



January 15, 2026

President Alice Busching Reynolds
California Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue, Fifth Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: SCE Response to CPUC November 21 Letter Regarding Support for Realization of Generation and Storage Projects via Expediting Required SCE Interconnection and Transmission Activities

Dear President Reynolds,

Thank you for your November 21 letter regarding prioritization of electricity generation and storage projects expected to come online in the next three years. SCE supports Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-33-25 in response to federal legislation that removes investment and production tax credits for solar and wind projects placed in service after December 31, 2027.

Specifically, your letter asked the following:

Thus, I request that SCE submit a report to the Commission by January 15, 2026, describing its efforts to expedite interconnection of new resources in 2025 and 2026, and identify process improvements for the transmission and interconnection build out in 2026 and the coming years. SCE's response should describe whether any actions would interfere with its efforts to reduce costs for ratepayers.

SCE has reviewed signed interconnection agreements and transmission projects that pose dependencies to those agreements. Accordingly, SCE identified actions taken or underway to facilitate execution of all interconnection projects (Topics 1-5). The attached status report, further described in Topic 6, provides information on the list of projects included with the CPUC's letter, including contractual in-service dates (ISDs) and whether SCE can meet ISDs before the end of 2027.

SCE is committed to safely and reliably interconnecting new generators on schedule and has undertaken significant efforts to support timely delivery. In 2025, SCE interconnected 24 large generator projects, totaling over 2,400 MW. In 2026-2027, SCE expects to complete the interconnection of 55 large generator projects, totaling over 10,100 MW. SCE also expects to complete nine critical transmission projects by the end of 2027—including Eldorado-Lugo Mohave, Lugo-Victorville 500 kV Transmission Upgrade, Vincent 500 kV SCD Mitigation projects, benefiting multiple generation projects.

SCE has ongoing activities to streamline permitting, advance construction schedules, and implement internal process reforms producing meaningful acceleration of interconnection. By coordinating early with developers and local agencies so that SCE's scope is incorporated into environmental reviews allows us, where appropriate, to leverage CEQA analyses toward CPUC licensing exemptions and thus streamline the permitting process. We are advancing construction schedules ahead of regulatory outcomes when prudent, as demonstrated by the Eldorado–Lugo–Mohave series capacitor project, which alleviates deliverability constraints in the Mohave Desert. SCE implemented FERC Order No. 2023 requirements for WDAT Queue Cluster 15, reducing active requests from 96 to 17 and enabling more focused, faster study execution. We deployed a digital tool to consolidate manual steps, provide real-time status visibility, and automate notifications and payments—improving transparency and cycle time for customers and internal teams.

We've also taken steps to alleviate potential bottlenecks related to staffing and procurement. SCE has reorganized interconnection and transmission functions—including specialized, tariff focused teams and the Transmission & Substation Project Development group—to improve end to end sponsorship and coordination. We reserved manufacturer production slots and, where appropriate, leveraged customer supplied slots to align material availability with project critical paths.

Finally, we provide portfolio status and schedules in Exhibits 1, 1a and 2; notably, a significant share of projects are on track for in-service before year end 2027, with nine major transmission upgrades slated to benefit multiple interconnections by then.

In addition to these actions, SCE is preparing and planning more actions to help facilitate interconnections as part of our efforts to continuously improve. We look forward to continued collaboration with the CPUC to ensure timely, reliable interconnections that advance California's clean energy goals.

Topic 1: Interconnection Agreements – Report on Process and Timelines

- a. Report to the Commission about actions taken and underway to ensure that these interconnection agreements can be fulfilled and the projects can achieve commercial operation.

