regulatory Matters U.S. Federal Energy Regulation." Prior to the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, these regulations limited EME's ownership interest in qualifying facilities to no more than 50% due to EME's affiliation with Southern California Edison Company, a public utility. For this reason, EME owns a number of domestic energy projects through partnerships in which it has a 50% or less ownership interest.

Entities formed to own these projects are generally structured with a management committee or board of directors in which EME exercises significant influence but cannot exercise unilateral control over the operating, funding or construction activities of the project entity. EME's energy projects have generally secured long-term debt to finance the assets constructed and/or acquired by them. These financings generally are secured by a pledge of the assets of the project entity, but do not provide for any recourse to EME. Accordingly, a default on a long-term financing of a project could result in foreclosure on the assets of the project entity resulting in a loss of some or all of EME's project investment, but would generally not require EME to contribute additional capital. At December 31, 2005, entities which EME has accounted for under the equity method had indebtedness of \$601 million, of which \$287 million is proportionate to EME's ownership interest in these projects.

Sale-Leaseback Transactions

EME has entered into sale-leaseback transactions related to the Powerton and Joliet Stations in Illinois and the Homer City facilities in Pennsylvania. See "Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies Contractual Obligations Operating Lease Obligations." Each of these transactions was completed and accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 98, which requires, among other things, that all the risk and rewards of ownership of assets be transferred to a new owner without continuing involvement in the assets by the former owner other than as normal for a lessee. These transactions were entered into to provide a source of capital either to fund the original acquisition of the assets or to repay indebtedness previously incurred for the acquisition. In each of these transactions, the assets were sold to and then leased from owner/lessors owned by independent equity investors. In addition to the equity invested in them, these owner/lessors incurred or assumed long-term debt, referred to as lessor debt, to finance the purchase of the assets. The lessor debt takes the form generally referred to as secured lease obligation bonds.

EME's subsidiaries account for these leases as financings in their separate financial statements due to specific guarantees provided by EME or another one of its subsidiaries as part of the sale-leaseback transactions. These guarantees do not preclude EME from recording these transactions as operating leases in its consolidated financial statements, but constitute continuing involvement under SFAS No. 98 that precludes EME's subsidiaries from utilizing this accounting treatment in their separate subsidiary financial statements. Instead, each subsidiary continues to record the power plants as assets in a similar manner to a capital lease and records the obligations under the leases as lease financings. EME's subsidiaries, therefore, record depreciation expense from the power plants and interest expense from the lease financing in lieu of an operating lease expense which EME uses in preparing its consolidated financial statements. The treatment of these leases as an operating lease in its consolidated financial statements in lieu of a lease financing, which is recorded by EME's subsidiaries, resulted in an increase in consolidated net income by \$72 million, \$73 million and \$81 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

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The lessor equity and lessor debt associated with the sale-leaseback transactions for the Powerton, Joliet and Homer City assets are summarized in the following table:

Power Station(s)	Acquisition Price	Equity Investor	Original Equity Investment in Owner/Lessor	Amount of Lessor Debt at December 31, 2005	Maturity Date of Lessor Debt
(in millions)					
Powerton/Joliet	\$ 1,367	PSEG/ Citigroup, Inc.	\$ 238	\$ 333.5 Series A 769.7 Series B	2009 2016
Homer City	1,591	GECC/ Metropolitan Life Insurance Company(1)	798	\$ 282.0 Series A 524.3 Series B	2019 2026

PSEG PSEG Resources, Inc.

GECC General Electric Capital Corporation

(1) On September 29, 2005, GECC sold 10% of its investment to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The operating lease payments to be made by each of EME's subsidiary lessees are structured to service the lessor debt and provide a return to the owner/lessor's equity investors. Neither the value of the leased assets nor the lessor debt is reflected in EME's consolidated balance sheet. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, EME records rent expense on a levelized basis over the terms of the respective leases. To the extent that EME's cash rent payments exceed the amount levelized over the term of each lease, EME records prepaid rent. At June 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004, prepaid rent on these leases was \$506 million, \$395 million and \$277 million, respectively. To the extent that EME's cash rent payments are less than the amount levelized, EME reduces the amount of prepaid rent.

In the event of a default under the leases, each lessor can exercise all its rights under the applicable lease, including repossessing the power plant and seeking monetary damages. Each lease sets forth a termination value payable upon termination for default and in certain other circumstances, which generally declines over time and in the case of default may be reduced by the proceeds arising from the sale of the repossessed power plant. A default under the terms of the Powerton and Joliet or Homer City leases could result in a loss of EME's ability to use such power plant and would trigger obligations under EME's guarantee of the Powerton and Joliet leases. These events could have a material adverse effect on EME's results of operations and financial position.

EME's minimum lease obligations under its power related leases are set forth under " Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies Contractual Obligations Operating Lease Obligations."

EME's Obligations to Midwest Generation

The proceeds, in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1.4 billion, received by Midwest Generation from the sale of the Powerton and Joliet plants, described above under "Sale-Leaseback Transactions," were loaned to EME. EME used the proceeds from this loan to repay corporate indebtedness. Although interest and principal payments made by EME to Midwest Generation under this intercompany loan assist in the payment of the lease rental payments owing by Midwest Generation, the intercompany obligation does not appear on EME's consolidated balance sheet. This obligation was disclosed to the credit rating agencies at the time of the transaction and has been

included by them in assessing EME's credit ratings. The following table summarizes principal payments due under this intercompany loan:

Years Ending December 31,	Principal Amount	Interest Amount	Total
	(in millions)		
2006	\$ 3	\$ 113	\$ 116
2007	3	113	116
2008	4	112	116
2009	4	112	116
2010	5	112	117
Thereafter	1,343	512	1,855
Total	\$ 1,362	\$ 1,074	\$ 2,436

EME funds the interest and principal payments due under this intercompany loan from distributions from EME's subsidiaries, including Midwest Generation, cash on hand, and amounts available under corporate lines of credit. A default by EME in the payment of this intercompany loan could result in a shortfall of cash available for Midwest Generation to meet its lease and debt obligations. A default by Midwest Generation in meeting its obligations could in turn have a material adverse effect on EME.

Environmental Matters and Regulations

Introduction

EME and its subsidiaries are subject to environmental regulation by federal, state and local authorities. EME believes that it is in substantial compliance with environmental regulatory requirements and that maintaining compliance with current requirements will not materially affect its financial position or results of operations. However, possible future developments, such as the promulgation of more stringent environmental laws and regulations, future proceedings that may be initiated by environmental authorities, and settlements agreed to by other companies could affect the costs and the manner in which EME conducts its business, and may also cause it to make substantial additional capital expenditures. There is no assurance that EME would be able to recover these increased costs from its customers or that EME's financial position and results of operations would not be materially adversely affected as a result.

Typically, environmental laws and regulations require a lengthy and complex process for obtaining licenses, permits and approvals prior to construction, operation or modification of a project or generating facility. Meeting all the necessary requirements can delay or sometimes prevent the completion of a proposed project, as well as require extensive modifications to existing projects, which may involve significant capital expenditures. If EME fails to comply with applicable environmental laws, it may be subject to injunctive relief or penalties and fines imposed by regulatory authorities.

