

**Minutes of RIR Stakeholder's Conference Call, February 5, 2008 at 10:00 am**

Conference called to order by Chifong Thomas at 10:10 am. Chifong uses a PowerPoint presentation to structure today's conference call.

Chifong would like to give stakeholders an update of what we are doing and set up regular web meetings, bimonthly, depending on the need and how much can be developed at that time.

Chifong starts with California Integration Challenge which is driven by policies, the market and technologies. Some of the policy drivers are the RPS and accelerated goals for the 2010 and some potential 2020 targets. Market drivers were wind and geothermal resources meeting the RPS. Technology drivers include the transmission grid with system and potential operation problems to accommodate the higher penetration of renewables.

Chifong shows slides on 2010 and 2020 explaining their penetration values. Next steps include developing scenarios that fit the 20%, 26%, and 33% RPS assumptions based on a 2020 case. Main idea would be to develop different scenarios and analyze all the cases which path(s) would overload most frequently.

In order to develop scenarios we would first develop the base case, with 20% RPS and no additional planned transmission projects beyond those that were approved so we know what we are adding. DPC was contracted to develop power flow base cases to establish a bench mark and then add more to it. 2016 WECC Summer Peak case is used to develop the base case by replacing the northern California system with the updated case developed for PG&E's 2007 assessment study.

Chifong discusses the steps involved in establishing a base case and the renewable penetration level that is involved in each case. Load is grown based on the CEC projections.

There will be an initial 20% renewable penetration level that includes existing and contracted renewables, plus renewables identified in the IAP (Intermittent Analysis Project). Transmission projects already approved by the ISO management will be included in the cases.

Spring peak and autumn off peak cases will also be developed from the summer peak case and analyzed to achieve a better look at the system.

The summer peak, spring peak, light autumn off peak loads will be used at the coincidental load.

Chifong next talked about the resource scenarios at the penetration levels of 20%, 26%, and 33%. These penetration levels are based off the IAP resource mix. This will also be used to develop other resource mixes. The resources in the interconnection queue will also be considered. The solar PV will be represented separately from the load to easily identify them.

Ron Davis questioned how PV will contribute to the renewable penetration level because solar PV are not currently counted towards the State's renewable goals, but will still be modeled in the power flow to their impacts can be reflected in the results.

Chifong next talked about the transmission and the need to identify the potential 230 kV and 500 kV transmission problems. The impact of the PV and lower level transmission will not be a key focus in this project. Once problems are identified, the CAT members will assist in providing potential transmission solutions (all transmission solutions will be noted). Once the scenarios are developed, the transmission solutions can be analyzed to see which could be used to solve multiple problems.

Items that should be considered next are renewable generator reactive capabilities, resource adequacy, and production simulations.

Dora asked a question on how assumptions would impact peak load in northern California, and how would it affect southern California peak load, and impact between northern/southern California and statewide planning perspective.

Chifong responds that what we will probably looking at would be the tie between northern and southern California (Path 26) as a proxy for the loads and resources in southern California. Kang Ling added that since the 2017 summer peak base case was developed from the 2016 HS1 WECC base case which is a generic ten-year case modeling 90-100% of summer peak load. The load in southern California may not be at its peak, but it will be coincidental with the northern California peak load. In the power flow analysis, Path 26 will be modeled at 4000 MW (N2S). This should adequately represent southern California at close to peak load conditions.

Chifong next wanted to suggest follow up conference call schedules that will fit a majority of the stakeholder's schedules. Regular stakeholder's conference calls could be every other month, Tuesday 11-12pm.

11:00 am – Conference concludes.

***Next stakeholders call will be April 1, 2008 @ 11 am to 12 pm.***

**Action Items:**

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**Members in Attendance:**

- Chifong Thomas (PG&E)
- Kang Ling Ching (PG&E)
- Ron Davis (DPC)
- Billy Quach (DPC)
- Dave Larsen (TANC)
- Monte Meredith (TANC)
- Fong Mua (SMUD)
- Jesse Ante (CPUC)
- Joe Tarantino (SMUD)
- Dora Yen (CEC)
- Phil Sanchez (WAPA)
- Lynn Coles (NREL)
- Pete Spaulding (CEC)
- Gerry Braun (CEC)

02/05/2008

RIR Stakeholders Conference Call

Minutes  
10:00 am – 11:00 am

- Clair Laughenberg (CEC)
- Jim McMorran (SPPC)