- **Permitting**

SCE works closely with generation interconnection customers on opportunities to streamline permitting, including by sharing details of SCE infrastructure needs with developers during their environmental review process. By ensuring that SCE's scope of work is included in the generation proponent's environmental review, SCE can and does leverage that review into licensing exemptions at the CPUC. For example, throughout the County of San Bernardino

permitting process for [REDACTED], SCE provided project description details, siting and other information to both [REDACTED] and the County. These steps were taken to ensure that SCE's Calcite Substation, proposed for the purpose of establishing an interconnection substation for the [REDACTED] project, was fully analyzed in the County's environmental document. Assuming the County certifies a CEQA document that fully evaluates the environmental impacts from Calcite Substation, SCE would be able to pursue an exemption from further licensing of the substation project under CPUC General Order 131-E section III.B.II.e. (Permit to Construct exemption for "Power lines, substations, or switchyards to be relocated or constructed which have undergone environmental review pursuant to CEQA as part of a larger project").

- **Construction**

SCE uses a variety of strategies to advance projects despite construction and regulatory challenges, such as accelerated acquisition of property and materials in some cases in order to shorten construction project timelines to accommodate interconnections. SCE has also when appropriate, prudently and judiciously advanced work ahead of regulatory outcomes. For example, SCE diligently pursued completion of its Eldorado-Lugo-Mohave Series Capacitor project, taking on additional costs, despite the fact a proceeding to update the maximum reasonable and prudent cost for the project remained pending with an uncertain outcome for SCE. That project, which will alleviate deliverability constraints on renewable energy projects in the Mohave Desert, is nearing energization pending completion of mitigation work to protect nearby pipelines.

As another example, the [REDACTED] generation tie-line was required to cross under SCE's Lugo-Mohave and Eldorado-Mohave 500 kV Transmission Lines. For this to occur SCE needed to modify and/or replace its structures to provide for sufficient clearances between the transmission conductors, as required by standards. Initially, the scope of work was to replace four towers with much taller structures to meet the required clearance. However, after working with [REDACTED] to come up with alternative solutions that would avoid long duration and difficult to obtain outages, SCE was able to develop a creative solution which involved modifying the existing structures in a way that reduced outage needs and also met line clearance requirements. This innovative solution not only accelerated the project schedule but also resulted in an estimated \$10 million cost reduction compared to the original tower replacement plan.

The [REDACTED] was also impacted by other system upgrades that [REDACTED] was responsible for such as the Lugo-Victorville Centralized Remedial Action Scheme ("CRAS"), which is a protection scheme that the Project is required to participate in. While the original schedule for [REDACTED] was dependent on the completion of the CRAS, which would have occurred after the Project's requested in-service date, SCE developed a solution which includes placing the Project on a temporary protection scheme so that they would be able to achieve its

in-service-date. The Project will then be placed on the Lugo-Victorville CRAS once that upgrade is complete, resulting in no delays.

- b. Report on the interconnection, and any related transmission timelines for the current portfolio of projects in SCE's service territory, including descriptions of key timeline milestones and metrics for success.

SCE has provided a list of generator interconnection projects currently under construction, attached as Exhibits 1 and 1a. SCE has also summarized 26 critical transmission projects in Exhibit 2, detailing status, affected generation projects, and expected operational dates from 2026 to 2031. These projects include corridor upgrades, reliability improvements like Remedial Action Schemes (RAS), and substation expansions, with nine scheduled for completion by the end of 2027—including Eldorado-Lugo Mohave upgrades benefiting thirteen generation projects.

SCE generally uses the following milestones for interconnection and transmission projects:

Milestone	Description
Project Initiation	For transmission projects, CAISO reviews and approves proposed projects and issues annual Transmission Plan. For interconnection projects, customer and SCE execute Generator Interconnection Agreement ("GIA").
Project Execution Initiation	Project assigned to project management, communication initiated with the customer, and kickoff/coordination meetings are scheduled.
Preliminary Engineering	Complete preliminary engineering plans and designs.
Major Equipment Procurement Initiated	All major long-lead equipment—such as circuit breakers—is ordered.
Regulatory Approval	Required regulatory and agency approvals obtained.
Final Engineering	Complete final engineering plans and designs.
Construction Initiation	Construction begins with enhanced coordination between SCE and the customer.

Milestone	Description
Commissioning	Comprehensive testing completed, including back-feed verification, initial grid synchronization, and customer-led commissioning tests.

SCE uses the following metrics to measure success: safety incidents, compliance with regulatory requirements, adherence to due dates for milestones and overall project schedule, and budget performance based on total project costs.

