
Appendix A – WDT833

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Queue Cluster 4 Phase I Report

December 31, 2011

This study has been completed in coordination with CAISO per CAISO Tariff Appendix Y Generator Interconnection Procedures (GIP) for Interconnection Requests in a Queue Cluster Window.

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary	1
2. Project and Interconnection Information	2
3. Study Assumptions	5
4. Deliverability Assessment	5
5. Power Flow Analysis	5
5.1 QC3 Recommended Mitigations Used to Derive Dollar-per-MW Value	6
6. Short Circuit Analysis.....	6
6.1 Short Circuit Study Input Data	6
6.2 Results	7
6.3 Preliminary Protection Requirements.....	8
7. Reactive Power Deficiency Analysis	8
7.1 Group Study Reactive Power Deficiency Results.....	8
7.2 Individual Project Power Factor Requirements.....	8
8. Transient Stability Evaluation.....	8
9. Environmental Evaluation/Permitting.....	8
10. Upgrades, Cost Estimates and Construction schedule estimates	8
11. Items not covered in this study.....	14

Attachments:

1. Not Used
2. Not Used
3. Not Used
4. Short Circuit Calculation Study Results (see Appendix H of the Group Report)
5. Deliverability Assessment Results (see Appendix I of the Group Report)

1. Executive Summary

The Southern California Edison Company ("SCE") received an interconnection request from [REDACTED] an Interconnection Customer (IC), for the interconnection of its [REDACTED] (Project), pursuant to the Cluster Large Generator Interconnection Procedures ("CLGIP") under the SCE Wholesale Distribution Access Tariff ("WDAT"). The Project is a Full Capacity, geothermal plant with a total rated output of 60 MW to the proposed Point of Interconnection (POI), which is a tap on Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) Casa Diablo-Control 115 kV sub-transmission line in Inyo County, California. The customer has requested a proposed in-service date of November 30, 2015 and a proposed Commercial Operation Date of [REDACTED].

Pursuant to the Generator Interconnection Procedures (GIP) for Interconnection Requests in a Queue Cluster Window (CAISO Appendix Y), including Appendix 8 of the GIP (Transition of Existing SGIP Interconnection Requests to the GIP) under the terms of SCE's WDAT, the Project was grouped with the Queue Cluster 4 (QC4) Phase I study (Phase I) projects to determine the impacts of the group as well as impacts of the Project on the CAISO Controlled Grid and SCE's distribution system.

The group report has been prepared separately identifying the combined impacts of all projects in the group on the CAISO Controlled Grid. This report focuses only on the impacts of this Project.

The report provides the following:

1. Transmission system impacts caused by the Project;
2. System reinforcements necessary to mitigate the adverse impacts caused by the Project under various system conditions;
3. A list of required facilities and a non-binding, good faith estimate of the Project's cost responsibility and time to construct these facilities.

The QC4 study has determined that the Project contributes to various reliability and/or deliverability problems for which mitigation plans have been proposed. These mitigation plans are detailed in Section 10 of this report.

The non-binding cost estimate for the Reliability Network Upgrades allocated to the project is \$133,000. The cost estimate for Delivery Network Upgrades¹ based on the CAISO alternative methodology used as part of the QC4 Phase 1 studies due to the Project Full Capacity Deliverability Status is \$259,659,000 (60MW X \$4,327.65 thousand/MW)². The estimate of the Project Interconnection Facilities³ to

¹ The SCE transmission facilities, other than Interconnection Facilities, beyond the point of interconnection necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Project safely and reliably to the CAISO Controlled Grid

² The CAISO developed the dollar/MW value based on nominal dollars.

³ The transmission facilities necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Project to the CAISO Controlled Grid at the point of interconnection.

interconnect the Project is approximately \$7,158,000 including ITCC, and the cost of the Distribution Upgrades is \$139,350,000 including ITCC⁴.