Federal United States of America

Clean Air Act

Clean Air Interstate Rule

On May 12, 2005, the Clean Air Interstate Rule, or CAIR, was published in the Federal Register. The CAIR requires 28 eastern states and the District of Columbia to address ozone attainment issues

by reducing regional nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and/or sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions. The CAIR reduces the current Clean Air Act Title IV Phase II SO₂ emissions allowance cap for 2010 and 2015 by 50% and 65%, respectively. The CAIR also reduces regional NO_x emissions in 2009 and 2015 by 53% and 61%, respectively, from 2003 levels. The emissions reductions required by the CAIR are based on controls that the EPA has determined are highly cost effective for electric generating units. The EPA anticipates that states will achieve their reductions primarily by reducing emissions from the power generation sector by requiring power plants to participate in an emissions cap and trade system, although states can achieve required reductions by regulating other emissions sources. On April 28, 2006, the EPA published in the Federal Register a final rule promulgating Federal implementation plans requiring that electric generating units in all jurisdictions covered by the CAIR participate in the cap and trade program to achieve the required emissions reductions until states have approved implementation plans. The CAIR has been challenged in court by state, environmental and industry groups, which may result in changes to the substance of the rule.

EME expects that compliance with the CAIR and the regulations and revised state implementation plans, or SIPs, developed as a consequence of the CAIR will result in increased capital expenditures and operating expenses. Given the uncertainty of the requirements that will need to be implemented and the options available to meet the NO_x and SO₂ reductions fleetwide, EME at this time cannot accurately estimate the cost to meet these obligations. EME's approach to meeting these obligations will consist of a blending of capital expenditure and emission allowance purchases, to the extent permitted by SIPs, based on an ongoing assessment of the dynamics of its market conditions.

Mercury Regulation

The Clean Air Mercury Rule, or CAMR, published in the Federal Register on May 18, 2005, creates a market-based cap-and-trade program to reduce nationwide utility emissions of mercury in two distinct phases. In the first phase of the program, which will come into effect in 2010, the annual nationwide cap will be 38 tons. Emissions of mercury are to be reduced primarily by taking advantage of mercury reductions achieved by reducing SO₂ and NO_x emissions under the CAIR. In the second phase, which is to take effect in 2018, coal-fired power plants will be subject to a lower annual cap, which will reduce emissions nationwide to 15 tons. States may join the trading program by adopting the CAMR model trading rule in state regulations, or they may adopt regulations that mirror the necessary components of the model trading rule. States are not required to adopt a cap-and-trade program and may promulgate alternative regulations, such as command and control regulations, that are equivalent to or more stringent than the CAMR's suggested cap-and-trade program. Any program adopted by a state must be approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or US EPA.

Contemporaneously with the adoption of the CAMR, the US EPA rescinded its previous finding that mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants had to be regulated pursuant to Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act, which would have imposed technology-based standards. Litigation has been filed challenging the US EPA's rescission action and claiming that the agency should have imposed technology-based limitations on mercury emissions instead of adopting a market-based program. Litigation was also filed to challenge the CAMR. As a result of these challenges, the CAMR rules and timetables may change.

As discussed below, both Illinois and Pennsylvania have issued proposed rules that would opt out of the CAMR and instead impose command-and-control mercury regulations. If Illinois and Pennsylvania were to implement the CAMR by adopting a cap-and-trade program for achieving reductions in mercury emissions, EME may have the option to purchase mercury emission allowances, to install pollution control equipment, to otherwise alter its operations to reduce mercury emissions, or to implement some combination thereof. Implementation of environmental control technology at its

Illinois Plants and Homer City facilities, to comply with the CAMR and other Clean Air Act developments described herein, either alone or in conjunction with purchasing allowances, will require higher capital expenditures over a number of years.

Because the mercury SIPs may not adopt the CAMR's cap-and-trade program, and because EME cannot predict the outcome of the legal challenge to the CAMR and the US EPA's decision not to regulate mercury emissions pursuant to Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act, the full impact of this regulation currently cannot be assessed. Additional capital costs related to these regulations could be required in the future and they could be material. EME's approach to meeting these obligations will continue to be based upon an ongoing assessment of applicable legal requirements and market conditions.

As part of its evaluation of environmental control technologies for the Homer City facilities, EME has considered installing flue gas desulfurization systems for Units 1 and 2 (similar to Unit 3 which has this technology) to reduce emissions, including mercury. However, in light of higher estimated capital costs, the impact of the recent decline in emissions costs and the continued uncertainty over the final provisions of relevant environmental regulations, EME has deferred making commitments for the installation of further environmental controls at the Homer City facilities at this time. EME is studying alternative environmental technologies while continuing to review and refine the scope of the project, estimated costs for control equipment and to monitor developments related to mercury and other environmental regulations.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Ambient air quality standards for ozone and fine particulate matter were adopted by the US EPA in July 1997. These standards were challenged in the courts, and on March 26, 2002, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld the US EPA's revised ozone and fine particulate matter ambient air quality standards.

The US EPA designated non-attainment areas for the 8-hour ozone standard on April 30, 2004, and for the fine particulate standard on January 5, 2005. Almost all of EME's facilities are located in counties that have been identified as being in non-attainment with both standards. States are required to revise their implementation plans for the ozone and particulate matter standards within three years of the effective date of the respective non-attainment designations. The revised SIPs are likely to require additional emission reductions from facilities that are significant emitters of ozone precursors and particulates. Any additional obligations on EME's facilities to further reduce their emissions of SO₂, NO_x and fine particulates to address local non-attainment with the 8-hour ozone and fine particulate matter standards will not be known until the states revise their implementation plans. Depending upon the final standards that are adopted, EME may incur substantial costs or experience other financial impacts resulting from required capital improvements or operational changes.

On September 22, 2006 the US EPA signed a final rule that implements the revisions to its fine particulate standard originally proposed on January 17, 2006. Under the new rule, the annual standard remains the same but the 24-hour fine particulate standard is significantly more stringent. The rule may require states to impose further emission reductions beyond those necessary to meet the existing standards. Although EME may incur substantial costs or experience financial impacts as a result of any new standards, the uncertainties associated with this ongoing rulemaking at this time render EME unable to accurately estimate the costs to meet any such obligation. EME anticipates, however, that any such further emission reduction obligations would not be imposed until 2010 at the earliest.

Regional Haze

The goal of the 1999 regional haze regulations is to restore visibility in mandatory federal Class I areas, such as national parks and wilderness areas, to natural background conditions in 60 years. Sources such as power plants that are reasonably anticipated to contribute to visibility impairment in Class I areas may be required to install Best Available Retrofit Technology, or BART, or implement other control strategies to meet regional haze control requirements. States are required to revise their SIPs to demonstrate reasonable further progress towards meeting regional haze goals. Emission reductions that are achieved through other ongoing control programs may be sufficient to demonstrate reasonable progress toward the long-term goal, particularly for the first 10 to 15 year phase of the program. States must develop implementation plans by December 2007. On June 15, 2005, the EPA issued final rules that provided, among other things, that states implementing CAIR would be deemed to satisfy their obligations under the regional haze regulations, such that sources subject to CAIR in those states would not be required to install BART. That regulation has been challenged in court, and litigation is ongoing. Until the litigation is complete and the SIPs are revised, EME cannot predict whether it will be required to install BART or implement other control strategies, and cannot identify the financial impacts of any additional control requirements.

