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1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Hydrogen Energy International LLC (HEI or the Applicant) is proposing to build an Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) power generating facility called Hydrogen Energy California (HECA or the “Project”) in Kern County, California. The Project will gasify petroleum coke (or blends of petroleum coke and coal, as needed) to produce hydrogen to fuel a combustion turbine operating in combined cycle mode. The gasification component will produce 180 million standard cubic feet per day (MMSCFD) of hydrogen to feed a 390 megawatt (MW) gross combined cycle plant providing California with low-carbon baseload power to the grid. In addition, approximately 100 MW of natural gas generated peaking power will be available from the Project. The gasification component will also capture approximately 130 MMSCFD of carbon dioxide (or approximately 90 percent at steady-state operation) which will be transported and used for enhanced oil recovery and sequestration (storage) in the Elk Hills Oil Field Unit.

Importantly, the Project advances the dual goals announced by the State of California, namely energy security and the reduction of greenhouse gases, by utilizing petroleum coke as its primary feedstock and by capturing and sequestering carbon dioxide. Petroleum coke is a by-product created through the refining process of heavy oils that is predominately exported overseas for use as fuel. Turning a low-value refinery by-product into much needed electricity has significant environmental benefits, including the global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and criteria pollutants. Existing conventional power plants release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, rather than capturing and sequestering it. In addition, it has improved energy security benefits for California by using a local energy source, which is currently exported. Moreover, an IGCC facility has the significant advantage of using a range of abundantly-available domestic fuel supplies, such as petroleum coke, coal, and potentially biomass.

Another environmentally progressive aspect of the Project is the production of hydrogen. The increase in supply of hydrogen will support the State’s goal of energy independence as expressed in California Executive Order S-7-04, which mandates the development of a hydrogen infrastructure and transportation in California. Importantly, the Project is poised to supplement the quantities of hydrogen necessary for these future energy and transportation technologies and support California’s role as a world leader in clean energy.

California has enacted several policies and executive orders to address green house gas emissions from power plants. These are summarized below:

- In 2005, the state energy agencies issued Energy Action Plan II (EAP II). EAP II emphasized “[the] need to develop and tap advanced technologies to achieve [the] goals of reliability, affordability and an environmentally-sound energy future.” Economic performance will change over the life of the Project as technology advances occur and increasingly stringent climate change mitigation regulations are adopted.
- Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) was passed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to assign emissions targets to each sector in the California economy and to develop regulatory and market methods to ensure compliance, which take effect in 2012. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and California Energy Commission (CEC) are to develop specific

proposals to CARB for implementing AB 32 in the electricity sector, possibly including a cap-and-trade program.

- California Governor Schwarzenegger’s Executive Order S-3-05 sets a state target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.
- Senate Bill 1368 (SB 1368), passed in 2006, establishes an Emission Performance Standard (EPS) for greenhouse gas emissions from power plants used to serve baseload power in California, which was set by the CPUC at 1,100 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt hour (MWH) of electricity. The intended effect of SB 1368 is to encourage low-carbon power production. The Project greenhouse gas emissions will be well below this threshold requirement.
- AB 1925, a law passed in 2006, required the CEC to provide a report to the California legislature by November 2007 “with recommendations for how the state can develop parameters to accelerate the adoption of cost-effective geologic carbon sequestration strategies.” This type of legislation clearly demonstrates California’s commitment to supporting and encouraging in-state carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) demonstration technology.

The Project will add 250 MW of baseload low-carbon power to the grid, provide environmental benefits in regards to greenhouse gases (among others), and help California meet its obligations under AB 32, AB 1925, and SB 1368. The Project is also designed to support Executive Orders S-7-04 and S-3-05.

The Applicant is seeking approval from the CEC to construct and operate a power generation plant within Kern County, California. This Application for Certification (AFC) has been prepared in accordance with the CEC’s Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Certification (August 2000) as amended, and is intended to provide:

- A detailed description of the Project
- An assessment of the anticipated Project impacts on the existing environment
- A discussion of compliance with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS)

The remainder of this Executive Summary encapsulates the more detailed information presented in the balance of the AFC.