The non-binding schedule to license, engineer, and construct the Interconnection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, and Reliability Network Upgrades is approximately 80 months from the signing of the Generator Interconnection Agreement and from SCE specified milestones associated with applicant responsibilities. The schedule to license, engineer, and construct the Delivery Network Upgrades will be addressed in the Phase II study. Based on the Queue Cluster 3 (QC3) Phase I group report, the schedule to license, engineer, and construct the Delivery Network Upgrades that were the basis of the Delivery Network Upgrade cost estimate provided above is approximately 84 months upon authorization to proceed.

2. Project and Interconnection Information

Table 2-1 provides general information about the Project as shown in the customer's IR.

Table 2-1: [REDACTED] Project General Information

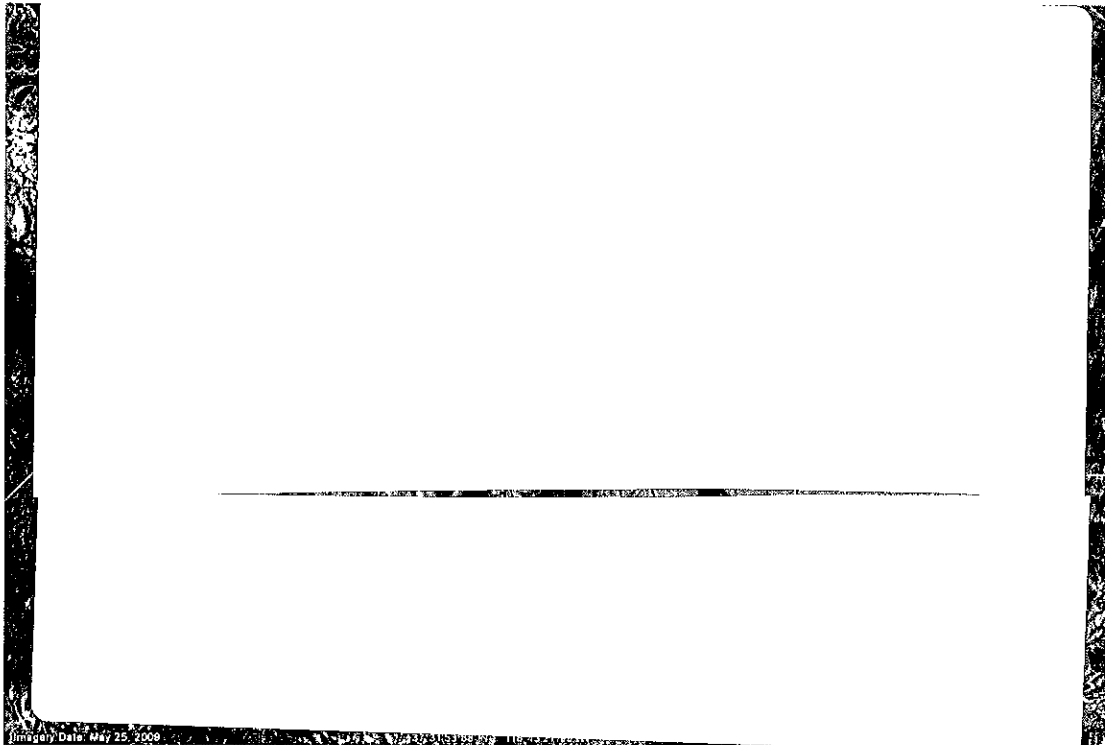
Project Location	[REDACTED] Mammoth Lakes in Mono County GPS Coordinates: [REDACTED]
SCE Planning Area	North of Lugo Bulk
Number and Type of Generators	[REDACTED] generators with an individual rated output of 23 MW
Interconnection Voltage	115 kV
Maximum Generator Output	69 MW
Generator Auxiliary Load	9 MW
Maximum Net Output to Grid	60 MW
Power Factor Range	0.9 under to 0.8 over
Step-up Transformer(s)	Main Transformer Information (x1): 115/13.8/13.8 kV (Y-D-D), 55(69)/40(48)/20(24) MVA, H-X: 14.0% @ 40 MVA base H-Y: 8.5% @ 20 MVA base X-Y: 17.5% @ 20 MVA base
Requested Point of Interconnection	Tap on SCE's Casa Diablo-Control 115 kV T/L
Commercial Operation Date	[REDACTED]