New Source Review Requirements

Since 1999, the US EPA has pursued a coordinated compliance and enforcement strategy to address Clean Air Act New Source Review, or NSR, compliance issues at the nation's coal-fired power plants. The NSR regulations impose certain requirements on facilities, such as electric generating stations, in the event that modifications are made to air emissions sources at a facility. The US EPA's strategy included both the filing of a number of suits against power plant owners, and the issuance of a number of administrative notices of violation to power plant owners alleging NSR violations. Neither EME nor any of its subsidiaries has been named as a defendant in these lawsuits and have not received any administrative Notices of Violation alleging NSR violations at any of their facilities.

At the current time, the NSR program is in a considerable state of flux. In response to conflicting court decisions concerning the applicable emissions test used to determine whether an operational or physical change at an electric generating station would require the plant to install additional pollution controls, the Supreme Court agreed to hear *Environmental Defense v. Duke Energy Corp.* A decision is expected in that case by early 2007. In addition, however, on October 13, 2005, the US EPA proposed a change to the NSR program. The proposal put forth several options for a new emissions test based on the impact of a facility modification on a facility's maximum hourly emissions or its emissions per unit of energy produced. The NSR emissions test advanced by the US EPA in its NSR lawsuits against power plant owners is based on the impact of a modification on a generating station's net annual emissions.

Also in October 2005, the US EPA announced a revised NSR strategy to take account of recent US EPA rulemakings, such as the CAIR and regional haze rules, affecting coal-fired power plants. Under the revised strategy, while the US EPA will continue to pursue filed cases and cases in active negotiation, it intends to shift its future enforcement focus from coal-fired power plants to other sectors where compliance assurance activities have the potential to produce significant environmental benefits. In addition, in March 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit invalidated a final rule issued by the US EPA in October 2003 that clarified, among other things, the routine maintenance, repair and replacement exemption from NSR requirements. The rule sought to impose a "bright line" test so that companies would have more clarity about when the NSR applies, providing that replacement of functionally equivalent components that does not exceed 20% of the replacement value

of the process unit would fall within the exemption. The US EPA has asked for reconsideration of the Court of Appeals' decision and may appeal it to the Supreme Court.

Prior to EME's purchase of the Homer City facilities, the US EPA requested information under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act from the prior owners of the plant concerning physical changes at the plant. This request was part of the US EPA's industry-wide investigation of compliance by coal-fired plants with the Clean Air Act NSR requirements. On February 21, 2003, Midwest Generation received a request for information under Section 114 regarding past operations, maintenance and physical changes at the Illinois coal plants from the US EPA. On July 28, 2003, Commonwealth Edison received a substantially similar request for information from the US EPA related to these same plants. Under date of February 1, 2005, the US EPA submitted a request for additional information to Midwest Generation. Midwest Generation has provided responses to these requests. Other than these requests for information, no NSR enforcement-related proceedings have been initiated by the US EPA with respect to any of EME's facilities. See also "State Illinois Air Quality."

Developments with respect to changes to the NSR program and NSR enforcement will continue to be monitored by EME to assess what implications, if any, they will have on the operation of power plants owned or operated by EME or its subsidiaries, or on EME's results of operations or financial position.

Clean Water Act Cooling Water Intake Structures

On July 9, 2004, the US EPA published the final Phase II rule implementing Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act establishing standards for cooling water intake structures at existing electrical generating stations that withdraw more than 50 million gallons of water per day and use more than 25% of that water for cooling purposes. The purpose of the regulation is to reduce substantially the number of aquatic organisms that are pinned against cooling water intake structures or drawn into cooling water systems. Pursuant to the regulation, a demonstration study must be conducted when applying for a new or renewed National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES, wastewater discharge permit. If one can demonstrate that the costs of meeting the presumptive standards set forth in the regulation are significantly greater than the costs that the US EPA assumed in its rule making or are significantly disproportionate to the expected environmental benefits, a site-specific analysis may be performed to establish alternative standards. Depending on the findings of the demonstration studies, cooling towers and/or other mechanical means of reducing impingement/ entrainment may be required. EME has begun to collect impingement and entrainment data at its potentially affected Midwest Generation facilities in Illinois to begin the process of determining what corrective actions may need to be taken.

After the final promulgation of the Phase II cooling water intake structure regulation, legal challenges were filed by environmental groups, the attorneys general for six states, a utility trade association and several individual electric power generating companies. These cases were consolidated and transferred to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, briefs were filed, and oral argument occurred in June 2006. A decision is expected imminently. The final requirements of the Phase II rule will not be fully known until these appeals are resolved and, if necessary, the regulation is revised by the US EPA. Although the Phase II rule could have a material impact on EME's operations, EME cannot reasonably determine the financial impact on it at this time because it is in the beginning stages of collecting the data required by the regulation and due to the legal challenges mentioned above which may affect the obligations imposed by the rule.

Federal Legislative Initiatives

There have been a number of bills introduced in Congress that would amend the Clean Air Act to specifically target emissions of specific pollutants from electric utility generating stations. These bills would mandate reductions in emissions of NO_x, SO₂ and mercury. Some bills would also impose limitations on carbon dioxide emissions. The various proposals differ in many details, including the timing of any required reductions; the extent of required reductions; and the relationship of any new obligations that would be imposed by these bills with existing legal requirements. There is significant uncertainty as to whether any of the proposed legislative initiatives will pass in its current form or whether any compromise can be reached that would facilitate passage of legislation. Accordingly, EME is not able to evaluate the potential impact of these proposals at this time.

Environmental Remediation

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of any facility, including an electric generating facility, may be required to investigate and remediate releases or threatened releases of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products located at that facility, and may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage, personal injury, natural resource damages, and investigation and remediation costs incurred by these parties in connection with these releases or threatened releases. In addition, persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances at a disposal or treatment facility may be liable for the costs to remediate releases of hazardous substances from such facilities even where the disposal of such wastes was undertaken in compliance with applicable laws. Many of these laws, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, commonly referred to as CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, impose liability without regard to whether the owner knew of or caused the presence of the hazardous substances, and courts have interpreted liability under these laws to be strict and joint and several.

With respect to potential liabilities arising under CERCLA or similar laws for the investigation and remediation of contaminated property, EME accrues a liability to the extent the costs are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Midwest Generation had accrued approximately \$4 million as of June 30, 2006 for estimated environmental investigation and remediation costs for the Illinois Plants. This estimate is based upon the number of sites, the scope of work and the estimated costs for environmental activity where such expenditures could be reasonably estimated. Future estimated costs may vary based on changes in regulations or requirements of federal, state, or local governmental agencies, changes in technology, and actual costs of disposal. In addition, future remediation costs will be affected by the nature and extent of contamination discovered at the sites that requires remediation. Given the prior history of the operations at its facilities, EME cannot be certain that the existence or extent of all contamination at its sites has been fully identified. However, based on available information, management believes that future costs in excess of the amounts disclosed on all known and quantifiable environmental contingencies will not be material to EME's financial position.

Federal, state and local laws, regulations and ordinances also govern the removal, encapsulation or disturbance of asbestos-containing materials when these materials are in poor condition or in the event of construction, remodeling, renovation or demolition of a building. Those laws and regulations may impose liability for release of asbestos-containing materials and may provide for the ability of third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators of these properties for personal injury associated with asbestos-containing materials. In connection with the ownership and operation of its facilities, EME may be liable for these costs. EME has agreed to indemnify the sellers of the Illinois Plants and the Homer City facilities with respect to specified environmental liabilities. See " Contractual

Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies Commercial Commitments Guarantees and Indemnities" for a discussion of these indemnities.

