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11-IEP-1E

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March 16, 2011

California Energy Commission
Docket Office
1516 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

RE: Docket Number 11-IEP-1E Transmission Planning

Enclosed please find the 2011 IEPR Transmission Planning Form of San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) in the referenced docket.

If you have any questions regarding the forms, please feel free to contact Victor Kruger at 858-654-1619 or VKruger@semprautilities.com

Sincerely,

Signed/

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BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of:)
)
The Preparation of the 2011 Integrated) Docket #11-IEP-1E
Energy Policy Report (Energy Report))
_____)

**SDG&E’S BULK TRANSMISSION INFORMATION SUBMITTAL
FOR THE CEC’S 2011 INTEGRATED ENERGY POLICY REPORT (2011 IEPR)**

The CEC’s instructions require that:

“Each transmission owner shall submit its most recent transmission expansion plan for its bulk electric transmission system, as well as a description of its existing transmission facilities and updated information on planned facilities not reflected in the most recent transmission expansion plan. The information filed shall include the following four items:”

Specific Instructions

Instruction 1:

The transmission owner’s most recent transmission expansion plan. This plan should describe in detail all of the transmission facilities over 100 kV that the transmission owner needs to:

- a. Meet applicable reliability and planning standards.
- b. Reduce congestion.
- c. Interconnect new generation.
- d. Meet state policy goals such as the Renewables Portfolio Standard or once-through cooling goals.

SDG&E Response to Instruction 1:

In accordance with the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Electric Tariff, SDG&E is required to annually develop a transmission expansion plan, coordinated with the CAISO and other market participants. SDG&E’s most recent transmission expansion plan for its bulk electric

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transmission system is contained in the CAISO Final California ISO Transmission Plan 2010 dated April 7, 2010:

<http://www.caiso.com/2771/2771e57239960.pdf>

The CAISO is not planning on finalizing the 2011 comprehensive Transmission Plan until May 2011. SDG&E has utilized the January 31, 2011 Draft SDG&E 2010 Transmission Reliability Assessment to capture updated information on planned facilities not reflected in the most recent transmission expansion plan but contains facilities under 100 kV. Details of future expansion plan facilities under 100 kV are not included in the information submittal for the 2011 IEPR because the CEC has only requested information on facilities over 100 kV. The Final CAISO 2011 Transmission Plan may vary from SDG&E's current draft information and will become SDG&E's next transmission expansion plan once it is approved by the CAISO.

A. Projects Completed in 2010

The following projects from prior year's expansion plans were placed in service during 2010 and are reflected in the power flow models used during this year's Grid Assessment:

1. **Construct 2nd 230kV Transmission Line: Encina-Penasquitos (P06130)**
This project constructed a second 230kV line between Encina and Penasquitos substations. This project supports South-of-SONGS import capabilities and provides operating flexibility for generation dispatch at the Encina and Palomar power plants. The project was placed into service June 2010.
2. **Loop-in TL13825: Shadowridge 138kV Substation (P06131)**
This project looped TL13825 into Shadowridge substation. This project was driven by an N-1 overload of TL13825C (Shadowridge-Meadowlark Tap). The project was placed into service June 2010.

B. Proposed Projects Requiring CAISO Executive Leadership Team Approval.

1. **Los Coches 138/69kV Bank 50 Replacement (P09167)** This project is driven by a N-1 contingency that overloads Bank 50. The ISD is June 2014.

C. Proposed Projects Requiring CAISO Board Approval

1. **Proposed ECO 500/230/138kV Substation (P07139)**
The proposed ECO substation will provide a point of interconnection for renewable generation in the Imperial Valley and Mexico, and enhance the reliability of SDG&E's radial 69kV system in the Boulevard area of eastern San Diego County. The ISD is December 2012.

2. **South Orange County Reliability Project (P06129)**
This project will increase capacity and reliability in the Orange County area by constructing a new 230kV switchyard at the Capistrano substation site. It will also provide a second high-voltage source for the Orange County load area. The ISD date is 2015.