⁴ Income Tax Component of Contribution. The ITCC included in this cost estimate was computed using a 35% rate. Due to the enactment of H.R. 4853, the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and Job Creation Act of 2010, and upon formal acceptance by the CPUC of SCE's advice letter (filed on December 27, 2010), this rate may change for electric CIAC recorded or received after September 8, 2010 through December 31, 2011.

Figure 2-1 provides the map for the Project and the transmission facilities in the vicinity.

Figure 2-2 shows the conceptual single line diagram of the Project as modeled in the study.

Figure 2-1 : Map of the Project



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CEII REGULATIONS**

3. Study Assumptions

For detailed assumptions, please refer to the main report. The following assumptions are only specific to the Project:

- A. The following Facilities were estimated and are included in the QC4 Study:
 - o The required Revenue Metering Cabinet and Retail Load Meters.
NOTE: SCE installation does not include Metering Voltage and Current Transformers. The SCE Meters will be connected to the generator – owned voltage and current transformers to be installed for their CAISO metering.
 - o The required Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) to be installed at the generating facility which will be installed by SCE.

- B. The following facilities are to be installed by the Interconnection Customer and are not estimated or included in this QC4 Study:
 - o The 115 kV generation tie line with fiber optic cable from the generating facility to the last structure outside the new tapped substation.
 - o The diverse telecommunications line from the new substation to the generator site.
 - o The required CAISO Metering Equipment (Voltage and Current Transformers and CAISO Meters).
NOTE: The Metering Voltage and Current Transformers installed for the CAISO Metering will also be used for the SCE owned Retail Meters.
 - o Line protection relays to be installed at the generating facility end of the WDT833 115 kV generation tie line.

4. Deliverability Assessment

The deliverability assessment for this project was performed utilizing the alternative deliverability methodology discussed and adopted by the CAISO and the stakeholders. The details of the deliverability assessment analysis are provided in the group report.

Based on the CAISO alternative methodology, the Queue Cluster 3 (QC3) Phase I Delivery Network Upgrades and costs were carried forward to the QC4 projects. The per-MW cost of the Delivery Network Upgrades for the Control sub-area in the SCE North of Lugo Bulk System was found to be \$4,327,650 per-MW. Therefore, the total Delivery Network Upgrade cost assigned to the Project is \$259,659,000.

5. Power Flow Analysis

The transmission system is not sufficient to accommodate all the generation in the area. This conclusion was reached in the QC3 study. With the addition of more generation projects in QC4, system loadings will only increase thereby requiring

system upgrades to address the incremental system overloads. However, the use of the Alternative Deliverability Assessment Methodology limits the total output from the generators in the area to what has been studied in the QC3 Phase I study. Therefore, the same conceptual network upgrades are proposed in this study as in the QC3 Phase I study. For reference, a summary of the network upgrades is provided below. The details of the analysis and overload levels are provided in the group study.

5.1 QC3 Recommended Mitigations Used to Derive Dollar-per-MW Value

- Kramer-Llano 500 kV Upgrades
- Inyokern-Kramer 220 kV Corridor Upgrades
- Bishop-Control-Inyokern 220/115 kV Upgrades
- PG&E Upgrades Costs Allocated To SCE Projects in the North of Lugo Bulk System

See the Group report for additional details.