1.2 PROJECT SCHEDULE

The following milestones are anticipated for the Project:

Completion of CEC permitting process	July 2010
Start of construction	March 2011
Completion of construction	April 2014
Commissioning and initial startup	January 2014 through October 2014
Full-scale operation of the Project	December 2014

1.3 PROJECT OWNERSHIP

HEI is jointly owned by BP Alternative Energy North America Inc. and Rio Tinto Hydrogen Energy LLC, with the prime objective of producing hydrogen for low-carbon power generation. HEI proposes to be the owner and operator of the IGCC facilities and carbon dioxide (CO₂) pipeline and will enter into a long-term lease for the Kern County Project Site, as defined below, with the site owner.

The transmission line will be owned by HEI up to the point of interconnect (Midway Substation) as stipulated by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO).

Natural gas and water supply lines will be owned by others.

1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project Site is located in an oil producing area approximately 2 miles northwest of the unincorporated community of Tupman in western Kern County, California, as shown in Figure 1-1, Project Vicinity Map.

Highlights of the Project are as follows:

- A 315-acre site located adjacent to the Elk Hills Oil Field Unit. The site is currently undeveloped. Existing surface elevations vary from about 445 feet in the southwest corner to about 310 feet in the northeast corner above mean sea level (msl).
- The feedstock will be gasified to produce a synthesis gas (syngas) that will be processed and purified to produce a hydrogen-rich gas, which will be used as fuel for the combustion turbine for electric power generation. A portion of the product (hydrogen-rich gas) will also be used to supplementally fire the heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) that produces steam from the combustion turbine exhaust heat.
- At least 90 percent of the carbon in the raw syngas will be captured in a high-purity carbon dioxide stream during steady-state operation, which will be compressed and transported by pipeline off site for injection into deep underground oil reservoirs for enhanced oil recovery and sequestration.
- The power produced by the power plant will have a low-carbon emission profile significantly lower than would otherwise be produced by traditional fossil-fueled sources, including natural gas.
- The water source for the Project will be brackish groundwater supplied by the Buena Vista Water Storage District (BVWSD) and treated on site to meet Project standards. Potable water will be supplied by West Kern Water District for sanitary purposes.
- There will be no direct surface water discharge of industrial wastewater or storm water. Process wastewater will be treated on site and recycled within the gasification and power plant systems. Other wastewaters from cooling tower blowdown and raw water treatment will be collected and directed to on-site underground injection wells.
- The Project gasification process will feature near zero sulfur emissions during steady-state operation.

- The Project is designed to avoid flaring during steady-state operation. The Project is also designed to incorporate state-of-the-art technology to minimize flaring during startup and shut down operations.

Major on-site Project components will include, as shown on Figure 1-2, Plot Plan:

- Solids Handling, Gasification, and Gas Treatment
 - Feedstock delivery, handling and storage
 - Gasification
 - Sour shift/gas cooling
 - Mercury removal
 - Acid gas removal
- Power Generation
 - Combined-cycle power generation
 - Auxiliary combustion turbine generator
 - Electrical switching facilities
- Supporting Process Systems
 - Natural gas fuel systems
 - Air separation unit (ASU)
 - Sulfur recovery unit
 - Tail gas treating unit
 - Zero liquid discharge
 - Carbon dioxide compression
 - Wastewater injection wells
 - Raw water treatment plant
 - Other plant systems

An artist's rendering of the Project is included as Figure 1-3, Project Artist Rendering. The Project also includes the following off-site facilities, as shown on Figure 1-4, Project Location Map:

- **Electrical Transmission Line** – An electrical transmission line will interconnect the Project to Pacific Gas & Electric's (PG&E) Midway Substation. The interconnection voltage is expected to be 230 kilovolts (kV). The Project is considering two alternative transmission routes, both of which extend from the western edge of the Project Site to the north, and west to the north side of the substation. Transmission Alternative 1 is approximately 9 miles long and transmission Alternative 2 is approximately 9.5 miles long.
- **Natural Gas Supply** – A natural gas interconnection will be made with either PG&E or Southern California Gas Company natural gas pipelines, both located southeast of the Project Site. The natural gas pipeline will be approximately 7 miles in length. The interconnect will

consist of one tap off the existing natural gas line, one meter set, one service pipeline service connection, and a pressure limiting station located on the Project Site.