D. Previously Approved Projects with Updated In-service Dates

1. **TL13802B&D Encina-Cannon-Calavera Tap: Enhancement Project (P00154 & P09140)**
These projects mitigate various N-1 contingencies driven by load growth, and improve Encina dispatch ability. Note that these two projects were approved separately but combined for construction coordination. The ISD is April 2011.
2. **TL13835 Talega-Laguna Niguel: New Tap Configuration (P08158)**
This project replaces two previously planned reconductor projects (Talega-San Mateo & Capistrano-Laguna Niguel) by constructing a short 138kV circuit to tap into the existing TL13835 Laguna Niguel-San Mateo transmission line. The ISD is June 2011, pending permitting approvals.
3. **TL13836 Talega-Pico: Reconductor (P01141)**
This project increases the capacity of TL13836 Talega-Pico, by reconductoring a portion of this line. This increased capacity is necessitated by load growth. The ISD of the project is June 2011, pending permitting approvals.
4. **New 230/138kV Transformer: Miguel Substation (P06133)**
This project increases import capability at Miguel substation and supports the 138kV system after retirement of the South Bay Power Plant. The planned ISD for this project is December 2011 due to the retirement of South Bay generating units 1 & 2 at the end of 2010.

E. Previously Approved Projects With No Proposed Changes

1. **Bay Blvd Substation: South Bay Substation Relocation (P06132)**
This project will construct a new 230/69kV substation to replace the existing South Bay substation. This is a project driven by:
 - Aging infrastructure
 - A Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) signed with the City of Chula Vista
 - The upcoming South Bay generation retirement.The planned ISD for this project is December 2012. The CAISO Board of Directors approved this project February 2010, and this generating plant was declared to be no longer needed for Reliability Must Run (RMR) purposes as of December 2010.

2. **TL13821B Sycamore Canyon-Carlton Hills Tap: Loop-in (P09166)**
This project is driven by N-1 contingencies that overload TL13821B. When completed there will be two circuits: TL13821 (Sycamore Canyon-Santee) and TL13828 (Sycamore Canyon-Carlton Hills). The ISD is June 2012. This project, P09166, will eliminate the need for a previously proposed project P061XX, which would have installed Carlton Hills Tap 2.
3. **Los Coches 138/69kV Bank 51: Replacement (P09167)**
This project is driven by N-1 contingencies that overload Bank 51. The ISD is June 2013. Note, the replacement in 2013 of the remaining transformer, Bank 50, is being proposed once again this year in a separate project request.
4. **New 500kV Transmission Line: Sunrise Powerlink (P04138)**
This project is discussed in greater detail in Section G. The planned ISD is June 2012.

F. Summary Table of Transmission Expansion Plan

| Project Number | Project Title: Mitigation | CAISO Approval Status | ISD |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| Proposed Projects Requiring CAISO Approval | | | |
| P09167 | Los Coches Bank 50: Replacement | Pending | June 2014 |
| Previously Proposed Projects still requiring CAISO Board Approval | | | |
| P07139 | Proposed ECO 500/230/138kV Substation | Pending | December 2012 |
| P06129 | Modified South Orange County Reliability Project - MSOCR | Pending | June 2015 |
| Previously Approved Projects With Updated In-Service Dates | | | |
| P00154/P09140 | TL13802B&D Encina-Cannon-Calavera Tap: Enhancement project | Approved | April 2011 |
| P08158 | TL13835B Talega-Laguna Niguel: New Tap Configuration | Approved | June 2011 |
| P01141 | TL13836, Talega-Pico: Reconductor | Approved | June 2011 |
| P06133 | New 230/138kV transformer at Miguel Substation | Approved | December 2011 |
| Previously Approved Projects With No Proposed Changes | | | |
| P06132 | New Bay Blvd Substation - South Bay Substation Relocation | Approved | December 2012 |
| P09166 | TL13821B Sycamore-Carlton Hills Tap: Loop Into Sycamore | Approved | June 2012 |
| P09167 | Los Coches 138/69kV Banks 50/51: CAISO Approved Bank 51 Only | Approved | June 2013 |
| P04138 | New 500kV Transmission Line: Sunrise Powerlink | Approved | June 2012 |
| Proposed Projects Requiring Further CAISO Analysis | | CAISO decision | |
| P10xyz | Los Coches 230kV Substation: Addition | Deferred to 2011 Studies | June 2015 |
| P10xyz | Mission Banks 51 & 52: Replacements | Deferred to 2011 Studies | June 2020 |
| P10xyz | 230kV Reactive Support projects: Synchronous Condenser additions | Deferred to 2011 Studies | 2013/2016/2019 |
| P10136 | Telegraph Canyon Capacitor Addition | Deferred to 2011 Studies | June 2011 |
| P10xyz | TL23013 Penasquitos-Old Town: Reconfiguration | Deferred to 2011 Studies | June 2011 |

