



# CTPG Stakeholder Meeting

8/04/10

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# Agenda

Meeting Opening/Logistics/Agenda	9:30 – 9:35	Mike Deis
Meeting Welcome/Introduction	9:35 – 9:40	Jim Avery/Mo Beshir
Schedule Overview	9:40 – 9:45	Heather Sanders
Phase 3 Study Results	9:45 – 10:15	Jonathan Shearer
Proposed Alternatives	10:15 – 11:15	Jan Strack
Stakeholder Q&A	11:15 – 12:15	
Lunch	12:15 - 1:00	On Site
High and Medium Potential Transmission	1:00 – 2:00	Robert Sparks
Conclusions and Recommendations	2:00 – 2:30	Jon Eric Thalman
Stakeholder Q&A	2:30 – 3:45	
CAISO Process and Q&A	3:45 - 4:15	Gary DeShazo
Next Steps	4:15 – 4:25	Mo Beshir
Wrap-up	4:25-4:30	Mo Beshir
Adjourn	4:30	

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**MEETING WELCOME – JIM AVERY**  
**CTPG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON**

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**MEETING INTRODUCTION – MO BESHIR**  
**CTPG TECHNICAL STEERING COMMITTEE**  
**CHAIRPERSON**

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# **CTPG SCHEDULE OVERVIEW – HEATHER SANDERS**

# Presentation Overview

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- Purpose:
  - Present the Phase 3 study, with include
    - Assumptions – net short, base case, loads, etc
    - Study approaches – Renewable scenarios, re-dispatch, etc.
    - Results
    - Recommendations
  - Discuss assessment of independent transmission companies project assessment and continue the dialog
  - Discuss methodologies used to arrive at the “high and medium-potential” transmission upgrades in relation to the “least-regrets” methodology
  - Discuss Next Steps – studies and inputs
  - Solicit stakeholder input

# Phase 3 Schedule – Key Dates

Date	Activity
March 25	Stakeholder Input Session Conference Call
Thursdays	RETI Transmission Working Group Meetings
April 13	Draft Phase 3 Study Plan Posted
April 20	Stakeholder Meeting – Review Draft Phase 3 Study Plan
April 28	Study Plan Comments and Transmission Solutions Alternatives Due
May 10	Final Phase 3 Study Plan Posted
June 14	Draft Phase 3 Study Report Posted
July 21	Second Draft Phase 3 Study Report Posted
August 4	Stakeholder Meeting
August 11	Study Report Comments Due
August 26	Final Phase 3 Study Report Posted

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# PHASE 3 STUDY RESULTS – JONATHAN SHEARER



# PHASE 3 OVERVIEW

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- 2020 Load
  - New Case F: Autumn (September at 0800 AM)  
Loads are light yet major path flows and renewable resource levels are high
- Seed Case Transmission Additions/Subtractions
  - Same as Phase 2
- Net Short
  - Same as Phase 2 (52,764 MW)
- Renewable Generation Portfolios
  - New RETI “Best CREZ”
- Generation Redispatch
  - New Out-of-State CO2 method
- Scenarios
  - Examined six cases

# RENEWABLE GENERATION PORTFOLIOS

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- RETI “Best CREZ” (new for Phase 3)
  - CREZs with best economic and environmental scores
  - Includes some “discounted core” projects from Phase 2 RETI scenario
  - Includes 2,539 MW of solar at Westlands – degraded land potentially minimizes environmental impact
  - Includes 454 MW of wind at Solano because of recently improved environmental score
- Generation Interconnection Queue
- Northern Scenario

# GENERATION REDISPATCH

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- Heat Rate
  - fossil generation decremented in merit-order fashion (least economic reduced first)
  - subject to 70/30 (in/out-of-state) decrement constraint
- Fuel Type
  - fossil generation decremented to minimize carbon emissions
  - proxy reduction based on fuel type, coal first followed by oil and gas
  - subject to 70/30 (in/out-of-state) decrement constraint
- Out of State CO2 (new for Phase 3)
  - based on input from stakeholders
  - fossil generation across WECC decremented to minimize carbon emissions, 70/30 (in/out of state) constrained not imposed
  - proxy reduction based on fuel type throughout WECC, coal first followed by oil and gas units

