

Response to Questions

Q1:

Q1: How do you reconcile the ISO's use of the CUC's Powerlink mission case and the setting of the bounds of the capacity? Do you think that whether the ISO studies presented in the Contingency Risk 1, ISO's load shedding risk surprise and ultimately approved

Response:

As we indicated in the meeting, ISO's decision to increase reliability with the ultimate approved compared to the route that was originally approved corridor still provided significant MW load shedding risk. ISO's test for capacity is

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A. The flow thermal load and stability analysis was on ASPEN10 at the 3500 MW import level. The Western lines west of Imperial Valley substation, the performance found to be equivalent to that of the Sunrise or SDG&E. For the common mode of 500 kV lines west of Imperial Valley substation, the CAISO found that a Special Protection Scheme needed that would shed up to 500 to 1000 MW of load in (emphasis added) 1000 to 2000 MW of load in Imperial Valley Substation.

The testimony clearly indicates that the contingencies were also considered, and the load shedding for the 1000 MW of Diego was also considered. The preferred or had an advantage over the approved corridor in this area, the significant benefit supported by either contingency.

Q2:

Q2: How do you explain the local capacity benefit provided by the contingency? Why is this criteria used as a measure of the Sunri project?

Q3:

Response:

Local capacity requirements are based on the consequences of studied, and then using the largest result to establish the isolate the local capacity benefit. The results show that

Q4:

requirements and without the below is an ISO, a Local Capacity, a Transmission, a

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There are several component of the Technical Study. Consistent with mandatory nature of the NERC Planning under a statutory obligation to ensure reliable operation transmission grid consistent with the ISO is further under an obligation to its Agreement, to secure compliance with all "Applicable Reliability Criteria" which consists of the following: as well as Local Criteria, which are unique to the transmission participating transmission Owners ("PTOs").

Pursuant to its tariff authority, the ISO consultation stakeholders, has adopted Grid Planning Standards intended to, or interpret NERC Planning Standards instances in which the apply standards more stringent than those type pre-established criteria form Reliability Criteria to be followed performance of the ISO Controlled Grid under Contingency The Planning Standards define reliability on a defined using the term "adequacy." "Adequacy" is the ability of systems to supply the aggregated energy requirements of customers at all times, taking into account the system such as transmission ratings and scheduled and unscheduled changes of system elements. "Security" is the ability to withstand disturbances such as electric short circuits or system elements. The Standards are organized by Performance Categories. For instance, one category requires that ensure grid integrity is maintained under certain adverse security, but also that all customers continue to receive e.g., adequate service, grid reliability and service reliability 4).

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Before the construction of the Sunrise:

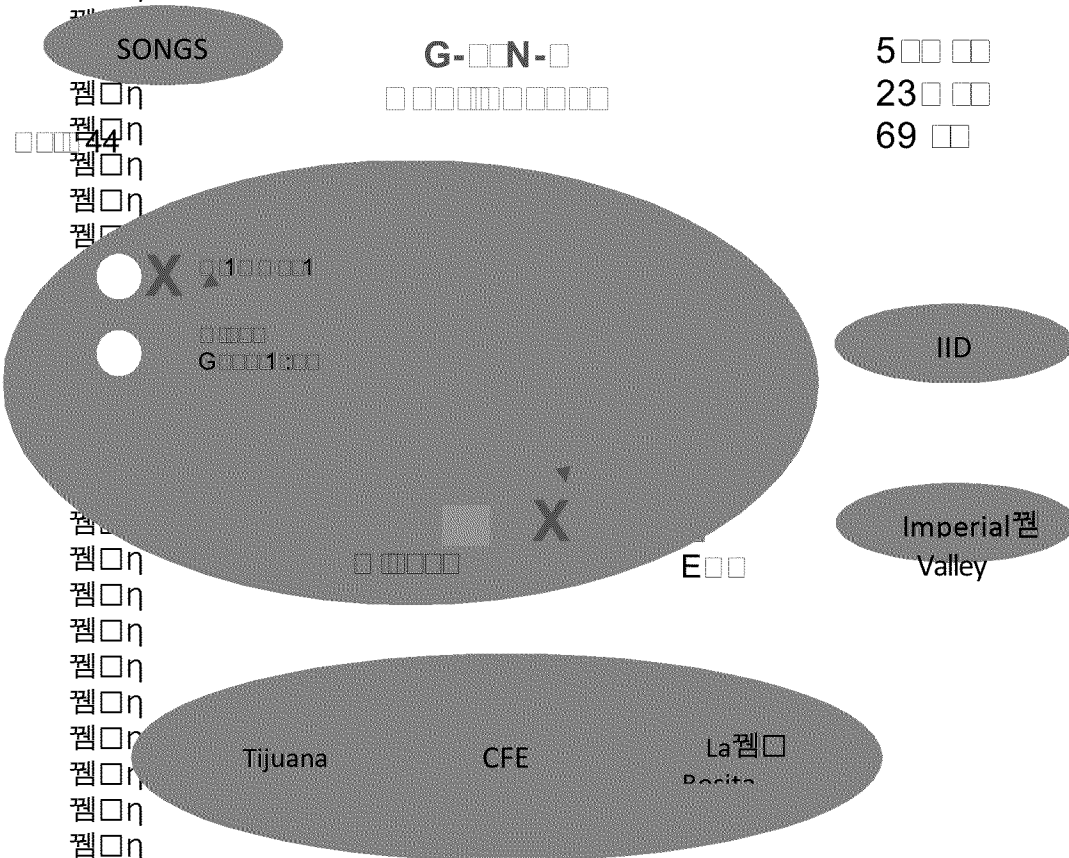
With everything else, and if the Sunrise project had not Category B contingency that the Oa would be generated by the 11kv of the 11kv 50kv kv The West