State Illinois

Air Quality

Beginning with the 2003 ozone season (May 1 through September 30), EME has been required to comply with an average NOx emission rate of 0.25 lb NOx/MMBtu of heat input. This limitation is commonly referred to as the East St. Louis State Implementation Plan. This regulation is a State of Illinois requirement. Each of the Illinois Plants has complied with this standard in 2003. Beginning with the 2004 ozone season, the Illinois Plants became subject to the federally mandated "NOx SIP Call" regulation that provided ozone-season NOx emission allowances to a 19-state region east of the Mississippi. This program provides for NOx allowance trading similar to the SO2 (acid rain) trading program already in effect. EME qualified for early reduction allowances by reducing NOx emissions at various plants ahead of the imposed deadline. During 2004, the Illinois Plants stayed within their NOx allocations by augmenting their allocation with early reduction credits generated within the fleet. In 2005, the Illinois Plants used banked allowances, along with some purchased allowances, to stay within their NOx allocations. In 2006, EME has continued to continue to purchase allowances while evaluating the costs and benefits of various technologies to determine whether any additional pollution controls should be installed at the Illinois facilities.

On March 14, 2006, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency submitted a proposed rule to the Illinois Pollution Control Board, or PCB, for adoption. The proposed rule requires a 90% reduction of mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants averaged across company-owned Illinois stations and a minimum reduction of 75% for individual generating units by July 1, 2009. A 90% reduction at each station would be required by 2013. Buying or selling of emission allowances under the CAMR federal cap and trade program would be prohibited. The Pollution Control Board must act on proposed rules submitted by the Illinois EPA after evidentiary hearings, including the presentation and cross-examination of expert testimony. The first hearing on the rule was held in June 2006 and a second hearing was held in August 2006. The PCB is expected to issue an order on the proposed rule after final comments which were filed on September 20, 2006. After the Pollution Control Board adopts rules, they must be submitted to the General Assembly's Joint Committee on Administrative Rules for notice, hearing, and adoption, rejection or modification. Rules adopted through such state proceedings are also subject to court appeal. EME is not able at this time to predict the final form of these rules or provide an estimate of their financial impact.

On May 30, 2006, the Illinois EPA submitted a proposed regulation to the Illinois Pollution Control Board to implement the federal CAIR which requires reductions in NOx and SO2. Although this SIP was to be submitted to the US EPA by September 11, 2006, the US EPA Federal implementation plan which was promulgated on March 15, 2006 allows the Illinois EPA to submit an abbreviated SIP by April 30, 2007. The Illinois Pollution Control Board has scheduled hearings on this CAIR proposal which are to begin on October 10, 2006 and November 28, 2006. The Illinois EPA has also begun to develop SIPs to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards for 8-hour ozone and fine particulates. These SIPs will be developed with the intent of bringing non-attainment areas, such as Chicago, into attainment. They are expected to deal with all emission sources, not just power generators, and to address emissions of NOx, SO2, and Volatile Organic Carbon. These SIPs are to be submitted to the US EPA by June 15, 2007 for 8-hour ozone, and by April 5, 2008 for fine particulates. EME is not able at this time to predict the final form of the SIPs or to estimate their financial impact.

Water Quality

The Illinois EPA is reviewing the water quality standards for the Des Plaines River adjacent to the Joliet Station and immediately downstream of the Will County Station to determine if the use classification should be upgraded. An upgraded use classification could result in more stringent limits being applied to wastewater discharges to the river from these plants. If the existing use classification is changed, the limits on the temperature of the discharges from the Joliet and Will County plants may be made more stringent. The Illinois EPA has also begun a review of the water quality standards for the Chicago River and Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal which are adjacent to the Fisk and Crawford Stations. Proposed changes to the existing standards are still being developed. Accordingly, EME is not able to estimate financial impact of potential changes to the water quality standards. However, the cost of additional cooling water treatment, if required, could be substantial.

State Pennsylvania

Air Quality

During 2006, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, or PADEP, is expected to begin the process of developing a SIP to implement the federal CAIR which requires reductions in NO_x and SO₂. While this SIP is to be submitted to the US EPA by September 11, 2006, no proposal has been made by the US EPA at this time. Consequently, EME believes it is probable that the PADEP will follow the same abbreviated SIP path as the State of Illinois and submit its SIP by April 30, 2007. The Ozone Transport Commission, of which Pennsylvania is a member, is developing a model rule that would continue to allow SO₂ and NO_x emissions trading, but would impose more stringent limits on SO₂ and NO_x emissions and would phase in these reductions more quickly than is required by CAIR. EME does not know whether the northeast states will ultimately agree to this model rule or whether Pennsylvania will implement such a rule. Pennsylvania is also required to develop a SIP to implement the federal CAMR, which SIP is to be submitted to the US EPA by November 17, 2006. With respect to mercury, on May 17, 2006, the PADEP submitted a proposed rule to the State's Environmental Quality Board, which is still pending before the Environmental Quality Board, that would require coal-fired power plants to reduce mercury emissions by 80% by 2010 and 90% by 2015. The proposed rule would not allow the use of emissions trading to achieve compliance. Public hearings on the proposal were conducted in July 2006, and the PADEP, as well as an Independent Regulatory Review Commission and two committees of the General Assembly, may suggest changes to its rule before final adoption by the Environmental Quality Board. After the Environmental Quality Board adoption of a final rule, the rule remains subject to another round of review before the Independent Regulatory Review Commission. The General Assembly also is considering adoption of mercury regulations that could pre-empt the Environmental Quality Board rulemaking. In May 2006, the State Senate passed a bill that would implement the federal CAMR as the state rule. The House has held several committee hearings on the Senate bill for potential alternatives. EME is not able at this time to predict the final form of the SIPs or to estimate their financial impact.

Water Quality

The discharge from the treatment plant receiving the wastewater stream from EME's Unit 3 flue gas desulfurization system at the Homer City facilities has exceeded the stringent, water-quality based limits for selenium in the station's NPDES permit. As a result, EME was notified in April 2002 by PADEP that it was included in the Quarterly Noncompliance Report submitted to the US EPA. EME investigated a number of technical alternatives for maximizing the level of selenium removal in the discharge and performed various pilot studies. While some of the pilot studies improved the

performance of the treatment system, the discharge still was not able to consistently meet the selenium effluent limits. EME identified additional options for achieving the selenium limits, and, with PADEP's approval, has undertaken a pilot program utilizing biological treatment. EME prepared a draft of a consent order and agreement addressing the selenium issue and presented it to PADEP for consideration in connection with the renewal of the station's NPDES permit. PADEP has included civil penalties in consent agreements related to other facilities with selenium treatment issues, but the amount of civil penalties that may be assessed against EME cannot be estimated at this time.

Climate Change

The Kyoto Protocol on climate change officially came into effect on February 16, 2005. Under the Kyoto Protocol, the United States would have been required, by 2008-2012, to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide, by 7% from 1990 levels. Under the Bush administration, however, the United States has chosen not to pursue ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. Instead, the Bush administration has proposed several alternatives to mandatory reductions of greenhouse gases.