- c. Provide information, to the extent available, about process improvements that have been reached for supporting the interconnection of wholesale projects, and their transmission dependencies, seeking to connect to the system.

- **Implementing New Interconnection Requirements**

In 2023, FERC issued Order No. 2023 to implement a “first ready, first served” cluster study process, increase the speed of interconnection queue processing, and incorporate technological advancements into the interconnection process. In compliance with FERC Order No. 2023, beginning in August 2024, SCE implemented new Wholesale Distribution Access Tariff (“WDAT”) requirements for Queue Cluster 15 (“QC15”) projects, including demonstration of 90% site control at the time the interconnection request is submitted with in lieu deposits only allowed for one narrow exception; withdrawal penalties for interconnection customers that increase the later in the cluster process a withdrawal occurs; and late study penalties to be paid by SCE.

Implementation of these new requirements contributed to a reduction in QC15 WDAT projects from 96 in September 2024 to 17 in May 2025, just prior to the new Cluster Study. These changes have allowed SCE to streamline resource allocation, enhance scheduling accuracy, and more efficiently executed interconnection studies and stakeholder coordination.

SCE and CAISO coordinate cluster studies; SCE’s Order No. 2023 compliance filing reflects alignment with the CAISO Tariff where necessary. In addition, in its current Interconnection Process Enhancements (IPE) 5.0 stakeholder process, CAISO has proposed to incorporate distribution system interconnection projects into the intake scoring and 150% study limit processes that were introduced for QC15 CAISO interconnection projects. Distribution system projects will provide information and complete the scoring process required by CAISO’s online portal during the next cluster request window for new applications (QC16, opening October 1, 2026). These new processes address the current heavy volume of projects in the interconnection queue by limiting the number of interconnection requests in each cluster.

- **Enhancements to Grid Interconnection Tools**

SCE continues to actively enhance its tools to improve data quality and tracking for both CAISO and WDAT Interconnection Requests. These improvements streamline workflows, reduce manual data entry, and enable better task routing and monitoring. As SCE's tools evolve, they will support more efficient interactions with CAISO and customers, though some progress depends on CAISO's own portal upgrades. SCE is also exploring opportunities for automation to facilitate seamless data transfers between its system and CAISO. Enhanced data and tracking capabilities will help identify and mitigate process bottlenecks. These enhancements will continue to support faster, more consistent processing and decision making.

For example, the Grid Interconnection Processing Tool (GIPT) is SCE's centralized platform for managing Rule 21, WDAT and CAISO (TOT) interconnection requests. It transforms a historically manual, fragmented process into a streamlined, digital workflow, delivering greater transparency and efficiency for customers and internal SCE teams.

For external users, the GIPT provides real-time visibility that allows customers to track project status, agreements, payments, and audit trails in one place; offers clear visibility into the steps spanning application review, technical evaluation, construction, and billing; and enables automated notifications and electronic payment options that keep customers informed and help accelerate transactions.

For internal users, the GIPT streamlines workflows by consolidating previously manual steps into a single system, reducing duplication and errors. It improves collaboration by centralizing case data and audit trails, which enables faster coordination across teams. The tool also delivers meaningful efficiency gains through automated status updates and integrated tools that reduce processing time and administrative overhead. In addition, built-in audit tracking strengthens compliance and accountability by ensuring regulatory adherence and simplifying reporting, while direct access to reports allows users to retrieve analysis results and documents without delays or manual requests.

- **Tariff Enhancements**

The CAISO implemented a number of tariff amendments to expedite construction of Shared Network Upgrades (SNUs) for cluster projects and an intra-cluster prioritization process for projects assigned Reliability Network Upgrades (RNUs) with long-lead times. These changes apply only to Transmission Owner Tariff ("TOT") projects connecting to the CAISO grid but not WDAT projects. SCE has been able to work with its WDAT customers to get some of those same process enhancements and intends to submit a WDAT amendment to FERC in 2026 that will align many of the CAISO tariff changes adopted via the 2023 IPE and IPE 5.0 (currently underway) efforts, including: new intake/scoring criteria, SNU requirements, increased Material Modification Assessment fees, and reduced deliverability study deposits.

