

***Generation Interconnection  
Feasibility Study Report***

***For***

***PJM Generation Interconnection Request  
Queue Position W2-037***

***Cookstown 34.5kV***

**October 2010**

## **Preface**

The intent of the feasibility study is to determine a plan, with ballpark cost and construction time estimates, to connect the subject generation to the PJM network at a location specified by the Interconnection Customer. The Interconnection Customer may request the interconnection of generation as a capacity resource or as an energy-only resource. As a requirement for interconnection, the Interconnection Customer may be responsible for the cost of constructing: (1) Direct Connections, which are new facilities and/or facilities upgrades needed to connect the generator to the PJM network, and (2) Network Upgrades, which are facility additions, or upgrades to existing facilities, that are needed to maintain the reliability of the PJM system.

In some instances a generator interconnection may not be responsible for 100% of the identified network upgrade cost because other transmission network uses, e.g. another generation interconnection, 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 impact study is performed.

The Feasibility Study estimates do not include the feasibility, cost, or time required to obtain property rights and permits for construction of the required facilities. The project developer 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 Interconnection Customer (IC), has requested to install photo-voltaic solar panels and inverters on a plot of land in Jacobstown, New Jersey (Attachment 1). The installed facilities will have a capability of 7 MW with 2.66 MW of this output being recognized by PJM as capacity. This means that the remaining 4.34 MW will be curtailable should a system reliability constraint occur. Note that this project is an increase to the Interconnection Customer's W1-129 project, which will have a capability of 5 MW with 1.9 MW being recognized as capacity. The total capability of the combined W1-129 and W2-037 projects will be 12 MW, with 4.56 MW being recognized by PJM as capacity and the remaining 7.44 MW will be curtailable should a system reliability constraint occur. The proposed in-service date for this W2-037 Project is November 30, 2011.

### **Point of Interconnection**

W2-037 will interconnect with the Jersey Central Power & Light system along the W75 34.5kV line between the Cookstown and Fort Dix substations.

## **PJM Analysis and Network Impacts**

Queue project W2-037 was studied as a(n) 7.0MW ( 2.7MW of which was Capacity) injection into JCPL's system at a tap point along the Cookstown-Ft. Dix 34.5kV substation. Project W2-037 was evaluated for compliance with reliability criteria for summer peak conditions in 2014. Potential network impacts were as follows:

### **Generator Deliverability**

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

No problems identified.

### **Multiple Facility Contingency**

*(Double Circuit Tower Line Contingencies only with full energy output. Stuck Breaker and Bus Fault contingencies will be applied during the Impact Study)*

No problems identified.

### **Contribution to Previously Identified Overloads**

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

No problems identified.

### **New System Reinforcements**

*(Upgrades required to mitigate reliability criteria violations, i.e. "Network Impacts", initially caused by the addition of this project generation)*

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 will be calculated and reported for the Impact Study)*

None.

## **Short Circuit**

*(Report Overdutied breakers here)*

Not required.

## **Energy Portion of Interconnection Request**

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

*Note: Only the most severely overloaded conditions are listed. There is no guarantee of full delivery of energy for this project by fixing only the conditions listed in this section. With a Transmission Interconnection Request, a subsequent analysis will be performed which analyzes all overload conditions associated with the overloaded element(s) identified. As a result of the aggregate energy resources in the area, the following violations were identified.*

No problems identified.

## **First Energy Analysis and Impacts**

As defined by the Interconnection Customer and shown on Attachment 2, the proposed tapped connection point for the W2-037 Project will share a common connection point with the W1-129 project. Attachment 3 shows a conceptual one-line diagram of the Direct Connection facilities that will be required for the W2-037 Project. Because this project is a 7 MW increase to a previous 5 MW project, it will be studied as a 12 MW injection at the Cookstown – Fort Dix (W75) 34.5 kV path. Both line and radial disconnect switches and a fuse will be needed at the point of attachment in addition to a circuit breaker and switch on the system side of the generator step-up transformer. The Interconnection Customer will be responsible for constructing all of the facilities on its side of the point of interconnection including the attachment line. A summary of the FE facilities required for the W2-037 Project Direct Connection and their cost estimate is shown on Attachment 4.

### **Power Flow Analysis**

A Power Flow study was conducted to determine the reliability impact of the proposed W2-037 Project on the FE Transmission System. This study was completed using a 2014 summer peak load power flow that contains a detailed representation of the Jersey Central transmission networks in the area of the proposed W2-037 Project. The findings and the recommendations from this analysis are based on a contingency review that was performed to identify the facility loadings and/or voltage conditions that violate the Reliability *First*, PJM or FE Planning Criteria and are attributable to this project.

