FILED
01/07/21
12:08 PM

Attachment A:
Modeling Assumptions for the 2021-2022 Transmission Planning Process

December 2020

Contents

1. Document Purpose

Resource-to-busbar mapping ("busbar mapping") is the process of refining the geographically coarse electricity resource portfolios produced in the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) proceeding, into plausible network modeling locations for transmission analysis in the California Independent System Operator's (CAISO) annual Transmission Planning Process (TPP).

The purpose of this Report is to memorialize and communicate the methodology and results of the busbar mapping process performed by the CPUC, CAISO and California Energy Commission (CEC), for input into the 2021-2022 TPP, providing transparency and opportunity for IRP and TPP stakeholder engagement.

Similar to preparation for the 2020-2021 TPP, this Report includes the key guidance for TPP studies that in past years was conveyed in the "Long-Term Procurement Plan Assumptions and Scenarios" and later the "Unified Inputs and Assumptions", thus superseding earlier guidance and documents.

The purpose of this Report is to provide detailed documentation to accompany several Excel workbooks that identify the locations for future generation and storage resources that are expected to be necessary to support the California electric grid. Please see Section 10: Appendices for links to these workbooks:

- Methodology for Resource-to-Busbar Mapping & Assumption for the 2021-2022 TPP
- CEC Busbar Mapping Results for Generation Resources – 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR base case portfolio, 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR policy-driven sensitivity portfolio, Offshore wind policy-driven sensitivity portfolio
- Busbar Mapping Results for Battery Storage – 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR base case portfolio, 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR policy-driven sensitivity portfolio, Offshore wind policy-driven sensitivity portfolio
- Busbar Mapping Dashboard workbook – 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR Base Case Portfolio
- Busbar Mapping Dashboard workbook – 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR Portfolio
- Busbar Mapping Dashboard Workbook – Offshore Wind Sensitivity Portfolio
- 2020 IRP Baseline (for non-battery resources)
- IRP Procurement Decision Baseline (for battery storage resources)
- Retirement List for the Offshore Wind Policy-Driven Sensitivity Portfolio
- Solar Cost Sensitivity Modeling slides

The figures below are a visual map-based representation that convey the mapped resources, one of the primary inputs being transmitted by the CPUC to the CAISO for the 2021-2022 TPP, in an easily digestible manner. These maps provide an overview of the results of the implementation of the busbar mapping process. These results, as well as the inputs, methodology, and analysis are described in detail in the following sections of this Report.

Figure 1: Map of Round 2 busbar mapping results for 46 MMT portfolio

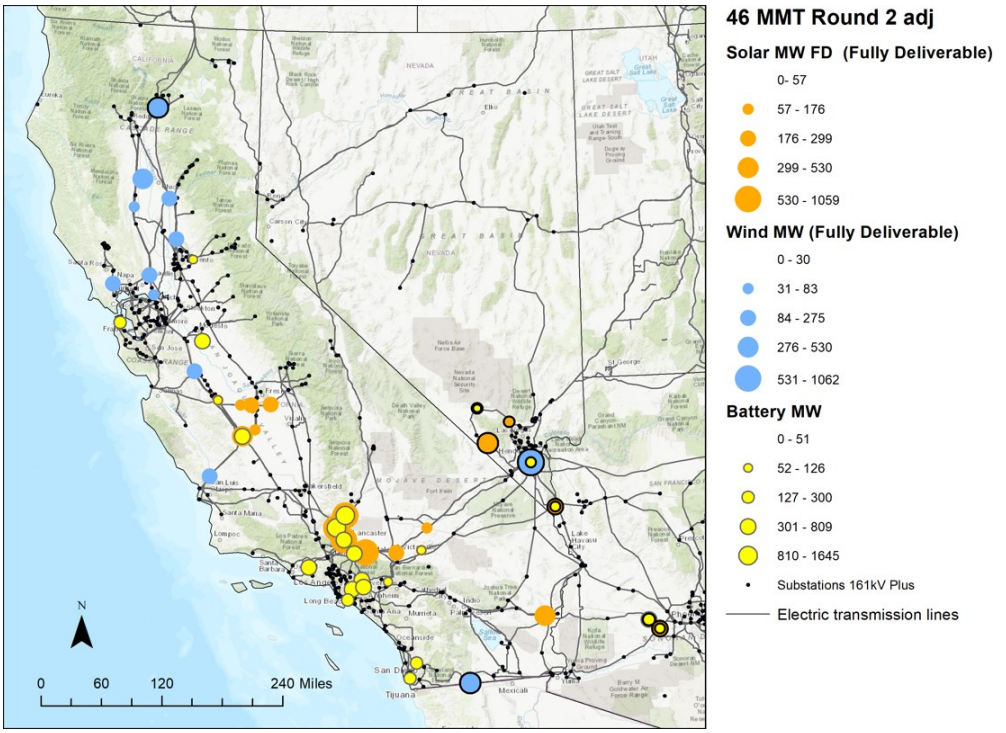


Figure 2: Map of Round 2 busbar mapping results for 38 MMT portfolio

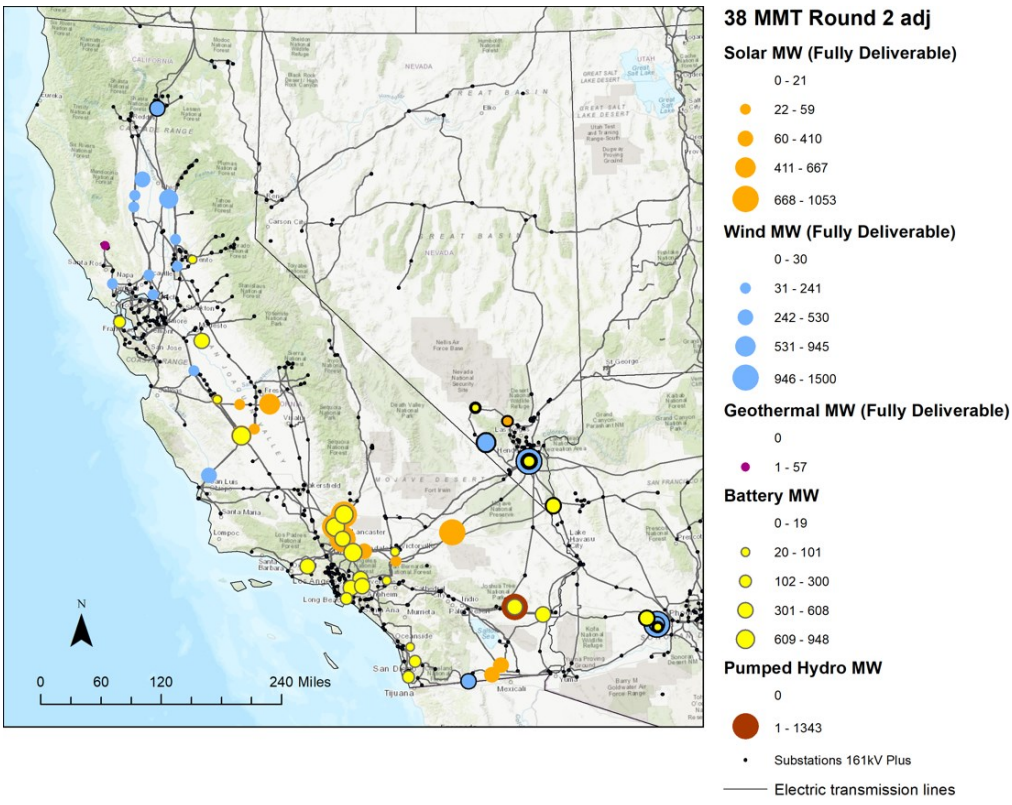
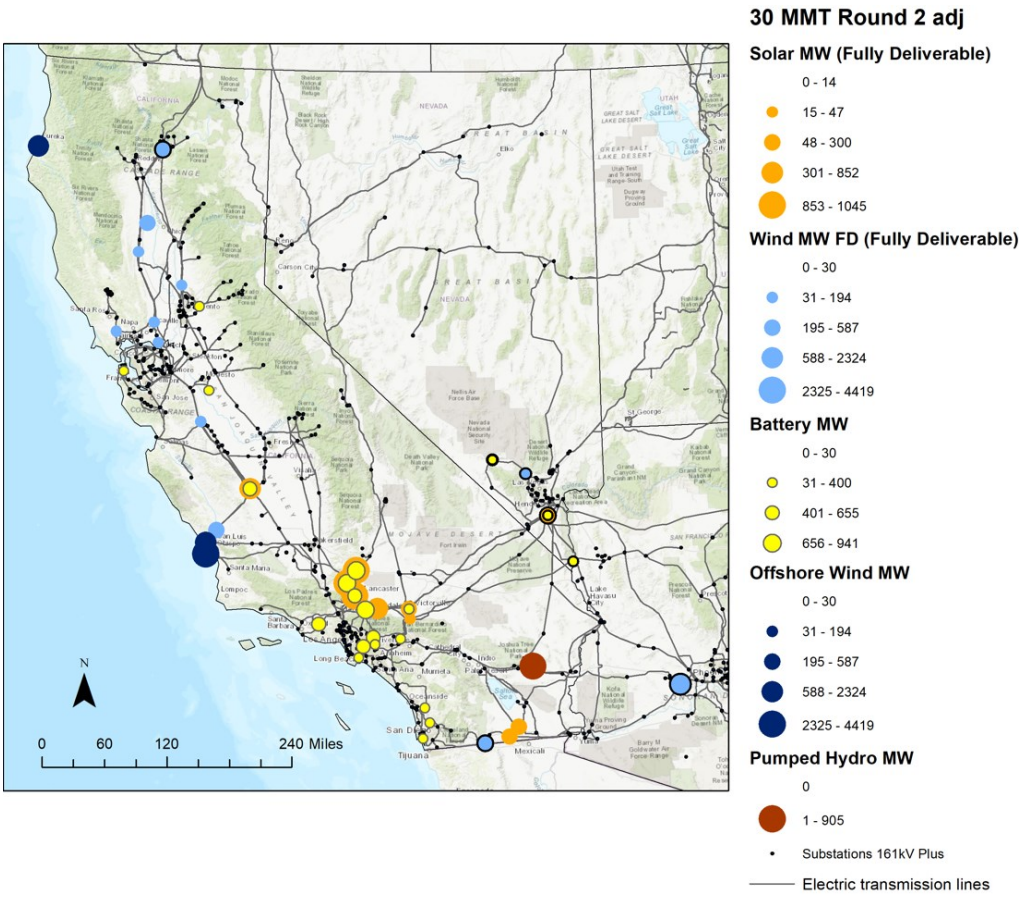


Figure 3: Map of Round 2 busbar mapping results for Offshore wind portfolio



2. Scope

This Report addresses the busbar mapping and other modeling assumptions for all portfolios being transmitted by the CPUC to the CAISO for the 2021-2022 TPP, as outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Modeling assumptions reported in this document

IRP Portfolio	2021-2022 TPP Portfolio Use Case(s)	Modeling Assumptions
46 MMT with 2019 IEPR[1] base case portfolio (46 MMT portfolio)	• Reliability base case • Policy-driven base case assessment • Economic assessments	• Busbar allocations of non-battery resources and battery resources • Demand response assumptions

[1] Referring to the Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) prepared by the California Energy Commission.

38 MMT with 2019 IEPR policy-driven sensitivity portfolio (38 MMT portfolio)	• Policy-driven sensitivity assessments	• Busbar allocations of non-battery resources and battery resources • Demand response assumptions
Offshore Wind policy-driven sensitivity portfolio (Offshore wind portfolio)	• Policy-driven sensitivity assessment	• Busbar allocations of non-battery resources and battery resources • Demand response assumptions • Thermal retirement assumptions

3. Report Summary

The October 20, 2020 Ruling Seeking Comments on Portfolios to be Used in the 2021-2022 TPP recommended transmitting three resource portfolios. This Report describes the final three portfolios, their mapping to specific busbars, as well as additional inputs and assumptions for the CAISO's TPP. This Report is structured as follows:

Section 4 states the objectives of studying each portfolio and details the inputs CPUC staff provided to the mapping process.

Section 5 summarizes the updates made to the proposed methodology[2] used by CPUC, CAISO and CEC staff to conduct busbar mapping and produce other inputs and assumptions for the 2021-2022 TPP.

Section 6 details the analysis and steps taken by staff to improve the allocations in order to meet the criteria.

Section 7 summarizes the results of the mapping process.

Section 8 presents other information about the portfolios that is required for TPP.

Section 9 draws conclusions regarding mapping the three portfolios for the 2021-2022 TPP and provides guidance to the CAISO.

4. Inputs

In order to the complete the steps in the methodology described below, the following input is needed: Portfolio of selected resources for 2031, by transmission zone, with Fully Deliverable (FD) and Energy-Only (EO) megawatt (MW) amounts specified.

[2] Referring to the version attached to the 10/20/20 Ruling. Available at: https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Efile/G000/M348/K816/348816247.PDF

The portfolios described below were developed using the same modeling assumptions as were used to develop the 2019 Reference System Plan (RSP) 46 MMT by 2030 portfolio adopted by D.20-03-028,[3] with a few exceptions, including the following updates:

- An updated load forecast using the 2019 IEPR (annual GWh, peak MW, and load and load modifier shapes);
    - IEPR behind-the-meter (BTM) storage assumptions were used with adjustments to the BTM battery peak contribution consistent with the method used in the 2019 RSP
- Updated building electrification shapes developed using a combination of E3's RESHAPE model and CEC shapes, applied to new building electrification load (i.e., the incremental building electrification load assumptions post-2031 from the CEC High Biofuels PATHWAYS scenario)[4];
- Transportation electrification shapes use the 2019 IEPR for (light-duty vehicle) LDV and medium-duty (MDV)/heavy-duty vehicle (HDV) types and E3's load shape for electric buses
- An updated gas price forecast based on CEC June 2020 workbook;[5] and
- Additional minor RESOLVE updates and corrections.[6]

New baseline resources added since the RESOLVE baseline was set in January 2019 were identified from load-serving entity (LSE) plans filed on September 1, 2020, and removed from the selected resources in the dashboard to prevent them from being double-counted (see tab "NewBaselineSumByRESOLVEResource" in each portfolio's dashboard, Appendices D, E, and F for the non-battery resources). LSE Plans were aggregated and filtered, to show contracted projects only. Staff reconciled this new project list with the RESOLVE baseline (Genlist tab in the Resource Cost and Build workbook a part of the RESOLVE model package), to remove those that were already included in RESOLVE baseline. The table below summarizes the remaining new project contract capacity after this reconciliation.

Table 2: New Baseline Resources

New Baseline Resources		
RESOLVE Resource	**Transmission Zone**	New contracts (MW)
Arizona_Wind	N/A	300
Baja_California_Wind	SCADSNV_Z3_GreaterImperial	105
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Solar	SPGE_Z4_CentralValleyAndLosBanos	180

[3] Decision 20-03-028, https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M331/K772/331772681.PDF

[4] E3 updated its RESHAPE model to produce updated space heating and water heating building electrification load shapes and used the CEC California IOU Electricity Load Shapes Report (https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/2019publications/CEC-500-2019-046/CEC-500-2019-046.pdf) for cooking and clothes drying loads. These shapes only apply to the PATHWAYS-based loads modeled in 2045, since the 2019 IEPR contains no explicit building electrification loads. Per the 2019-20 IRP Inputs and Assumptions, the previous assumptions used an older version of RESHAPE for space heating loads and relied on E3 PATHWAYS' load shapes for water heating, cooking, and clothes drying.

[5] https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/topics/energy-assessment/natural-gas-burner-tip-prices-california-and-western

[6] These include re-adding 22 MW of Riverside East and Palm Springs wind left out of the RPS supply curve, properly assigning the transmission zone for Mountain Pass / El Dorado solar PV, and other minor updates.

Humboldt_Solar	N/A	2.2
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	GK_Z2_InyokernAndNorthOfKramer	100
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Solar	SPGE_Z2_KernAndGreaterCarrizo	336
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	SPGE_Z2_KernAndGreaterCarrizo	40
Kramer_Inyokern_Ex_Solar	KramerInyoOutsideTxConstraintZones	162
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	Norcal_Z3_SacramentoRiver	99
Riverside_Palm_Springs_Solar	SCADSNV_Z4_RiversideAndPalmSprings	546
Solano_Wind	Norcal_Z4_Solano	80
Southern_Nevada_Solar	SCADSNV_Z2_GLW_VEA	76
Tehachapi_Solar	Tehachapi	145
Westlands_Solar	SPGE_Z4_CentralValleyAndLosBanos	150
Grand Total		3,407

Additionally, after accounting for battery baseline reconciliation, 1,216 MW of battery storage were subtracted from the amount of battery storage contained in each of the portfolios described below. Details of the baseline reconciliation for both non-battery and battery resources are available in Appendix G.

