

***Generation Interconnection
System Impact Study Report***

For

***PJM Generation Interconnection Request
Queue Position AA1-038***

***Lexington – Low Moor 230kV
10.1MW Capacity / 78.2MW Energy***

September / 2015

Introduction

This System Impact Study (SIS) has been prepared in accordance with the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, Section 205, as well as the System Impact Study Agreement between Rocky Forge Wind, LLC, the Interconnection Customer (IC) and PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM), Transmission Provider (TP). The Interconnected Transmission Owner (ITO) is Virginia Electric and Power Company (VEPCO).

Preface

The intent of the System Impact Study is to determine a plan, with approximate cost and construction time estimates, to connect the subject generation interconnection project to the PJM network at a location specified by the IC. As a requirement for interconnection, the IC may be responsible for the cost of constructing Network Upgrades, which are facility additions, or upgrades to existing facilities, that are needed to maintain the reliability of the PJM system. All facilities required for interconnection of a generation interconnection project must be designed to meet the technical specifications (on PJM web site) for the appropriate transmission owner.

In some instances an IC may not be responsible for 100% of the identified network upgrade cost because other transmission network uses, e.g. another generation interconnection or merchant transmission upgrade, may also contribute to the need for the same network reinforcement. The possibility of sharing the reinforcement costs with other projects may be identified in the Feasibility Study, but the actual allocation will be deferred until the System Impact Study is performed.

The System Impact Study estimates do not include the feasibility, cost, or time required to obtain property rights and permits for construction of the required facilities. The IC is responsible for the right of way, real estate, and construction permit issues. For properties currently owned by Transmission Owners, the costs may be included in the study.

General

The IC has proposed a wind generating facility located south east of Daggers Springs, VA. The installed facilities will have a total capability of 78.2 MW with 10.1 MW of this output being recognized by PJM as capacity. The proposed in-service date for this project is 12/14/2017.

This study does not imply an ITO commitment to this in-service date.

Point of Interconnection

AA1-038 will interconnect with the ITO transmission system via a new three breaker ring bus switching station that connects on to the Lexington – Low Moor 230kV transmission line.

Cost Summary

The AA1-038 interconnection request will be responsible for the following costs:

Description	Total Cost
Attachment Facilities	\$ 550,000
Direct Connection Network Upgrades	\$5,600,000
Non Direct Connection Network Upgrades	\$1,650,000
Allocation for New System Upgrades	\$ 0
Contribution for Previously Identified Upgrades	\$ 0
Total Costs	\$7,800,000

Attachment Facilities

Generation Substation: Install metering and associated protection equipment. Estimated Cost \$550,000.

The estimated total cost of the Attachment Facilities is \$550,000 and is based on the IC building any attachment transmission line to the proposed interconnection substation. These preliminary cost estimates are based on typical engineering costs. A more detailed engineering cost estimates are normally done when the IC provides an exact site plan location for the generation substation during the Facility Study phase. These costs do not include CIAC Tax Gross-up. The single line is shown below in Attachment 1.

Direct Connection Cost Estimate

Substation: The proposed interconnection substation will consist of a three breaker 230 kV ring bus station which will be adjacent to the existing transmission line but not located in the existing Right-of-Way. The estimated cost of this work scope is \$5,600,000. It is estimated to take 18-24 months to complete this work after execution of the ISA and ICSA.

Non-Direct Connection Cost Estimate

Transmission: Install a transmission backbone structure to cut the existing 230kV line and loop it into the new AA1-038 230 kV Switching Substation. The estimated cost of this work scope is \$1,650,000.

Remote Terminal Work: During the Facilities Study, ITO's System Protection Engineering Department will review transmission line protection as well as anti-islanding required to accommodate the new generation and interconnection substation. System Protection Engineering will determine the minimal acceptable protection requirements to reliably interconnect the proposed generating facility with the transmission system. The review is based on maintaining system reliability by reviewing ITO's protection requirements with the known transmission system configuration which includes generating facilities in the area. This review may determine that transmission line protection and communication upgrades are required at remote substations.

Interconnection Customer Requirements

ITO's Facility Connection Requirements as posted on PJM's website

<http://www.pjm.com/~media/planning/plan-standards/private-dominion/facility-connection-requirements1.ashx>

Revenue Metering and SCADA Requirements

PJM Requirements

The Interconnection Customer will be required to install equipment necessary to provide Revenue Metering (KWH, KVARH) and real time data (KW, KVAR) for IC's generating Resource. See PJM Manuals M-01 and M-14D, and PJM Tariff Sections 24.1 and 24.2.

Interconnected Transmission Owner Requirements

Metering and SCADA/Communication equipment must meet the requirements outlined in section 3.1.6 Metering and Telecommunications of ITO's Facility Connection Requirement NERC Standard FAC-001 which is publically available at www.dom.com.