The results of the FE analysis show that there are no network upgrades required for the deliverability of the W2-037 Project generation to the Jersey Central transmission system. There also are no reinforcements defined for previous projects for which this project will have an impact. However, there are voltage regulation issues that may require a curtailment of the energy portion of the project at times.

### **Short Circuit and Dynamics Analysis**

In accordance with the Interconnection Process, a short circuit analysis will not be conducted by PJM since the W2-037 Project connection is to the 34.5 kV system. Since this Project is solar, the inverter should not contribute to the fault duty of the 34.5 kV breakers on the FE system. “Inverters are generally designed to limit fault currents to 130% or less of rated current. Thus they can usually be disregarded when conducting fault studies.”<sup>1</sup> Therefore no circuit breaker reinforcements will be required.

Note that stability studies will be conducted by the PJM staff should this project proceed to the System Impact Study stage of the Interconnection Process.

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<sup>1</sup> EPRI Document TR-111490 “Integration of Distributed Resources in Electric Utility Distribution Systems: Distribution System Behavior Analysis for Suburban Feeder”, published November 1998, page 61

## **System Protection Analysis**

An analysis was conducted to assess the impact of the W2-037 Project on the system protection requirements in the area. Under the assumption that the W1-129 project goes forward, there will be no additional requirements for the W2-037 project. For reference, the results of the W1-129 protection review are as follows:

Under the assumption that the W1-129 Project generation will not supply fault current to the Jersey Central transmission system, an SEL-351A reclosing relay must be added to the W75 34.5 kV circuit breaker at the Cookstown substation. If the W1-129 Project does not go forward, this requirement will become the responsibility of the W2-037 Project.

Also, the W1-129 and W2-037 Projects will be required to have two independent high-speed zones of protection to sense and clear faults on the interconnection transformer.

Fault current on the 34.5kV W75, 1.75 miles from Cookstown substation are listed below:

Three phase: 9,404 amperes (X/R Ratio = 3.8907)  
Line-to Ground: 5,945 amperes (X/R Ratio = 4.5551)

These values are for the current system configuration. Any system changes in the area could have a significant impact on these values. It will be an Interconnection Customer responsibility to make any protection upgrades required should this occur.

Based on the information provided, an S&C SMD-1A, 200E fuse, standard, will be required on the radial line extension to the W1-129 and W2-037 project site.

The cost estimate for the required FE system protection facilities is included on Attachment 4.

## **Metering**

The Interconnection Customer will be required to comply with all FE Revenue Metering Requirements for Generation Interconnection Customers. These FE requirements are detailed on Attachment 5 to this report.

## **Compliance Issues**

The proposed interconnection facilities must be designed in accordance with the FirstEnergy "Requirements for Transmission Connected Facilities" located at:

<http://www.pjm.com/planning/design-engineering/to-tech-standards.aspx>

For the W2-037 Project, this includes the provision of a reactive power capability sufficient to maintain a composite power delivery for the facility at the interconnection point at a power factor between .95 leading (absorbing 2.3 MVAR) and .90 lagging (producing 3.4 MVAR). Combined with the W1-129 Project, the total reactive power capability requirement at the shared connection point will be a power factor between .95 leading (absorbing 3.9 MVAR) and .90 lagging (producing 5.8 MVAR). If this capability cannot be provided by the solar units, a

dynamic device such as a STATCOM or SVC must be installed at the W2-037 Project substation at the Interconnection Customer's cost.

The Interconnection Customer will also be responsible for following the requirements of the "FirstEnergy Wholesale Generation Interconnection (WGI) Manual" and the "FE Approved Vendors and Contractors" documents which are also located at the above link.

The Interconnection Customer will also be required to meet all PJM, Reliability*First* and NERC reliability criteria and operating procedures for standards compliance. For example, the Developer will need to properly locate and report the over and under-voltage and over and under-frequency system protection elements for its units as well as the submission of the generator model and protection data required to satisfy the PJM and Reliability*First* audits. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in a disconnection of service if the violation is found to compromise the reliability of the FE system.

### **FE Facility Upgrades and Costs**

The results of the FE analysis shows that no planning criteria violations are attributable to the addition of the W2-037 Project for the conditions studied. Therefore the conclusion is that no transmission or distribution reinforcements will be required to provide the requested service.