These tariff changes (CAISO and WDAT) are intended to reduce the size of future clusters, reduce financial and administrative burdens for Interconnection customers, and expedite construction of network upgrades for interconnection projects.

Topic 2: Staffing and Financial Resources

- a. Confirm whether staffing resources are sufficient on SCE's Transmission and Interconnection teams to support the interconnection of new wholesale generation and storage resources.

SCE continually evaluates the appropriate staffing levels and organizational structure to efficiently and expeditiously interconnect new generation projects. In 2025, SCE made organizational changes to improve oversight and specialization of teams supporting interconnection contract management, studies, sponsorship, and execution. These organizational changes created some vacant positions, and SCE is still actively hiring to fill all positions. SCE expects the resources to be adequate to meet current demand once fully staffed, but will continue to monitor the impact of staffing on response time and workload and make adjustments as necessary.

The teams responsible for initiating generator interconnection agreements and managing contracts after execution were consolidated. This reorganization streamlined the end-to-end generation interconnection agreement process by eliminating multiple touch points and hand-offs. As a result, customers now benefit from a single point of contact throughout the entire process, from application to in-service date. Additionally, the teams were reorganized by tariff, allowing staff to specialize in one tariff. This specialization enhances expertise and efficiency, as staff can develop deeper knowledge of specific tariff regulations and requirements. For example, specialized staff can more effectively navigate complex tariff structures, identify cost-saving opportunities, and help ensure compliance with regulatory standards.

SCE created the Transmission and Substation Project Development (TSPD) team to oversee the full scope development and end-to-end engineering sponsorship of transmission and substation projects. This team addresses interconnection needs alongside reliability, load growth, and other operational needs. This team helps to ensure all aspects of complex transmission and substation needs are addressed effectively from inception to completion. In addition, functions such as design, scope development, project portfolio coordination and prioritization have also been consolidated within the TSPD team to accelerate project timelines and simplify coordination; this holds especially true for complex and large-scale projects.

- b. Identify if there are financial constraints that are limiting the ability of SCE to invest in the requisite substation, transmission, or interconnection equipment.

SCE has not yet identified financial constraints as a limiting factor in SCE's ability to interconnect generation customers or build necessary upgrades to support these generation

projects. However, if the number of projects significantly increases, or construction durations must be reduced to satisfy expectations from developers and regulators, SCE may require additional resources. Acquiring such resources would likely require an increase in authorized funding or reprioritizing other work.

Topic 3: Efficient Procurement of Requisite Equipment

- a. Review and report on any proactive efforts SCE has taken to procure long lead-time equipment necessary for interconnection upgrades and transmission lines to avoid generator and storage project delays.

Lead times for critical equipment have generally increased from 18-24 months to over 30 months for high voltage power transformers, and from 18 months to over 40 months for circuit breakers in comparison to pre-pandemic lead times. These extended timelines pose challenges for timely project execution and were a key driver for SCE to adopt proactive measures.

To mitigate these delays, anticipate demand, and align procurement with project timelines for interconnection facilities and transmission lines, SCE developed a sourcing strategy based on a 5-year forecast for key equipment categories such as high-voltage power transformers and circuit breakers. This forward-looking approach helps secure manufacturing capacity and reduce the risk of material shortages.

SCE has negotiated and executed contracts with manufacturers to reserve production slots for power transformers and circuit breakers, helping to ensure supply availability. These production slot reservations allow SCE to better align material availability with project timelines and adjust designs before production, enhancing flexibility and reducing the risk of project delays. SCE is currently updating its material forecast to evaluate current production slots against priorities and assess the need for future reservations.

Additionally, to expedite the interconnection process, SCE has, in specific circumstances, offered to utilize circuit breaker production slots provided by interconnection customers. This approach is considered when the slots are from manufacturers that meet SCE's reliability, safety, and compatibility standards. By making use of customer-supplied slots, in some cases SCE is able to streamline project timelines and achieve a more efficient interconnection.