# SCENARIOS

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- RETI “Best CREZ”
  - 1 in 10 Northern California Peak/1 in 2 Southern California Peak
  - 1 in 10 Southern California Peak/1 in 2 Northern California Peak
- In-State Gen Queue / Out-of-State CO2 Redispatch
  - 1 in 10 Northern California Peak/1 in 2 Southern California Peak
  - 1 in 10 Southern California Peak/1 in 2 Northern California Peak
- Northern Scenario
  - Northern California peak with 40% of State’s 33% RPS produced in the “northern” portion of interconnected system
- Autumn Sensitivity
  - Renewable energy delivery during heavy south to north flows under light load conditions

# RESULT HIGHLIGHTS

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- RETI “Best CREZ”
  - Northern California Peak: identified several line upgrades in PG&E area to enable heavy south to north flow
  - Southern California Peak: identified significant transmission upgrades in SCE area to serve southern load
- In-State Gen Queue / Out-of-State CO2 Redispatch
  - Identified nearly identical upgrades in SCE and SDG&E area for both Northern and Southern California Peak
  - PG&E area upgrades differed significantly between Northern and Southern California Peak with more upgrades required for Northern California Peak
- Northern Scenario
  - Identified need for north to south transmission from COB to Bay Area
  - Showed least number of required upgrades in southern California
- Autumn Sensitivity
  - Identified reinforcements of existing Path 15

# SCENARIO BASED ANALYSIS

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- Phase 1, 2 & 3 Results (Appendix B)
  - 24 Scenarios Studied
  - 180 Identified Transmission UpgradesEfforts yielded significant info regarding transmission required for each scenario
- Expectation - diverse set of scenarios would suggest common set of conceptual transmission as “least regrets”
- Significant divergence of results across scenarios require further evaluation to support a recommendation

# SCENARIO BASED ANALYSIS

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- Scenarios were designed to cover a wide-range of system conditions that represent 2020 33% RPS considering important variables:
  - Location and technology mix of 33% RPS renewable resources
  - Viability of out-of-state resources and associated transmission
  - Southern California One-Through-Cooling plants (repower or other mitigation)
  - Redispatch of fossil resources in the West
  - Future state and federal carbon emission regulations
- CTPG is taking an incremental approach to develop the statewide transmission plan, based on studies performed in phases 1-3 , as a first step:
  - Rank CREZs using commercial interest and environmental assessment
  - Use shift factors to evaluate relationship between pool of 180 identified transmission elements and high ranked CREZs
  - Selected elements characterized as “high potential” or “medium potential”

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# PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES – JAN STRACK