G. Sunrise Powerlink

This new 500kV transmission line will increase SDG&E's import capability allowing SDG&E to meet its increasing demands for electric power. It is also anticipated that this new line will increase SDG&E's economic access to renewable resources (e.g. wind, solar), in order to meet the State of California's Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS). The line will also provide an economic benefit by reducing transmission congestion, Resource Adequacy (RA) and Reliability Must Run (RMR) contract costs, as well as providing access to other new, low cost renewable power sources. Other benefits of this new transmission line include improved reliability and system operating flexibility.

The scope of this 500kV Project includes:

1. Transmission Components

- a. 500kV Imperial Valley-Suncrest line, approximately 100 miles
- b. Two 230kV Suncrest-Sycamore Canyon lines
- c. Reconductor of TL639-Sycamore Canyon-Elliott, TL6915-Pomerado-Sycamore Canyon #1, TL6916-Sycamore Canyon-Scripps, and TL6924-Pomerado-Sycamore Canyon #2

2. Substation Components

- a. New 500kV/230kV Suncrest substation.
- b. Two 500/230kV transformers at Suncrest substation
- c. Eight 45MVAR 12kV reactors at Suncrest substation
- d. 240MVAR of Static VAR Devices (SVDs) located at Suncrest, San Luis Rey, and South Bay substations
- e. A third 230/69kV transformer at San Luis Rey
- f. A third 230/69kV transformer at Sycamore Canyon substation
- g. A 230/138kV transformer at Encina

3. Project Status

- a. CPCN filing was approved by CPUC on December 18th, 2008.
- b. WECC approved a 1000MW path rating on November 4th, 2009
- c. Record of Decision from the United States Forest Service (USFS) received July 13th, 2010.
- d. Construction began November 2010.

Instruction 2. Existing Facilities:

- a. A description of the transfer capabilities for transmission lines or transmission paths delivering electric power into the transmission owner’s grid.
 - i. The description shall include the size (for example, megavolt ampere [MVA] or megawatt [MW]) and length of the lines or lines included in the path and the substations to which the line connects.
- b. A description of the transfer capabilities for the bulk transmission lines or bulk transmission paths limiting the delivery of electric power within the transmission owner’s grid.
 - i. The description shall include the size (MVA, MW) and length of the lines or lines included in the path and the substations to which the line connects.

SDG&E Response to Instruction 2:

Response to Instruction 2a: Description of the transfer capabilities for transmission lines or transmission paths delivering electric power into SDG&E’s grid.

SDG&E’s service area geographically covers all of San Diego County and some of southern Orange County. SDG&E’s customer demand is currently served by the combination of internal resources and power delivered into the local reliability area by imports through the Miguel Substation from the east (the Imperial Valley-Miguel 500 kV line) and south (the Tijuana-Otay Mesa 230 kV line), as well as from the north through five 230 kV lines connecting the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) to the San Diego area.

| Line Substations | Line MVA | Length (miles) |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Imperial Valley-Miguel | 2364 | 84 |
| SONGS-Talega | 456 | 11 |
| SONGS-Talega | 456 | 11 |
| SONGS-San Luis Rey | 912 | 18 |
| SONGS-San Luis Rey | 912 | 18 |
| SONGS-San Luis Rey | 912 | 18 |
| Tijuana-Otay Mesa | 796 | 1.6 |

