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2011 IEPR Workshop On Localized Renewable Generation

James Avery

SVP – Power Supply

San Diego Gas and Electric Co.



Distributed Generation

Should be Driven by Least Cost/Best Fit Principles

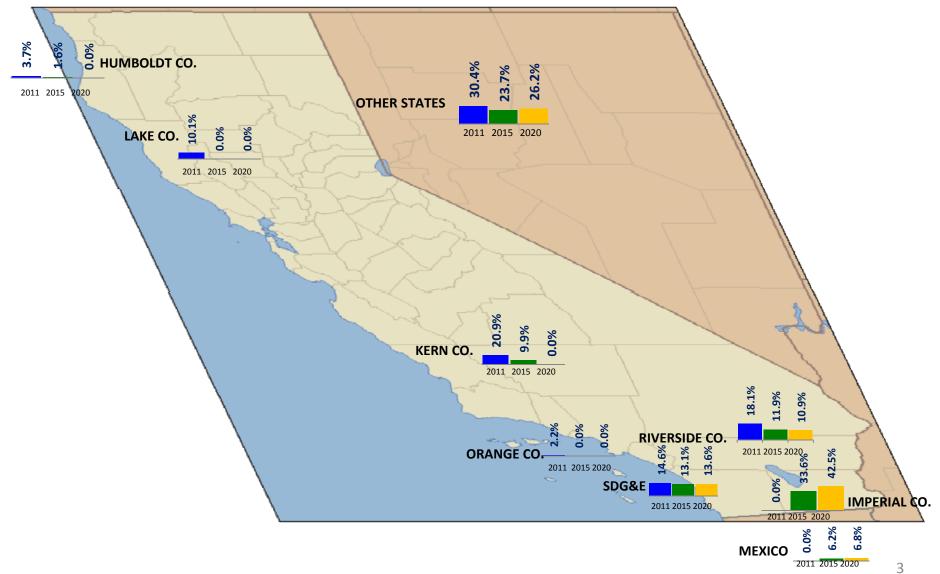
- SDG&E adds resource based on the State's preferred loading order
 - First preference for energy efficiency and demand response
 - Total renewable power could reach 40%

•	Renewable Portfolio Standard:	33%
•	Renewable Portfolio Standard Planning Cushion:	5-2%
•	Net Metering (5% of Peak)	2%

 Maintaining reliability at a 33% RPS will require resources with operational flexibility



RPS Portfolio by Location: current reliance on central & northern CA is replaced by projects mainly in Imperial Valley



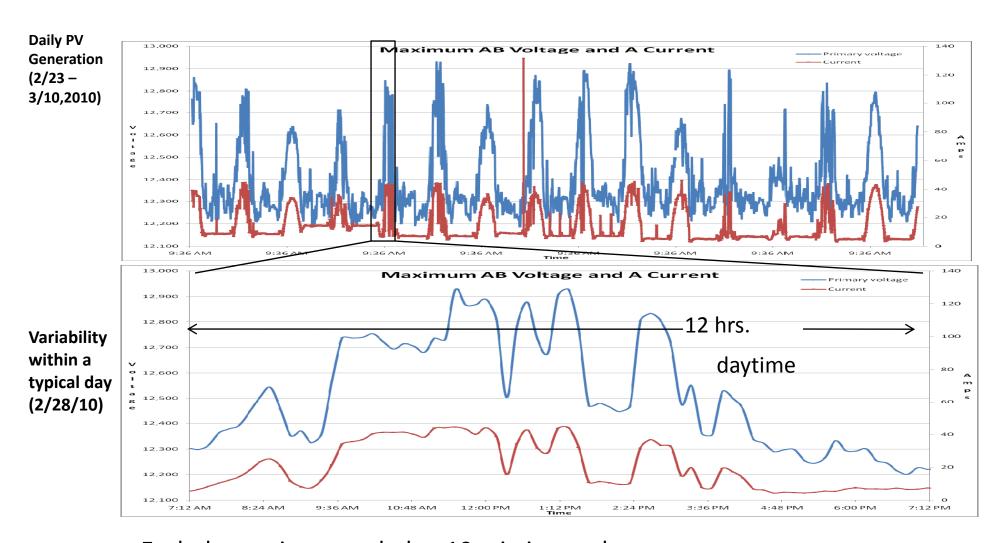


Transmission System Issues

- With 2000 MW of DG on a low load day, the transmission system exhibited:
 - High voltage conditions 10% above nominal
 - North of SONGS flows exceeding limits by 500 MW
 - Transient stability problems
- Potential Required Transmission Upgrades
 - Synchronous condensers and shunt reactors (\$230 \$300 million)
 - Flow control device to prevent excessive North of SONGS path flows (\$100 to \$250 Million)
- Local Furnishing Bonds
 - SDG&E has approximately \$700 million of Industrial Development Bonds that must be redeemed if SDG&E builds facilities beyond what is needed for its bundled customers
 - FERC must issue a Federal Power Act Section 211/213 order to Protect tax-exempt status of interest on bonds
 - Rule 21 process cannot legally protect tax-exempt status



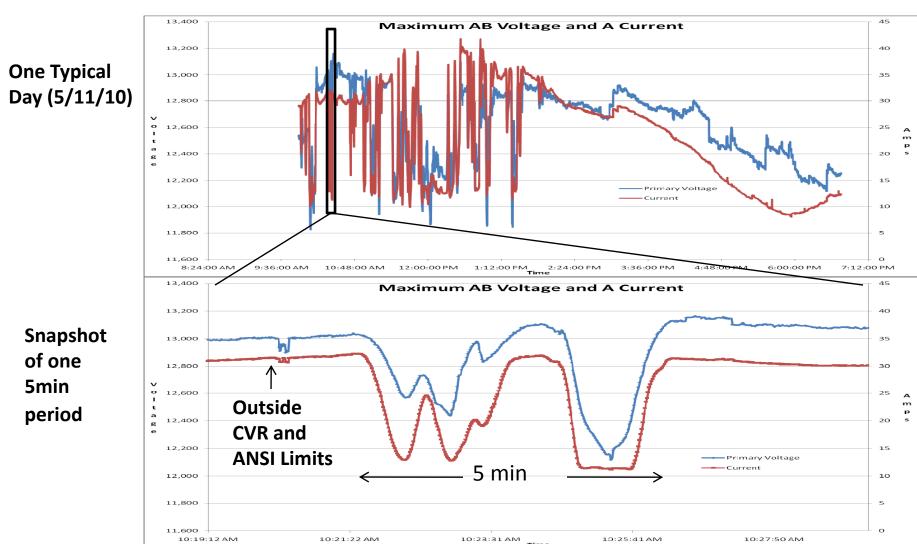
Typical PV Intermittency SDG&E DG Causes Resource Forecasting Problems on a Daily Basis



Each data point recorded at 10 min intervals



Voltage Regulation Problems and Reduced System Efficiency and Increased Operational Cost Caused by Intermittency of PV



Data recorded in intervals of 1 second