- **Water Supply Pipelines** – The Project will utilize brackish groundwater supplied from the BVWSD located to the northwest. The raw water supply pipeline will be approximately 18 miles in length. Potable water for drinking and sanitary use will be supplied by West Kern Water District located near the State Route 119 (SR 119)/Tupman Road intersection (southeast of the Project Site). The potable water supply pipeline will be approximately 5.5 miles in length.
- **Carbon Dioxide Pipeline** – The carbon dioxide pipeline will transfer the carbon dioxide captured during gasification from the Project Site southwest to the custody transfer point. The Project is considering two alternative pipeline routes. Alternative 1 is approximately 2 miles in length, while Alternative 2 is approximately 2.5 miles in length.

All temporary construction equipment laydown and parking, including construction parking, offices, and construction laydown areas, will be located on the Project Site.

1.5 KEY PROJECT BENEFITS

Key benefits of the Project are as follows:

1. Providing approximately 250 MW of new, baseload, low-carbon generating capacity, enough to power over 150,000 homes. This will be at a time when the CEC estimates that to meet peak energy demand growth, the state will need to add over 9,000 MW in capacity between 2008 and 2018 (CEC 2007). In addition, approximately 100 MW of natural gas generated peaking power will be available from the power plant.
2. Preventing the release of more than 2 million tons (roughly equivalent to the carbon dioxide output of 500,000 automobiles) per year of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere by sequestering them underground.
3. Producing additional energy from existing California oil fields by injecting carbon dioxide and increasing production by an estimated 5 to 15 percent.
4. Boosting the Southern California economy with an estimated 1,500 jobs associated with construction and 100 permanent positions associated with Project operations.
5. Reducing stress on United States natural gas supplies by using a by-product from the oil refining process and coal.
6. Enhance groundwater quality by removing salts through the extraction of brackish groundwater for Project process water needs.

1.6 EMISSIONS SUMMARY

The Project will produce baseload electricity while substantially reducing greenhouse gas emissions by capturing carbon dioxide (CO₂) and transporting it for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and sequestration. Furthermore, the Project will employ Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to control project emissions to levels equivalent to or less than other permitted IGCC projects. Emissions control systems are required to meet the permit levels of

nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The following is a summary of the emission control equipment used on the Project:

- Project greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., carbon dioxide) and sulfur emissions will be reduced through state-of-the-art emission-control technology and carbon dioxide sequestration. The Project gasification process will feature near zero sulfur emissions during steady-state operation.
- The Project is designed to avoid flaring during steady-state operation. The Project is also designed to incorporate state-of-the-art technology to minimize flaring during startup and shut down operations.
- The solids handling system includes truck unloading using a pneumatic transport system into the various storage systems. A dust collection system has been incorporated into the solids handling system consisting of enclosed conveying systems, hoods, baghouses and high efficiency filtration to control particulate emissions.
- Combustion turbines incorporate diluent injection and post-combustion control technologies to meet the stack emissions BACT requirements.
- The HRSG includes a selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system to control the stack nitrogen oxide emissions and a carbon monoxide catalyst system to control the stack carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds emissions.

1.7 WATER SUPPLY

The Project will use approximately 7 million gallons a day (mgd) of treated water on a calendar year average basis. This volume is seasonally variable, with rates as high as 9 mgd on a hot summer day and as low as 5 mgd in winter.

The Project will utilize local brackish groundwater treated on site to meet Project standards. The brackish groundwater will be supplied from BVWSD, which is a local water district with impaired groundwater sources not suitable for agricultural or drinking use without treatment. These impaired groundwater sources are found in a shallow perched aquifer and they cause negative impacts on agriculture in the BVWSD. Project consumption of these impaired sources will beneficially affect local groundwater quality and agriculture as described in Section 5.14, Water Resources.