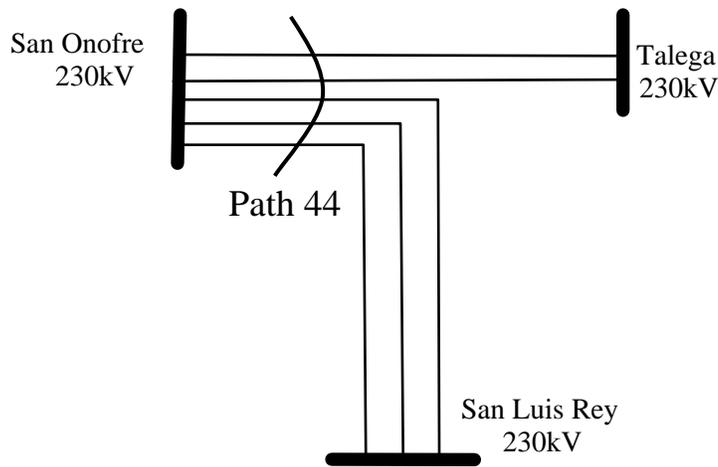
The “WECC 2010 Path Rating Catalog” (contained in Attachment G) defines several rated paths involving SDG&E owned transmission facilities: South of SONGS (Path 44), CFE to the CAISO (Path 45), and SouthWest Power Link (SWPL) is part of both West of [Colorado] River (Path 46) and East of [Colorado] River (Path 49).

The South of SONGS path connects SDG&E's transmission system with that of SCE. The Imperial Valley-Miguel 500 kV line is the western-most segment of the Southwest Powerlink. The Southwest Powerlink connects IV substation to Arizona at North Gila (as part of Path 46) and North Gila substation to Hassayampa and Palo Verde substations (as part of Path 49), with the Imperial Irrigation District (IID) control area through the Imperial Valley-El Centro 230 kV transmission line, and with Comision Federal de Electricidad (CFE) in Mexico through the Imperial Valley-La Rosita 230 kV transmission line.

Today, the ability to import off-system generation into the San Diego area is defined by two transmission import boundaries or constraints: the San Diego area all-lines-in-service ("N-0") import limit and the San Diego area G-1/N-1 import limit.¹ The N-0 import limit, currently rated by SDG&E at 2850 MW, is defined by the San Diego area's ability to import power into its system via the Tijuana-Otay Mesa 230 kV line (assumed at zero flow), the Imperial Valley-Miguel 500 kV line, plus the five 230 kV lines South Of SONGS (SOS). The existing 2850 MW N-0 import limit applies when all transmission facilities are in operation.

The G-1/N-1 import limit is currently defined by the San Diego area's ability to import power via the five 230 kV lines which comprise the SOS Western Electricity Coordinating Council ("WECC") Path 44. The G-1/N-1 import limit only applies when the most critical San Diego area generator is off-line and when the most critical transmission facility is out of service. These limits define the power imports presently available to serve the San Diego area during the specified contingency condition and assuming a one-in-ten year adverse peak load condition. Absent new import capability (as from the Tijuana-Otay Mesa 230 kV line), the level of imports that can be achieved with the Imperial Valley-Miguel 500 kV line out of service is 2500 MW, as defined by the WECC's Path 44 rating.

¹ The N-0 import limit is used for modeling cases with all lines in-service, including economic assessment modeling, whereas the G-1/N-1 import limit is used for local area reliability planning analysis.



Response to Instruction 2b: Description of the transfer capabilities for the bulk transmission lines or bulk transmission paths limiting the delivery of electric power within the SDG&E’s grid.

San Diego is a single local area for reliability so there are no paths within San Diego that limits delivery of electric power within SDG&E’s grid.

SDG&E’s bulk transmission system within the San Diego area is designed to integrate the existing local San Diego area generating resources. These include the Palomar Energy Facility (connected into SDG&E’s 230 kV grid); the Encina Power Plant (connected into SDG&E’s grid at 138 kV and 230 kV); the Otay Mesa generating facility (connected at 230 kV); and a number of smaller combustion turbines and other generators throughout the service area.