6. Short Circuit Analysis

Short circuit studies were performed to determine the fault duty impact of adding the QC4 projects to the transmission system and to ensure system coordination. The fault duties were calculated with and without the projects to identify any equipment overstress conditions. Once overstressed circuit breakers are identified, the fault current contribution from each individual project in QC4 is determined. Each project in QC4 will be responsible for its share of the upgrade cost based on the rules set forth in CAISO Tariff Appendix Y.

6.1 Short Circuit Study Input Data

The following input data provided by the Applicant of the Project was used in this study:

ABB Synchronous Generator Data (per IC provided data):

- X¹ - positive sequence subtransient reactance: 11.3%
- X² - negative sequence reactance: 13.9%
- X⁰ - zero sequence reactance: 5.4%

Main Generation Step-up Transformers (total of one)

transformer, three winding 115/13.8 kV (Y-D-D), 55(69)/40(48)/20(24) MVA, with the following impedance information:

- H-X Impedance Value: 14.0 % @ 40 MVA
- H-Y Impedance Value: 8.5% @ 20 MVA
- X-Y Impedance Value: 17.5% @ 20 MVA

Generation Tie Line

The generation tie line was assumed to be 2.5 miles of 397.5 ACSR conductor.

6.2 Results

The Short Circuit Duty conclusions were based on QC3 Phase I upgrades. More detailed analysis will be performed as part of the Phase II study.

All bus locations where the QC4 Projects increase the short-circuit duty by 0.1 kA or more and where duty is in excess of 60% of the minimum breaker nameplate rating are listed in the Group Report Appendix H. These values have been used to determine if any equipment is overstressed as a result of the QC4 interconnections and corresponding network upgrades, if any.

The responsibility to finance short circuit related Reliability Network Upgrades identified through a Group Study shall be assigned to all Interconnection Requests in that Group Study pro rata on the basis of short circuit duty contribution of each Large Generating Facility. In addition, the SCD impact of the associated proposed Network Upgrades was allocated to each Large Generating Facility using the same percentage assigned for the triggered Network Upgrade.

As discussed in the Group Report, the QC4 breaker evaluation identified overstressed circuit breakers at the following buses. The cost allocation for this project, based on SCD contribution at each location, is also provided:

SCD Mitigation – Table of Network Breaker Upgrades

Project	Valley 500kV		Antelope 220kV		Colorado River 220kV		Kramer 220kV		Redondo 220kV		Vista 220kV	
	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)
WDT833	0.15	\$3	0.81	\$5	0.05	\$1	2.06	\$96	0.17	\$13	0.35	\$15

SCD Mitigation – Table of Distribution Breaker Upgrades

Project	Garnet 115 kV		Inyokern 115 kV		Lancaster 12 kV		Piute 12 kV		Victorville 4 kV		Vista 66 kV	
	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)	%	Cost (x1000)
WDT833	0.09	\$2	4.29	\$48	0	\$0	0	\$0	1.9	\$1	0	\$0

6.3 Preliminary Protection Requirements

Protection requirements are designed and intended to protect SCE's system only. The preliminary protection requirements were based upon the interconnection plan as shown in Figure 2-2.

The applicant is responsible for the protection of its own system and equipment and must meet the requirements in the SCE Interconnection Handbook which is provided as an appendix to the group report.

7. Reactive Power Deficiency Analysis

7.1 Group Study Reactive Power Deficiency Results

The reactive power deficiency conclusions were based on the analysis performed for the QC3 Phase I Projects. Please refer to Appendix K for the detailed reactive power deficiency assessment associated with the North of Lugo system.

7.2 Individual Project Power Factor Requirements

Based on the findings obtained from QC3 Phase I analysis, it is expected that the Project will need to be designed to maintain a composite power delivery at continuous rated power at the Point of Delivery at a power factor within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging. This will be fully evaluated as part of the Phase II study.

8. Transient Stability Evaluation

The alternative methodology was used to assess an Interconnection Customer's cost responsibility ceiling and posting requirements for areas where studies were based on the QC3 Phase I analyses. Please refer to Appendix K for the detailed transient stability assessment associated with the North of Lugo system.