There have been petitions from states and other parties to compel the US EPA to regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act. Also, in 2004, several states and environmental organizations brought a complaint in federal court in New York, alleging that several electric utility corporations are jointly and severally liable under a theory of public nuisance for damages caused by the alleged contribution to global warming resulting from carbon dioxide emissions from coal-fired power plants owned and operated by these companies or their subsidiaries. Neither EME nor its subsidiaries were named as defendants in the complaint. The case was dismissed and is currently on appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

On December 20, 2005, seven northeastern states entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to create a regional initiative to establish a cap and trade greenhouse gas program for electric generators, referred to as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, or RGGI. The model RGGI rule for implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding was announced in August 2006. The current proposal is to commence the program in 2009 by setting a cap (for the 2009 to 2015 period) on allowances based on carbon dioxide emissions from 2000 to 2004 and reducing emissions by 10% between 2015 and 2020. The Memorandum of Understanding provides that at least 25% of the state allowance allocations be set aside for public purposes, suggesting that from the commencement of the program, generators subject to the RGGI may receive allowances that are materially less than their carbon dioxide emissions. Illinois and Pennsylvania are not signatories to the RGGI, although Pennsylvania has participated as an observer of the process. If Pennsylvania were to join the RGGI, this could have a material impact on EME's Homer City facility.

In California, Governor Schwarzenegger issued an executive order on June 1, 2005, setting forth targets for greenhouse gas reductions. The targets called for a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 2000 levels by 2010; a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020; and a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Two bills have passed both houses of the California legislature and are awaiting the Governor's signature: SB 1368, which establishes a greenhouse gas emissions standard for base load generation equal to that of a combined-cycle gas turbine generator, and AB 32, which requires reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. In addition, the California Public Utilities Commission is addressing climate change related issues in various regulatory proceedings.

The ultimate outcome of the climate change debate could have a significant economic effect on EME. Any legal obligation that would require EME to reduce substantially its emissions of carbon dioxide would likely require extensive mitigation efforts and would raise considerable uncertainty about

the future viability of fossil fuels, particularly coal, as an energy source for new and existing electric generating facilities.

MARKET RISK EXPOSURES

Introduction

EME's primary market risk exposures are associated with the sale of electricity and capacity from and the procurement of fuel for its merchant power plants. These market risks arise from fluctuations in electricity, capacity and fuel prices, emission allowances, and transmission rights. Additionally, EME's financial results can be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. EME manages these risks in part by using derivative financial instruments in accordance with established policies and procedures.

Commodity Price Risk

General Overview

EME's revenues and results of operations of its merchant power plants will depend upon prevailing market prices for capacity, energy, ancillary services, emission allowances or credits, coal, natural gas and fuel oil, and associated transportation costs in the market areas where EME's merchant plants are located. Among the factors that influence the price of energy, capacity and ancillary services in these markets are:

prevailing market prices for coal, natural gas and fuel oil, and associated transportation;

the extent of additional supplies of capacity, energy and ancillary services from current competitors or new market entrants, including the development of new generation facilities and/or technologies that may be able to produce electricity at a lower cost than EME's generating facilities and/or increased access by competitors to EME's markets as a result of transmission upgrades;

transmission congestion in and to each market area and the resulting differences in prices between delivery points;

the market structure rules established for each market area and regulatory developments affecting the market areas, including any price limitations and other mechanisms adopted to address volatility or illiquidity in these markets or the physical stability of the system;

the cost and availability of emission credits or allowances;

the availability, reliability and operation of competing power generation facilities, including nuclear generating plants, where applicable, and the extended operation of such facilities beyond their presently expected dates of decommissioning;

weather conditions prevailing in surrounding areas from time to time; and

changes in the demand for electricity or in patterns of electricity usage as a result of factors such as regional economic conditions and the implementation of conservation programs.

A discussion of commodity price risk for the Illinois Plants and the Homer City facilities is set forth below.

Introduction

EME's merchant operations expose it to commodity price risk, which represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the market value of a particular commodity. Commodity price risks are actively monitored by a risk management committee to ensure compliance with EME's risk management policies. Policies are in place which define risk management processes, and procedures exist which allow for monitoring of all commitments and positions with regular reviews by EME's risk management committee. Despite this, there can be no assurance that all risks have been accurately identified, measured and/or mitigated.

In addition to prevailing market prices, EME's ability to derive profits from the sale of electricity will be affected by the cost of production, including costs incurred to comply with environmental regulations. The costs of production of the units vary and, accordingly, depending on market conditions, the amount of generation that will be sold from the units is expected to vary from unit to unit.

EME uses "value at risk" to identify, measure, monitor and control its overall market risk exposure in respect of its Illinois Plants, its Homer City facilities, and its trading positions. The use of value at risk allows management to aggregate overall commodity risk, compare risk on a consistent basis and identify the risk factors. Value at risk measures the possible loss over a given time interval, under normal market conditions, at a given confidence level. Given the inherent limitations of value at risk and relying on a single risk measurement tool, EME supplements this approach with the use of stress testing and worst-case scenario analysis for key risk factors, as well as stop loss limits and counterparty credit exposure limits.

Hedging Strategy

To reduce its exposure to market risk, EME hedges a portion of its merchant portfolio risk through EMMT, an EME subsidiary engaged in the power marketing and trading business. To the extent that EME does not hedge its merchant portfolio, the unhedged portion will be subject to the risks and benefits of spot market price movements. Hedge transactions are primarily implemented through the use of contracts cleared on the Intercontinental Trading Exchange and the New York Mercantile Exchange. Hedge transactions are also entered into as forward sales to utilities and power marketing companies.

The extent to which EME hedges its market price risk depends on several factors. First, EME evaluates over-the-counter market prices to determine whether sales at forward market prices are sufficiently attractive compared to assuming the risk associated with fluctuating spot market sales. Second, EME's ability to enter into hedging transactions depends upon its and Midwest Generation's credit capacity and upon the forward sales markets having sufficient liquidity to enable EME to identify appropriate counterparties for hedging transactions.

In the case of hedging transactions related to the generation and capacity of the Illinois Plants, Midwest Generation is permitted to use its working capital facility and cash on hand to provide credit support for these hedging transactions entered into by EMMT under an energy services agreement between Midwest Generation and EMMT. Utilization of this credit facility in support of hedging transactions provides additional liquidity support for implementation of EME's contracting strategy for the Illinois Plants. In the case of hedging transactions related to the generation and capacity of the Homer City facilities, credit support is provided by EME pursuant to intercompany arrangements between it and EMMT. See " Credit Risk," below.

Energy Price Risk Affecting Sales from the Illinois Plants

All the energy and capacity from the Illinois Plants is sold under terms, including price and quantity, negotiated by EMMT with customers through a combination of bilateral agreements, forward energy sales and spot market sales. As discussed further below, power generated at the Illinois Plants is generally sold into the PJM market.

Midwest Generation sells its power into PJM at spot prices based upon locational marginal pricing. Hedging transactions related to the generation of the Illinois Plants are generally entered into at the Northern Illinois Hub in PJM, and may also be entered into at other trading hubs, including the AEP/Dayton Hub in PJM and the Cinergy Hub in the MISO. These trading hubs have been the most liquid locations for hedging purposes. However, hedging transactions which settle at points other than the Northern Illinois Hub are subject to the possibility of basis risk. See "Basis Risk" below for further discussion.

PJM has a short-term market, which establishes an hourly clearing price. The Illinois Plants are situated in the PJM control area and are physically connected to high-voltage transmission lines serving this market.