SDG&E’s internal transmission system is also used to accommodate imports from the transmission paths connecting the San Diego area to the remainder of the WECC. These import paths are described in SDG&E’s response to the CEC’s Request 1.

Finally, SDG&E’s bulk transmission system outside the San Diego area is currently comprised of SDG&E’s share of the Southwest Powerlink and its interleaved substations, namely the Imperial Valley, North Gila and Hassayampa substations. SDG&E also has 80 MW of firm transmission rights from Portland General between the Boardman coal plant in Oregon and the California-Oregon Border (COB).

Instruction 3. Planned Transmission Upgrades:

3. Planned transmission upgrades (including both upgrades to existing facilities as well as new facilities) that that are expected to be operational between January 2011 and December 2020, including those affecting both imports into a transmission owner’s grid and those affecting the transmission owner’s ability to move energy within its transmission network:

- a. Descriptions of the upgrades including costs, maps, and the MW impact of the upgrades on transfer capabilities.
- b. A detailed description of the upgrade's benefits including:

The effect of the transmission facilities on the transmission owner's ability to comply with state mandated electric policy goals such as renewable energy requirements, complying with State Water Resources Control Board policies for phasing out power plants that use once-through cooling,⁹ or eliminating or reducing local capacity requirements.

Any increase in access to renewable energy. Where possible, list the location (region, competitive renewable energy zone) from which the energy can be imported.

Any increase in the ability to import energy into transmission-constrained areas. Where possible, describe the area (local capacity area, sub-area) and potential reductions in local capacity requirements and the need to commit such capacity. Please indicate if the upgrade reduces or may reduce the need for existing capacity at specific locations within transmission-constrained areas or affect the commitment of specific resources in these areas.

Where specific project benefits are anticipated but not yet defined, describe the information and/or studies that would be required to specifically define the benefits.
- c. Descriptions of the alternatives considered in developing the upgrades, including non-wires alternatives such as generation and demand-side management.

SDG&E Response to Instruction 3:

Sunrise Powerlink

This new 500kV transmission line will increase SDG&E's import capability allowing SDG&E to meet its increasing demands for electric power. It is also anticipated that this new line will increase SDG&E's economic access to renewable resources (e.g. wind, solar), in order to meet the State of California's Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS). The line will also provide an economic benefit by reducing transmission congestion, Resource Adequacy (RA) and Reliability Must Run (RMR) contract costs, as well as providing access to other new, low cost renewable power sources. Other benefits of this new transmission line include improved reliability and system operating flexibility.

The scope of this 500kV Project includes:

1. Transmission Components

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- c. Eight 45MVAR 12kV reactors at Suncrest substation
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- e. A third 230/69kV transformer at San Luis Rey
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- g. A 230/138kV transformer at Encina