Potable water will be supplied by West Kern Water District located near the SR 119/Tupman Road intersection, southeast of the Project Site. Potable water will be consumed for sanitary purposes only.

1.8 PROCESS OVERVIEW

In the IGCC process, solid feedstocks are ground with water to form a slurry. The slurry is combined with high purity oxygen that has been separated from the air and is injected into gasifiers. The slurry chemically reacts with the oxygen in the gasifiers to form syngas, composed mostly of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. The high temperature ensures complete gasification of the feedstock and traps inorganic matter, like ash and metal, in a glassy matrix material. This material, referred to as gasification solids, is inert and can be beneficially used.

The gasification solids are continuously removed from the gasifiers. The syngas leaving the gasifiers is cooled in an efficient heat recovery system and cleaned in preparation as feedstock to the gas turbines.

Post gasification treatment for syngas includes removal of entrained particulates, shift conversion of carbon monoxide and water to hydrogen and carbon dioxide, mercury removal, and acid gas removal. The sulfur in the syngas is recovered and converted into elemental sulfur for sale into agricultural and other markets.

At least 90 percent of the carbon in the raw syngas will be converted into carbon dioxide during steady state operation, which will be captured, compressed, and transported by pipeline off site for injection into deep underground oil-bearing formations. The carbon dioxide will be used for enhance oil recovery and sequestration in the existing Elk Hills Oil Field Unit.

Overall, the process achieves minimum levels of emissions by converting petroleum coke (and petroleum coke/coal blends) into a clean de-sulfurized syngas that is then supplied as fuel gas for power generation in efficient, advanced combined cycle combustion turbines.

1.9 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

This will be the first Project of its kind in California, and among the first anywhere in the world. The Project will demonstrate a combination of proven technologies at commercial scale that can provide baseload low-carbon power that is fully consistent with California's express clean energy policies. The Project will thus make an essential contribution to California's long term environmental, economic, and energy security objectives. Importantly, the Project will play a significant role in California's goal of addressing climate change and leading the world in production of low-carbon energy. The Project and its environmental benefits may be implemented elsewhere in the world in an effort to combat climate change.

Section 6.0, Alternatives, provides a detailed discussion "on the range of reasonable alternatives to the Project, including the no project alternative...which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project, but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project, and an evaluation of the comparative merits of the alternatives." An evaluation of alternative site locations, linear facilities, generating technologies and configurations, and water supply sources is presented. The following general evaluation criteria were used to evaluate and rank alternatives:

- **Climate Change** – the selected alternative must support the need for baseload electricity generated by technologies that reduce green house gas emissions.
- **Economic feasibility** – the selected alternative must be economically feasible (based on the economic value and costs of the Project compared to the benefits of the Project and the drawbacks of the alternatives).
- **Support energy security** – the selected alternative must support California's goal of energy independence through the use of domestic energy products and development of hydrogen infrastructure.
- **Allow for carbon capture and sequestration** – the selected alternative must demonstrate the ability of creating low-carbon energy through carbon capture and sequestration.

Additional specific evaluation criteria were used relative to alternative Project Site and linear facilities, generating technologies, and water supplies. The Applicant has also assessed the “No Project Alternative.” The details of this analysis are provided in Section 6.0, Alternatives.

In all cases assessed, the Project as presented in this AFC represents the least impact to the environment and the most benefit to the California economy, best technology to promote California’s greenhouse gas and climate change policies, and support the United State’s and California’s goal of energy independence.