# ALTERNATIVE PROJECTS BACKGROUND

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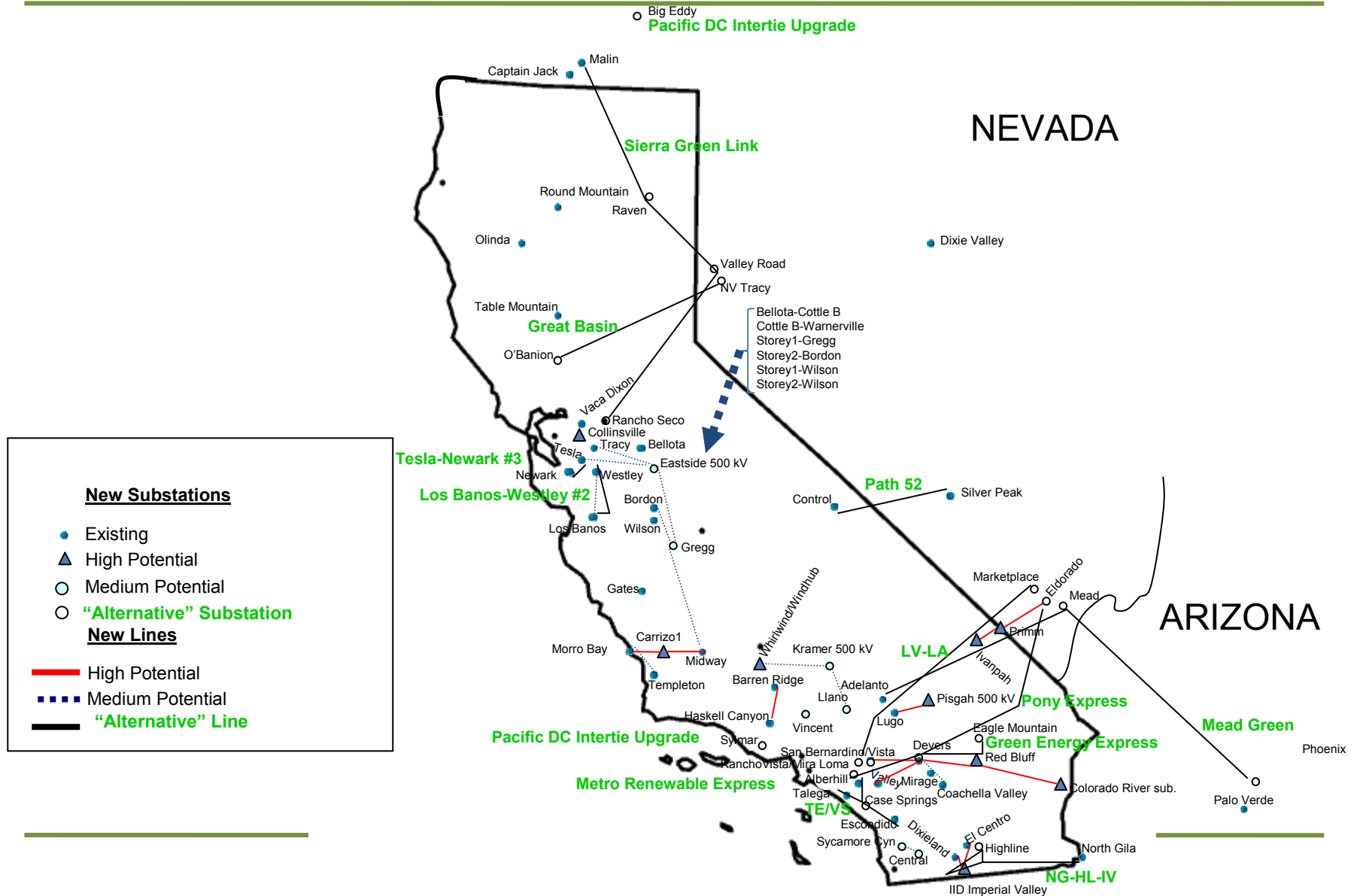
- CTPG solicited proposed transmission projects for consideration as “alternatives” that would:
    - Eliminate a reliability criteria violation identified by CTPG, and
    - Not result in any new reliability criteria violations
  - Received 13 proposed transmission alternatives
  - The initial draft Phase 3 study report included preliminary analyses of these alternatives
  - CTPG has received comments from the alternative project proponents that have resulted in correction of some data and modeling information, and some further studies
  - The CTPG has distributed the study cases to project proponents that have completed the necessary NDAs
  - Project proponents are reviewing the cases and will continue to provide input to the CTPG
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# ALTERNATIVE PROJECTS BACKGROUND

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- CTPG used the renewable resources portfolios, fossil-fired generation decrementing assumptions, and other WECC system conditions from Phase 2 to evaluate the proposed transmission alternatives.
  - Many of the alternative transmission projects are predicated on assumptions concerning out-of-state renewable resource development and WECC fossil-fired generation patterns that are significantly different than CTPG's Phase 2 assumptions.
  - Some project sponsors argue that CTPG should be applying the CAISO's generator interconnection "Full Capacity" deliverability study methodology to
    - identify reliability criteria violations
    - Identify network upgrades that would mitigate those violations.
  - CTPG's findings are specific to the assumptions and study methodology it used in Phase 2 and do not represent a judgment as to the overall merits of any alternative.
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# “Alternative” Transmission Projects Proposed by Stakeholders