Note that there were Reliability Network Upgrades for transient stability identified in QC3 Phase I, but the cost-per-MW total for QC4 Phase I Network Upgrades did not include these upgrades. Additional Reliability Network Upgrades may be identified as part of the Phase II study.

9. Environmental Evaluation/Permitting

Please see Section 12 of group report.

10. Upgrades, Cost Estimates and Construction schedule estimates

The Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades for which the Project is responsible are listed below:

PTO'S INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES

1. Sub-Transmission:

WDT833 115 kV Generation Tie Line

Install one steel pole, approximately 200 circuit feet of 954 SAC conductor, and one automated pole switch.

2. Substations:

Tapped Substation

Install a 115 kV a single circuit breaker tapped substation to terminate the new WDT833 115 kV generation tie line.

The interconnection facilities will be installed as follows:

- dead-end structure
- voltage transformers
- Line protection relays

3. Telecommunications

Extend both the generator's primary and diverse fiber optic cable from the point of interconnection into the new tapped substation MEER.

Also, install all the required light-wave, channel, and associated equipment to support protection and SCADA at both ends of the generation tie line.

4. Metering Services Organization

Install SCE revenue meters required to meter the retail load at the generating facility. The SCE meter will be installed in tandem with CAISO meter circuit.

The customer will provide the required metering equipment (voltage and current transformers and meter enclosure).

5. Power System Control

Install one RTU at the Generating Facility to monitor the typical Generation elements such as MW, MVAR, terminal Voltage and Circuit Breaker Status at each Generating Unit and the Plant Auxiliary Load and transmit this information to the SCE Grid Control Center.

6. Real Properties, Transmission Projects Licensing, Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Organization

Obtain easements and / or acquire land, obtain licensing and permits and perform all required environmental activities for the installation of the following project elements if applicable:

- Segment of 115 kV generation tie line within the new substation property
- Telecommunication requirements

RELIABILITY NETWORK UPGRADES

Transmission Network Circuit Breaker Upgrades (SCD)

Upgrade transmission network circuit breakers (pro-rata share of upgrade based on project contribution to SCD at each location).

- Install [REDACTED] sets of 500 kV TRV capacitors at Valley Substation
- Install [REDACTED] sets of 220 kV TRV capacitors at Antelope Substation
- Install [REDACTED] sets of 220 kV TRV capacitors at Colorado River Substation
- Replace [REDACTED] 220 kV CB's at Kramer Substation
- Replace [REDACTED] 220 kV CB's at Redondo Substation
- Install [REDACTED] sets of 220 kV TRV capacitors at Vista Substation

See the Group Report for additional details

QC3 RECOMMENDED DELIVERY NETWORK UPGRADES USED TO DERIVE DOLLAR-PER-MW VALUE

- Kramer-Llano 500 kV Upgrades
- Inyokern-Kramer 220 kV Corridor Upgrades
- Bishop-Control-Inyokern 220/115 kV Upgrades
- PG&E Upgrades Costs Allocated To SCE Projects In The North of Lugo Bulk System

See the Group Report for additional details

DISTRIBUTION UPGRADES

1. Sub-Transmission:

WDT833 Tap Line

Install two steel poles, and approximately 400 circuit feet of 954 ACSR conductor.

115 kV Line reconfigurations associated with the Inyokern-Kramer 220 kV Corridor Upgrades.

2. Substation:

Tapped Substation

Install a 115 kV a single circuit breaker tapped substation to terminate the new WDT833 115 kV generation tie line.

The distribution upgrade facilities are as follows:

- [REDACTED] steel dead end structure
- [REDACTED] 115 kV circuit breaker
- [REDACTED] sets of disconnect switches
- Relays
- MEER to house relays

3. Telecommunications

Construct approximately 58.5 miles of fiber optic cable between the new substation and all affected substations.