Also, SCE has extended its planning cycle to adapt to market changes in lead times, aiming to mitigate the risk of material shortages. Ultimately, it is SCE's plan to have enough circuit breakers, transformers, and other long-lead time equipment in the ordering cycle, which will significantly reduce the waiting time for customer generator interconnection.

- b. Review and report on whether SCE can (and does) work with developers to share project development building activities, including self-build options or self-provision of long lead-time equipment in accordance with utility specifications and utility procurement agreements, to facilitate on-time delivery of interconnection projects and dependent transmission.

Interconnection customers for projects at transmission or distribution systems can request the self-build option for Standalone Network Upgrades and Interconnection Facilities that do not impede SCE's day-to-day operations, pursuant to the applicable CAISO and SCE WDAT interconnection tariffs. These requests are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine whether SCE can accommodate the interconnection customer's requested in-service date. In these situations, SCE works with interconnection customers to allow for customer procurement of long-lead equipment, provided the customer's procured equipment meets system safety, reliability, and compatibility requirements. In other cases when SCE is constructing the interconnection infrastructure, SCE has leveraged the customer's production slots (when available) for major equipment such as circuit breakers. This allows SCE to purchase the major equipment with reduced lead times; such was the case in 2025 on several of [REDACTED] battery energy storage systems.

Topic 4: Timely Construction of Critical Transmission Network Upgrades and Facilitate Interconnection

As mentioned in Topic 1, both SCE and CAISO have recently amended their tariffs per FERC Order No. 2023 to implement a "first ready, first served" cluster study process, increase the speed of interconnection queue processing, and incorporate technological advancements into the interconnection process." These tariff changes, along with CAISO's IPE 2023- related tariff changes, are intended to limit the number of cluster Interconnection Requests in future clusters, i.e., avoid "superclusters."

SCE is also engaged in a wide range of activities intended to facilitate timely interconnections that range from optimizing project execution processes to allowing select projects to interconnect in advance of completion of identified upgrades through the intra-cluster prioritization process. These activities are described in more detail above in Topic 1.

- a. Identify and prioritize critical transmission upgrades: CPUC staff's 2025 Senate Bill 1174 transmission system assessment found that over 13 GW of SCE's expected new generation and storage resources are dependent on SCE transmission projects and network upgrades that have been delayed. For example, there are over 2.5 GW of in-development resources that are projected to be delayed because of ongoing delays to Lugo-Victorville 500 kV line upgrades. It is critical that SCE identify and prioritize the transmission projects and network upgrades that will have the highest impact on reliability, and that are preventing large amounts of generation and storage from coming online on time.

SCE prioritizes transmission projects primarily based on the projected need date (e.g. grid reliability or interconnection need). These projects may encompass upgrades such as interconnection facilities, added infrastructure, network upgrades, and other reliability projects.

While need date drives prioritization, final project sequencing and delivery timing are strongly influenced by constructability and operational execution constraints, including outage availability, material constraints, permitting/environmental and land access, and the need to coordinate work across shared corridors and substations. These project execution issues can require SCE to adjust the order of construction to maintain safety and reliability and to minimize cumulative impacts.

To manage delays, SCE communicates regularly with impacted customers and employs mitigation strategies, like facilitating connections to legacy RAS while new CRAS implementations are underway. Additionally, SCE evaluates potential sequencing scenarios to identify an optimal approach.

SCE also collaborates with external stakeholders to address delays beyond its direct control. A recent example involves the Lugo-Victorville 500 kV upgrade, which required coordinated efforts among SCE, LADWP and CAISO. SCE raised this issue with LADWP and CAISO, which led to a working group with all three parties addressing this project and developing an operational solution that will enable LADWP to schedule necessary outages for construction, thereby minimizing further delays.

- b. Identify whether there are policies that can facilitate generation through sharing utility owned easements in order to help prevent unnecessary project delays due to extended negotiations for greenfield easements from local cities, counties and landowners for the interconnection tie lines between the new generation and substation.