# Alternative: 500 kV Talega-Escondido/Valley-Serrano (TE/VS)

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- **Objective:** Determine if TE/VS addresses needs in Los Angeles basin and/or San Diego areas
- **Load:** So. CA 1-in-10 July peak load
- **Renewable Additions:** CTPG queue portfolio
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:** When TE/VS phase shifters are set to 500 MW
  - flows along coast swing in the opposite direction
  - changes flows in Orange County and on the eastern side of San Diego area system.
- **Results:**
  - Mitigates several Los Angeles basin overloads, but creates new overloads in the both the Los Angeles basin and San Diego areas depending on the phase shifter settings.
  - Does not mitigate impacts of IV-Central/IV-Wind Farms Category C outage.

# Alternative: 500 kV Double Circuit North Gila-Highline-Imperial Valley

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- **Objective:** Determine if new 500 kV NG-HL-IV and NG-IV lines will address needs in the Imperial Valley area
- **Load:** So. CA 1-in-10 July peak load
- **Renewable Additions:** CTPG Southwest portfolio
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:**
  - B-Q scenario has highest Phase 2 flows on existing 500 kV NG-IV line.
  - Adding the 500 kV NG-HL-IV and NG-IV lines increases flows into the San Diego area and decreases flows on the West of Devers system.
- **Results:**
  - Exacerbates previously-identified overloads in the San Diego area.
  - May represent an alternative to 230 kV upgrades in the southern portion of the IID system.

# Alternative: Path 52 Upgrade for Nevada Resources

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- **Objective:** Determine whether an upgrade to Path 52 would address needs in the Owens Valley area
- **Load:** Load levels are not a determinative factor.
- **Renewable Additions:**
  - All CTPG renewable development portfolios were considered.
  - Terra-Gen Power's suggestion to assume 1000 MW in northern NV was not considered.
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** Fossil generation decrements not a determinative factor.
- **Power flows:**
  - CTPG modeled northern NV resources as delivered via the proposed Ravendale-Zeta1 500 kV system.
  - CTPG modeled central NV resources as delivered via the existing Dixie Valley-Control line as far south as a new Aurora substation, with a new 230 kV line parallel to the existing Dixie Valley-Control line from Aurora south to a new NewSub substation near Control, and then south to Inyokern substation.
- **Results:**
  - Because Path 52 is radial to the weak 115 kV system south of Control, an upgrade of Path 52 will not contribute to reaching a power flow solution and will not mitigate any identified reliability criteria violations south of Control.
  - Path 52 could be an alternative to the new 230 kV line between Aurora and NewSub, but only if renewable resource development in NV takes place along the Silver Peak-Control line rather than the Dixie Valley-Control corridor.

# Alternative: 230 kV Los Banos-Westley #2 line

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- **Objective:** Determine if a second Los Banos-Westley circuit will mitigate contingency-based overloads of the existing Los Banos-Westley circuit that occur with high south-to-north flows on Path 15
- **Load:** No. CA 1-in-10 July peak load
- **Renewable Additions:** CTPG queue portfolio
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:** Prior to adding renewables in Asn-Q scenario, south-to-north flows on Path 15 were increased from July summer peak case (to 5168 MW)
- **Results:**
  - Proposed alternative meets the objective
  - Does not eliminate central CA 230 kV overloads identified in Phase 2 studies
  - One Los Banos-Westley line overloads for the outage of the other
  - Splitting existing Los Banos-Westley line into two lines and reconductoring both lines significantly improves performance and may be a better alternative.

# Alternative: +/- 500 kV DC Tracy NV-Table Mountain Line (“Great Basin”)

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- **Objective:** Determine whether a +/- 500 kV DC line between NV Energy’s Tracy substation and Table Mountain substation would mitigate reliability criteria violations in northern CA identified in CTPG’s Phase 2 studies.
- **Initial CTPG Technical Steering Committee findings:**
  - Injections of power from DC line at Table Mountain reduces max. amount of allowed COI imports.
  - 1 MW injected at Table Mountain reduces allowable COI imports by 0.25 MW.
  - 1000 MW injected at Table Mountain reduces allowable COI imports by 1000 MW.
  - To avoid a reduction in the max. amount of allowed COI imports, major transmission upgrades in addition to the proposed alternative would be required
- **Note: CTPG is conducting further studies with the Great Basin project injecting power at O’Banion substation instead of Table Mountain substation**
  - **Load:** No. CA 1-in-10 July peak load.
  - **Renewable Additions:** CTPG Northern Scenario
  - **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-state gas
  - **Results:** Studies not yet completed.