1.10 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

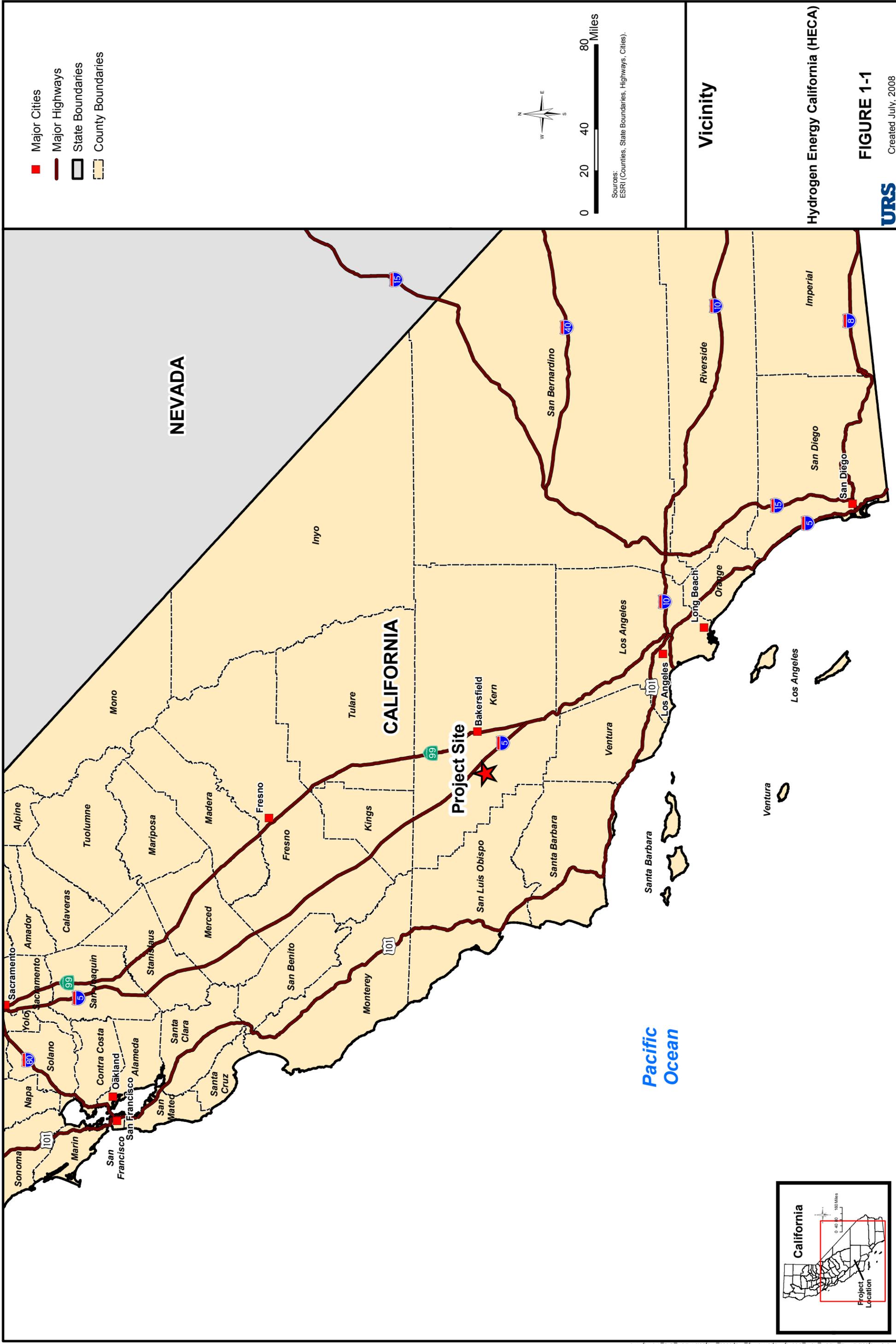
While this Project has the potential to have adverse environmental impacts, to limit impacts the Applicant has carefully chosen the Project location and incorporated best design and management practices to a level of insignificance under normal operating conditions. Section 5.0, Environmental Information, of this AFC assesses environmental impacts according to the following environmental resources:

- 5.1 Air Quality
- 5.2 Biological Resources
- 5.3 Cultural Resources
- 5.4 Land Use
- 5.5 Noise
- 5.6 Public Health
- 5.7 Worker Safety and Health
- 5.8 Socioeconomics/Environmental Justice
- 5.9 Agriculture and Soils
- 5.10 Traffic and Transportation
- 5.11 Visual Resources
- 5.12 Hazardous Materials Handling
- 5.13 Waste Management
- 5.14 Water Resources
- 5.15 Geological Hazards and Resources
- 5.16 Paleontological Resources

Refer to Section 5.0, Environmental Information, for detailed assessments of the potential environmental impacts of the Project on the existing environment.