The following table depicts the average historical market prices for energy per megawatt-hour during 2005 and 2004 and during the first six months of 2006.

	<u>2006(1)</u>	<u>2005(1)</u>	<u>2004</u>
January	\$ 42.27	\$ 38.36	\$ 27.88(2)
February	42.66	34.92	29.98(2)
March	42.50	45.75	30.66(2)
April	43.16	38.98	27.88(2)
May	39.96	33.60	34.05(1)
June	34.80	42.45	28.58(1)
2006 and 2005 Six-Month Average	<u>\$ 40.89</u>	<u>\$ 39.01</u>	
July		50.87	30.92(1)
August		60.09	26.31(1)
September		53.30	27.98(1)
October		49.39	30.93(1)
November		44.03	29.15(1)
December		64.99	29.90(1)
Yearly Average		<u>\$ 46.39</u>	<u>\$ 29.52</u>

(1) Represents average historical market prices for energy as quoted for sales into the Northern Illinois Hub. Energy prices were calculated at the Northern Illinois Hub delivery point using hourly real-time prices as published by PJM.

(2) Represents average historical market prices for energy "Into ComEd." Energy prices were determined by obtaining broker quotes and other public price sources for "Into ComEd" delivery points.

Forward market prices at the Northern Illinois Hub fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including natural gas prices, transmission congestion, changes in market rules, electricity demand (which in turn is affected by weather, economic growth, and other factors), plant outages in the region, and the amount of existing and planned power plant capacity. The actual spot prices for electricity delivered by the Illinois Plants into these markets may vary materially from the forward market prices set forth in the table below.

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The following table sets forth the forward market prices for energy per megawatt-hour as quoted for sales into the Northern Illinois Hub at June 30, 2006:

	24-Hour Northern Illinois Hub Forward Energy Prices(1)
2006	
July	\$ 43.77
August	47.64
September	36.86
October	33.17
November	38.21
December	50.37
2007 Calendar "strip"(2)	\$ 45.49
2008 Calendar "strip"(2)	\$ 45.10

(1) Energy prices were determined by obtaining broker quotes and information from other public sources relating to the Northern Illinois Hub delivery point.

(2) Market price for energy purchases for the entire calendar year, as quoted for sales into the Northern Illinois Hub.

The following table summarizes Midwest Generation's hedge position (primarily based on prices at the Northern Illinois Hub) at June 30, 2006:

	2006	2007	2008
Megawatt hours	10,039,760	16,237,200	3,072,000
Average price/MWh(1)	\$ 47.61	\$ 48.25	\$ 66.13

(1) The above hedge positions include forward contracts for the sale of power during different periods of the year and the day. Market prices tend to be higher during on-peak periods during the day and during summer months, although there is significant variability of power prices during different periods of time. Accordingly, the above hedge position at June 30, 2006 is not directly comparable to the 24-hour Northern Illinois Hub prices set forth above.

Subsequent to June 30, 2006, EMMT entered into an agreement with a third party to hedge the price risk for 500 MW of on-peak power from the Illinois Plants for 2007, 2008 and 2009 (using the Northern Illinois Hub as a reference point). Under the terms of the agreement, EME has guaranteed the obligation of EMMT, but neither EME nor EMMT is required to post margin, provide liens on property or provide other collateral to support the obligations under the agreement. In addition, EMMT participated successfully in the Illinois auction, and on September 19, 2006, executed contracts for the supply of electricity.

Energy Price Risk Affecting Sales from the Homer City Facilities

Electric power generated at the Homer City facilities is generally sold into the PJM market. PJM has a short-term market, which establishes an hourly clearing price. The Homer City facilities are situated in the PJM control area and are physically connected to high-voltage transmission lines serving both the PJM and NYISO markets.

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The following table depicts the average historical market prices for energy per megawatt-hour at the Homer City busbar and in PJM West Hub during 2005, 2004, 2003 and during the first six months of 2006:

Historical Energy Prices(1)								
24-Hour PJM								
	Homer City				West Hub			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2006	2005	2004	2003
January	\$ 48.67	\$ 45.82	\$ 51.12	\$ 36.56	\$ 54.57	\$ 49.53	\$ 55.01	\$ 43.62
February	49.54	39.40	47.19	46.13	56.39	42.05	44.22	48.31
March	53.26	47.42	39.54	46.85	58.30	49.97	39.21	54.85
April	48.50	44.27	43.01	35.35	49.92	44.55	42.82	35.93
May	44.71	43.67	44.68	32.29	48.55	43.64	48.04	32.10
June	38.78	46.63	36.72	27.26	45.78	53.72	38.05	29.10
2006 Six-Month Average	\$ 47.24	\$ 44.54			\$ 52.25	\$ 47.24		
July		54.63	40.09	36.55		66.34	43.64	40.88
August		66.39	34.76	39.27		82.83	38.59	39.74
September		66.67	40.62	28.71		76.82	41.96	29.51
October		67.93	37.37	26.96		77.56	37.78	27.47
November		59.78	35.79	29.17		62.01	36.91	29.30
December		75.03	38.59	35.89		81.97	41.83	35.92
Yearly Average		\$ 54.80	\$ 40.79	\$ 35.08		\$ 60.92	\$ 42.34	\$ 37.23

(1) Energy prices were calculated at the Homer City busbar (delivery point) and PJM West Hub using historical hourly real-time prices provided on the PJM web-site.

Forward market prices at the PJM West Hub fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including natural gas prices, transmission congestion, changes in market rules, electricity demand (which in turn is affected by weather, economic growth and other factors), plant outages in the region, and the amount of existing and planned power plant capacity. The actual spot prices for electricity delivered by the Homer City facilities into these markets may vary materially from the forward market prices set forth in the table below.

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The following table sets forth the forward market prices for energy per megawatt-hour as quoted for sales into the PJM West Hub at June 30, 2006:

	24-Hour PJM West Hub Forward Energy Prices(1)	
2006		
July	\$	59.69
August		63.18
September		49.56
October		48.23
November		53.15
December		65.25
2007 Calendar "strip"(2)	\$	63.80
2008 Calendar "strip"(2)	\$	62.58

(1) Energy prices were determined by obtaining broker quotes and information from other public sources relating to the PJM West Hub delivery point. Forward prices at PJM West Hub are generally higher than the prices at the Homer City busbar.

(2) Market price for energy purchases for the entire calendar year, as quoted for sales into the PJM West Hub.

The following table summarizes Homer City's hedge position at June 30, 2006:

	2006	2007	2008
Megawatt hours	4,415,900	7,590,000	2,371,200
Average price/MWh(1)	\$ 54.07	\$ 64.35	\$ 66.01

(1) The above hedge positions include forward contracts for the sale of power during different periods of the year and the day. Market prices tend to be higher during on-peak periods during the day and during summer months, although there is significant variability of power prices during different periods of time. Accordingly, the above hedge position at June 30, 2006 is not directly comparable to the 24-hour PJM West Hub prices set forth above.

The average price/MWh for Homer City's hedge position is based on PJM West Hub. Energy prices at the Homer City busbar have been lower than energy prices at the PJM West Hub. See "Basis Risk" below for a discussion of the difference.