4.1. 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR

Objective and Rationale

The objective of transmitting this portfolio to the CAISO for the TPP base case studies is to ensure that transmission planning and development aligns with resource planning and development. The design of this portfolio achieves this objective by reflecting a possible lowest-cost achievement of the state's greenhouse gas reduction goals as informed by IRP capacity expansion modeling, which in turn is used by LSEs to inform their individual planning efforts.

The RESOLVE portfolio indicates the need for transmission upgrades to accommodate approximately 665 MW of resources selected in 2031 that could not be accommodated by the existing transmission system. However, RESOLVE is a system level capacity expansion model with simplified transmission capability and cost assumptions. As an input to the busbar mapping process the RESOLVE selected resources and their locations get evaluated based on interconnection feasibility, potential required transmission upgrades, and other criteria.

However, CPUC staff cannot know for certain the transmission implications until they are studied by the CAISO in the TPP at actual busbar locations. For this reason, the CPUC will transmit this portfolio to the CAISO to conduct detailed transmission planning to assess the exact transmission needs. CAISO TPP results will indicate whether any reliability or policy-

driven transmission upgrades are found necessary, and if so, those transmission upgrades may be recommended to the CAISO Board of Governors for approval.

If any of the approved transmission upgrades are investments made specifically to accommodate the resource development future reflected by the CPUC in this portfolio, this portfolio will have helped ensure that transmission and generation resources are developed concurrently. This should minimize risk of stranded generation assets later being discovered to be undeliverable to load due to a lack of available transmission capability.

To ensure this is a bidirectional minimization of ratepayer costs, the CPUC expects to receive information from the CAISO regarding which approved transmission projects are developed to accommodate policy-driven resource planning. (Typically, the CAISO Transmission Plan clearly identifies the policy-driven projects). The CPUC can then act accordingly to encourage the development of those resources that can utilize the transmission capacity in order to avoid stranded transmission assets. Further, the CPUC's transmittal here cannot be assumed to prejudge the outcome of a future siting Application for a specific transmission line (e.g. a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity Proceeding). However, the CPUC's transmittal here of resource planning assumptions can be considered in the need determination phase of the CPUC's consideration of any specifically proposed transmission project.

Description

For the planning year 2031, the portfolio comprises 10,635 MW of new battery storage, 15,097 MW of new in-state renewable resources, and 1,062 MW of new out-of-state (OOS) renewable resources on new OOS transmission, among other resources.

Table 3 summarizes the resource build out in 2031, the resource planning year needed specifically for the 2021-2022 TPP. The GHG target modeled in 2031 was 44.1 MMT.[7]

[7] Extrapolated from a 46 MMT by 2030 target using the same assumptions that were used for incorporating post-2030 years into select modeling runs to reflect achievement of the Senate Bill (SB) 100 (DeLeón, 2018) 2045 goals in the development of the 2019 RSP.

Table 3: Capacity Additions in 2031 in the 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR Portfolio

46MMT Portfolio (2031 Results)		
	Unit	2031
Gas	*MW*	-
Biomass	*MW*	-
Geothermal	*MW*	-
Hydro (Small)	*MW*	-
Wind	*MW*	3,267
Wind OOS New Tx	*MW*	1,062
Offshore Wind	*MW*	-
Solar	*MW*	12,394
Customer Solar	*MW*	-
Battery Storage	*MW*	10,635
Pumped Storage	*MW*	627
Shed DR	*MW*	608
Gas Capacity Not Retained	*MW*	-
In-State Renewables	*MW*	**15,661**
Out-Of-State Renewables	*MW*	**1,062**

This portfolio meets the RESOLVE 15% Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) constraint and additionally contains the 2 GW calibration adjustment added in 2026 and later years. The loss of load expectation (LOLE) study results include a 0.10 LOLE in 2026 and a 0.064 LOLE in 2031, indicating that this is a reliable portfolio.

The inputs to the mapping process for this portfolio are summarized in Table 4 below. Further details of these are available in Appendix D D.

Table 4. All resources selected in the 46 MMT portfolio (2031 cumulative)

Pre Round 1 - RESOLVE selections	Selected Resources		
Resource	2031 FD MW	2031 EO MW	Total MW
Solano_Geothermal	-	-	-
Carrizo_Wind	187	-	187
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Wind	173	-	173
Greater_Imperial_Solar	-	548	548
Humboldt_Wind	-	34	34
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	97	-	97
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Solar	302	700	1,002
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	60	-	60
Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado_Solar	248	-	248
North_Victor_Solar	300	-	300
Northern_California_Ex_Solar	-	-	-
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	866	-	866
NW_Ext_Tx_Wind	530	-	530
Sacramento_River_Solar	-	-	-
SCADSNV_Solar	-	330	330
Solano_Solar	57	-	57
Solano_Wind	542	-	542
Southern_California_Desert_Ex_Solar	862	-	862
Southern_Nevada_Solar	-	-	-
Southern_Nevada_Wind	-	-	-
SW_Ext_Tx_Wind	-	-	-
Tehachapi_Solar	3,402	800	4,202
Tehachapi_Wind	275	-	275
Westlands_Ex_Solar	1,779	-	1,779
Westlands_Solar	618	-	618
Arizona_Solar	772	1,580	2,352
Baja_California_Wind	600	-	600
Wyoming_Wind	-	-	-
New_Mexico_Wind	1,062	-	1,062
Sub Total - Renewables	**12,731**	**3,992**	**16,723**
Battery	10,635		
Pumped Hydro Storage	627		
Sub Total - Energy Storage	**11,262**		

4.2. 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR

Objective and Rationale

The objective for the transmittal of this portfolio to the CAISO for the 2021-2022 TPP as a policy-driven sensitivity is to understand the transmission implications under a 38 MMT resource planning future, one not previously studied in the TPP, and to inform future CPUC decision-making to drive resource planning and development. The design of this portfolio best achieves this by closely reflecting the most recent 38 MMT portfolio included as planning guidance for LSEs in D.20-03-028 but updated to the most recently adopted IEPR load forecast. The TPP assessment results produced could be used to inform future IRP modeling inputs, assumptions, or scenarios.

Furthermore, the CAISO could use this policy-driven sensitivity portfolio to determine which identified base case upgrades or alternatives are "least regrets" under a lower GHG target resource planning future.

Description

For the planning year 2031, the 38 MMT portfolio comprises 19,928 MW of new in-state renewable resources, 3,000 MW of OOS renewable resources, and 10,663 MW of battery storage, among other resources. Table 5 summarizes the resource build out in 2031, the resource planning year needed specifically for the 2021-2022 TPP. The GHG target modeled in 2031 was 36.4 MMT.[8] The inputs to the mapping process for this portfolio are summarized in Table 6. Further details of these are available in Appendix E. E

Table 5: Capacity Additions in 2031 in the 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR Portfolio

38MMT Portfolio (2031 Results)		
	Unit	**2031**
Gas	*MW*	-
Biomass	*MW*	-
Geothermal	*MW*	105
Hydro (Small)	*MW*	-
Wind	*MW*	5,279
Wind OOS New Tx	*MW*	3,000
Offshore Wind	*MW*	-
Solar	*MW*	14,544
Customer Solar	*MW*	-
Battery Storage	*MW*	10,663
Pumped Storage	*MW*	1,843
Shed DR	*MW*	222
Gas Capacity Not Retained	*MW*	*(1,319)*
In-State Renewables	*MW*	**19,928**
Out-Of-State Renewables	*MW*	**3,000**

[8] Extrapolated from a 38 MMT by 2030 target using the same assumptions that were used for incorporating post-2030 years into select modeling runs to reflect achievement of the Senate Bill (SB) 100 (DeLeón, 2018) 2045 goals in the development of the 2019 RSP.

Table 6: All resources selected in the 38 MMT portfolio (2031 cumulative)

Pre Round 1 - RESOLVE selections	Selected Resources		
Resource	2031 FD MW	2031 EO MW	Total MW
Solano_Geothermal	57	48	105
Carrizo_Wind	287	-	287
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Wind	173	-	173
Greater_Imperial_Solar	-	548	548
Humboldt_Wind	-	34	34
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	97	-	97
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Solar	437	700	1,137
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	60	-	60
Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado_Solar	248	-	248
North_Victor_Solar	300	-	300
Northern_California_Ex_Solar	397	-	397
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	866	-	866
NW_Ext_Tx_Wind	530	970	1,500
Sacramento_River_Solar	-	896	896
SCADSNV_Solar	-	330	330
Solano_Solar	-	622	622
Solano_Wind	542	-	542
Southern_California_Desert_Ex_Solar	862	-	862
Southern_Nevada_Solar	-	-	-
Southern_Nevada_Wind	442	-	442
SW_Ext_Tx_Wind	-	500	500
Tehachapi_Solar	4,001	800	4,801
Tehachapi_Wind	275	-	275
Westlands_Ex_Solar	1,779	-	1,779
Westlands_Solar	618	-	618
Arizona_Solar	447	1,463	1,910
Baja_California_Wind	600	-	600
Wyoming_Wind	-	1,500	1,500
New_Mexico_Wind	945	555	1,500
Sub Total - Renewables	**13,963**	**8,965**	**22,928**
Battery	10,663		
Pumped Hydro Storage	1,843		
Sub Total - Energy Storage	**12,506**		

Error! Reference source not found.

4.3. Offshore Wind Portfolio

Objective

The objective of transmitting the "Offshore Wind Policy-Driven Sensitivity Portfolio" to the CAISO for the TPP is to improve transmission assumptions relevant to offshore wind for the benefit of future IRP modeling

CPUC staff plan to improve the quality of the data used in modeling offshore wind resources in the CPUC IRP RESOLVE model. For future IRP modeling, CPUC staff plan to use the

ongoing 2020 NREL California offshore wind study,[9] when completed, to update resource costs and generation profile data in RESOLVE. This updated information will pertain to five specific areas: Diablo Canyon, Morro Bay, Humboldt, Cape Mendocino, and Del Norte. CPUC staff will also need to update inputs and assumptions on the cost of the bulk transmission system required to deliver resources from these areas to load. In the current CPUC IRP inputs and assumptions, transmission deliverability data is based on a CAISO whitepaper.[10] However, for three of the five resource areas – Humboldt, Cape Mendocino, and Del Norte – the CAISO whitepaper does not contain any transmission deliverability information. In order for CPUC staff to use the RESOLVE model to consider offshore wind in all five areas in the future, the CPUC needs additional information about transmission upgrade costs. This TPP policy-driven sensitivity resource portfolio is designed with the objective of CAISO producing the required information that will be used to update RESOLVE inputs.

The aim is that the outputs produced will be long-lasting and can be used to study a wide range of futures, including cases that reflect the SB 100 2045 policy goal and high electrification futures. CPUC staff strive to eliminate the need to include limits on the quantity of a resource type that can be selected in the optimization due to a lack of inputs.

Portfolio Development

The offshore wind sensitivity portfolio was developed using the following assumptions in RESOLVE:

- Force in the following quantities of FD offshore wind in 2030 in each area based on resource potential limits: [11]
    - Humboldt: 1.6 GW
    - Diablo Canyon: 4.3 GW
    - Morro Bay: 2.4 GW
- Assume Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant retirement, but without its transmission deliverability being made available to any candidate resources, including offshore wind. This is consistent with the treatment of transmission deliverability associated with all units retiring in RESOLVE.[12]
- Optimize the remainder of the portfolio using a 30 MMT target
- Maintain PRM and other RESOLVE constraints

Portfolio Description:

For the planning year 2031, the offshore wind sensitivity portfolio comprises 23,555 MW of new in-state renewables of which 8,351 MW are offshore wind resources, per the objective of the

[9] Relevant MAG webinar slides found here: ftp://ftp.cpuc.ca.gov/energy/modeling/2020-08-Offshore_Wind-MAG-Slides-Energy_Division.pdf; and here ftp://ftp.cpuc.ca.gov/energy/modeling/200827_MAG%20webinar_NREL.pdf

[10] http://www.caiso.com/Documents/WhitePaper-TransmissionCapabilityEstimates-InputtoCPUCIntegratedResourcePlanPortfolioDevelopment.pdf

[11] Inputs & Assumptions, 2019-2020 Integrated Resource Planning, November 2019 ftp://ftp.cpuc.ca.gov/energy/modeling/Inputs%20%20Assumptions%202019-2020%20CPUC%20IRP%202020-02-27.pdf

[12] This is not a change in the approach to develop this portfolio, but rather a correction to Attachment B of the October 20, 2020 Ruling Seeking Comments on Portfolios to be Used in the 2021-22 TPP

portfolio. Additionally, the portfolio comprises 3,000 MW of OOS renewable resources and 8,820 MW of battery storage among other resources.

In addition to the 8.3 GW of offshore wind resources, which CAISO will use to conduct the policy-driven sensitivity assessments including a power flow study, deliverability assessment, and production cost modeling, the CAISO will also conduct an "outlook" assessment focusing on a longer timeframe to accommodate remaining offshore wind resource potential including 6.2 GW at Cape Mendocino and 6.6 GW at Del Norte, totaling 21.1 GW of offshore wind resources. This outlook assessment will aim to ensure that the inputs obtained pertinent to transmission development for early offshore wind resources reflect a "least regrets" approach. The objective is to identify how transmission development can be planned within the 2031 timeframe to accommodate further potential offshore wind development in the 2045 timeframe.

Table 7 summarizes the resource build out in 2031. The inputs to the mapping process for this portfolio are summarized in Table 8. Further details of these are available in Appendix FF.

Table 7: Capacity Additions in 2031 in the Offshore Wind Portfolio (Sensitivity #2)

Offshore Wind Portfolio (2031 Results)		
	Unit	**2031**
Gas	*MW*	-
Biomass	*MW*	-
Geothermal	*MW*	-
Hydro (Small)	*MW*	-
Wind	*MW*	5,013
Wind OOS New Tx	*MW*	3,000
Offshore Wind	*MW*	8,351
Solar	*MW*	10,192
Customer Solar	*MW*	-
Battery Storage	*MW*	8,820
Pumped Storage	*MW*	1,613
Shed DR	*MW*	222
Gas Capacity Not Retained	*MW*	*(1,718)*
In-State Renewables	*MW*	**23,555**
Out-Of-State Renewables	*MW*	**3,000**

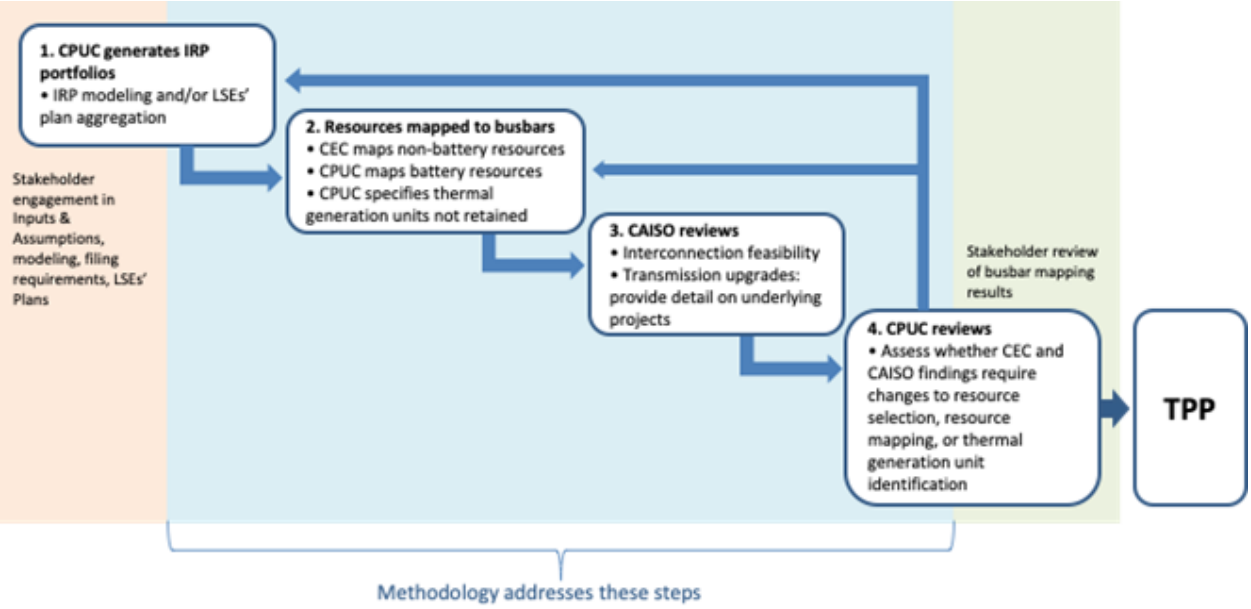
Table 8: All resources selected in the Offshore wind portfolio (2031 cumulative)