Network Impacts

The Queue Project AA1-038 was studied as a 78.2 MW (Capacity 10.1 MW) injection as a tap of the Lexington – Lowmoor 230 kV line in the ITO area. Project AA1-038 was evaluated for compliance with applicable reliability planning criteria (PJM, NERC, NERC Regional Reliability Councils, and Transmission Owners). Project AA1-038 was studied with a commercial probability of 100%. Potential network impacts were as follows:

Summer Peak Analysis – 2018

Generator Deliverability

(Single or N-1 contingencies for the Capacity portion only of the interconnection)

None

Multiple Facility Contingency

(Double Circuit Tower Line contingencies were studied for the full energy output. The contingencies of Line with Failed Breaker and Bus Fault is performed for the Impact Study.)

None

Short Circuit

(Summary of impacted circuit breakers)

New circuit breakers found to be over-duty:

None

Contributions to previously identified circuit breakers found to be over-duty:

None

Contribution to Previously Identified Overloads

(This project contributes to the following contingency overloads, i.e. "Network Impacts", identified for earlier generation or transmission interconnection projects in the PJM Queue)

None

Steady-State Voltage Requirements

(Summary of the VAR requirements based upon the results of the steady-state voltage studies)

None

Stability and Reactive Power Requirement for Low Voltage Ride Through

(Summary of the VAR requirements based upon the results of the dynamic studies)

None

New System Reinforcements

(Upgrades required to mitigate reliability criteria violations, i.e. Network Impacts, initially caused by the addition of this interconnection request)

None

Contribution to Previously Identified System Reinforcements

(Overloads initially caused by prior Queue positions with additional contribution to overloading by this project. This project may have a % allocation cost responsibility which is calculated and reported for the Impact Study)

None

Potential Congestion due to Local Energy Deliverability

PJM also studied the delivery of the energy portion of this interconnection request. Any problems identified below are likely to result in operational restrictions to the project under study. The IC can proceed with network upgrades to eliminate the operational restriction at their discretion by submitting a Merchant Transmission Interconnection request.

Note: Only the most severely overloaded conditions are listed below. There is no guarantee of full delivery of energy for this interconnection request by resolving only the conditions listed in this section. With a Transmission Interconnection Request, a subsequent analysis will be performed which shall study all overload conditions associated with the overloaded element(s) identified.

None

Light Load Analysis - 2018

None

ITO Analysis

ITO assessed the impact of the proposed Queue Project #AA1-038 interconnection of 78.2 MW of energy (Capacity 10.2 MW) for compliance with reliability criteria on ITO's Transmission System. The system was assessed using the summer 2018 RTEP case provided to ITO by PJM. When performing a generation analysis, ITO's main analysis will be load flow study results under single contingency and multiple facility contingency (both normal and stressed system conditions). ITO Criteria considers a transmission facility overloaded if it exceeds 94% of its emergency rating under normal and stressed system conditions. A full listing of ITO's Planning Criteria and interconnection requirements can be found in the ITO's Facility Connection Requirements which are publicly available at: <http://www.dom.com>.

The results of these studies evaluate the system under a limited set of operating conditions and do not guarantee the full delivery of the capacity and associated energy of this proposed

interconnection request under all operating conditions. NERC Planning and Operating Reliability Criteria allow for the re-dispatch of generating units to resolve projected and actual deficiencies in real time and planning studies. Specifically NERC Category C Contingency Conditions (Bus Fault, Tower Line, N-1-1, and Stuck Breaker scenarios) allow for re-dispatch of generating units to resolve potential reliability deficiencies. For ITO Planning Criteria the re-dispatch of generating units for these contingency conditions is allowed as long as the projected loading does not exceed 100% of a facility Load Dump Rating.

As part of its generation impact analysis ITO routinely evaluates the impact that a proposed new generation resource will have under maximum generation conditions, stress system conditions and import/export system conditions. The results of these studies are discussed in more detail below.

Category B Analysis (Single Contingency):

- System Normal – No deficiencies identified
- Critical System Condition (No Surry 230 kV Unit) – No deficiencies identified.

Category C Analysis: (Multiple Facility Contingency)

- Bus Fault - No deficiencies identified
- Line Stuck Breaker - No deficiencies identified
- Tower Line – No deficiencies identified

As part of its generation impact analysis ITO routinely evaluates the impact that a proposed new generation resource (greater than 20 MW) will have under maximum generation conditions, stress system conditions and import/export system conditions. Since the proposed facility capacity is less than 20 MW these studies are not needed.

Affected System Analysis & Mitigation

Duke Energy:

None

Attachment 1.

System Configuration