1.11 REFERENCES

California Energy Commission. 2007. *2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report*. Report Number CEC-100-2007-008-CMF-ES.



- Major Cities
- Major Highways
- ▭ State Boundaries
- ▭ County Boundaries



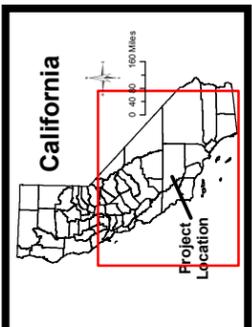
Sources:
ESRI (Counties, State Boundaries, Highways, Cities).

Vicinity

Hydrogen Energy California (HECA)

FIGURE 1-1

Created July, 2008





Source:
HECA project team.

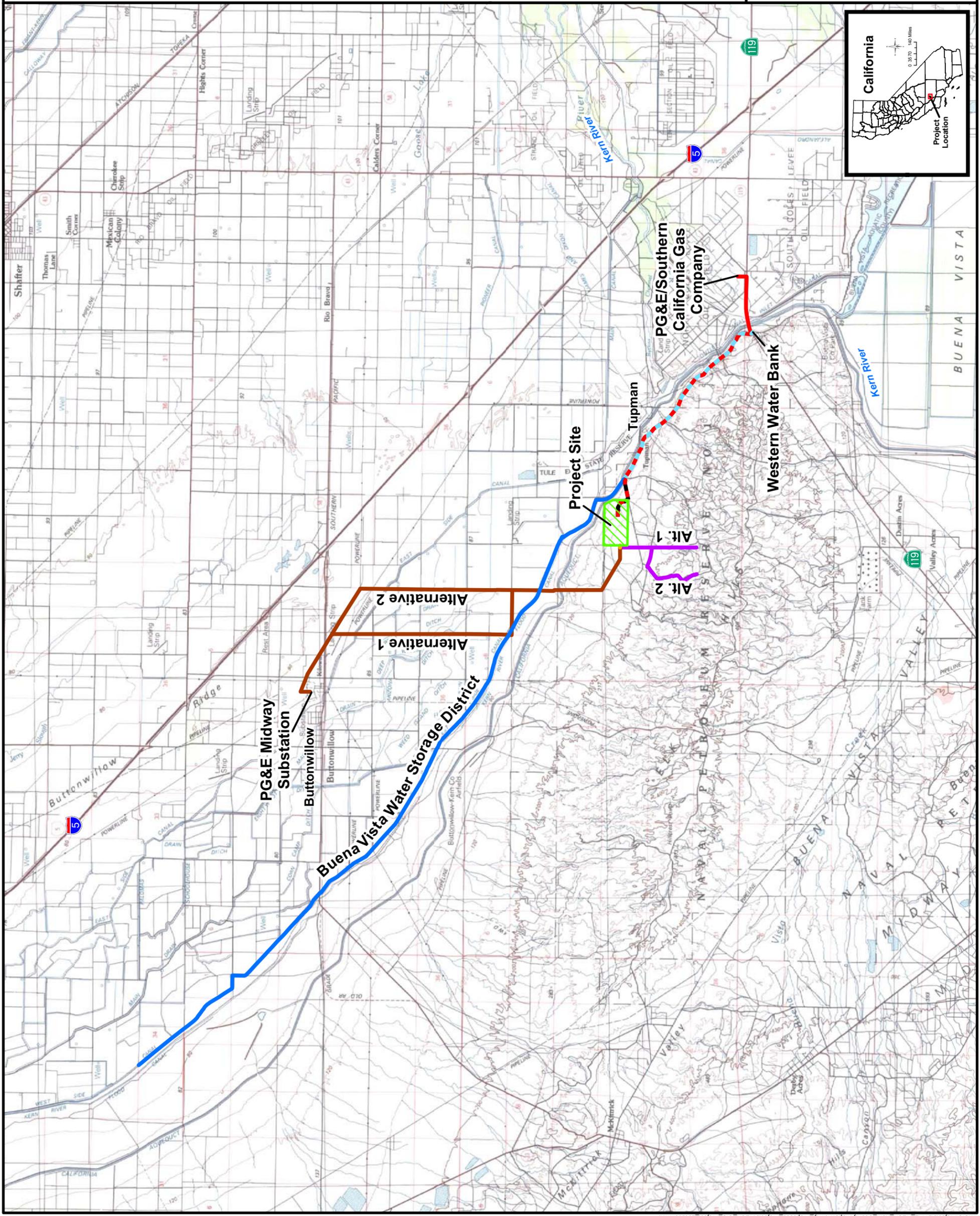
Project Artist Rendering

Hydrogen Energy California (HECA)

FIGURE 1-3

Created July, 2008





-  Project Site
-  CO2
-  Natural Gas (NG)
-  Potable Water
-  Process Water
-  Potable Water/NG
-  Process & Potable Water/NG
-  Transmission
-  Transmission/CO2



Sources:
 USGS (30'x60' quads: Taft 1982, Delano 1982). Created using
 TOPOI, ©2006 National Geographic Maps, All Rights Reserved.

Project Location Map

Hydrogen Energy California (HECA)

FIGURE 1-4

Created July, 2008



Adequacy Issue: Adequate Inadequate DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET Revision No. 0 Date _____

Technical Area: **Project Overview** Project: _____ Technical Staff: _____

Docket: _____ Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Cal. Code Regs., tit. 20, § 1704, (a) (3) (A)	Descriptions of all significant assumptions, methodologies, and computational methods used in arriving at conclusions in the document.	Section 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0		