Pre Round 1 - RESOLVE selections	Selected Resources		
Resource	2031 FD MW	2031 EO MW	Total MW
Solano_Geothermal	-	-	-
Carrizo_Wind	287	-	287
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Wind	173	-	173
Greater_Imperial_Solar	-	548	548
Humboldt_Wind	-	34	34
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	97	-	97
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Solar	98	-	98
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	60	-	60
Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado_Solar	248	-	248
North_Victor_Solar	300	-	300
Northern_California_Ex_Solar	-	-	-
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	866	-	866
NW_Ext_Tx_Wind	587	913	1,500
Sacramento_River_Solar	-	-	-
SCADSNV_Solar	-	330	330
Solano_Solar	-	-	-
Solano_Wind	542	-	542
Southern_California_Desert_Ex_Solar	862	-	862
Southern_Nevada_Solar	-	-	-
Southern_Nevada_Wind	442	-	442
SW_Ext_Tx_Wind	-	234	234
Tehachapi_Solar	3,402	800	4,202
Tehachapi_Wind	275	-	275
Westlands_Ex_Solar	1,552	-	1,552
Westlands_Solar	45	-	45
Arizona_Solar	-	1,910	1,910
Baja_California_Wind	600	-	600
Wyoming_Wind	-	1,500	1,500
New_Mexico_Wind	1,392	108	1,500
Sub Total - Renewables	**11,828**	**6,377**	**18,205**
Battery	8,820		
Pumped Hydro Storage	1,613		
Sub Total - Energy Storage	**10,434**		

5. Busbar Mapping Methodology Improvements

Staff from the two agencies and the CAISO completed the steps described in the "CPUC Staff Proposal: Methodology for Resource-to-Busbar Mapping and Assumptions for the 2021-2022 TPP, October 23, 2020" (Staff Proposal), except where improvements were identified, as summarized here. The full, updated Methodology is available as a separate document (see Appendix A).

Figure 4. Flowchart of the 2021-2022 TPP busbar mapping process



Improvements to the Staff Proposal were informed by stakeholder feedback, recommendations from the CEC and CAISO, and staff's experience during implementation of the busbar mapping process, as summarized below.

Non-Battery Busbar Mapping Steps

- CPUC – Step #2 line 5 now includes language that makes exceptions for substations associated with remote resources where the only available buses are of lower voltage

Busbar Mapping Criteria

- "Distance to transmission" language reflects the allowance for exceptions of lower voltages.
- "Commercial interest" language now reflects consideration of projects in advanced stages of development identified through stakeholder comments
- "Consistency with prior year" now focuses on reductions in selected resources assigned to a zone from the previous to the current year's mapping.

Implementation of the Busbar Mapping Criteria

- For out-of-state resources, review of distance to transmission was removed
- For available low-value land area, one additional criterion was added "Irreplacability"

Battery Mapping Policy Objective #1: Minimizing Ratepayer Costs

"Increasing the amount of co-located battery resources" language has been updated to reference the definition of a "co-located resource". It also clarifies the benefits of co-location and the treatment of the FD status of the solar resource when it is co-located with battery resources. Finally, it explains the rationale for this treatment of FD status.

Battery Mapping Steps

Based on feedback from stakeholders and recommendations from the CAISO the battery mapping steps have been updated.

- The order of the mapping now reflects the identification of the FD resources allocated to substation using results of the non-battery busbar mapping and the new CAISO transmission deliverability methodology for solar.
- Updated substation voltage limit from 230 kV to 161 kV or unless otherwise stated in the non-battery mapping.
- Removes the 60% limit on battery capacity when co-located with solar resources
- The language for Local Capacity Requirement (LCR) Area identification provides more clarity on the 4-hour battery storage duration limits at LCR areas and explains how resources can be mapped beyond this limit.
- Includes the consideration of curtailment as an additional substation characteristic.
- Reorders the mapping priority to begin with stand-alone resources to maximize the utilization of siting in LCR areas, Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) and non-attainment status areas.
- Co-location mapping now occurs after the stand-alone storage resources have been mapped. In addition, the FD status of the solar resources at the substations is transferred to the battery resources. This provides the benefit of remaining under the FD limit at the substation, avoiding any exceedances. It also maximizes the utilization of the FD status of the substation and the capacity value that can be provided. Essentially, a co-located solar + storage resource is able to provide more capacity value than a stand-alone solar or stand-alone battery resource.
- Finally, it allows for the manual allocation of batteries based on further interaction with the non-battery busbar mapping and previous TPP busbar mapping analysis study results.

Thermal Generator Retirement Assumptions

The language has been updated to reflect that biomass is not considered for retirement.9

6. Analysis

This section details the analysis performed to reach the final results in Section 7. Each of the subsections below first discuss analysis of the non-battery resources and follow with the analysis of the battery resources. For the non-battery resources staff use a "dashboard" to identify whether busbar allocations of a particular round of mapping of a portfolio comply with the five key criteria described in the Methodology (see Appendix A). This informs whether changes to the allocation may be required. A. For the battery resources CPUC staff apply the methodology and analyze it through the lens of achievement of policy objectives, interaction with the non-battery resources, and transmission implications. Unlike the non-battery mapping which builds on the locational information reported in the resource selection results from the RESOLVE optimization, battery resources do not have any locational assignments. Accordingly, the battery mapping analysis for each portfolio begins from a neutral position without needing to make adjustments due to the application of the considerations in the methodology.

6.1. 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR Portfolio

Starting with the RESOLVE-selected non-battery resources identified in Section 4.1, above, CEC staff mapped these resources in accordance with the Methodology, and demonstrated reasonable compliance with criteria 1 (distance to transmission of appropriate voltage), 3a (available land area), 3b (high environmental impacts), 4 (commercial interest), and 5 (consistency with prior year's mapping) as shown in Table 9 below. Note compliance with criterion 5 was assessed with reference to the February 2020 busbar allocations of the 2019 RSP Policy-driven Sensitivity Portfolio 1 described in the 2020-2021 TPP Report Release 2. Storage resources, both batteries and pumped hydro storage, were not mapped during Round 1 so are not included in Table 9 or accounted for in the transmission capability limits (criterion 2). They are mapped during Round 2.

Table 9: Dashboard showing compliance of busbar allocations for the 46 MMT portfolio, after Round 1 mapping, with the criteria

46MMT_20201015_2045_RSP_2019IEPR										
Round 1		Resource Selection[1]		Prior Year Portfolio	Compliance with Criteria [1=Yes, 2=Possible/Moderate, 3=Materially in Breach]					
Resource	Tx Deliv. Zone	2031 FCDS MW	2031 EO MW	2019 RSP adj	1. Distance to Trans. of Appropriate Voltage	2. Trans. Capability	3a. Available Land Area	3b. High Environmental Implications	4. Commercial Interest	5. Consistency with Prior Year's Mapping
Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo-Carrizo	187	-	287	1	3	1	2	1	1
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Wind	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos-SPGE	173	-	173	2	3	3	2	1	1
Greater_Imperial_Solar	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	-	548	548	1	1	1	1	1	1
Humboldt_Wind	Sacramento_River-Humboldt	-	34	34	1	1	1	2	1	1
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	Greater_Kramer-Inyokern_North_Kramer	-	-	97	1	1	none selected	none selected	1	2
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Solar	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo	-	700	242	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo	20	-	60	1	3	1	1	1	2
Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado_Solar	Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado	248	-	248	2	3	1	1	1	1
North_Victor_Solar	North_Victor-Greater_Kramer	300	-	300	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	Sacramento_River	767	-	866	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
NW_Ext_Tx_Wind	Sacramento_River	530	-	-	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
SCADSNV_Solar	SCADSNV	-	330	330	2	1	1	1	1	1
Solano_Solar	Solano-Sacramento_River	57	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
Solano_Wind	Solano-Sacramento_River	462	-	542	1	1	1	3	1	1
Southern_California_Desert_Ex_Solar	Southern_California_Desert_Ex	862	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
Southern_Nevada_Solar	SCADSNV-GLW_VEA	-	-	862	1	1	1	1	2	3
Tehachapi_Solar	Tehachapi	3,257	800	4,202	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tehachapi_Wind	Tehachapi	275	-	275	1	1	2	1	1	1
Westlands_Ex_Solar	Westlands_Ex	1,779	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	1
Westlands_Solar	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos-SPGE	468	-	1,836	1	3	1	1	1	3
Arizona_Solar	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	772	1,580	2,352	2	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Baja_California_Wind	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	495	-	600	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
New_Mexico_Wind	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	1,062	-	606	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Sub Total - Renewables		**11,714**	**3,992**	**14,460**						

Following Round 1 mapping, CPUC staff observed material non-compliances with criterion 2 (transmission capability) and determined that further changes were necessary to resolve these non-compliances. These changes, as well as some unrelated improvements, were recommended by CPUC staff as adjustments for Round 2:

- Solar resources in "Ex" zones: "Ex" transmission zones have available transmission capacity, indicated by active capacity in CAISO's interconnection queue, but are outside of CAISO's defined transmission zones. Many resources in the supply curve in RESOLVE are outside of CAISO's assigned zones and so were assigned during 2019 IRP Inputs and Assumptions development to "Ex" zones due to their location. In the mapping process for the 2020-2021 TPP Report, staff generally sought to reallocate RESOLVE-selected solar resources from "Ex" zones to CAISO's defined zones due to less certainty in the transmission assumptions for "Ex" zones. To avoid this uncertainty and to address the non-compliances with criteria 4 and 5 within these zones, staff is taking the same approach toward solar resources in "Ex" zones as in the 2020-2021 TPP Report. Staff determined it was necessary to reallocate these "Ex" zone resources as follows:

    - Westlands Ex Solar: reallocate 955 MW, 623 MW, and 201 MW FD to Westlands Solar, Tehachapi Solar, and Pisgah Solar respectively. The Westlands inner renewable transmission zone and the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone do not have enough transmission capability to accommodate all the resource, so it is also reallocated to the Tehachapi and Pisgah resources based on the availability of commercial interest and transmission capability available for each resource.

    - Southern California Desert Ex Solar: reallocate 624 MW, and 238 MW FD to Southern Nevada Solar, and Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada Solar, respectively. Priority is placed on allocating FD MW to Southern Nevada Solar at substations in the GLW-VEA renewable transmission zone due to their proximity to the selected resources. To avoid exceeding the GLW-VEA transmission limit, resources are then reallocated to Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada Solar and specifically mapped to the Mohave 500 kV substation to avoid utilizing capability of the inner subzones within the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outermost renewable transmission zone.

  Such manual reallocations of solar resources can improve compliance with busbar mapping criteria without materially impacting the expected cost, reliability or emissions of a portfolio. This is supported by the solar cost sensitivity modeling staff performed for the 2020-2021 TPP Report (see Appendix I).

- Southern PG&E renewable transmission zone: the RESOLVE model run calls for new transmission build in the Southern PG&E transmission zone. CAISO staff's guidance is that this corresponds to a transmission project that provides a 1,000 MW expansion for both the Westlands inner renewable transmission zone and Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone. However, the initial allocations and subsequent reallocations described above are still found to result in breaches of the outer zone limit. Accordingly, staff recommended the following change:

  - Westlands Solar: remap 409 MW FD of this resource to the Gates-Diablo 500 kV system based on CAISO staff's guidance that this system appears geographically in the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone, but it is electrically not in any zone.

- Tehachapi Solar: remap 947 MW from the Pear Blossom substation to the Vincent 230kV substation in the same zone based on CAISO's staff guidance that the Pear Blossom substation has no further transmission capability. Remap resources from the Whirlwind and Antelope 500 kV substations to the Whirlwind and Antelope 230 kV substation respectively to more closely align with commercial interests and to avoid higher interconnection costs at 500 kV substations.

- Arizona Solar: remap 1,223 MW from the Hoodoo Wash substation to the Delaney and Hassayampa substations based on CAISO's staff guidance that this would avoid increased curtailments at the Hoodoo Wash substation. 820 MW and 403 MW are mapped to the Delaney and Hassayampa substations based proportionally on the commercial interest at each substation.

- New Mexico Wind: reallocate 1,062 MW FD to 1,062 MW FD Wyoming Wind and map to El Dorado 500 kV substation. CPUC staff chose to reallocate to the Wyoming Wind RESOLVE model resource for consistency with the 38-MMT and Offshore wind portfolios both for which RESOLVE selected Wyoming Wind.[13] The dashboard shows resources within the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone exceeding the outer zone limit. Based on CAISO staff guidance and preliminary results from the CAISO's 2020-2021 TPP, the actual transmission limit of the outermost zone is likely higher than the limit used in the mapping process. Per guidance from CAISO staff, approximately 6,281 MW of new FD resources can be mapped to the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outermost transmission zone. However, CAISO staff noted the preliminary 2020-2021 TPP 30 MMT EO sensitivity portfolio results had a significant amount of resources mapped to El Dorado 500 kV and Mohave 500 kV substations (2,498 MW). To avoid possible transmission constraints within the outer zone and the $2.1 billion cost of the potential transmission upgrade, CPUC staff recommended reallocating New Mexico Wind to Wyoming Wind mapped to the El Dorado 500 kV substation. This reallocation more closely aligns the portfolio to the 2020-2021 TPP results for the 30 MMT EO sensitivity portfolio.

- Pumped Storage Hydro: 627 MW FD pumped storage hydro resource is mapped to the Lee Lake substation, where there is commercial interest. Pumped storage hydro was not initially mapped in Round 1. The Lee Lake substations is not in any of the CAISO's outer transmission zones.

The outcome of these adjustments is discussed in the Results Section 7.1. With these adjustments in place, staff then mapped the batteries to busbars. After accounting for baseline

[13] Although CPUC staff refers to Wyoming wind here, CPUC staff acknowledges that various resource types from various states may inject at this substation. This mapping is not intended to indicate a preference for Wyoming Wind.

reconciliation as noted in Section 4, 9,419 MW of battery storage needed to be mapped. The implementation of the Methodology builds on the allocation results from the non-battery busbar mapping.

As described above, in Round 1 the following non-battery resources were mapped: 7,644 MW of FD solar resources, 4,071 MW of FD wind resources, and 627 MW of FD pumped storage hydro resources.
After the implementation of battery mapping steps 1 through 8, CPUC staff observed the following:

- No substations with available transmission headroom in the outer renewable transmission zones.
- 20 substations within LCR areas within the renewable transmission zones, 17 substations within LCR areas within the "Ex" zones.
- 17 substations within DACs within the renewable transmission zones, 28 substations within DACs within the "Ex" zones.
- 52 substations within non-attainment areas within the renewable transmission zones, 74 substations within non-attainment areas within the "Ex" zones.
- 38,377 MW of battery commercial interest within the renewable transmission zones, 3,178 MW of battery commercial interest within the "Ex" zones.

CPUC staff mapped the battery resources in the following manner while implementing steps 9a through e:

- 2,008 MW of stand-alone battery resources providing LCR and system RA located entirely in "Ex" zones.
- 1,170 MW of stand-alone battery resources providing system-only RA located entirely in "Ex" zones.
- 5,320 MW of co-located solar + battery resources located in the renewable transmission zones

With the total of 8,498 MW of battery resources initially mapped, the implementation of step 9f involved further interaction with the non-battery mapping Dashboard to identify suitable substations for siting the remaining 921 MW of battery resources. As stated in the Round 1 non-battery analysis based on CAISO's staff guidance, CPUC staff identified the Gates 500 kV substation and the 1,000 MW transmission upgrade for Tehachapi to accommodate mapping of the battery resources as a least-regrets approach. This upgrade would improve the curtailment problem at Whirlwind substation. According the CAISO 2020-2021 TPP preliminary policy and economic assessments results[14], Whirlwind Substation has one of the highest curtailment costs. The exceedance of the Tehachapi transmission constraint is consistent with the 38 MMT portfolio which demonstrates that Tehachapi is also an area selected by RESOLVE for solar development. Furthermore, the CAISO interconnection queue includes 7,845 MW of commercial interest in batteries and 4,117 MW in solar resources in the Tehachapi area. CPUC staff manually allocated the battery resources across the following substations based on substation characteristics and battery storage commercial interest:

- 692 MW to Whirlwind substation

[14]Preliminary results available at: http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Presentation-2020-2021TransmissionPlanningProcess-Nov172020.pdf

- 61 MW to Vincent substation
- 147 MW to Windhub substation
- 21 MW to Gates 500 kV substation

The outcomes of these mappings are discussed in the Results section 7.1 below.