# Alternative: 500 kV Malin-Raven-Valley Road (NV)- Rancho Seco Line (“Sierra Green Link”)

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- **Objective:** Determine if a 500 kV line between Malin, the Raven substation, NV Energy’s Valley Road Substation, and the Sacramento area would mitigate criteria violations in northern CA identified in CTPG’s Phase 2 studies
- **Load:** No. CA 1-in-10 July peak load
- **Renewable Additions:** CTPG Northern Scenario
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:** Prior to adding renewables, north-to-south flows on
  - COI were set at 4800 MW,
  - DC Pacific Intertie were set at 3100 MW
  - Path 26 increased from July summer peak case (to 3712 MW)
- **Results:**
  - Alternative is assumed to replace
    - 500 kV Raven-Zeta1 line, 500 kV Zeta1-Olinda line, 500 kV Zeta1-Round Mountain #1 line
    - 500 kV Captain Jack-Olinda #2 line
    - 500 kV Olinda-Tracy #2 line
  - Eliminates one N-2 overload in Sacramento area and two N-2 overloads between Tesla and Tracy
  - Creates overloads on
    - 500 kV Round Mountain-Table Mountain #1 & #2 lines
    - 500/230 kV Table Mountain transformer
    - Three 230 kV lines in northern CA

# Alternative: New 230 kV Tesla-Newark Line

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- **Objective:** Determine if a new 230 kV line between Tesla and Newark would address needs in the San Francisco Bay area with high south-to-north flows on Path 15
- **Load:** No. CA 1-in-10 July peak load
- **Renewable Additions:** CTPG queue portfolio
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:** Prior to adding renewables in Asn-Q scenario, south-to-north flows on Path 15 were increased from July summer peak case (to 5168 MW)
- **Results:** Alternative does not eliminate identified reliability criteria violations

# Alternative: +/- 500 kV DC Devers-Mira Loma Line (“Metro Renewable Express”)

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- **Objective:** Determine if a +/- 500 kV DC Devers-Mira Loma line will address needs on the West of Devers system
- **Load:** So. CA 1-in-10 July peak load
- **Renewable Additions:** CTPG queue portfolio
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:**
  - The inverters were set to deliver 2000 MW from Devers to Mira Loma.
  - This reduces the loading on the West of Devers lines.
- **Results:** Mitigates the West of Devers overloads.

# Alternative: +/- 500 kV DC Marketplace-Rancho Vista Line

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- **Objective:** Determine if a +/- 500 kV double circuit line between Marketplace and Rancho Vista (Los Angeles basin) will mitigate reliability criteria violations along the So. NV-East of Lugo corridor.
- **Load:** Load levels do not appear to be a determinative factor.
- **Renewable Additions:** All CTPG renewable resource portfolios are relevant.
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:** All scenarios are applicable.
- **Results:**
  - There are no reliability criteria violations along the So. NV-East of Lugo corridor in the summer peak cases.
  - However, the Autumn case identified an overload of the series capacitor on the planned 500 kV El Dorado-Pisgah line. The proposed alternative would mitigate the overload of the series capacitor.

# Alternative: +/- 500 kV DC El Dorado-Devers ("Pony Express Project")

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- **Objective:** Determine if a +/- 500 kV DC line between El Dorado and Devers will mitigate reliability criteria violations along the So. NV-East of Lugo corridor.
- **Load:** Load levels do not appear to be a determinative factor.
- **Renewable Additions:** All CTPG renewable portfolios are relevant.
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:** All scenarios are applicable.
- **Results:**
  - There are no reliability criteria violations along the So. NV-East of Lugo corridor in the summer peak cases.
  - However, the Autumn case identified an overload of the series capacitor on the planned 500 kV El Dorado-Pisgah line. The proposed alternative would mitigate the overload of the series capacitor.