Basis Risk

Sales made from the Illinois Plants and the Homer City facilities in the real-time or day-ahead market receive the actual spot prices at the busbars (delivery points) of the individual plants. In order to mitigate price risk from changes in spot prices at the individual plant busbars, EME may enter into cash settled futures contracts as well as forward contracts with counterparties for energy to be delivered in future periods. Currently, a liquid market for entering into these contracts at the individual plant busbars does not exist. A liquid market does exist for a settlement point at the PJM West Hub in the case of the Homer City facilities and for a settlement point at the Northern Illinois Hub in the case of the Illinois Plants. EME's price risk management activities use these settlement points (and, to a lesser extent, other similar trading hubs) to enter into hedging contracts. EME's revenues with respect to such forward contracts include:

sales of actual generation in the amounts covered by the forward contracts with reference to PJM spot prices at the busbar of the plant involved, plus,

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sales to third parties at the price under such hedging contracts at designated settlement points (generally the PJM West Hub for the Homer City facilities and the Northern Illinois Hub for the Illinois Plants) less the cost of power at spot prices at the same designated settlement points.

Under PJM's market design, locational marginal pricing, which establishes market prices at specific locations throughout PJM by considering factors including generator bids, load requirements, transmission congestion and losses, can cause the price of a specific delivery point to be higher or lower relative to other locations depending on how the point is affected by transmission constraints. To the extent that, on the settlement date of a hedge contract, spot prices at the relevant busbar are lower than spot prices at the settlement point, the proceeds actually realized from the related hedge contract are effectively reduced by the difference. This is referred to as "basis risk." During both the six months ended June 30, 2006 and during 2005, transmission congestion in PJM has resulted in prices at the Homer City busbar being lower than those at the PJM West Hub (EME Homer City's primary trading hub) by an average of 10%, compared to 6% during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 4% during 2004. The monthly average difference during the twelve months ended June 30, 2006 ranged from 3% to 20%, which occurred in August 2005. In contrast to the Homer City facilities, during the past 12 months, the prices at the Northern Illinois Hub were substantially the same as those at the individual busbars of the Illinois Plants.

By entering into cash settled futures contracts and forward contracts using the PJM West Hub and the Northern Illinois Hub (or other similar trading hubs) as settlement points, EME is exposed to basis risk as described above. In order to mitigate basis risk, EME has purchased 7.8 TWh of financial transmission rights and basis swaps in PJM for Homer City during the period July 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007, and may continue to purchase financial transmission rights and basis swaps in the future. A financial transmission right is a financial instrument that entitles the holder to receive the difference of actual spot prices for two delivery points in exchange for a fixed amount. Accordingly, EME's price risk management activities include using financial transmission rights alone or in combination with forward contracts and basis swap contracts to manage basis risk.

Coal Price and Transportation Risk

The Illinois Plants use approximately 18 million to 20 million tons of coal annually, primarily obtained from the Southern Powder River Basin of Wyoming. In addition, the Homer City facilities use approximately 5 million to 6 million tons of coal annually, obtained primarily from mines located near the facilities in Pennsylvania. Coal purchases are made under a variety of supply agreements with terms ranging from one year to eight years. The following table summarizes the percent of expected coal requirements for the next five years that were under contract at June 30, 2006.

	Percent of Coal Requirements Under Contract				
	2006(1)	2007	2008	2009	2010
Illinois Plants	108%	95%	33%	33%	33%
Homer City facilities	99%	97%	39%	15%	0%

(1) The percentage in 2006 is calculated based on coal supply and expected generation requirements for a full year.

EME is subject to price risk for purchases of coal that are not under contract. Prices of Northern Appalachian, or NAPP, coal, which is related to the price of coal purchased for the Homer City facilities, increased considerably during 2005 and 2004. In January 2004, prices of NAPP coal (with 13,000 British Thermal units (Btu) per pound heat content and <3.0 pounds of SO₂ per MMBtu sulfur content) were below \$40 per ton and increased to more than \$60 per ton during 2004. The price of

NAPP coal fluctuated between \$44 per ton and \$57 per ton during 2005, with a price of \$45 per ton at December 30, 2005, as reported by the Energy Information Administration. The overall increase in the NAPP coal price was largely attributed to greater demand from domestic power producers and increased international shipments of coal to Asia. During the first six months of 2006, the price of NAPP coal decreased to \$37.50 per ton at June 23, 2006, as reported by the Energy Information Administration, due to the combined effects of a mild winter, easing natural gas prices and improving eastern stockpiles. Prices of Powder River Basin, or PRB, coal (with 8,800 Btu per pound heat content and 0.8 pounds of SO₂ per MMBtu sulfur content), which is purchased for the Illinois Plants, significantly increased in 2005 due to the curtailment of coal shipments during 2005 due to increased PRB coal demand from other regions (east), rail constraints (discussed below), higher oil and natural gas prices and higher prices for SO₂ allowances. On June 23, 2006, the Energy Information Administration reported the price of PRB coal to be \$12.25 per ton, which compares to 2005 prices that ranged from \$6.20 per ton to \$18.48 per ton and 2004 prices of generally below \$7.00 per ton. The price of PRB coal decreased during the first six months of 2006 from 2005 year-end prices due to easing natural gas prices, lower prices for SO₂ allowances and mild weather during the first six months of 2006.

After two derailments in May 2005, the railroads that bring coal from the PRB mines to the Illinois Plants discovered significant problems with the joint-rail line that serves the PRB mines. Repairs to the joint-rail line are expected to continue through most of 2006. Even though some restrictions in coal shipments have occurred while repairs are being completed, EME expects to continue receiving a sufficient amount of coal to generate power based on communications with the railroad companies.

Emission Allowances Price Risk

The federal Acid Rain Program requires electric generating stations to hold SO₂ allowances, and Illinois and Pennsylvania regulations implemented the federal NO_x SIP Call requirement. Under these programs, EME purchases (or sells) emission allowances based on the amounts required for actual generation in excess of (or less than) the amounts allocated under these programs. As part of the acquisition of the Illinois Plants and the Homer City facilities, EME obtained the rights to the emission allowances that have been or are allocated to these plants.

The price of emission allowances, particularly SO₂ allowances issued through the federal Acid Rain Program, increased substantially during 2005 and 2004 and decreased during the first half of 2006 from 2005 year-end prices. The average price of purchased SO₂ allowances increased from \$204 per ton during 2003 to \$435 per ton during 2004 to \$1,219 per ton during 2005 and decreased to \$899 per ton during the six months ended June 30, 2006. The increase in the price of SO₂ allowances has been attributed to reduced numbers of both allowance sellers and prior year allowances. The decrease in the price of SO₂ allowances during the six months ended June 30, 2006 from 2005 year-end prices has been attributed to lower loads in January 2006 and a decline in natural gas prices. The price of SO₂ allowances, determined by obtaining broker quotes and information from other public sources, was \$750 per ton as of July 31, 2006.

Based on EME's anticipated SO₂ emission allowances requirements in 2006, EME expects that a 10% change in the price of SO₂ emission allowances at December 31, 2005 would increase or decrease pre-tax income in 2006 by approximately \$7 million. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources Environmental Matters and Regulations" for a discussion of environmental regulations related to emissions.

Credit Risk

In conducting EME's price risk management and trading activities, EME contracts with a number of utilities, energy companies, financial institutions, and other companies, collectively referred to as counterparties. In the event a counterparty were to default on its trade obligation, EME would be exposed to the risk of possible loss associated with re-contracting the product at a price different from the original contracted price if the non-performing counterparty were unable to pay the resulting liquidated damages owed to EME. Further, EME would be exposed to the risk of non-payment of accounts receivable accrued for products delivered prior to the time a counterparty defaulted.