6.2. 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR Sensitivity Portfolio

For Round 1, CEC staff mapped the RESOLVE-selected non-battery resources identified in Section 4.2, in accordance with the Methodology, and demonstrated reasonable compliance with criteria 1 (distance to transmission), 3a (available land area), 3b (high environmental impacts), and 4 (commercial interest), and 5 (consistency with prior year's mapping) as shown in Table 10 below. Compliance with criterion 5 was assessed with reference to the February 2020 busbar allocations of the 2019 RSP Policy-driven Sensitivity Portfolio 1 described in the 2020-2021 TPP Report Release 2. Storage Resources, both batteries and pumped hydro storage, were not mapped during Round 1 so are not included in Table 10 or accounted for in the transmission capability limits (criterion 2). They are mapped during Round 2.

Table 10: Dashboard showing compliance of busbar allocations for the 38 MMT portfolio, after Round 1 mapping, with the criteria

38MMT_20201015_2045_RSP_2019IEPR										
Round 1		Resource Selection[1]		Prior Year Portfolio	Compliance with Criteria [1=Yes, 2=Possible/Moderate, 3=Materially in Breach]					
Resource	Tx Deliv. Zone	2031 FCDS MW	2031 EO MW	Total MW (2019 RSP adj)	1. Distance to Trans. of Appropriate Voltage	2. Trans. Capability	3a. Available Land Area	3b. High Environmental Implications	4. Commercial Interest	5. Consistency with Prior Year's Mapping
Solano_Geothermal	Solano-Sacramento_River	57	48	-	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo-Carrizo	287	-	287	1	3	2	2	1	1
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Wind	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos-SPGE	173	-	173	2	3	3	2	1	1
Greater_Imperial_Solar	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	-	548	548	1	1	1	1	1	1
Humboldt_Wind	Sacramento_River-Humboldt	-	34	34	1	3	1	2	1	1
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	Greater_Kramer-Inyokern_North_Kramer	-	-	97	1	1	none selected	none selected	1	2
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Solar	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo	101	700	242	1	3	1	1	1	1
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo	20	-	60	1	3	1	1	1	2
Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado_Solar	Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado	248	-	248	2	3	1	1	1	1
North_Victor_Solar	North_Victor-Greater_Kramer	300	-	300	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern_California_Ex_Solar	Northern_California_Ex	397	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	1
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	Sacramento_River	767	-	866	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
NW_Ext_Tx_Wind	Sacramento_River	530	970	-	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Sacramento_River_Solar	Sacramento_River	-	896	-	1	3	1	1	1	1
SCADSNV_Solar	SCADSNV	-	330	330	2	1	1	1	1	1
Solano_Solar	Solano-Sacramento_River	-	622	-	2	3	1	1	1	1
Solano_Wind	Solano-Sacramento_River	462	-	542	1	1	1	3	1	1
Southern_California_Desert_Ex_Solar	Southern_California_Desert_Ex	862	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
Southern_Nevada_Solar	SCADSNV-GLW_VEA	-	-	862	1	1	1	1	2	2
Southern_Nevada_Wind	SCADSNV-GLW_VEA	442	-	-	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
SW_Ext_Tx_Wind	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	-	500	-	1	1	info not available	info not available	3	1
Tehachapi_Solar	Tehachapi	3,856	800	4,202	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tehachapi_Wind	Tehachapi	275	-	275	1	1	2	1	1	1
Westlands_Ex_Solar	Westlands_Ex	1,779	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	1
Westlands_Solar	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos-SPGE	468	-	1,836	1	3	1	1	1	3
Arizona_Solar	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	447	1,463	2,352	2	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Baja_California_Wind	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	495	-	600	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Wyoming_Wind	SCADSNV-Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado	-	1,500	1,500	info not available	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
New_Mexico_Wind	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	945	555	606	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Sub Total - Renewables		**12,911**	**8,966**	**15,960**						

Following Round 1 mapping, CPUC staff observed the material non-compliances with criterion 2 (transmission capability) and determined that further changes were necessary to resolve these non-compliances. These changes, as well as some unrelated improvements, were recommended by CPUC staff as adjustments for Round 2:

- Solar resources in "Ex" Zones: Staff determined it was necessary to reallocate these solar resources from "Ex" zones. The rationale for these reallocations is consistent with that described for the 46 MMT Portfolio in Section 6.1 above.
    - Westlands Ex Solar: reallocate 955 MW, 623 MW, and 201 MW FD to Westlands Solar, Tehachapi Solar, and Pisgah Solar respectively. The Westlands inner renewable transmission zone and the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone do not have enough transmission capability to accommodate all the resource, so it is also reallocated to the Tehachapi and Pisgah resources based on the availability of commercial interest and transmission capability available for each resource.
    - Southern California Desert Ex Solar: reallocate 182 MW FD to Southern Nevada Solar, 600 MW FD to Greater Imperial Solar, and 80 MW FD to Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada Solar. Priority is placed on allocating FD MW to Southern Nevada Solar at substations in the GLW-VEA renewable transmission zone due to their proximity to the selected resources. To avoid exceeding the GLW-VEA transmission limit, resources are then reallocated to Greater Imperial Solar. Then resources are reallocated to Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada Solar and specifically mapped to the Mohave 500 kV substation to avoid exceeding the Greater Imperial zone's transmission limit.
    - Northern California Ex Solar: reallocate 397 MW FD to Tehachapi Solar. The RESOLVE model run calls for new transmission build in the Tehachapi renewable transmission zone that, according to CAISO staff's guidance, corresponds to a transmission project that provides a 1,000 MW expansion for the Tehachapi renewable transmission zone. This expansion enables more resources to be reallocated in Tehachapi Solar.
- Southern PG&E renewable transmission zone: the RESOLVE model run calls for new transmission build in the Southern PG&E transmission. CAISO staff's guidance is that this corresponds to a transmission project that provides a 1,000 MW expansion for both the Westlands inner renewable transmission zone and Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone. However, the initial allocations and subsequent reallocations described above are still found to result in breaches of the outer zone limit. Accordingly, staff recommended the following change:
    - Westlands Solar: map 610 MW FD of this resource to the Gates-Diablo 500 kV system based on CAISO staff's guidance that this system appears geographically in the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone, but it is electrically not in any zone.

- Tehachapi Solar: remap resources from the Pear Blossom substation to the Vincent 230kV substation and remap resources from the Whirlwind and Antelope 500 kV substations to the Whirlwind and Antelope 230 kV substation respectively for the same reasons noted in Sections 6.1 for the 46 MMT portfolio.

- Arizona Solar: remap 993 MW from the Hoodoo Wash substation to the Delaney and Hassayampa substations based on CAISO's staff guidance that this would avoid increased curtailments at the Hoodoo Wash substation. 666 MW and 327 MW are mapped to the Delaney and Hassayampa substations based proportionally on the commercial interest at each substation.

- Pumped Storage Hydro: map 500 MW FD pumped storage hydro to the Lee Lake substation and 1,343 MW FD to the Red Bluff substation in accordance with commercial interest. Pumped storage hydro was not initially mapped in Round 1. The Lee Lake substation is not in any of the CAISO's outer transmission zones, while the Red Bluff substation is in the Riverside Palm Springs inner renewable transmission zone.

- Arizona Solar: reallocate 330 MW FD to Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada Solar and specifically map to the Mohave 500 kV substation. This reallocation is needed to avoid exceeding transmission limits in the Riverside Palm Springs inner renewable transmission zone triggered by mapping pumped storage hydro to the Red Bluff substation.

- Northern California renewable transmission zone: initial allocations comply with the transmission limits for all the inner zones but are found to exceed the Northern California outer zone's EO limit. The following reallocation was recommended to address the exceedance:

    - Sacramento River Solar: reallocate 665 MW EO to Westlands Solar. The Sacramento River zone has little solar commercial interest while Westlands Solar has commercial interest for EO solar but none was assigned by RESOLVE.

- Wyoming Wind: reallocate 1,500 MW of EO to FD, keeping the resource mapped to El Dorado 500 kV substation. Reallocating the Wyoming wind as FD enables its contribution to resource adequacy, which may be beneficial based on the wind output in evening periods. The FD resource status ensures its ability to be delivered during peak times.

The outcome of these changes is discussed in Section 7.2 below. With these adjustments in place, staff then mapped the batteries to busbars.

After accounting for baseline reconciliation as noted in Section 4, 9,447 MW of battery storage was mapped for this sensitivity. As described above, in Round 1 the following non-battery resources were mapped: 7,845 MW of FD solar resources, 2,727 MW of FD wind resources, 57 MW of FD geothermal resources, and 1,843 MW of FD pumped storage hydro resources.

After the implementation of battery mapping steps 1 through 8, CPUC staff identified the following initial results:

- No substation with available transmission headroom in the outer renewable transmission zones.
- 20 substations within LCR areas within the renewable transmission zones, 17 substations within LCR areas within the "Ex" zones.
- 17 substations within DACs within the renewable transmission zones, 28 substations within DACs within the "Ex" zones.
- 52 substations within non-attainment areas within the renewable transmission zones, 74 substations within non-attainment areas within the "Ex" zones.
- 38,377 MW of battery commercial interest within the renewable transmission zones, 3,178 MW of battery commercial interest within the "Ex" zones.

CPUC staff mapped the battery resources in the following manner while implementing steps 9a through e:

- 2,008 MW of stand-alone battery resources providing LCR and system RA located entirely in "Ex" zones.
- 1,170 MW of stand-alone battery resources providing system-only RA located entirely in "Ex" zones.
- 4,836 MW of co-located solar + battery resources located in the renewable transmission zones.

With the total of 8,014 MW of battery resources initially mapped, CPUC staff implemented step 9f. This involved further interaction with the non-battery mapping Dashboard and checking consistency with the previous year's mapping to identify suitable substations for siting the remaining 1,433 MW of battery resources. In the non-battery analysis CPUC staff identified exceedances of transmission constraints at multiple zones including the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada zone. CPUC staff used a part of the 2,800 MW transmission upgrade to map the remaining battery resources. CPUC staff selected the Riverside East Palm Springs sub-zone due to the 1,400 MW of available transmission capacity as part of the transmission upgrade for the outer renewable transmission zone. CPUC staff also identified 734 MW of available headroom at the Gates substation based on CAISO's staff guidance. CPUC staff mapped the battery resources across substations that had battery storage commercial interest in the following manner:

- 420 MW to Delaney-Colorado substation
- 420 MW to Red Bluff substation
- 420 MW to Colorado River substation
- 173 MW to Gates 500 kV substation

The outcomes of these mappings are discussed in the Results Section 7.2 below.

6.3. Offshore Wind Sensitivity Portfolio

For Round 1, CEC staff mapped the RESOLVE-selected non-battery resources identified in Section 4.3, in accordance with the Methodology, and demonstrated strong compliance with criteria 1 (distance to transmission), 3a (available land area), and 3b (high environmental impacts), as shown in Table 11 below. Compliance with criterion 5 was assessed with reference

to the February 2020 busbar allocations of the 30 MMT EO Policy-driven Sensitivity Portfolio 2 described in the 2020-2021 TPP Report Release 2. Storage Resources, both batteries and pumped hydro storage, were not mapped during Round 1 so are not included in Table 11 or accounted for in the transmission capability limits (criterion 2). They are mapped during Round 2.

Table 11: Dashboard showing compliance of busbar allocations for the Offshore Wind portfolio, after Round 1 mapping, with the criteria

30MMT_20201015_2045_RSP_2019IEPR										
Round 1		Resource Selection[1]		Prior Year Portfolio	Compliance with Criteria [1=Yes, 2=Possible/Moderate, 3=Materially in Breach]					
Resource	Tx Deliv. Zone	2031 FCDS MW	2031 EO MW	Total MW (2019 30MMT EO P'folio)	1. Distance to Trans. of Appropriate Voltage	2. Trans. Capability	3a. Available Land Area	3b. High Environmental Implications	4. Commercial Interest	5. Consistency with Prior Year's Mapping
Greater_Imperial_Geothermal	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	-	-	716	none selected	none selected	none selected	none selected	1	2
Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo-Carrizo	287	-	287	1	3	2	2	1	1
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Wind	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos-SPGE	173	-	173	2	3	3	2	1	1
Greater_Imperial_Solar	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	-	548	356	1	1	1	1	1	1
Humboldt_Wind	Sacramento_River-Humboldt	-	34	34	1	1	1	2	1	1
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	Greater_Kramer-Inyokern_North_Kramer	-	-	97	1	none selected	none selected	none selected	1	2
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo	20	-	60	1	3	1	1	1	2
Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado_Solar	Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado	248	-	248	2	3	1	1	1	1
North_Victor_Solar	North_Victor-Greater_Kramer	300	-	300	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	Sacramento_River	767	-	866	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
NW_Ext_Tx_Wind	Sacramento_River	587	913	1500	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Riverside_Palm_Springs_Solar	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	-	-	29	1	none selected	none selected	none selected	3	2
SCADSNV_Solar	SCADSNV	-	330	4303	2	1	1	1	1	3
Solano_Wind	Solano-Sacramento_River	462	-	542	1	3	1	3	1	1
Southern_California_Desert_Ex_Solar	Southern_California_Desert_Ex	862	-	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
Southern_Nevada_Solar	SCADSNV-GLW_VEA	-	-	1727	1	none selected	1	1	1	3
Southern_Nevada_Wind	SCADSNV-GLW_VEA	442	-	442	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
SW_Ext_Tx_Wind	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	-	234	500	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
Tehachapi_Solar	Tehachapi	3,257	800	4801	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tehachapi_Wind	Tehachapi	275	-	275	1	1	2	1	1	1
Westlands_Ex_Solar	Westlands_Ex	1,552	-	0	2	1	1	1	3	1
Diablo_Canyon_Offshore_Wind	N/A	4,419	-	0	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	info not available	not applicable
Humboldt_Bay_Offshore_Wind	N/A	1,607	-	0	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	info not available	not applicable
Morro_Bay_Offshore_Wind	N/A	2,324	-	0	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	info not available	not applicable
Arizona_Solar	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	-	1,910	1350	2	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
Baja_California_Wind	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	495	-	600	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Wyoming_Wind	SCADSNV-Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado	-	1,500	1500	info not available	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
New_Mexico_Wind	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	1,392	108	1500	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Sub Total - Renewables		**19,469**	**6,377**	**12,695**						

Following Round 1 mapping, CPUC staff observed the material non-compliances with criterion 2 (transmission capability) and determined that further changes were necessary to resolve these non-compliances. These changes, as well as some unrelated improvements, were recommended by CPUC staff as adjustments for Round 2:

- Solar resources in "Ex" Zones: Staff determined it was necessary to relocate these solar resources from "Ex" zone. The rationale for these reallocations is consistent with that described for the 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR Portfolio in Section 6.1 above.
    - Westlands Ex Solar: reallocate 827MW, 623 MW, and 201 MW FD to Westlands Solar, Tehachapi Solar, and Pisgah Solar respectively. The Westlands inner renewable transmission zone and the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone do not have enough transmission capability to accommodate all the resource, so it is also reallocated to the Tehachapi and Pisgah resources based on the availability of commercial interest and transmission capability available for each resource.
    - Southern California Desert Ex Solar: reallocate 182 MW FD to Southern Nevada Solar, 600 MW FD to Greater Imperial Solar, and 80 MW FD to Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada Solar. Priority is placed on allocating FD MW to Southern Nevada solar at substations in the GLW-VEA renewable transmission zone due to their proximity to the selected resources. To avoid exceeding the GLW-VEA transmission limit, resources are then reallocated to Greater Imperial Solar. Then resources are reallocated to Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada Solar and specifically mapped to the Mohave 500 kV substation to avoid exceeding the Greater Imperial zone's transmission limit.
- Southern PG&E renewable transmission zone: initial allocations and subsequent reallocations breach the transmission limit for the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone. Accordingly, staff recommended the following change:
    - Westlands Solar: map 728 MW FD of this resource to the Gates-Diablo 500 kV system based on CAISO staff's guidance that this system appears geographically in the Southern PG&E outermost renewable transmission zone, but it is electrically not in any zone.
- Tehachapi Solar: remap resources from the Pear Blossom substation to the Vincent 230kV substation and remap resources from the Whirlwind and Antelope 500 kV substations to the Whirlwind and Antelope 230 kV substation respectively for the same reasons noted in Section 6.1 for the 46 MMT portfolio.
- Arizona Solar: remap 1,049 MW from the Hoodoo Wash substation to the Delaney and Hassayampa substations based on CAISO's staff guidance that this would avoid increased curtailments at the Hoodoo Wash substation. 704 MW and 345 MW are mapped to the Delaney and Hassayampa substations based proportionally on the commercial interest at each substation.