Cal. Code Regs., tit. 20, § 1704, (a) (3) (B)	Descriptions, including methodologies and findings, of all major studies or research efforts undertaken and relied upon to provide information for the document; and a description of ongoing research of significance to the project (including expected completion dates; and	Section 2.0		
Cal. Code Regs., tit. 20, § 1704, (a) (3) (C)	A list of all literature relied upon or referenced in the documents, along with brief discussions of the relevance of each such reference	Reference section in each AFC section		
Cal. Code Regs., tit. 20, § 1704, (a) (4)	Each principal subject area covered in a notice or application shall be set forth in a separate chapter or section, each of which shall identify the person or persons responsible for its preparation.	Entire AFC		
Appendix B (a) (1) (A)	A general description of the proposed site and related facilities, including the location of the site or transmission routes, the type, size and capacity of the generating or transmission facilities, fuel characteristics, fuel supply routes and facilities, water supply routes and facilities, pollution control systems, and other general characteristics.	Pages 1-1, 1-3, 1-6, 1-5, 1-10, 2-12, 2-14, Figures 1-1, 1-2, 1-4, 2-1, 2-4, 2-5, 4.2-1, 4.3-1, 4.3-2		
Appendix B (a) (1) (B)	Identification of the location of the proposed site and related facilities by section, township, range, county and assessor's parcel numbers.	Pages 2-12		