## **Alternative: Convert existing 500 kV Mead-Adelanto and Mead-Phoenix lines to Direct Current (“Mead Green Upgrade”)**

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- **Objective:** Determine if converting existing 500 kV AC lines to direct current lines will mitigate reliability criteria violations along the So. NV-East of Lugo corridor.
- **Load:** Load levels do not appear to be a determinative factor.
- **Renewable Additions:** All CTPG renewable resource development scenarios are relevant.
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:** All scenarios are applicable.
- **Results:**
  - There are no reliability criteria violations along the So. NV-East of Lugo corridor in the summer peak cases.
  - However, the Autumn case identified an overload of the series capacitor on the planned 500 kV El Dorado-Pisgah line. The proposed alternative would mitigate the overload of the series capacitor.

# Alternative: DC Pacific Intertie Upgrade

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- **Objective:** Determine if increasing the PDCI capability by 300 MW would mitigate criteria violations in northern CA identified in CTPG's Phase 2 studies
- **Load:** No. CA 1-in-10 July peak load
- **Renewable Additions:** CTPG Northern Scenario
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:**
  - Prior to adding renewables, north-to-south flows on
    - COI were approximately 4,800 MW
    - DC Pacific Intertie were set at 3,100 MW
    - Path 26 were approximately 3,700 MW
  - After adding renewables, north-to-south flows on
    - COI were approximately 5,850 MW
    - Path 26 were approximately 4,360 MW
- **Results:**
  - With Alternative added PDCI flows were increased by 300 MW, as a result COI and Path 26 flows decreased by about 240 MW
  - Decrease in COI flows is not enough to:
    - Negate the need for COI upgrades to achieve a power flow solution (CTPG assumed a 500 kV Captain Jack-Olinda #2 line and a 500 kV Olinda-Tracy #2 line)
    - Mitigate N-2 overloads in Tracy/Tesla area

# Alternative: 500 kV Eagle Mountain-Red Bluff-Devers #1 & #2 Lines (“Green Energy Express”)

- **Objective:** Determine if a 500 kV double circuit line between Red Bluff and Devers will mitigate reliability criteria violations on the existing Eagle Mountain-Mirage system.\*
- **Load:** So. CA 1-in-10 July peak load
- **Renewable Additions:**
  - CTPG queue portfolio
  - No generation or load was modeled as connecting to the new 500 kV Eagle Mountain substation.
- **Fossil-Fired Decrements:** 70%/30% in/out-of-state gas
- **Power flows:** The Green Energy Express project has a limited effect on power flows on the existing Eagle Mountain-Mirage system.
- **Results:** Mitigates only one of the reliability criteria violations on the existing Eagle Mountain-Mirage system.

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\* The Green Energy Express project also includes a double circuit 500 kV line between the planned Red Bluff substation and a new 500 kV Eagle Mountain substation. Because the project proponent does not propose to connect its new substation at Eagle Mountain to MWD’s system, this portion of the Green Energy Express project is radial to the existing network and has no affect on Mirage-Eagle Mountain system.



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# STAKEHOLDER Q & A

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# LUNCH – ON SITE

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# **HIGH AND MEDIUM POTENTIAL TRANSMISSION – ROBERT SPARKS**

# Overview of Evaluation Methodology

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- Evaluation of transmission elements identified in Appendix B of CTPG Phase 3 report
- Identified high ranking CREZs and transmission elements associated with them
- Performed shift factor analysis of these elements and CREZs
- Compiled list of high and medium potential transmission

# Determination of High Commercial Interest CREZs

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## CPUC Discounted Core

- PPA under CPUC review by 6/1/2010
- Permit application data adequate by 3/1/2010
- POU contracts not included

## CTPG Queue Portfolio

- In process of signing IA by March 2010
- Posted financial security in ISO Cluster process
- 3000 MW of non-ISO Queue generation
- This approach uses in-state queues