- Pumped Storage Hydro: map 590 MW FD pumped storage hydro to the Lee Lake substation and 905 MW FD to the Red Bluff substation. Pumped hydro was not initially mapped in Round 1. The Lee Lake substation is not in any of the CAISO's outermost renewable transmission zones, while the Red Bluff substation is in the Riverside and Palm Springs inner renewable transmission zone. Both substations have commercial interest, while the amount mapped to the Red Bluff substation is selected to not exceed the estimated transmission limit in the Riverside Palm Spring inner zone.

The outcome of these adjustments is discussed in the Result Section 7.3. With these adjustments in place, staff then mapped the batteries to busbars.

After accounting for baseline reconciliation as noted in Section 4, 7,604 MW of battery storage was mapped for this sensitivity. As described above, in Round 1 the following non-battery resources were mapped: 5,230 MW of FD solar resources, 9,538 MW of FD wind resources, and 1,495 MW of FD pumped storage hydro resources.

After the implementation of battery mapping steps 1 through 8, CPUC staff identified the following initial results:

- No substations with available transmission headroom in the outer renewable transmission zones.
- 20 substations within LCR areas within the renewable transmission zones, 17 substations within LCR areas within the "Ex" zones.
- 17 substations within DACs within the renewable transmission zones, 28 substations within DACs within the "Ex" zones.
- 52 substations within non-attainment areas within the renewable transmission zones, 74 substations within non-attainment areas within the "Ex" zones.
- 38,377 MW of battery commercial interest within the renewable transmission zones, 3,178 MW of battery commercial interest within the "Ex" zones.

CPUC staff mapped the battery resources in the following manner while implementing steps 9a through e:

- 2,008 MW of stand-alone battery resources providing LCR and system RA located entirely in "Ex" zones.
- 1,170 MW of stand-alone battery resources providing system-only RA located entirely in "Ex" zones.
- 4,337 MW of co-located solar + battery resources located in the renewable transmission zones.

With the total of 7,514 MW of battery resources initially mapped, CPUC staff implemented step 9f. This involved further interaction with the non-battery mapping Dashboard and checking consistency with the previous year's mapping to identify suitable substations for siting the remaining 90 MW of battery resources. CPUC staff manually allocated the remaining battery resources in the following manner to be consistent with the non-battery reallocations:

- 90 MW to Mohave 500 kV substation

The outcomes of these mappings are discussed in the Results Section 7.3 below.

7. Results

This section summarizes the results of mapping each portfolio. There is one section for each portfolio, beginning with a dashboard showing criteria compliance after Round 2 mapping (see Methodology for criteria definitions), followed by a discussion of criteria exceedance flags, discussion of the battery mapping, and a figure presenting the Round 2 results on a geographic map. Batteries and pumped storage hydro have been added to the dashboards to present a more complete summary of each portfolio, though, it is important to note that the five compliance criteria from the Methodology are not applied in the same manner to storage resources.

7.1. 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR Portfolio

Two rounds of mapping were required to arrive at the allocations for the 46 MMT portfolio (see Appendix B for final CEC Busbar Mapping Results). A summary of the final results is provided in the dashboard in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Dashboard showing compliance of busbar allocations for the 46 MMT Portfolio, following Round 2 mapping, with the criteria.

46MMT_20201015_2045_RSP_2019IEPR_adj										
Round 2		Resource Selection		Prior Year Portfolio	Compliance with Criteria [1=Yes, 2=Possible/Moderate, 3=Materially in Breach]					
Resource	Tx Deliv. Zone	2031 FCDS MW adj	2031 EO MW adj	2019 RSP adj	1. Distance to Trans. of Appropriate Voltage	2. Trans. Capability	3a. Available Land Area	3b. High Environmental Implications	4. Comm. Interest	5. Consistency with Prior Year's Mapping
Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo-Carrizo	187	-	287	1	3	1	2	1	1
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Wind	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos-SPGE	173	-	173	1	3	3	2	1	1
Greater_Imperial_Solar	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	-	548	548	1	1	1	1	1	1
Humboldt_Wind	Sacramento_River-Humboldt	-	34	34	1	1	1	2	1	1
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	Greater_Kramer-Inyokern_North_Kramer	-	-	97	1	1	none selected	none selected	1	2
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Solar	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo	-	700	242	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo	20	-	60	1	3	1	1	1	2
Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado_Solar	Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado	248	-	248	2	3	1	1	1	1
North_Victor_Solar	North_Victor-Greater_Kramer	300	-	300	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	Sacramento_River	767	-	866	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
NW_Ext_Tx_Wind	Sacramento_River	530	-	-	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
SCADSNV_Solar	SCADSNV	238	330	330	2	3	1	1	1	1
Solano_Solar	Solano-Sacramento_River	57	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Solano_Wind	Solano-Sacramento_River	462	-	542	1	1	1	3	1	1
Southern_Nevada_Solar	SCADSNV-GLW_VEA	624	-	862	1	3	1	1	1	3
Tehachapi_Solar	Tehachapi	3,880	800	4,202	1	3	1	1	1	1
Tehachapi_Wind	Tehachapi	275	-	275	1	3	2	1	1	1
Westlands_Solar	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos-SPGE	1,423	-	1,836	2	3	1	1	1	1
Arizona_Solar	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	772	1,580	2,352	2	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Baja_California_Wind	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	495	-	600	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Wyoming_Wind	SCADSNV_Z5_SCADSNV	1,062	-	-	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
New_Mexico_Wind	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	-	-	606	info not available	1	info not available	info not available	1	2
Pisgah_Solar	GK_Z4_Pisgah	201	-	-	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
Sub Total - Renewables		**11,714**	**3,992**	**14,460**						
BatteryStorage_GK_Z3_NorthOfVictor	GK_Z3_NorthOfVictor	50			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_GreaterImpOutsideTxConst	GreaterImpOutsideTxConstraintZones	560			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_KramerInyoOutsideTxConst	KramerInyoOutsideTxConstraintZones	101			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_Norcal_Z4_Solano	Norcal_Z4_Solano	51			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_NorCalOutsideTxConstraint2	NorCalOutsideTxConstraintZones	309			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z2_GLW_VEA	SCADSNV_Z2_GLW_VEA	125			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z3_GreaterImper	SCADSNV_Z3_GreaterImperial	269			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z4_RiversideAnd	SCADSNV_Z4_RiversideAndPalmSprings	426			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	3	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z5_SCADSNV	SCADSNV_Z5_SCADSNV	561			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	2	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SPGE_Z1_Westlands	SPGE_Z1_Westlands	576			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_Tehachapi	Tehachapi	4,057			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_TehachapiOutsideTxConstra	TehachapiOutsideTxConstraintZones	2,208			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
Sub Total - Battery		**9,419**	**-**	**8,873**						
Pumped Hydro Storage	GreaterImpOutsideTxConstraintZones	627	-	974	info not available	info not available	not applicable	info not available	1	1
Sub Total - Energy Storage		**10,046**	**-**	**9,847**						
Total		**21,760**	**3,992**	**24,307**						

Non-battery Resources

As required by the Methodology, staff explain the material non-compliances (level-3) that remain for the non-battery resources with these final allocations as follows:

- Central Valley North Los Banos Wind: The dashboard shows exceedance in criterion 3a (available land area), with the mapped resources requiring 102% of available land. However, this value is calculated from a RESOLVE-derived wind power density of 232 acres/MW. Implementing the calculation with the wind power density of 91.5 acres/MW cited in the Methodology averts this non-compliance.

- Solano Wind: the material non-compliance for criterion 3b (high environmental implications) is triggered at only one potential wind resource tract at the Lakeville substation. The remaining potential tracts at the Lakeville substation, which do not trigger non-compliance with the high environmental impact criterion, are able to accommodate the wind resources mapped to the substation.

- Southern PG&E renewable transmission zone: Resources mapped to zones in the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission remain flagged for criterion 2 (transmission capability) non-compliance for exceeding the outer zone limit. Resources mapped to the inner Westlands renewable transmission zone also exceed the inner zone limit. The exceedance of transmission limits is partially alleviated by taking into account the 645 MW transmission upgrade called for by RESOLVE in the Southern PG&E. CAISO staff's guidance is that this corresponds to a transmission project that provides a 1,000 MW expansion for both the Westlands inner renewable transmission zone and Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone. CPUC staff then assumed the entire 1,000 MW is available for mapping resources. This transmission limit increase does not fully address all the transmission exceedance. The remaining capacity exceedance is eliminated by allocating solar resources in Westlands Solar to the Gates-Diablo 500 kV system. CAISO staff's guidance is that this system appears geographically in the Southern PG&E outermost renewable transmission zone, but is electrically outside the boundary of the constraint that limits the transmission capability estimate for this zone. This addresses the criterion 2 (transmission capability) non-compliances for the following resources:
    - Carrizo Wind
    - Central Valley North Los Banos Wind
    - Kern Greater Carrizo Solar and Wind
    - Westlands Solar

- Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone: Resource allocations comply with subzone transmission limits; however, the dashboard shows resources within the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone exceeding the outer zone limit. Based on CAISO staff guidance and preliminary results from the CAISO's 2020-2021 TPP, the actual transmission limit of the outermost zone is likely higher than the limit used in the mapping process. Based on the preliminary 30 MMT EO sensitivity portfolio from the 2020-2021 TPP results, approximately 6,280 MW of new FD resources can be mapped to the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outermost transmission zone. Guidance from CAISO staff noted that the 2020-2021 TPP 30 MMT EO sensitivity portfolio results, had a significant number of resources mapped to El Dorado 500 kV and Mohave 500 kV substations (2,498

MW). CPUC staff made several reallocations noted in Section 6.1 that more closely align the mapping results to the 2020-2021 TPP results by reallocating wind and solar resources and mapping them to the El Dorado and Mohave 500 kV substations. These adjustments likely reduce the risk of transmission constraints within the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone and avoid the $2.1 billion cost of the potential transmission upgrade of the outer transmission zone. This expanded transmission capability is likely able to accommodate the number of resources mapped to this zone in this portfolio. This addresses the criterion 2 (transmission capability) non-compliances for the following resources:

  - Greater Imperial Solar
  - Mountain Pass El Dorado Solar
  - SCADSNV Solar
  - Southern Nevada Solar
  - Arizona Solar
  - Baja California Wind
  - Wyoming Wind

- Southern Nevada Solar: despite this resource meeting the criteria for criterion 5 (consistency with prior year's mapping) when compared to the 2020-2021 TPP Sensitivity #1 2019 RSP portfolio, this material non-compliance occurs due the resource failing to meet the criterion when compared to the 2020-2021 TPP base case (not shown in Table 12). The 46 MMT portfolio has more than 1,000 MW fewer than the 2020-2021 TPP base case. This difference is partially accounted for by a different allocation of the resources between the portfolios. Several hundred MWs were allocated by RESOLVE to Southern Nevada Solar and mapped to the Mohave 500 kV substation in the 2020-2021 TPP base case. Solar resources are still mapped to the Mohave 500kV substation in this 46 MMT portfolio but have been allocated to Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada Solar instead. The limiting factor to reallocating more resources to Southern Nevada Solar is transmission constraints within the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone.

- Tehachapi renewable transmission zone: Both Tehachapi Solar and Tehachapi Wind are in material non-compliance for criterion 2 (transmission capability). The mapping of batteries to the Tehachapi renewable transmission zone resulted in exceedance of the transmission limit. This exceedance can be alleviated with the 1,000 MW proposed transmission upgrade based on CAISO staff guidance. This upgrade is a least regrets approach. Mapping these battery resources to other renewable transmission zones would likely trigger upgrades for those transmission zones that are significantly more expensive than the estimated $100 million cost for the Tehachapi zone upgrade. Further, this upgrade would ameliorate the curtailment problem at the Whirlwind substation. According to the CAISO 2020-2021 TPP preliminary policy and economic assessment results, the Whirlwind substation has one of the highest curtailment costs.

Level-2 non compliances for criteria 3a (available land area) and 3b (high environmental impact) for mapped wind resources: Following Round 1 of mapping, the dashboard showed level-2 non-compliance with criteria 3a (available land area) and 3b (high environmental impact) for multiple wind resources for exceeding 75% of available land and exceeding 20% available environmentally low-value acreage. As noted in the description of the level-3 non-compliance with criterion 3a for Central Valley North Los Banos Wind above, this value is calculated from a

RESOLVE-derived wind power density for each specific wind resource. As noted above, this density is higher than the density cited in the Methodology. The consistency of the level-2 non-compliance for the 3b criterion across all the wind resources mapped for which data was available suggests either a constraint on the availability of environmentally low-value land to site wind resources or a need for CPUC staff to better tailor the environmental inputs of this criterion to provide a more nuanced assessment of environmental implications.

Level-2 non-compliance with criterion 1 (Distance to transmission of appropriate voltage) for multiple solar resources: Following Round 1 of mapping, the dashboard showed level-2 non-compliance with criterion 1 for multiple solar resources for having resources mapped to 500 kV substations. As required by the Methodology, CPUC staff performed interconnection cost calculations showing generally higher interconnection costs for 500 kV substations compared to lower voltage substations. As a result, CPUC staff sought to reallocate and remap these resources to avoid high interconnection costs at 500 kV substations if such adjustments would not violate other criteria. For 500 kV substations that also had 230 kV buses located in the same location, CPUC remapped the resources assigned to the 500 kV to its 230 kV counter parts. Wind and solar resources at the following substations were remapped to the lower voltage alternative: the Vaca-Dixon & GC Yard substation in the Solano renewable transmission zone and the Whirlwind and Antelope substations in the Tehachapi renewable transmission zone. For 500 kV substations without a co-located lower voltage substation in the same transmission zone, CPUC staff were unable to make significant adjustments to solar resources mapped these 500 kV substations due to predominately triggering non-compliance with criterion 2 (transmission capability constraints). Possible adjustments that were considered but not implemented include:

- Limiting solar resources mapped to the Gates 500 kV substation: the Gates 500 kV substation has a significant amount of solar resources mapped to it despite estimated high interconnection costs. However, exceedance of the transmission limits for the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone and the Westlands inner renewable transmission zone, even with the triggered transmission upgrades, required remapping of resources in Westlands Solar to the Gates 500 kV substation. The substation is geographically near the Westlands renewable transmission zone but electrically separate from the Southern PG&E transmission zone according to guidance from CAISO.

- Remapping solar resources at Mohave and El Dorado 500 kV substations to lower voltage substations in the Greater Imperial and Riverside Palm Springs inner renewable transmission zones. This adjustment was considered given the commercial interest in Greater Imperial Solar and Riverside Palm Springs Solar, and the number of DACs in these areas. However, CAISO staff provided guidance on possible transmission constraints within the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone based on the distribution of resources amongst the inner transmission zones as noted above. Keeping the solar resources to the Mohave and El Dorado 500 kV substation reduces this potential to trigger the costly transmission upgrade in the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone.

- Remapping Arizona Solar EO resources from the 500 kV substations mapped during Round 1 to lower voltage substations in the GLW-VEA inner renewable transmission zone. CPUC

staff's estimated interconnection cost calculations found interconnecting to the Arizona Solar 500 kV substations higher than the lower voltage substation in the GLW-VEA inner transmission zone. However, based on the transmission limits provided by CAISO staff in the CAISO's May 2019 White Paper[15] and used for the 46 MMT portfolio mapping process, the GLW-VEA inner renewable transmission zone had no additional transmission capability. The estimated $150 million cost of the GLW-VEA inner renewable transmission zone upgrade included in the CAISO's White Paper,[16] completely offsets the cost advantage of remapping resources from the 500 kV substations. .