SCE's internal policies traditionally have discouraged third-party land uses on SCE rights-of-way (including easements) in an effort to preserve corridors for future utility use and emergency needs, minimize interference with existing facilities, reduce operation and maintenance costs and avoid costly redesign expenditures should a third-party use need to be terminated or relocated. Nevertheless, SCE has permitted the use of its rights of way when a use is determined not to conflict with current or anticipated future SCE system needs and would not

negatively impact SCE's existing equipment. With particular respect to interconnection infrastructure sharing rights-of-way, SCE permits perpendicular crossings to accommodate interconnections where consistent with SCE design parameters and regulatory requirements. In such scenarios, a proposed interconnection crossing may be submitted to SCE for review if it meets certain design requirements. SCE also will review the proposed interconnection in consideration of legal and regulatory requirements, including the property transaction provisions of Public Utilities Code section 851 and the design/technical provisions of CPUC General Order 95.

In addition, since SCE is not the landowner of easements or rights-of-way granted by governmental land management agencies, interconnection customers must work with the landowner or land management agency to request compatible use within SCE occupied easements or rights-of-way. In such instances, SCE also works with the landowner or land management agency to determine if the customer's proposed use is compatible. Such was the case on [REDACTED] Project where SCE worked with Edwards Air Force base to secure easement usage for the project.

There have also been interconnection customer requests for use of SCE fee-owned property. In these situations, SCE has made exceptions to its land use policy that evaluates impacts of granting the request to SCE existing facilities and future facility needs. Where additional uses would not conflict with current or anticipated future needs or negatively impact safe and reliable operation of SCE's existing equipment, SCE may allow for customer use of fee-owned property. An example of this was the [REDACTED] project where SCE allowed some infrastructure within its property at Laguna Bell substation, which enabled the project to interconnect to the grid otherwise it would have likely been stifled due to land and city restrictions.

Topic 5: Ongoing Processes to Provide Transparency, Cost Savings, and Efficiency for New Transmission and Interconnection

- a. Continue to participate in information and process reform efforts and report to the CPUC whether there are any steps that can be taken to improve these forums to support transparency, cost savings, and efficiency of the interconnection process.

- **Participating Transmission Owner Per Unit Cost Guides**

SCE participates with other PTOs and developers in CAISO's annual Per Unit Cost Guide process which drives significant efficiencies by streamlining cost estimation and compliance processes across the interconnection framework. By convening PTOs, CAISO, and the generation development community in a single forum, the meeting reduces duplication of effort and accelerates alignment on cost assumptions, escalation rates, and scope definitions. This collaborative approach minimizes delays caused by inconsistent data or separate negotiations,

ensuring that all stakeholders operate from a unified, transparent cost baseline. Compliance with CAISO's tariff requirements is achieved through structured updates and timely submissions, which not only meet regulatory obligations but also enhance predictability for developers and transmission planners. Ultimately, these efficiencies translate into improved transparency, cost savings, and operational consistency, supporting faster project development and reducing uncertainty in interconnection studies.

- **Transmission Development Forum**

SCE participates with other PTOs in CAISO's biannual Transmission Development Forum (TDF) designed to provide transparency and coordination on transmission project schedules that impact generator interconnections and deliverability. Its purpose is to share authoritative development timelines, surface delays and dependencies, and create a structured comment-and-response process that aligns CAISO, Participating Transmission Owners (such as SCE, PG&E, SDG&E), regulators like CPUC, and interconnection customers. By centralizing schedule updates and fostering accountability through public postings and stakeholder engagement, the TDF improves efficiency in contract management and study processes, reduces uncertainty for developers, and ensures a clear, auditable path for planning and delivering critical grid upgrades.