# High Ranking CREZs

CREZ	Core in Queue by Technology	Discounted Core (GWh)	Gen Queue (GWh)	RETI Environmental Score
Mountain Pass	81%	1086	1518	3.5
Pisgah	100%	1047	1867	4
Tehachapi	100%	5887	13934	4.6
Riverside East	100%	560	5615	5.1
San Diego South	0%	149	939	5.5
Kramer	0%	617	652	5.9
Carrizo South	86%	1562	1789	6.6
Nevada C	0%	1239	2209	n/a
Oregon	0%	1362	0	n/a
Solano	100%	102	1452	7.6
San Bernardino – Lucern	0%	96	0	7.7
Imperial South	70%	1095	4691	7.8
Palm Springs	100%	241	624	8
Round Mountain - B	100%	227	253	8.4

# High Ranking CREZ Transmission Elements

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- Initial subset of high potential transmission elements --directly driven by high ranking CREZ
- Secondary subset of transmission elements – expected to deliver significant amount of high ranking CREZ output

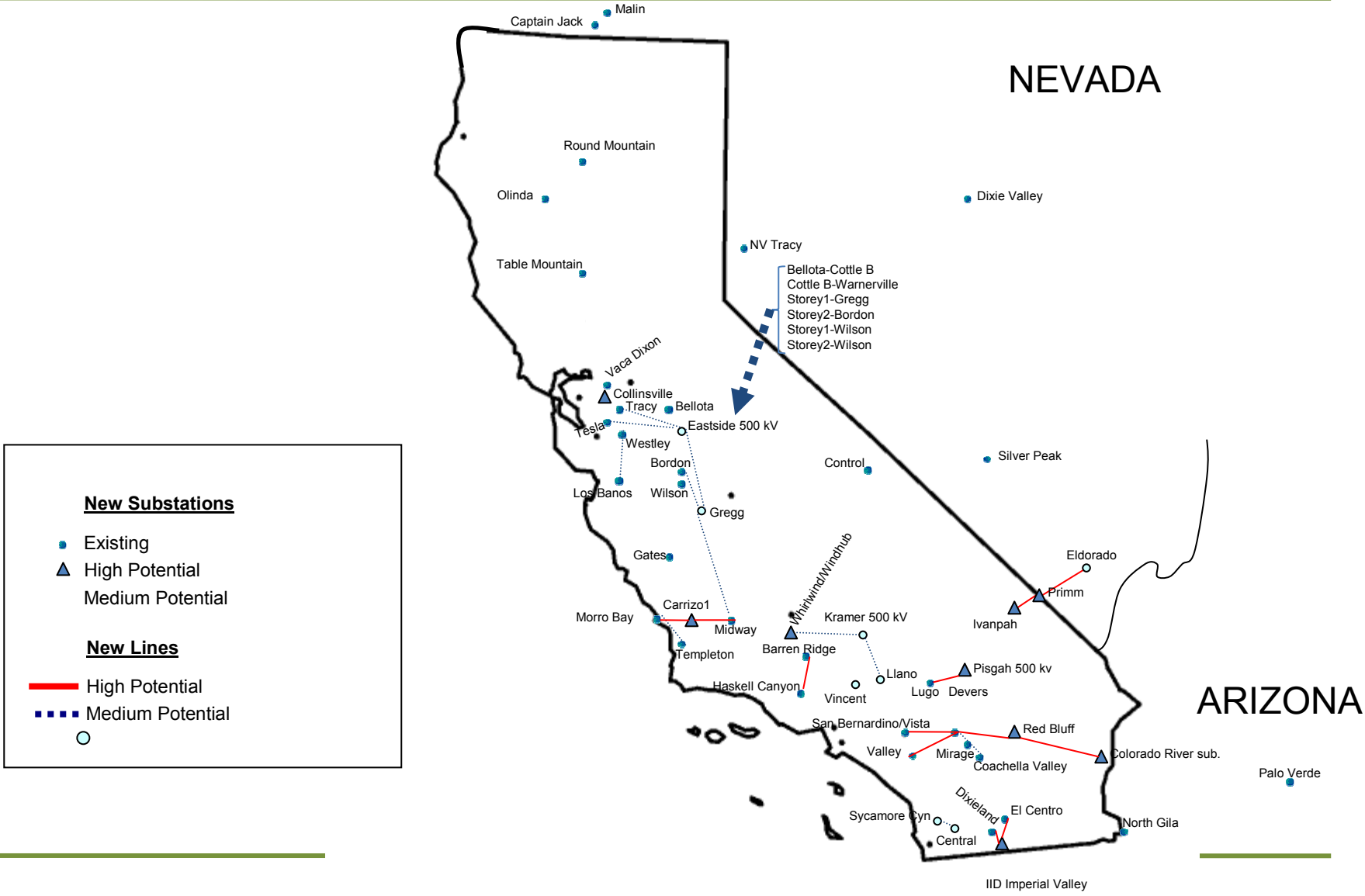
# Shift Factor Analysis

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- Shift factors were calculated on initially identified elements
- Validated selection of high potential elements
- Refined selection of medium potential elements using shift factors to eliminate initially identified elements



# High and Medium Potential Transmission Upgrades



# Environmental Scores for CTPG-Identified Line Segments

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- CTPG requested the RETI Environmental Working Group (EWG) to review new line segments.
- EWG used substantially the same scoring method as for the line segments in the RETI Phase 2A report.
  - Proximity to wilderness areas; parks; monuments; wildlife refuges, habitats and reserves; conservation easements; and wildlands conservancies
  - Visual resources
  - Cultural resources
  - Reconductor, rebuild or new construction
  - Existing, expanded or new rights-of-way
  - Length of upgrade
- Between the RETI Phase 2A report (Appendix H) and the review conducted for CTPG, most CTPG-identified line segments have environmental scores (see Appendix A in the second draft of the CTPG Phase 3 study report).
- EWG did not provide an environmental score for new substations.
- CTPG has not used the environmental scores in identifying “high potential” and “medium potential” transmission upgrades.

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# **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION – JON ERIC THALMAN**

# Conclusions

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- The scenarios studied resulted in divergent transmission needs due to the diversity of assumptions
- High and medium potential transmission upgrades were identified (see Appendix C) providing a foundation for the state wide-plan to support 33%