Based on the above, staff concludes that the instances of non-compliance for this portfolio are acceptable.

Battery Storage

The busbar mapping of battery resources was completed with only one round of mapping, following the first round of non-battery (generation) resources proposed adjustments. Details of the battery mapping results are shown in Appendix C and summarized below.

Function Summary:

Stand-Alone Resources
The first battery resources mapped are to LCR areas and represent the amount of battery resources that can provide both local and system capacity. 2,008 MW are mapped to substations within the "Ex" zones. In addition to these, stand-alone resources that provide system-only capacity are also mapped to substations inside LCR areas and outside of LCR areas. For the substations in the LCR areas, these batteries are beyond the 4-hour 1-for-1 replacement for local resources but can still provide system benefits. CPUC staff mapped 921 MW to substations in the renewable transmission zones, all located outside of LCR areas. CPUC staff also mapped 1,170 MW to substations in the "Ex" zones, all within LCR areas.

Co-Located Resources
In keeping with the minimization of ratepayer costs policy directive contained in the Methodology, CPUC staff maximized the amount of co-located solar + storage. CPUC staff mapped 5,320 MW of co-located battery resources to substations in the renewable transmission zones. CPUC staff transferred the FD status of the solar resources already mapped to the substations to the battery resources.

15 CAISO's May 2019 White Paper "Transmission Capability Estimates as an input to the CPUC Integrated Resource Plan Portfolio Development" available at: http://www.caiso.com/Documents/TransmissionCapabilityEstimates-CPUC-IRPPortfolioDevelopmentRedacted.pdf
16 Ibid.

Table 13: Battery storage busbar mapping results for 46 MMT portfolio by function summary

FUNCTION SUMMARY	
Battery Category	**Capacity MW**
Stand Alone - LCR + System	2,008
Stand Alone - System Only	2,091
Co-located	5,320
Total Battery Mapping	**9,419**

Location Summary:
CPUC staff also executed the mapping in keeping with the minimization of criteria pollutants policy directives contained in the Methodology.

LCR Areas
For substations located in LCR areas, CPUC staff mapped 3,178 MW of stand-alone battery resources within the "Ex" zones and 674 MW of co-located battery resources within the renewable transmission zones.

Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)
For substations located in DACs, CPUC staff mapped 2,009 MW of stand-alone battery resources within the "Ex" zones and 674 MW of co-located battery resources within the renewable transmission zones.

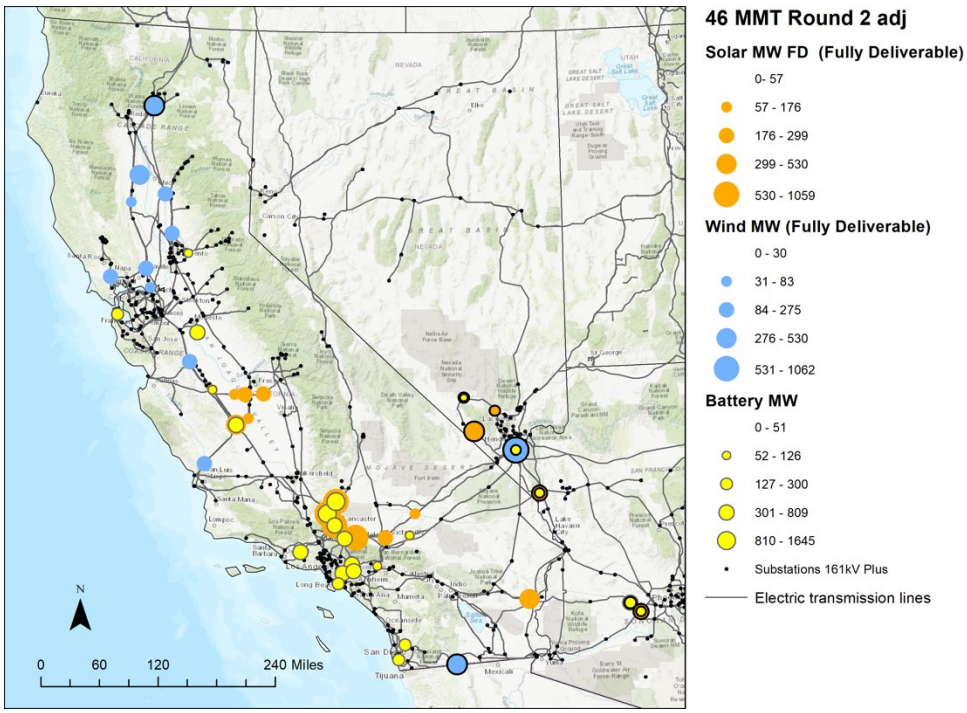
Air-Quality Non-Attainment Areas
For substations located in air-quality non-attainment areas, CPUC staff mapped 4,089 MW of stand-alone battery resources within the "Ex" zones and 4,635 MW of co-located battery resources within the renewable transmission zones.

Table 14: Battery storage busbar mapping results for 46 MMT portfolio by location summary

LOCATION SUMMARY	
Battery Category	**Capacity (MW)**
Stand Alone Located in LCR Area	3,178
Co-located Located in LCR Area	674
Total Battery Mapping	**3,852**
Stand Alone Located in DAC	2,009
Co-located Located in DAC	674
Total Battery Mapping	**2,683**
Stand Alone Located in Non-Attainment Area	4,089
Co-located Located in Non-Attainment Area	4,635
Total Battery Mapping	**8,723**

The figure below shows Round 2 results for the 46 MMT portfolio. Note bubbles indicating out-of-state resources are displayed at the assumed CAISO delivery point, and highlighted with a black outline.

Figure 5: Map of Round 2 busbar mapping results for 46 MMT portfolio



7.2. 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR Portfolio

Two rounds of mapping were required to arrive at the allocations for the 38 MMT portfolio (see Appendix B for final CEC Busbar Mapping Results). A summary of the final results is provided in the dashboard in Table 15**Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 15: Dashboard showing compliance of busbar allocations for the 38 MMT Portfolio, following Round 2 mapping, with the criteria.

38MMT_20201015_2045_RSP_2019IEPR_adj										
Post Round 1		Resource Selection		Prior Year Portfolio	Compliance with Criteria (1=Yes, 2=Possible/Moderate, 3=Materially in Breach)					
Resource	Tx Deliv. Zone	2031 FCDS MW adj	2031 EO MW adj	Total MW (2019 RSP adj)	1. Distance to Trans. of Appropriate Voltage	2. Trans. Capability	3a. Available Land Area	3b. High Environmental Implications	4. Comm. Interest	5. Consistency with Prior Year's Mapping
Solano_Geothermal	Solano Sacramento_River	57	48	-	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
Carrizo_Wind	SPGE Kern_Greater_Carrizo Carrizo	287	-	287	1	3	2	2	1	1
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Wind	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos SPGE	173	-	173	1	3	3	2	1	1
Greater_Imperial_Solar	Greater_Imperial SCADSNV	600	548	548	1	3	1	1	1	1
Humboldt_Wind	Sacramento_River Humboldt	-	34	34	1	1	1	2	1	1
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	Greater_Kramer Inyokern_North_Kramer	-	-	97	1	1	none selected	none selected	1	2
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Solar	SPGE Kern_Greater_Carrizo	101	700	242	1	3	1	1	1	1
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	SPGE Kern_Greater_Carrizo	20	-	60	1	3	1	1	1	2
Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado_Solar	Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado	248	-	248	2	3	1	1	1	1
North_Victor_Solar	North_Victor Greater_Kramer	300	-	300	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	Sacramento_River	767	-	866	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
NW_Ext_Tx_Wind	Sacramento_River	530	970	-	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
Sacramento_River_Solar	Sacramento_River	-	896	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
SCADSNV_Solar	SCADSNV	410	330	330	2	3	1	1	1	1
Solano_Solar	Solano Sacramento_River	-	622	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Solano_Wind	Solano Sacramento_River	462	-	542	1	1	1	3	1	1
Southern_Nevada_Solar	SCADSNV GLW_VEA	182	-	862	1	3	1	1	2	2
Southern_Nevada_Wind	SCADSNV GLW_VEA	442	-	-	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
SW_Ext_Tx_Wind	SCADSNV Riverside_Palm_Springs	-	500	-	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Tehachapi_Solar	Tehachapi	4,876	800	4,202	1	3	1	1	1	1
Tehachapi_Wind	Tehachapi	275	-	275	1	3	2	1	1	1
Westlands_Solar	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos SPGE	1,423	-	1,836	2	3	1	1	1	1
Arizona_Solar	SCADSNV Riverside_Palm_Springs	117	1,463	2,352	2	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Baja_California_Wind	Greater_Imperial SCADSNV	495	-	600	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Wyoming_Wind	SCADSNV Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado	1,500	1,500	1,500	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
New_Mexico_Wind	SCADSNV Riverside_Palm_Springs	945	555	606	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Pisgah_Solar	GIK_Z4_Pisgah	201	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sub Total - Renewables		**14,411**	**8,966**	**15,960**						
BatteryStorage_GIK_Z3_NorthOfVictor	GIK_Z3_NorthOfVictor	50			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_GIK_Z4_Pisgah	GIK_Z4_Pisgah	126			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_GreaterImpOutsideTxConstra	GreaterImpOutsideTxConstraintZones	560			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_KramerInyoOutsideTxConstra	KramerInyoOutsideTxConstraintZones	101			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_NorCalOutsideTxConstraintZo	NorCalOutsideTxConstraintZones	309			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z2_GLW_VEA	SCADSNV_Z2_GLW_VEA	100			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z3_GreaterImperia	SCADSNV_Z3_GreaterImperial	53			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	2	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z4_RiversideAndP	SCADSNV_Z4_RiversideAndPalmSprings	1,313			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	3	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z5_SCADSNV	SCADSNV_Z5_SCADSNV	629			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SPGE_Z1_Westlands	SPGE_Z1_Westlands	825			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SPGE_Z2_KernAndGreaterCa	SPGE_Z2_KernAndGreaterCarrizo	53			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_Tehachapi	Tehachapi	3,121			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	2	not applicable
BatteryStorage_TehachapiOutsideTxConstrair	TehachapiOutsideTxConstraintZones	2,208			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
Sub Total - Battery Storage		**9,448**	**-**	**8,873**						
Pumped Storage Hydro_GreaterImpOutsideT	GreaterImpOutsideTxConstraintZones	500		487	info not available	info not available	not applicable	info not available	1	1
Pumped Storage Hydro_SCADSNV_Z4_Riversi	SCADSNV_Z4_RiversideAndPalmSprings	1,343		-	info not available	3	not applicable	info not available	1	1
Sub Total - Pumped Storage Hydro		**1,843**		974						
Sub Total - Energy Storage		**11,291**	**-**	**9,847**						
Total		**25,702**	**8,966**	**25,807**						

Non-battery Resources

As required by the Methodology, staff explain the material non-compliances (level 3) that remain for the non-battery resources with these final allocations as follows:

- Central Valley North Los Banos Wind: the exceedance in criterion 3a (available land area), is acceptable for the same reasons as for the 46 MMT portfolio described in Section 7.1 above.
- Solano Wind: the material non-compliance for criterion 3b (high environmental implications) is acceptable for the same reasons as for the 46 MMT portfolio described in Section 7.1 above.
- Southern PG&E renewable transmission zone: Resources mapped to zones in the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission remain flagged for criterion 2 (transmission capability) non-compliance for exceeding the outer zone limit. Resources mapped to the inner Westlands renewable transmission zone also exceed the inner zone limit. The exceedance of transmission limits is partially alleviated by taking into account the transmission upgrade called for by RESOLVE in the Southern PG&E. CAISO staff's guidance is that this corresponds to a transmission project that provides a 1,000 MW expansion for both the Westlands inner renewable transmission zone and Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone. CPUC staff then assumed the entire 1,000 MW is available for mapping resources. This transmission limit increase does not fully account for all the transmission exceedance in the Southern PG&E outer zone. RESOLVE all calls for a transmission upgrade in the Carrizo inner renewable transmission zone, which per CAISO staff's guidance, corresponds to a transmission project that provides a 7,000 MW expansion for the Carrizo inner renewable transmission zone. The upgrade does not increase the transmission limit for the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone. Thus, the remaining transmission capacity exceedance is eliminated by allocating solar resources in Westlands Solar to the Gates-Diablo 500 kV system. CAISO staff's guidance is that this system appears geographically in the Southern PG&E outermost renewable transmission zone, but is electrically outside the boundary of the constraint that limits the transmission capability estimate for this zone. This addresses the criterion 2 (transmission capability) non-compliances for the following resources:
    - Carrizo Wind
    - Central Valley North Los Banos Wind
    - Kern Greater Carrizo Solar and Wind
    - Westlands Solar
- Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone: Resource allocations comply with subzone transmission limits; however, the dashboard shows resources within the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone exceeding the outer zone limit. Based on CAISO staff guidance and preliminary results from the CAISO's 2020-2021 TPP, the actual transmission limit of the outermost zone is likely higher than the limit used in the mapping process. Based on the preliminary 30 MMT EO sensitivity portfolio from the 2020-2021 TPP results, approximately 6,281 MW of new FD resources can be mapped to the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outermost transmission zone. This expanded transmission capability is able to partially accommodate the number of resources mapped within this zone. To alleviate the remaining transmission exceedance, CPUC staff recommend the 2,800

MW transmission upgrade to the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone, noted in the CAISO's May 2019 White Paper on Transmission Capability Estimates17 as costing $2.1 billion. This upgrade also expands the Riverside Palm Springs inner renewable transmission zone by 1,400 MW. This addresses the criterion 2 (transmission capability) non-compliances for the following resources:

- Greater Imperial Solar
- Mountain Pass El Dorado Solar
- SCADSNV Solar
- Southern Nevada Solar and Wind
- Westlands Solar
- Arizona Solar
- Baja California Wind
- New Mexico Wind
- Wyoming Wind
- SW_Ext_Tx_Wind

- Tehachapi renewable transmission zone: Both Tehachapi Solar and Tehachapi Wind are in material non-compliance for criterion 2 (transmission capability). The exceedance of transmission limit is alleviated by taking into account the transmission upgrade called for by RESOLVE in the Tehachapi renewable transmission zone. CAISO staff's guidance is that this corresponds to a transmission project that provides a 1,000 MW expansion. CPUC staff then assumed the entire 1,000 MW is available for mapping resources, and reallocated addition solar resources to Tehachapi solar during the mapping process as noted in Section 6.2

Multiple mapped wind resources received level-2 non compliances for criteria 3a (available land area) and 3b (high environmental impact) in the dashboard. The description of these non-compliances in Section 7.1 apply here to this portfolio as well.

Multiple mapped solar resources received level-2 non-compliance with criterion 1 (Distance to transmission of appropriate voltage) in the dashboard for having solar resources mapped to 500 kV substations. These non-compliances flagged are acceptable for the same reasons as described in section 7.11 above.

Based on the above, staff concludes that the instances of non-compliance for this portfolio are acceptable.

Battery Storage

The busbar mapping of battery resources was completed with only one round of mapping, following the first round of non-battery (generation) resources proposed adjustments. Details of the battery mapping results are shown in Appendix C and summarized below.

Function Summary:

Stand Alone Resources

17 CAISO's May 2019 White Paper "Transmission Capability Estimates as an input to the CPUC Integrated Resource Plan Portfolio

The first battery resources mapped are to LCR areas and represent the amount of battery resources that can provide both local and system capacity. 2,008 MW are mapped to substations within the "Ex" zones. In addition to these, stand-alone resources that provide system-only capacity are also mapped to substations inside LCR areas and outside of LCR areas. For the substations in the LCR areas, these batteries are beyond the 4-hour 1-for-1 replacement for local resources but can still provide system benefits. CPUCS staff mapped 1,433 MW to substations in the renewable transmission zones, all located outside of LCR areas. CPUC staff also mapped 1,170 MW to substations in the "Ex" zones, all within LCR areas.

Co-Located Resources
In keeping with the minimization of ratepayer costs policy directive contained in the Methodology, CPUC staff maximized the amount of co-located solar + storage. CPUC staff mapped 4,836 MW of co-located battery resources to substations in the renewable transmission zones. CPUC staff transferred the FD status of the solar resources already mapped to the substations to the battery resources.