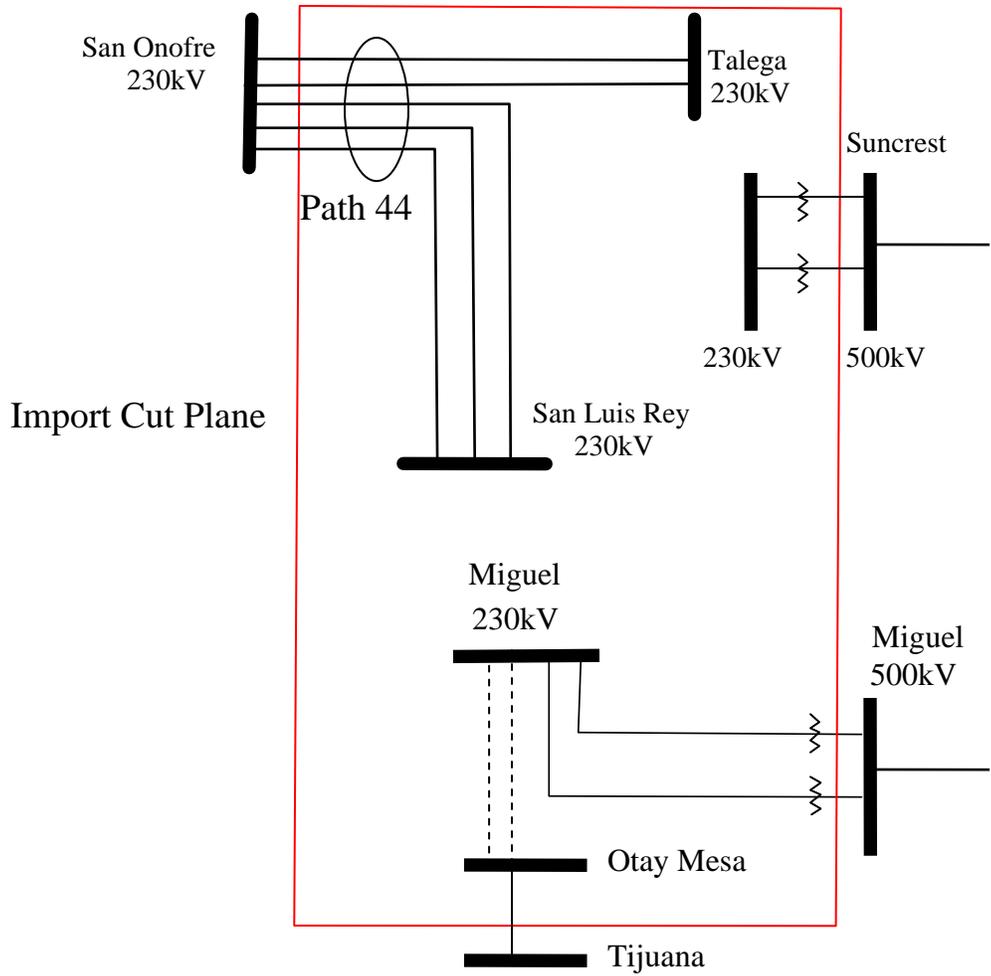
3. Project Status

- a. CPCN filing was approved by CPUC on December 18th, 2008.
- b. WECC approved a 1000MW path rating on November 4th, 2009
- c. Record of Decision from the United States Forest Service (USFS) received July 13th, 2010.
- d. Construction began November 2010.

Complete information on SDG&E's Sunrise Powerlink 500kV project that will increase the San Diego area import capability in 2012 can be found at the following weblink:

<http://www.sdge.com/sunrisepowerlink/>

With the addition of the Sunrise Powerlink, the San Diego area N-0 import limit is expected to increase from 2850 MW to 4200 MW. The San Diego area G-1/N-1 import of 2500 MW will no longer be applicable since another independent path will be available when the Southwest Powerlink is out of service. The import capability with a post-WECC Category B contingency, such as the outage of the Imperial Valley-Miguel segment of the Southwest Powerlink, with the system readjusted to within continuous (normal) limits and path ratings, will increase from 2500 MW to 3500 MW.



Besides the Sunrise Powerlink discussed above SDG&E does not have any currently planned upgrades to the existing transmission facilities to improve import capability

Instruction 4:

4. Any maintenance or construction that could impact transfer capabilities or the ability to move power over a path between January 2011 and December 2013.

SDG&E Response to Instruction 4:

San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) outages account for a majority of the derates in the import capability for the San Diego area. During the period 2011 through 2013, SCE (operator of SONGS) has completed the extended outages needed to

replace both units' steam generators so only normal length planned refueling outages are expected.

Construction of the Sunrise power link will require several short outages on the 500 kV bus at the Imperial Valley substation and on the Imperial Valley to Miguel 500 kV transmission line before June 2012.

At this time, SDG&E does not know of any other planned maintenance that will affect import capability for a significant period of time. Some routine maintenance and capital project work (particularly on SOS and SWPL) will impact transfer capability for short periods (normally on weekends).

Instruction 5:

5. A general description of any transmission upgrades that are expected to begin operating after December 2020.

SDG&E Response to Instruction 5:

At this time SDG&E has no new transmission facilities planned for installation after year 2012 that would increase import capability into the San Diego area. Load growth by 2020, aging infrastructure and perhaps new generation interconnections will require some upgrades in the San Diego area transmission system.