- Transmission needs identified in phase 3 studies predominately focused on CREZs with the high commercial activities (mostly in S CA) and low environmental impacts
  - Information on non-IOU Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) was not incorporated in CPUC IOU discounted core

# Recommendations

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- Focus time and resources on the “high potential” transmission upgrades identified in this report
  - Transmission project developers
  - Balancing authorities with reliability and cost recovery authority,
  - Regulatory bodies with project approval responsibilities,
  - State and federal agencies with environmental permitting authority

# Recommendations

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## *Individual BAAs should:*

- Consider “High Potential” transmission upgrades in their planning assessments to further refine their need in the Statewide Transmission Plan
- Assess opportunities of increased out-of-state imports to determine their potential in meeting California’s longer term RPS needs
- Consider opportunities to transition “Medium Potential” transmission upgrades to “High Potential” transmission upgrades

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# STAKEHOLDER INPUT – MIKE DEIS

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# CAISO PROCESS AND Q & A– GARY DESHAZO



# Incorporate conceptual “high/medium potential” transmission plan into ISO’s planning process

- Develop “refined” portfolios based on information from the CPUC’s LTPP
- Undertake a more detailed, rigorous analysis of “high/medium potential” transmission plan
- Meet routinely with CTPG technical teams and Executive Committee to share & coordinate study results
- Jointly develop CTPG statewide transmission plan
- Reflect CTPG statewide transmission plan results in the ISO’s 2011 Transmission Plan

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## NEXT STEPS – MO BESHIR

# **CTPG will continue its coordinated effort to develop a statewide transmission plan**

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- Complete Phase 3 report
  - Stakeholder comments due August 11
  - Phase 3 report finalized on August 26
- Develop 2010 statewide transmission plan to support 33% RPS goals
- Develop a plan for CTPG next steps in 2010 ensuring scope acknowledges what can reasonably be accomplished by the end of the year
- CTPG will also develop a schedule and preliminary work plan for 2011



Thank you for you input and  
attendance

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