To manage credit risk, EME looks at the risk of a potential default by counterparties. Credit risk is measured by the loss that would be incurred if counterparties failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations. EME measures, monitors and mitigates credit risk to the extent possible. To mitigate credit risk from counterparties, master netting agreements are used whenever possible and counterparties may be required to pledge collateral when deemed necessary. EME also takes other appropriate steps to limit or lower credit exposure. Processes have also been established to determine and monitor the creditworthiness of counterparties. EME manages the credit risk on the portfolio based on credit ratings using published ratings of counterparties and other publicly disclosed information, such as financial statements, regulatory filings, and press releases, to guide it in the process of setting credit levels, risk limits and contractual arrangements, including master netting agreements. A risk management committee regularly reviews the credit quality of EME's counterparties. Despite this, there can be no assurance that these efforts will be wholly successful in mitigating credit risk or that collateral pledged will be adequate.

EME measures credit risk exposure from counterparties of its merchant energy activities as either: (i) the sum of 60 days of accounts receivable, current fair value of open positions, and a credit value at risk, or (ii) the sum of delivered and unpaid accounts receivable and the current fair value of open positions. EME's subsidiaries enter into master agreements and other arrangements in conducting price risk management and trading activities which typically provide for a right of setoff in the event of bankruptcy or default by the counterparty. Accordingly, EME's credit risk exposure from counterparties is based on net exposure under these agreements. At June 30, 2006, the amount of exposure, broken down by the credit ratings of EME's counterparties, was as follows:

S&P Credit Rating	June 30, 2006
	(in millions)
A or higher	\$ 88
A-	18
BBB+	52
BBB	65
BBB-	
Below investment grade	2
Total	\$ 225

EME's plants owned by unconsolidated affiliates in which EME owns an interest sell power under power purchase agreements. Generally, each plant sells its output to one counterparty. Accordingly, a default by a counterparty under a power purchase agreement, including a default as a result of a bankruptcy, would likely have a material adverse effect on the operations of such power plant.

In addition, coal for the Illinois Plants and the Homer City facilities is purchased from suppliers under contracts which may be for multiple years. A number of the coal suppliers to the Illinois Plants

and the Homer City facilities do not currently have an investment grade credit rating and, accordingly, EME may have limited recourse to collect damages in the event of default by a supplier. EME seeks to mitigate this risk through diversification of its coal suppliers and through guarantees and other collateral arrangements when available. Despite this, there can be no assurance that these efforts will be successful in mitigating credit risk from coal suppliers.

EME's merchant plants sell electric power generally into the PJM market by participating in PJM's capacity and energy markets or transact capacity and energy on a bilateral basis. Sales into PJM accounted for approximately 69% and 70% of EME's consolidated operating revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and the year ended December 31, 2005, respectively. Moody's Investors Service rates PJM's senior unsecured debt Aa3. PJM, an independent system operator with over 300 member companies, maintains its own credit risk policies and does not extend unsecured credit to non-investment grade companies. Any losses due to a PJM member default are shared by all other members based upon a predetermined formula. At June 30, 2006, EME's account receivable due from PJM was \$70 million.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate changes can affect earnings and the cost of capital for capital improvements or new investments in power projects. EME mitigates the risk of interest rate fluctuations by arranging for fixed rate financing or variable rate financing with interest rate swaps, interest rate options or other hedging mechanisms for a number of its project financings. Based on the amount of variable rate long-term debt for which EME has not entered into interest rate hedge agreements at December 31, 2005, a 100-basis-point change in interest rates at December 31, 2005 would increase or decrease annual income before taxes by approximately \$5 million. The fair market values of long-term fixed interest rate obligations are subject to interest rate risk. The fair market value of EME's total long-term obligations (including current portion) was \$3.7 billion at December 31, 2005, compared to the carrying value of \$3.4 billion. A 10% increase in market interest rates at December 31, 2005 would result in a decrease in the fair value of total long-term obligations by approximately \$125 million. A 10% decrease in market interest rates at December 31, 2005 would result in an increase in the fair value of total long-term obligations by approximately \$141 million.

The fair market value of EME's consolidated long-term obligations (including current portion) was \$3.5 billion at June 30, 2006, compared to the carrying value of \$3.4 billion.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Non-Trading Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the fair values for outstanding derivative financial instruments used in EME's continuing operations for purposes other than trading, by risk category (in millions):

	<u>June 30, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
Commodity price:			
Electricity	\$ (3)	\$ (434)	\$ 10

In assessing the fair value of EME's non-trading derivative financial instruments, EME uses a variety of methods and assumptions based on the market conditions and associated risks existing at each balance sheet date. The fair value of commodity price contracts takes into account quoted market prices, time value of money, volatility of the underlying commodities and other factors. A 10% change

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in the market price at December 31, 2005 would increase or decrease the fair value of outstanding derivative commodity price contracts by approximately \$250 million. The following table summarizes the maturities and the related fair value, based on actively traded prices, of EME's commodity price risk management assets and liabilities (in millions):

Prices Actively Quoted	Total Fair Value	Maturity <1 year	Maturity 1 to 3 years	Maturity 4 to 5 years	Maturity >5 years
As of December 31, 2005	\$ (434)	\$ (354)	\$ (80)	\$	\$
As of June 30, 2006	\$ (3)	\$ 5	\$ (8)	\$	\$

Energy Trading Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair value of the commodity financial instruments related to energy trading activities as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 and 2004, are set forth below (in millions):

	June 30, 2006		December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Electricity	\$ 120	\$ 4	\$ 127	\$ 27	\$ 125	\$ 36
Other	1	2	1			
Total	\$ 121	\$ 6	\$ 128	\$ 27	\$ 125	\$ 36

The change in the fair value of trading contracts was as follows (in millions):

For the year ended December 31, 2005

Fair value of trading contracts at January 1, 2005	\$ 89
Net gains from energy trading activities	202
Amount realized from energy trading activities	(203)
Other changes in fair value	13
Fair value of trading contracts at December 31, 2005	\$ 101

For the six months ended June 30, 2006

Net gains from energy trading activities	59
Amount realized from energy trading activities	(52)
Other changes in fair value	7
Fair value of trading contracts at June 30, 2006	\$ 115

A 10% change in the market price at December 31, 2005 would increase or decrease the fair value of trading contracts by approximately \$6 million.

Quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of the financial instruments related to energy trading activities, except for the power sales agreement with an unaffiliated electric utility that EME's subsidiary purchased and restructured and a long-term power supply agreement with another unaffiliated party. EME's subsidiary recorded these agreements at fair value based upon a discounting of future electricity prices derived from a proprietary model using a discount rate equal to the cost of borrowing the non-recourse debt incurred to finance the purchase of the power supply agreement. The

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following table summarizes the maturities, the valuation method and the related fair value of energy trading assets and liabilities (in millions):

	Total Fair Value	Maturity <1 year	Maturity 1 to 3 years	Maturity 4 to 5 years	Maturity >5 years
As of December 31, 2005					
Prices actively quoted	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$	\$	\$
Prices based on models and other valuation methods	89	2	9	15	63
Total	\$ 101	\$ 14	\$ 9	\$ 15	\$ 63