Table 16: Battery storage busbar mapping results for 38 MMT portfolio by function summary

FUNCTION SUMMARY	
Battery Category	**Capacity MW**
Stand Alone - LCR + System	2,008
Stand Alone - System Only	2,603
Co-located	4,836
Total Mapped Batteries	**9,447**

Location Summary:
CPUC staff also executed the mapping in keeping with the minimization of criteria pollutants policy directives contained in the Methodology

LCR Areas
For substations located in LCR areas, CPUC staff mapped 3,178 MW of stand-alone battery resources within the "Ex" zones and 627 MW of co-located battery resources within the renewable transmission zones.

Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)
For substations located in DACs, CPUC staff mapped 2,009 MW of stand-alone battery resources within the "Ex" zones and 662 MW of co-located battery resources within the renewable transmission zones.

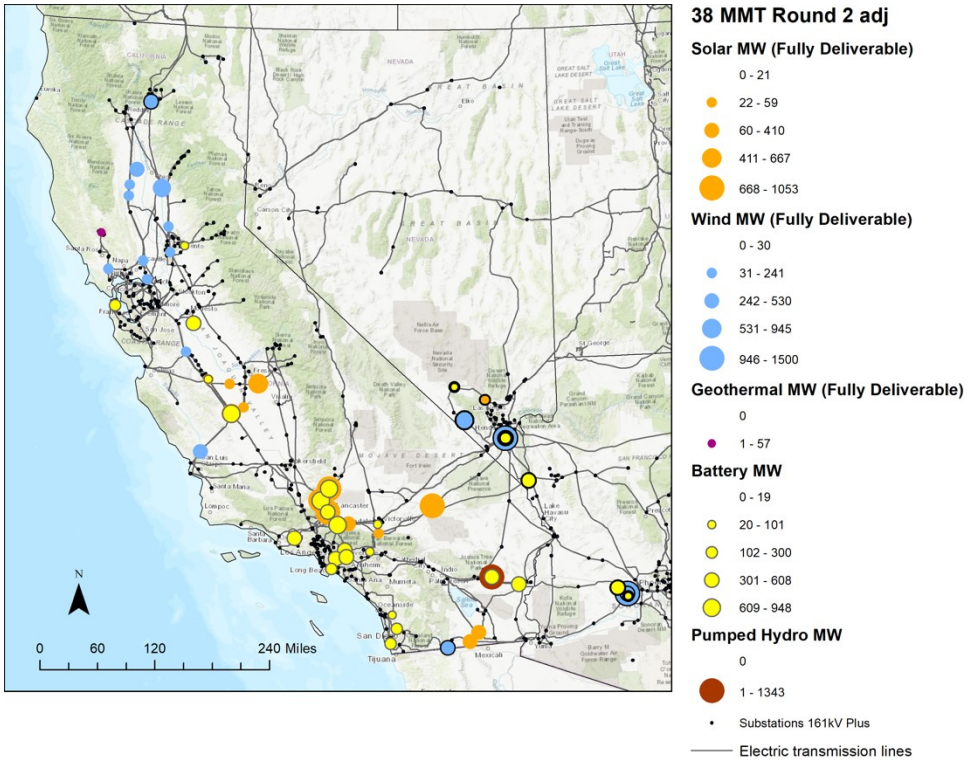
Air-Quality Non-Attainment Areas
For substations located in air-quality non-attainment areas, CPUC staff mapped 3,761 MW of stand-alone battery resources within the "Ex" zones and 4,108 MW of co-located battery resources within the renewable transmission zones.

Table 17: Battery storage busbar mapping results for 38 MMT portfolio by location summary

LOCATION SUMMARY	
Battery Category	**Capacity (MW)**
Stand Alone Located in LCR Area	3,178
Co-located Located in LCR Area	627
Total Mapped Batteries	**3,805**
Stand Alone Located in DAC	2,009
Co-located Located in DAC	662
Total Mapped Batteries	**2,671**
Stand Alone Located in Non-Attainment Area	3,761
Co-located Located in Non-Attainment Area	4,108
Total Mapped Batteries	**7,869**

The figure below shows Round 2 results for the 38 MMT portfolio. Note bubbles indicating out-of-state resources are shown at the assumed CAISO delivery point, and highlighted with a black outline.

Figure 6: Map of Round 2 busbar mapping results for 38 MMT portfolio



7.3. Offshore Wind Portfolio

Two rounds of mapping were required to arrive at the allocations for the Offshore Wind portfolio (see Appendix B for final CEC Busbar Mapping Results). A summary of the final results is provided in the dashboard in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Dashboard showing compliance of busbar allocations for the Offshore Wind Portfolio, following Round 2 mapping, with the criteria.

30MMT_20201015_2045_RSP_2019IEPR_adj										
Round 2		Resource Selection		Prior Year Portfolio	Compliance with Criteria [1=Yes, 2=Possible/Moderate, 3=Materially in Breach]					
Resource	Tx Deliv. Zone	2031 FCDS MW adj	2031 EO MW adj	Total MW (2019 30MMT EO P'folio)	1. Distance to Trans. of Appropriate Voltage	2. Trans. Capability	3a. Available Land Area	3b. High Env. Impl.	4. Comm. Interest	5. Consistency with Prior Year's Mapping
Greater_Imperial_Geothermal	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	-	-	716	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	2
Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo-Carrizo	287	-	287	1	3	2	2	1	1
Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos_Wind	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos-S	173	-	173	1	3	3	2	1	1
Greater_Imperial_Solar	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	600	548	356	1	3	1	1	1	1
Humboldt_Wind	Sacramento_River-Humboldt	-	34	34	1	1	1	2	1	1
Inyokern_North_Kramer_Solar	Greater_Kramer-Inyokern_North_K	-	-	97	1	1	none selected	none selected	1	2
Kern_Greater_Carrizo_Wind	SPGE-Kern_Greater_Carrizo	20	-	60	1	3	1	1	1	2
Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado_Solar	Mountain_Pass_El_Dorado	248	-	248	2	3	1	1	1	1
North_Victor_Solar	North_Victor-Greater_Kramer	300	-	300	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern_California_Ex_Wind	Sacramento_River	767	-	866	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
NW_Ext_Tx_Wind	Sacramento_River	587	913	1,500	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Riverside_Palm_Springs_Solar	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	-	-	29	1	1	1	1	3	2
SCADSNV_Solar	SCADSNV	80	330	4,303	2	3	1	1	1	2
Solano_Wind	Solano-Sacramento_River	462	-	542	1	3	1	3	1	1
Southern_Nevada_Solar	SCADSNV-GLW_VEA	182	-	1,727	1	3	1	1	1	2
Southern_Nevada_Wind	SCADSNV-GLW_VEA	442	-	442	1	3	none selected	none selected	1	1
SW_Ext_Tx_Wind	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	-	234	500	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
Tehachapi_Solar	Tehachapi	3,880	800	4,801	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tehachapi_Wind	Tehachapi	275	-	275	1	1	2	1	1	1
Westlands_Solar	Central_Valley_North_Los_Banos-S	728	0	1,958	2	3	1	1	1	2
Diablo_Canyon_Offshore_Wind	SPGE_Z3_Carrizo	4,419	-	-	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	info not available	not applicable
Humboldt_Bay_Offshore_Wind	Norcal_Z2_Humboldt	1,607	-	-	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	info not available	not applicable
Morro_Bay_Offshore_Wind	SPGE_Z3_Carrizo	2,324	-	-	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	info not available	not applicable
Arizona_Solar	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	-	1,910	1,350	2	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
Baja_California_Wind	Greater_Imperial-SCADSNV	495	-	600	1	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Wyoming_Wind	SCADSNV-Mountain_Pass_El_Dora	-	1,500	1,500	1	1	info not available	info not available	1	1
New_Mexico_Wind	SCADSNV-Riverside_Palm_Springs	1,392	108	1,500	info not available	3	info not available	info not available	1	1
Pisgah_Solar	GK_Z4_Pisgah	201	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sub Total - Renewables		**19,469**	**6,377**	**24,164**						
BatteryStorage_GK_Z3_NorthOfVictor	GK_Z3_NorthOfVictor	50			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_GK_Z4_Pisgah	GK_Z4_Pisgah	126			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_GreaterImpOutsideTxConstraintZones	GreaterImpOutsideTxConstraintZor	560			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_KramerInyoOutsideTxConstraintZones	KramerInyoOutsideTxConstraintZor	101			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_NorCalOutsideTxConstraintZones	NorCalOutsideTxConstraintZones	309			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z2_GLW_VEA	SCADSNV_Z2_GLW_VEA	100			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SCADSNV_Z5_SCADSNV	SCADSNV_Z5_SCADSNV	350			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	2	not applicable
BatteryStorage_SPGE_Z1_Westlands	SPGE_Z1_Westlands	655			not applicable	3	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
BatteryStorage_Tehachapi	Tehachapi	3,147			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	2	not applicable
BatteryStorage_TehachapiOutsideTxConstraintZones	TehachapiOutsideTxConstraintZone	2,208			not applicable	1	not applicable	not applicable	1	not applicable
Sub Total - Battery Storage		**7,606**		**12,657**						
Pumped Storage Hydro_GreaterImpOutsideTxConstrain	GreaterImpOutsideTxConstraintZor	590		608	info not available	info not available	not applicable	info not available	1	1
Pumped Storage Hydro_SCADSNV_Z4_RiversideAndPal	SCADSNV_Z4_RiversideAndPalmSp	905		1,582	info not available	3	not applicable	info not available	1	1
Sub Total - Pumped Storage Hydro		**1,495**		**2,798**						
Sub Total - Energy Storage		**9,101**		**15,455**						
Total		**28,570**	**6,377**	**39,619**						

Non-battery Resources

As required by the Methodology, staff explain the material non-compliances (level 3) that remain for the non-battery resources with these final allocations as follows:

- Central Valley North Los Banos Wind: the exceedance in criterion 3a (available land area) is acceptable for the same reasons as for the 46 MMT portfolio described in Section 7.1 above.
- Solano Wind: the material non-compliance for criterion 3b (high environmental implications) is acceptable for the same reasons as for the 46 MMT portfolio described in Section 7.1 above.
- Northern California outer renewable transmission zone: Resources mapped to zones in the Northern California outer renewable transmission zone remain flagged for criterion 2 (transmission capability) non-compliance for exceeding the outer zone limit. Resources mapped to the Humboldt inner renewable transmission zone also exceed the inner zone limit. The mapping of offshore wind resources to the Humboldt inner renewable transmission zone trigger theses exceedances. The purpose of this Offshore wind portfolio is to study the transmission implications of offshore wind. The mapped offshore wind accounts for the material non-compliance in criterion 2 (transmission capability) for the following resources:
    - Northern California Ex Wind
    - NW Ext. Tx. Wind
    - Solano Wind
    - Humboldt Bay Offshore Wind
- Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone: Resources mapped to zones in the Southern PG&E outer renewable transmission zone remain flagged for criterion 2 (transmission capability) non-compliance for exceeding the outer zone limit. Resources mapped to the Wetlands and Carrizo inner renewable transmission zones also exceed the inner zone limit. The mapping of the Diablo Canyon and Morro Bay offshore wind resources to the Carrizo inner renewable transmission zone trigger the exceedances in the Carrizo inner zone and the Southern PG&E outer zone. The purpose of this Offshore wind portfolio is to study the transmission implications of offshore wind. The reallocating of "Ex" zone solar to Westlands Solar also causes transmission exceedance. This exceedance is eliminated by allocating solar resources in Westlands Solar to the Gates-Diablo 500 kV system. CAISO staff's guidance is that this system appears geographically in the Southern PG&E outermost renewable transmission zone, but is electrically outside the boundary of the constraint that limits the transmission capability estimate for this zone. These points address the material non-compliances for criterion 2 (transmission capability) for the following resources:
    - Central Valley North Los Banos Wind
    - Kern Greater Carrizo Wind
    - Westlands Solar
    - Diablo Canyon and Morro Bay Offshore Wind
- Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone: Resource allocations comply with subzone transmission limits; however, the dashboard shows resources within the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outer renewable transmission zone exceeding the outer zone limit. Preliminary results from the

CAISO's 2020-2021 TPP of the 30 MMT EO sensitivity portfolio show that approximately 6,281 MW of new FD resources can be mapped to the Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada outermost transmission zone. Guidance from CAISO staff noted that the 2020-2021 TPP 30 MMT EO sensitivity portfolio results had a significant number of resources mapped to El Dorado 500 kV and Mohave 500 kV substations (2,498 MW). Using the 6,281 MW FD transmission capability for the outer zone and not mapping a comparable number of resources to those substations may lead to possibly transmission constraints. This updated transmission limit addresses the criterion 2 (transmission capability) non-compliances for the following resources:

  - Greater Imperial Solar
  - Mountain Pass El Dorado Solar
  - SCADSNV Solar
  - Southern Nevada Solar and Wind
  - SW Ext. Tx. Wind
  - Baja California Wind
  - New Mexico Wind

- Riverside Palm Spring Solar: Despite the high commercial interests, RESOLVE did not select any of this solar resource, and CPUC staff found no opportunity to reallocate other solar resources to improve alignment for criterion 4 (commercial interests). The offshore wind focus of this portfolio resulted in RESOLVE allocated significantly less solar resources than either the 46 MMT portfolio or the 38 MMT portfolio.

- SCADSNV Solar: For the 2020-2021 TPP Sensitivity #2 30 MMT EO portfolio, the busbar mapping process reallocated more the 2,000 MW of solar resources to this resource, which results in the material no compliance flag for criterion 5 (consistency with prior year). For this portfolio, staff found little need to reallocate solar resources to SCADSNV Solar. The offshore wind focus of this portfolio resulted in RESOLVE allocated significantly less solar resources than either the 46 MMT portfolio or the 38 MMT portfolio.

- Southern Nevada Solar: despite a comparable amount of FD solar resources, the comparison to the 2020-2021 TPP Sensitivity #2 30 MMT EO portfolio results in material non-compliance for criterion 5 because the 2020-2021 TPP portfolio had over 1,400 MW of EO solar allocated to this resource. The offshore wind focus of this portfolio resulted in RESOLVE allocated significantly less solar resources than either the 46 MMT portfolio or the 38 MMT portfolio.

Multiple mapped wind resources received level-2 non compliances for criteria 3a (available land area) and 3b (high environmental impact) in the dashboard. The description of these non-compliances in Section 7.1 applies here, to this portfolio as well.

Multiple mapped solar resources received level-2 non-compliance with criterion 1 (Distance to transmission of appropriate voltage) in the dashboard for having solar resources mapped to 500 kV substations. These non-compliances flagged are acceptable for the same reasons as described in section 7.1 above.

Based on the above, staff concludes that the instances of non-compliance for this portfolio are acceptable.

Battery Storage

The busbar mapping of battery resources was completed with only one round of mapping, following the first round of non-battery (generation) resources proposed adjustments. Details of the battery mapping results are shown in Appendix C and summarized below.

Function Summary:

Stand Alone Resources
The first battery resources mapped are to LCR areas and represent the amount of battery resources that can provide both local and system capacity. 2,008 MW are mapped to substations within the "Ex" zones. In addition to these, stand-alone resources that provide system-only capacity are also mapped to substations inside LCR areas and outside of LCR areas. For the substations in the LCR areas, these batteries are beyond the 4-hour 1-for-1 replacement for local resources but can still provide system benefits. CPUC staff mapped 90 MW to substations in the renewable transmission zones, located outside of LCR areas. CPUC staff also mapped 1,170 MW to substations in the "Ex" zones, all within LCR areas.

Co-Located Resources
In keeping with the minimization of ratepayer costs policy directive contained in the Methodology, CPUC staff maximized the amount of co-located solar + storage. CPUC staff mapped 4,337 MW of co-located battery resources to substations in the renewable transmission zones. CPUC staff transferred the FD status of the solar resources already mapped to the substations to the battery resources.

Table 19: Battery storage busbar mapping results for Offshore wind portfolio by function summary

FUNCTION SUMMARY	
Battery Category	**Capacity MW**
Stand Alone - LCR + System	2,008
Stand Alone - System Only	1,259
Co-located	4,337
Total Battery Mapping	**7,604**

Location Summary:
CPUC staff also executed the mapping in keeping with the minimization of criteria pollutants policy directives contained in the Methodology

LCR Areas
For substations located in LCR areas, CPUC staff mapped 3,178 MW of stand-alone battery resources within the "Ex" zones and 575 MW of co-located battery resources within the renewable transmission zones.

Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)
For substations located in DACs, CPUC staff mapped 2,009 MW of stand-alone battery resources within the "Ex" zones and 575 MW of co-located battery resources within the renewable transmission zones.