Adequacy Issue: Adequate Inadequate DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET Revision No. 0 Date _____
 Technical Area: **Project Overview** Project: _____ Technical Staff: _____
 Docket: _____ Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (a) (1) (C)	A description of and maps depicting the region, the vicinity, and the site and its immediate surroundings.	Figures 1-1, 2-1		
Appendix B (a) (1) (D)	A full-page color photographic reproduction depicting the visual appearance of the site prior to construction, and a full-page color simulation or artist's rendering of the site and all project components at the site, after construction.	Figures 1-3, 2-2		
Appendix B (a) (1) (E)	In an appendix to the application, a list of current assessor's parcel numbers and owners' names and addresses for all parcels within 500 feet of the proposed transmission line and other linear facilities, and within 1000 feet of the proposed powerplant and related facilities.	Appendix I		
Appendix B (a) (2)	Project Schedule: Proposed dates of initiation and completion of construction, initial start-up, and full-scale operation of the proposed facilities.	Pages 1-2, 2-11		
Appendix B (a) (3) (A)	A list of all owners and operators of the site(s), the power plant facilities, and, if applicable, the thermal host, the geothermal leasehold, the geothermal resource conveyance lines, and the geothermal re-injection system, and a description of their legal interest in these facilities.	Pages 1-3, 2-11		
Appendix B (a) (3) (B)	A list of all owners and operators of the proposed electric transmission facilities.	Pages 1-3, 2-11		
Appendix B (a) (3) (C)	A description of the legal relationship between the applicant and each of the persons or entities specified in subsections (a)(3)(A) and (B).	Pages 1-3, 2-11		

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 Docket: _____ Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (b) (1)	In a section entitled, "Generation Facility Description, Design, and Operation" provide the following information:	Section 2		
Appendix B (b) (1) (A)	Maps at a scale of 1:24,000 (1" = 2000'), (or appropriate map scale agreed to by staff) along with an identification of the dedicated leaseholds by section, township, range, county, and county assessor's parcel number, showing the proposed final locations and layout of the power plant and all related facilities;	Figures 1-1, 1-2, 2-4, 2-5		
Appendix B (b) (1) (B)	Scale plan and elevation drawings depicting the relative size and location of the power plant and all related facilities to establish the accuracy of the photo simulations required in Sections (a)(1)(D) and (g)(6)(F);	Figures 1-2, 2-4		
Appendix B (b) (1) (C)	A detailed description of the design, construction and operation of the facilities, specifically including the power generation, cooling, water supply and treatment, waste handling and control, pollution control, fuel systems, and safety, emergency and auxiliary systems, and fuel types and fuel use scenarios; and	Pages 2-15 – 20, 2-23, 2-33 – 39, 2-40 – 41, 2-44, 2-46 – 48, 2-49, 2-53, 2-57, 2-65 – 71, 2-73 – 77, 2-86 – 89		
Appendix B (b) (1) (D)	A description of how the site and related facilities were selected and the consideration given to engineering constraints, site geology, environmental impacts, water, waste and fuel constraints, electric transmission constraints, and any other factors considered by the applicant.	Pages 6-3 – 6-9		

Adequacy Issue: Adequate Inadequate DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET Revision No. 0 Date _____
 Technical Area: **Project Overview** Project: _____ Technical Staff: _____
 Docket: _____ Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (b) (2)	In a section entitled, "Transmission Lines Description, Design, and Operation" provide the following information:	Section 4		
Appendix B (b) (2) (A)	Maps at a scale of 1:24,000 (or appropriate map scale agreed to by staff) of each proposed transmission line route, showing the settled areas, parks, recreational areas, scenic areas, and existing transmission lines within one mile of the proposed route(s);	Figure 1-4, 2-5, 4.2-1		
Appendix B (b) (2) (B)	A full-page color photographic reproduction depicting a representative above ground section of the transmission line route prior to construction and a full-page color photographic simulation of that section of the transmission line route after construction.	Figures 5.11-13 – 19		
Appendix B (b) (2) (C)	A detailed description of the design, construction, and operation of any electric transmission facilities, such as power lines, substations, switchyards, or other transmission equipment, which will be constructed or modified to transmit electrical power from the proposed power plant to the load centers to be served by the facility. Such description shall include the width of rights-of-way and the physical and electrical characteristics of electrical transmission facilities such as towers, conductors, and insulators.	Pages 2-77, 4-3 – 4-7		

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 Docket: _____ Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (b) (2) (D)	A description of how the route and additional transmission facilities were selected, and the consideration given to engineering constraints, environmental impacts, resource conveyance constraints, and electric transmission constraints; and	Pages 4-1		
Appendix B (e) (1)	A discussion of how facility closure will be accomplished in the event of premature or unexpected cessation of operations.	Section 3		