Also, install lightwave, microwave, tower, and channel and associated equipment as required at the new substation and adjacent/affected substations.

4. Power System Control

Install one RTU at the new tapped substation.

5. Real Properties and Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Organization

Obtain easements and / or acquire land, obtain licensing and permits and perform all required environmental activities for the installation of the following project elements if applicable:

- New substation property
- Tap Line
- Telecommunication requirements

6. Distribution Circuit Breaker Upgrades (SCD)

Upgrade transmission network circuit breakers (pro-rata share of upgrade based on project contribution to SCD at each location).

- Replace [REDACTED] 15 kV CB's at Garnet Substation
- Replace [REDACTED] 115 kV CB's at Inyokern Substation
- Replace [REDACTED] 66 kV circuit breakers at Vista Substation
- Replace [REDACTED] 12 kV circuit breakers at Lancaster Substation
- Replace [REDACTED] 12 kV circuit breakers at Piute Substation
- Replace [REDACTED] 4 kV circuit breakers at Victorville Substation

See the Group Report for additional details

Table 10.1: Upgrades, Estimated Costs, and Estimated Time to Construct Summary

Type of Upgrade	Upgrade (May include the following)	Description	Estimated Cost x 1,000 Constant Dollar (2011) (Note 4)	Estimated Cost x 1,000 Constant Dollar (OD Year) (Note 4)	Estimated Time to Construct (Note 3)
PTO's Interconnection Facilities (Note 1)	See Section 10 - PTO'S Interconnection Facilities	Non-network facilities needed to enable interconnection	\$7,158	\$8,074	27 Months
Plan of Service Reliability Network Upgrades	See Section 10 – Plan of Service Reliability Network Upgrades	Direct Assigned Network Upgrades needed to enable interconnection.	\$0	\$0	NA
Reliability Network Upgrades	See Section 11.2 - Reliability Network Upgrades in the Group Report	Allocated Network Upgrades needed to maintain system Reliability	\$0	\$0	NA
Reliability Network Upgrades	See Section 11.2 - Reliability Network Upgrades for SCD mitigation in the Group Report	Allocated Network Upgrades needed to maintain system Reliability	\$133	\$150	24 Months
Delivery Network Upgrades	See Section 11.3 - Delivery Network Upgrades in the Group Report	Network Upgrades needed to support Full Capacity Deliverability Status		\$259,659	84 Months
Distribution Upgrades (Note 2)	See Section 10 – Distribution Upgrades	Non-CAISO SCE Distribution Facilities	\$139,298	\$173,999	80 Months
Distribution Upgrades (Note 2)	See Section 10 – Distribution Upgrades for SCD Mitigation	Non-CAISO SCE Distribution Facilities	\$52	\$58	24 Months
Total SCE Allocated Cost				\$441,940	80 Months

Note 1: The interconnection Customer is obligated to fund these upgrades and will not be reimbursed.

Note 2: These upgrades are not identified in the ISO tariff, and are not reimbursable. Allocated costs may change if all projects responsible for these upgrades do not execute GIAs.

Note 3: The estimated time to construct (ETC) is for a typical project; schedules duration may change due to number of projects approved and release dates. Slacked projects impact resources, system outage availability, and environmental windows of construction. Assumption is SCE will need to obtain CPUC licensing and regulatory approvals prior to design, procurement and construction of the proposed facilities required to serve the interconnection customer and prerequisite facilities are in service.

Note 4: SCE's Phase I cost estimating is done in 'constant' dollars 2011 and then escalated to the estimated O.D.year. For the QC4 Phase I study, the estimated O.D. is derived by assuming the duration of the work element will begin in January 2013, which is the CAISO tariff scheduled completion date of the QC4 Phase II study plus 90 days for the GIA signing period. For instance, if a work element is estimated to take a total of 24 months (permitting, design, procurement, and construction), then the estimated O.D. would be January 2015. If an IC's requested O.D. (in-service) is beyond the estimated O.D. of a work element, the IC's requested O.D. is used.