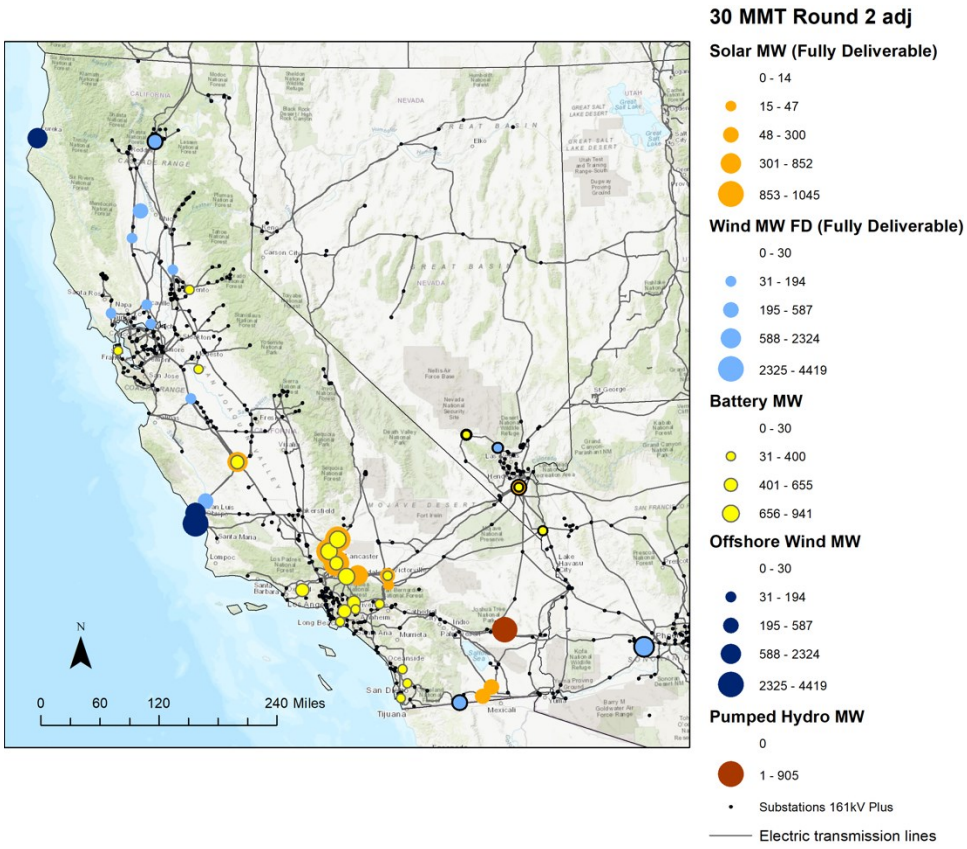
Air-Quality Non-Attainment Areas
For substations located in air-quality non-attainment areas, CPUC staff mapped 3,207 MW of stand-alone battery resources within the "Ex" zones and 3,978 MW of co-located battery resources within the renewable transmission zones.

Table 20: Battery storage busbar mapping results for Offshore wind portfolio by location summary

LOCATION SUMMARY	
Battery Category	**Capacity (MW)**
Stand Alone Located in LCR Area	3,178
Co-located Located in LCR Area	575
Total Battery Mapping	**3,753**
Stand Alone Located in DAC	2,009
Co-located Located in DAC	575
Total Battery Mapping	**2,584**
Stand Alone Located in Non-Attainment Area	3,207
Co-located Located in Non-Attainment Area	3,978
Total Battery Mapping	**7,184**

The figure below shows Round 2 results for the Offshore Wind portfolio. Note bubbles indicating out-of-state resources are shown at the assumed CAISO delivery point, and highlighted with a black outline.

Figure 7: Map of Round 2 busbar mapping results for Offshore wind portfolio



8. Other Assumptions for TPP

Guidance previously provided to CAISO as part of the annual CPUC portfolio transmittal was included in a document called the "Unified Inputs & Assumptions". CPUC and CAISO staff agree that any necessary content be included in this Report. This section describes the additional modeling assumptions the CPUC provides to the CAISO's TPP, besides the portfolio and busbar mapping assumptions described in the rest of this report.

8.1. Thermal Generator Retirement

RESOLVE reports the aggregate amount of thermal generation not retained by resource category. Unit-specific information is not modeled. Because the TPP studies require modeling of specific units and locations, CPUC staff is providing information to the CAISO regarding which units should be assumed as retired for transmission planning purposes. The detailed workbook is contained in Appendix H. CPUC staff applied the steps described in the methodology (see Appendix A) to develop this list.

The above steps aim to minimize any post-processing work by the CAISO. Once the IRP portfolios are transmitted to the CAISO, if within the TPP it is identified that known local area requirements are not met, then CAISO staff may reallocate mapped battery storage from a general CAISO System area to a particular local area to meet the local area requirement up to known battery storage charging limits. Refer to the methodology (Appendix A) for related guidance. If known local area

requirements are still not met, then local thermal generation will be restored in reverse order of the list developed in steps 1 and 2.

8.2. Demand Response

This subsection provides guidance on modeling treatment of demand response (DR) programs in network reliability studies including allocating capacity from those programs to transmission substations.

The CPUC's Resource Adequacy (RA) proceeding (R.17-09-020 or its successor) determines what resources can provide system and local resource adequacy capacity. Current RA accounting rules indicate that all existing DR programs count to the extent those programs impacts are located within the relevant geographic areas being studied for system and local reliability. For the TPP studies the CAISO utilizes fast response and slow-response PDR resources.

By nature, impacts from DR programs are distributed across large geographies. To be applied in network reliability studies, capacity from DR programs must be allocated to transmission substations in order to facilitate power flow analysis. [18] CPUC staff request the investor-owned utilities (IOUs) to allocate their existing DR programs[19] to substations, with the expectation that the IOUs would submit that information to CAISO through the CAISO's annual TPP Study Plan stakeholder process that solicits input on DR assumptions.[20] To the extent possible, this data should also allocate to substations DR programs administered by CCAs or procured from third parties. The data contains confidential information so the CPUC expects the CAISO and the IOUs in their capacity as PTOs to exchange the data using their own non-disclosure agreements.

[18] The CAISO noted that DR eligible for inclusion in the TPP must be allocate
ed to CAISO-controlled substations and must be a CAISO integrated resource, meaning that resource is mapped to specific "Nodes"

[19] Based on the April 2019 annual Load Impact Reports, using the August portfolio-adjusted 1-in-2 weather year condition ex-ante forecast of load impact coincident with CAISO system peak

[20] http://www.caiso.com/Documents/StakeholderInput-2020-2021UnifiedPlanningAssumptions.html

9. Conclusion and Next Steps

The three CPUC resource portfolios have been mapped to busbars in reasonable accordance with the criteria and with consideration of state policy objectives, as described in the Methodology (see Appendix A). The results (available at Appendix B and C are transmitted to the CAISO for use in the reliability and policy-driven base case as well as the policy driven-sensitivity cases in the 2021-2022 TPP.

Guidance on the 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR Base Case Resource Portfolio

As described in greater detail in Section 7, the mapped resources exceed existing transmission limits in the 46 MMT with updated IEPR base case portfolio in the following zones:

- Southern PG&E: The transmission limit exceedance in this area could be resolved by a transmission upgrade with a CAISO estimated cost of $55 million, which would increase the estimated transmission capability by 1000 MW.
- Tehachapi: The transmission limit exceedance in this area could be resolved by a transmission upgrade with a CAISO estimated cost of $100 million, which would increase the estimated transmission capability by 1000 MW.

If the TPP policy-driven assessment of the base portfolio identifies the need for upgrades, the CAISO would typically recommend to the CAISO Board of Governors for approval of the upgrades as policy-driven transmission upgrades. The CAISO retains more flexibility with approval of projects if they are identified only in the reliability assessments, and if the estimated build time does not necessitate immediate commencement to meet the identified resource need. The CPUC will continue to coordinate with the CAISO and will be engaged in the CAISO TPP by providing comments or additional guidance through the stakeholder process of the CAISO TPP based on results of the analysis for the base portfolio related to transmission upgrade needs that are identified.

Similarly, the base case resource portfolio includes 1,062 MW of out-of-state resources. As mapped, CPUC staff understanding, based on transmission capability limits provided by the CAISO, is that these resources should not result in the need for CAISO system transmission upgrades. If the CAISO finds otherwise, the CPUC requests that this information be made public as soon as possible via the TPP to allow the CPUC and other stakeholders to provide comment before any transmission upgrades are recommended to the CAISO Board of Governors for approval to accommodate the injection of out-of-state resources into the CAISO system.

CPUC staff recognize that the amount of battery mapping in a base case portfolio is unprecedented. The Working Group agrees that in some cases, better information is needed to understand the full impacts of the battery mappings before new transmission projects are identified by the CAISO as needed. Accordingly, the CAISO should consult the CPUC before moving forward with any new policy-driven transmission needs associated specifically with storage mapping in this planning cycle.

Guidance on the 38 MMT Policy-Driven Sensitivity Resource Portfolio

As described in greater detail in Section 7, the mapped resources exceed existing transmission limits in the 38 MMT policy-driven sensitivity portfolio in the following areas:

- Southern PG&E: The transmission limit exceedance in this area could be resolved by a transmission upgrade with a CAISO estimated cost of $55 million, which would increase the estimated transmission capability by 1,000 MW.
- Tehachapi: The transmission limit exceedance in this area could be resolved by a transmission upgrade with a CAISO estimated cost of $100 million, which would increase the estimated transmission capability by 1,000 MW.
- Southern California Desert and Southern Nevada: the transmission limit exceedance in this area could be resolved by a transmission upgrade with a CAISO estimated cost of $2,156 million, which would increase the estimated transmission capability by 2,800 MW. Preliminary results from the 2020-2021 TPP assessment of the 30 MMT EO sensitivity portfolio indicate that the transmission limits in this area may potentially be higher than those originally used as an input to this busbar mapping process. This area in particular needs to be further assessed by CAISO in order for the transmission implications to be better understood.

The transmission implications of the 38 MMT portfolio reflect those of the 46 MMT portfolio. In accordance with the methodology guiding principles of "consistency with prior year mapping results" it is best to test a sensitivity portfolio that builds on a base case portfolio. Furthermore, the batteries in the 46 MMT portfolio have been mapped with consideration of the transmission implications of the 38 MMT portfolio to ensure a "least regrets" approach.

Guidance on the Offshore Wind Policy-Driven Sensitivity Resource Portfolio

As described in greater detail in Section 7, the mapped resources exceed existing transmission limits in the offshore wind policy-driven sensitivity portfolio in the following areas:

- Northern California: Offshore wind resources trigger this transmission limit exceedance. The purpose of this portfolio is for CAISO to study the transmission implications of this offshore wind mapping.
- Southern PG&E: Offshore wind resources trigger this transmission limit exceedance. The RESOLVE model called for a transmission upgrade in the Carrizo area which corresponds to a 700 MW upgrade with a CAISO estimated cost of $53 million. This upgrade would partially address the exceedance; however, the purpose of this portfolio is for CAISO to study the transmission implications of this offshore wind mapping.

These exceedances will allow CAISO to identify transmission limit and upgrade cost information, currently a deficient input in RESOLVE for these specific areas, which CPUC staff is seeking to improve. By transmitting this portfolio for study in TPP, the CPUC is not making offshore wind-specific policy. For example, the CPUC is not requesting that CAISO conduct the studies with an assumption that offshore wind has preferred access to the transmission deliverability that will eventually become available after the retirement of Diablo Canyon Power Plant. This matter, and other policy considerations associated with the development of offshore wind, are outside the objectives and scope of this specific study.

The CAISO will use the transmitted offshore wind policy-driven sensitivity portfolio to conduct the policy-driven sensitivity assessments including a power flow study, deliverability assessment, and production cost modeling of the sensitivity portfolio including 8.3 GW of offshore wind resources (Humboldt, Diablo Canyon and Morro Bay).

The expected product is an updated transmission capability limits and upgrade cost estimate table, including:

- Updated transmission capability available in existing transmission zones.
- New transmission zones where appropriate and transmission capability estimates for the new transmission zones.
- The cost of upgrading transmission to accommodate the 8.3 GW in the Offshore wind portfolio with the potential to increase to up to 21.1 GW offshore wind capacity as a part of the outlook assessment.

In addition to the sensitivity assessment, the CAISO will conduct an "outlook" assessment focusing on a longer timeframe to accommodate the remaining offshore wind resource potential including 6.2 GW at Cape Mendocino and 6.6 GW at Del Norte, totaling 21.1 GW. This outlook assessment will aim to ensure that transmission development for early offshore wind resources is "least regrets". The objective is to identify how transmission development can be planned within the 2031 timeframe to accommodate further potential offshore wind development in the 2045 timeframe.

Load forecasts and generation beyond 2031, the tenth study year, are more uncertain and outside of the scope of the 2021-2022 TPP. For this reason, the outlook assessment will not include deliverability assessment or production cost modeling. In order to identify a "least regrets" transmission plan for offshore wind, it will be important to ensure that transmission development to accommodate early offshore wind resources is not undersized for future offshore wind development. Although the Central Coast will be included in the outlook assessment, the North Coast is expected to be the focus due to the inability of the existing transmission system to deliver the significant offshore wind resources there to CAISO's main load centers.

9.1. Busbar Mapping for 2022-23 TPP and Future Cycles

Staff appreciates the suggestions from stakeholders in response to the questions posed in the October 2020 ruling. Anything not already addressed in the transmittal for the 2021-2022 TPP will be a priority for consideration in the draft workplan for 2022-23 TPP busbar mapping. Furthermore, CPUC staff will strive to resolve the process alignment and timing issues that make it challenging to inform resource busbar mapping for an upcoming TPP with the results of the ongoing TPP.

10. Appendices

A. Methodology for Resource-to-Busbar Mapping & Assumption for the 2021-2022 TPP
Available at the CPUC's "Portfolios & Modeling Assumptions for the 2021-2022 Transmission Planning Process"
webpage: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=6442466555

B. CEC Busbar Mapping Results for Non-Battery Resources – 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR base case portfolio, 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR policy-driven sensitivity portfolio, Offshore wind policy-driven sensitivity portfolio
Data Basin link to Excel files:
https://caenergy.databasin.org/galleries/eab0ce3a5be447ce928a310e80c65c8d#expand=208848

C. Busbar Mapping Results for Battery Storage – 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR base case portfolio, 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR policy-driven sensitivity portfolio, Offshore wind policy-driven sensitivity portfolio
Workbook available at the CPUC's "Portfolios & Modeling Assumptions for the 2021-2022 Transmission Planning Process"
webpage: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=6442466555

D. Busbar Mapping Dashboard workbook – 46 MMT with 2019 IEPR base case portfolio
Workbook available at the CPUC's "Portfolios & Modeling Assumptions for the 2021-2022 Transmission Planning Process"
webpage: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=6442466555

E. Busbar Mapping Dashboard workbook – 38 MMT with 2019 IEPR Portfolio
Workbook available at the CPUC's "Portfolios & Modeling Assumptions for the 2021-2022 Transmission Planning Process"
webpage: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=6442466555

F. Busbar Mapping Dashboard Workbook – Offshore Wind Sensitivity Portfolio
Workbook available at the CPUC's "Portfolios & Modeling Assumptions for the 2021-2022 Transmission Planning Process"
webpage: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=6442466555

G. 2020 IRP Baseline Reconciliation (for non-battery and battery mapped resources)
Workbook available at the CPUC's "Portfolios & Modeling Assumptions for the 2021-2022 Transmission Planning Process" webpage:
https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=6442466555

H. Retirement List for the Offshore Wind Policy-Driven Sensitivity Portfolio
Excel file available at the CPUC's "Portfolios & Modeling Assumptions for the 2021-2022 Transmission Planning Process"
webpage: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=6442466555

I. Solar Cost Sensitivity Modeling slides
Available at:
https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/uploadedFiles/CPUCWebsite/Content/UtilitiesIndustries/Energy/EnergyPrograms/ElectPowerProcurementGeneration/irp/2019/2020-02-Solar_Cost_Sensitivity_Modeling-slides-V1.0.pdf

J. SERVM Analysis of IRP 46 MMT Portfolio for Use in the 2021-2022 TPP
Slide deck available at the CPUC's "Portfolios & Modeling Assumptions for the 2021-2022 Transmission Planning Process" webpage:
https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=6442466555

[END OF ATTACHMENT A]