Transmission Corridor Needs

Each transmission owner shall evaluate its needs for transmission corridors on non-federal lands by addressing the following three items:

1. For those point-to-point electrical transfer needs identified in the section above entitled "Bulk Electrical System Description and Needs," please discuss potential corridor needs in relation to the following:
 - a. Opportunities to link with existing federally-designated corridors or potential federal corridors identified under Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
 - b. Opportunities to provide transmission capacity to develop the renewable generation resources needed to meet the state's Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) goals.
 - c. Opportunities to import additional economical electricity from out of state.
 - d. Opportunities to improve the reliability or reduce the congestion of the state's electricity system.
 - e. Opportunities to upgrade existing transmission lines.
 - f. Opportunities to meet future growth in load.
 - g. The potential to impact sensitive lands that may not be appropriate locations for energy corridors - including, but not limited to, state and national parks, state and national designated wilderness and wilderness

- study areas, state and national wildlife refuges and areas, critical inventoried roadless areas in national forests, habitat conservation plan areas, and special habitat mitigation areas.
- h. Consideration of the Garamendi Principles (See Appendix B) as identified in Senate Bill (SB) 2431 (Garamendi, Chapter 1457, Statutes of 1988) and as noted in SB 1059, Section 1 (Escutia and Morrow, Chapter 638, Statutes of 2006), in the case of existing corridors.
 - i. Any work previously done with local agencies and any geographical areas of sensitivity that may have been identified.
 - j. Any other known major issues that have the potential to impact a future corridor designation.
 - k. Executive Order S-14-08, which established California's renewable energy goal of 33 percent from renewable resources by 2020, improved licensing processes for renewable projects, and ordered the development of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) for the Mojave and Colorado deserts.
2. If you have no plans for proposing a transmission corridor, please identify the circumstances or planning timeframes where you would opt to obtain a transmission corridor designation from the Energy Commission before applying for approval to build (or participate in) a transmission line project.
 3. If you would not consider applying to the Energy Commission for a transmission corridor designation, please explain why not.

SDG&E Response to Transmission Corridor Needs:

SDG&E generally supports the high voltage transmission corridor designation process created by SB1059. The process will enable the CEC to coordinate input from a wide variety of stakeholders in designating transmission corridors for long term planning purposes. The corridor designation process should not include projects currently undergoing licensing, or projects with in-service dates within the next five years (2016). Instead, the corridor designation process should be designed to identify long range transmission needs and corridors that will be required beyond the five year cycle. The CEC should consider developing programmatic EIR's in designated corridors, which can provide foundational information for project specific environmental reviews. The programmatic EIR's will also identify environmentally sensitive areas.

SDG&E recommends that the CEC put the corridor designation effort into areas where existing transmission lines exist. For example, designate corridors along existing 69 kV lines to the point where they meet with 230 kV lines. In doing so, such designation will not be tied to a specific project, but rather, in anticipation of expanding future transfer capability and improving access to areas with significant renewable resource potential. Corridor designation should also contemplate expansion of *existing* right-of-ways so as to accommodate the tear-down and rebuild of existing transmission facilities (which will reduce environmental impacts compared to building in entirely new and separate right-of-ways) and include expansion of existing substations in an

appropriate location. SDG&E also suggests the CEC identify corridors on a very long term basis, that is, for the next 50 years. This will allow planning agencies to account for these corridors as they develop their community planning documents. Current projects may or may not involve federal corridors; however future CEC corridors should be coordinated with federally designated corridors.

SDG&E intends to evaluate any transmission needs developed by the California Transmission Planning Group (CTPG) or WECC's 10-year or 20-year west wide (DOE supported transmission plans) through their Transmission Expansion Planning Policy Committee (TEPPC) for possible joint development potential. Some joint development projects may benefit from a new transmission corridor and SDG&E, probably in concert with other parties, is prepared to pursue the creation of needed corridors through the CEC.