11. Items not covered in this study

11.1 Conceptual Plan of Service

The results provided in this study are based on conceptual engineering and a preliminary plan of service and are not sufficient for permitting of facilities. The Plan of Service is subject to change as part of the Phase II Interconnection Study.

11.2 Customer's Technical Data

Additional technical data related to the Interconnection Customer's project may be required as part of the Phase II study. The study accuracy and results for the QC4 Study are contingent upon the accuracy of the technical data provided by the Interconnection Customer. Any changes from the data provided could void the study results.

11.3 Study Impacts on Neighboring Utilities

This generation project interconnection may require additional studies, facility additions, and/or operating procedures to address impacts to neighboring utilities. For example, impacts may include but are not limited to WECC Path Ratings, short circuit duties outside of the CAISO Controlled Grid, and sub-synchronous resonance (SSR).

11.4 Use of SCE Facilities

The Interconnection Customer is responsible for acquiring all property rights necessary for the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities, including those required to cross SCE facilities and property. This Interconnection Study does not include the method or estimated cost to the Interconnection Customer of SCE mitigation measures that may be required to accommodate any proposed crossing of SCE facilities with Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. The use of SCE property rights shall only be permitted upon written agreement between SCE and the Interconnection Customer at SCE's sole determination. Any proposed use of SCE property rights may require a separate study and/or evaluation, at the Interconnection Customer's expense, to determine whether such use may be accommodated.

11.5 SCE Interconnection Handbook

The Interconnection Customer shall be required to adhere to all applicable requirements in the SCE Interconnection Handbook. These include, but are not limited to, all applicable protection, voltage regulation, VAR correction, harmonics, switching and tagging, and metering requirements.

11.6 Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) Policies

The Interconnection Customer shall be required to adhere to all applicable WECC policies including, but not limited to, the WECC Generating Unit Model Validation Policy.

11.7 System Protection Coordination

Adequate Protection coordination will be required between SCE-owned protection and Interconnection Customer-owned protection. If adequate protection coordination cannot be achieved, then modifications to the Interconnection Customer-owned facilities (i.e., Generation-tie or Substation modifications) may be required to allow for ample protection coordination

11.8 Standby Power and Temporary Construction Power

The QC4 Study does not address any requirements for standby power or temporary construction power that the Project may require prior to the in-service date of the Interconnection Facilities. Should the Project require standby power or temporary construction power from SCE prior to the in-service date of the Interconnection Facilities, the IC is responsible to make appropriate arrangements with SCE to receive and pay for such retail.

11.9 Construction Schedule

The estimated time to construct (ETC) is for a typical project; schedules and duration may change due to number of projects approved and release dates. Stacked projects impact resources, system outage availability, and environmental windows of construction. The assumption is that SCE will need to obtain CPUC licensing and regulatory approvals prior to design, procurement and construction of the proposed facilities required to serve the interconnection customer and prerequisite facilities are in service.

11.10 Network/Non-Network Classification of Telecommunication Facilities

Telecommunication facilities between the SCE system and the IC generating facility were classified as non-network interconnection facilities. At the beginning of the Phase I study, each IC was asked whether they desired SCE to site, license, and construct diverse telecommunication facilities if such facilities were found to be required in the course of the study. If so, then those facilities were included in the interconnection facilities described in this report. If the customer did not wish SCE to site, license, and construct such facilities, then those facilities were not included in this Phase I report. Going forward, it will be the responsibility of the IC to site, license, and construct such facilities.

Attachment 1

Not Used

Attachment 2

Not Used

Attachment 3

Not Used

Attachment 4

Short Circuit Calculation Study Results

Please refer to the Appendix H of the Group report.

Attachment 5

Deliverability Assessment Results

Please refer to the Appendix I of the Group report.