Topic 6: List of Projects in SCE's Interconnection Queue

- **Generator Interconnection Projects – CPUC Letter**

To provide clarity on the generation projects referenced in the CPUC letter, SCE has updated the project list to ensure alignment with the CAISO/SCE queue. A detailed status report for these projects is attached as Exhibit 1, along with information on other SCE projects (Exhibit 1a), and information on transmission projects (Exhibit 2). Below is a high-level summary of the current status of the 70 generation projects in Exhibit 1:

- Fifteen (15) generation projects are operational.
- Two projects are being developed in multiple phases; Phases 1 through 3 are complete and in service for one project, with Phase 4 is scheduled for commissioning in 2026. The second project has completed 10 of 11 phases and Phase 11 is on schedule.
- One parked project has an executed Letter of Agreement (LOA) for the construction of general reliability network upgrades but does not have a Generation Interconnection Agreement. The estimated in-service date is based on the Generator Reassessment Report.
- One project has been suspended due to the customer's inability to secure the required easement.

- Three projects are not in the SCE queue and are located outside of SCE's service territory.
- A total of 33 projects have contractual in-service dates on or before 2027 and are expected to be operational prior to year-end 2027.
- Two projects, although contractually scheduled to be in service before the end of 2027, have customer requests for revised in-service dates of May 2028 and October 2029 to align with the Full Capacity Deliverability status timeline, or being impacted by permits delay.
- Thirteen projects have contractual in-service dates between 2028 and 2033. Of these, SCE can support earlier in-service dates for two projects, subject to customer readiness and approval from CAISO and the Interconnection Customer (IC) under the CAISO PTO acceleration notification process. The remaining twelve projects cannot be expedited, either due to lack of customer readiness or because a 2027 in-service date is not feasible given the current status of project development.

- **Generator Interconnection Projects – Other SCE Projects**

In addition to the CPUC-listed generation projects, SCE has identified 42 additional generation projects with executed interconnection agreements currently under construction (see Exhibit 1a).

- Of these, 30 projects are actively being built and are scheduled to achieve in-service status before the end of 2027. Achieving these in-service dates is highly dependent on the Interconnection Customers (ICs) completing their project designs and meeting all applicable milestones.
- One project is currently suspended.
- One project has recently submitted a termination request.
- 10 projects with in-service dates scheduled between 2028 and 2033. Due to the lack of information regarding the ICs' project development status, it is challenging to determine whether any of these projects can be expedited.

- **Transmission Projects**

In addition to responding to the topics in the Attachment to your letter, SCE is also providing a report regarding transmission projects (see Exhibit 2). This transmission projects table presents a comprehensive overview of key transmission upgrades that are currently progressing through various phases of development, from initial planning and engineering to advanced construction. This list focuses exclusively on transmission upgrades that have a significant impact on multiple generation projects, with "major impact" defined as upgrades affecting more than one generation project.

Highlighted within the table are policy-driven upgrades to critical transmission corridors, reliability improvements facilitated by Remedial Action Schemes (RAS), and network upgrades, including substation expansions. Together, these upgrades are vital for supporting integration of renewable generation sources and ensuring the continued reliability of the regional grid.

The table provides detailed information on each project, including the project name, underlying driver, current status, associated generation projects and their respective capacities in megawatts (MW), as well as planned or actual in-service dates.

A total of twenty-six projects are included, with planned in-service dates spanning from 2026 through 2031. The timing of these projects is determined by the specific needs of generation projects or policy requirements. Notably, nine of the twenty-six projects are scheduled to be operational before the end of 2027, and these nine upgrades will significantly benefit numerous generation projects—for example, thirteen generation projects will be positively impacted by the Eldorado-Lugo Mohave transmission upgrades. SCE is actively prioritizing the development of these network upgrades; however, project timelines are occasionally affected by licensing challenges and procurement constraints. As mentioned in Topic 2, substantial measures have been implemented to address procurement issues.

SCE appreciates the opportunity to share its response and efforts to expedite the interconnection of new resources in 2025 and 2026, and beyond. We believe interconnecting resources safely, quickly, and efficiently is essential for reliability, economic growth, and our longer-term climate and clean energy goals. We look forward to continued dialogue and collaboration with the Commission and other stakeholders as we build our clean energy future.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Powell

President and Chief Executive Officer
Southern California Edison (SCE)

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Exhibit 1

See attached spreadsheet detailing generation projects in CPUC Letter

Exhibit 1a

See attached spreadsheet detailing other generation projects

Exhibit 2

See attached spreadsheet detailing transmission projects