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Figure 1: Contingency Analysis
 G-1, IID, Imperial Valley



Under these circumstances, the import level into the San Diego could be subtracted from the peak load to determine the the Otay Mesa generator load capacity. The load capacity requirement for the outage of this unit is being compared with the 500 MW

The results for the 2011 studies are as follows: the 2011 results are below

Table 1: LCR Area Peak Load in the Diego

Study Area	2021
	4 A- (MW)
10 Peak Load Area	5,749
Import Capability with	-2500
Loss of Otay Mesa	+605
LOG-N	3 854

As explained previously, the most severe constraint on the system is the requirement. Before the construction of the Sunrise, the system was able to meet the N-1 contingency requirements. However, the construction of the Sunrise has increased the peak load in the Diego area, which has resulted in a loss of capacity. The loss of capacity is due to the fact that the system is now operating at a higher local capacity than it was before the construction of the Sunrise. This is because each line is capable of producing by Otay Mesa, which has resulted in a loss of capacity. The loss of capacity is due to the fact that the system is now operating at a higher local capacity than it was before the construction of the Sunrise.

After the construction of the Sunrise, the system is now operating at a higher local capacity than it was before the construction of the Sunrise. This is because each line is capable of producing by Otay Mesa, which has resulted in a loss of capacity. The loss of capacity is due to the fact that the system is now operating at a higher local capacity than it was before the construction of the Sunrise. This is because each line is capable of producing by Otay Mesa, which has resulted in a loss of capacity. The loss of capacity is due to the fact that the system is now operating at a higher local capacity than it was before the construction of the Sunrise.

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Figure 2

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Figure 2: Contingency

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N-1, N-1 Contingency

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SONGS

N-1, N-1

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Path

69 kV

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GG&E

IID

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Miguel

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Imperial

Suncrest

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The ISO performed the detailed analysis of each scenario for Page 3 of the supplemental report. The analysis shows that the N-1 contingencies are not limiting. The voltage stability/collapse limit is not limiting.

Table 2: LCR Area, San Diego area

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Study Area	2021 LCR
10 Peak Load Area)	5,749 MW
Imports Available	3,086 MW
LCR	2,524 – 2,663

Comparing the results in the San Diego area, the four generation plants in the San Diego area, these results indicate, the Sunrise area, over 1000 MW of reduced local capacity requirement in benefits of enabling delivery generation capacity of Sa

A significant portion of these local benefits are provided system benefits from the Otay Mesa generation plant that need for reinforcement outside of the San Diego area through its voltage control/excitation configurations and additions the 230 kV system in San Diego that were voltage support benefits. In addition, it must be noted that the linear equations, and the contributions of different sources to cannot be simply summed arithmetically.

The table below sets the system needs available in the

	Before Sunrise, LCR	After Sunrise, LCR
Sunrise 500 kV	No	No
Sunrise related 230 reinforcements	No	YES
SWPL (Imperial 500 kV line)	No	No
Otay Mesa generation (MW)	No	Yes
Otay Mesa voltage (functioning voltage)	No	Yes
Limiting condition for studied contingencies	N-1 limit employed for Path 3 Sunrise	Voltage collapse

Table 2: LCR Area, San Diego area

Q3: Reliability assessment results are measured against the applicable determine if system performance criteria have been met according to the WECC Transmission Planning Standards, the ISO planning standards are developed or approved by the ISO Board. The current version of stakeholder comments for the latest version of the ISO Board and approved on July, 2011 is available at:

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<http://www.caiso.com/informed/Pages/StakeholderProcesses/CompletedStakeholderProcesses/TransmissionPlanningStandards.aspx>

A link to the Reliability Standards

A link to the Reliability Standards is provided below:

Reliability Stan

Reliability Stan

The reliability criterion WECC, available at:

<http://www.wecc.biz/library/Documentation%20Categorization%20Files/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2flibrary%2fDocumentation%20Categorization%20Files%2fRegional%20Criteria&FolderCTID=&View=%7bAD6002B2%2d0E39%2d48DD%2dB4B5%2d9AFC9F8A8DB3%7d>

Q4: Why are the ISO reliability criteria for gas turbine and combined cycle plants be considered separate entities? "single power plant" outage?

Response:

First, the ISO reliability criteria for gas turbine and combined cycle plants be considered separate entities because of the different characteristics of these plants. As the ISO reliability criteria indicate, gas turbine and combined cycle plants are considered in separate entities because of their different characteristics. The most significant excessive and unacceptable levels of

Setting this aside, the ISO has reviewed the Palomar gas turbine and combined cycle plants to see if they are separate entities. The gas turbine and combined cycle plants are separate entities because of their different characteristics. The criteria require that the plants have separate outages for three years, for the period immediately following the commissioning of the plants.

The ISO cannot release the actual data due to generator's summarize the results. The ISO is confidential for the facility owner, therefore, we cannot provide this information directly. The information is in the outage reports, the identified:

- 14 full plant trips of Metcalf between Sept 2009 and
- full plant trips of Palomar between July 2009 to

Based on this review, the data does not support treating separate generators, but in general, single generators for contingency analysis.

Q5: The question was raised about the profile of the ISO's whether the ISO considered all solar generation to use

Response:

The ISO has not assumed all solar generation to be an extensive process for by individual portfolios' profiles in 2020 based on the expected portfolios' profiles accounted for different ISO technologies, 2,58MW of (2,464, Thin Film Fixed, 1,045MW fixed small solar, 1,749MW geographically distributed, 1,560MW tracking and 3939MW solar

Please refer to the Exhibit 2, CAISO's 2011 Testimony http://www.caiso.com/Documents/2011-07-01_R10-05-006_Testimony.pdf