## Interconnection Customer Requirements

In addition to the FE facilities, the Interconnection Customer will also be responsible for meeting all criteria as specified in the applicable sections of the "FE Requirements for Transmission Connected Facilities" document including:

1. The purchase and installation of the minimum required FE generation interconnection relaying and control facilities. This includes over/under voltage protection, over/under frequency protection, and zero sequence voltage protection relays.
2. The installation of a 34.5 kV interconnection metering instrument transformer, to be supplied by FE.
3. A compliance with the inverter standard UL 1741 and IEEE 1547 in addition to the power quality standards defined by ReliabilityFirst and PJM.
4. A compliance with the FE and PJM generator power factor and voltage control requirements. Note that the W2-037 Project will likely need to absorb reactive power at the point of interconnection to minimize the voltage change should the units rapidly reduce their output or trip off line.
5. The execution of a back-up service agreement to serve the customer load supplied from the Jacobstown Road 34.5 kV substation when the units are out-of-service. This assumes the intent of the Interconnection Customer is to net the generation with the station load.
6. Any complaints from other customers (e.g. flicker complaints) will have to be corrected by the Interconnection Customer. Correction may include changing operation, reducing generation, disconnecting the generators from the Jersey Central system, or other measures.
7. The purchase and installation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) equipment to provide information in a compatible format to the FE Transmission System Control Center. The RTU, the communications channel and all related equipment will be furnished and maintained by the Interconnection Customer. The RTU must communicate with the FirstEnergy EMS via DNP 3.0 protocol.
8. The following status and metering points will be required:
  - a. Interconnection breaker position.
  - b. Generator real and reactive power output measured at the high-side of the generator step-up transformer.
  - c. Generator voltage at the point of interconnection.
9. An installation of two independent high-speed zones of protection to sense and clear faults on the interconnection transformer.

10. The Interconnection Customer will not excavate, construct facilities, or locate solar panels under the existing FE transmission facilities or on FE right-of-ways without the express permission of FE.

The above requirements are in addition to any metering or other requirements imposed by PJM.

Note that an assumption of this study is that the W2-037 Project generation will automatically be disconnected whenever the local area network is islanded. If this assumption is not correct, a direct transfer trip scheme will need to be implemented for such situations at the cost of the Interconnection Customer.

## Summary

The connection of the W2-037 Project to the FE transmission system will require no network upgrades. Therefore the Interconnection Customer will only have a cost responsibility for the Direct Connection of the W2-037 Project to the Jersey Central transmission system. Assuming that the W1-129 Project goes forward, the required Direct Connection facilities will already be in place and no additional costs will be incurred by the W2-037 Project. Otherwise, the W2-037 Project will be responsible for the Direct Connection facilities. As shown on Attachment 4, the estimated cost of these facilities is \$312,833.

If the W1-129 Project does not go forward, based on the extent of the FE direct connection and system upgrades required to support this project it is estimated that it will take one (1) year from the date of a fully executed Interconnection Construction Service Agreement to complete the upgrades required for the W2-037 Project. This includes the requirement for the Interconnection Customer to make a preliminary payment to FE that funds the first three months of engineering design that is related to the construction of the Direct Connection facilities. It further assumes that the Interconnection Customer will provide the property for the attachment and right-of-way facilities that will be needed. A further assumption is that there will be no environmental issues with any of the new properties associated with this project, that there will be no delays in acquiring the necessary permits for implementing the defined direct connection and network upgrades, and 34.5 kV transmission system outages can be obtained as necessary.

Note that the FE findings were made from a conceptual review of this project. A more detailed review of the connection facilities and their cost will be identified in the System Impact Study. Further note that the cost estimate data contained in this document should be considered as only ballpark since it was produced without a detailed engineering review. The applicant will be responsible for the actual cost of construction. FE herein reserves the right to return to any issues in this document and, upon appropriate justification, request additional monies to complete any connections to the transmission system.

**Attachment 1**  
*Local Site Plan*

**Attachment 2**  
*Aerial View*



## Attachment 4

### *Estimated Costs*

The W2-037 Project cost estimate of \$0 is given under the assumption that the W1-129 Project goes forward and the required Direct Connection facilities are already in place. If this is not the case, then the W2-037 Project will be responsible for the construction and cost of the facilities listed under the W1-129) Project cost estimate shown below.

Substation Facility	Direct Connection Substation Facilities	Cost
<b>Cookstown</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add SEL-351A reclosing relay to W75 34.5 kV circuit breaker</li> </ul>	
<b>Total Substation Costs:</b>		<b>\$ 50,800</b>
	•	
Connection Facility	Direct Connection Transmission Facilities	Cost
<b>Cookstown – Fort Dix (W75) 34.5 kV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct New Double Circuit Line from Cookstown – Fort Dix (W75) 34.5 kV to the new Barbertown Substation</li> <li>• Rebuild customer selected tap pole in a dead end configuration with a three phase tap. Rebuild and install 1200 amp load break switches on adjacent poles</li> <li>• Construct one span single circuit 34.5kV line tap from JC38NOH on the W75 line to a new customer pole to be located on developer’s property</li> <li>• Estimate includes \$20,000 for metering</li> </ul>	
<b>Total Transmission Costs</b>		<b>\$ 262,033</b>
<b>Total Direct Connection Upgrade Costs</b>		<b>\$ 312,833</b>

## **Attachment 5**

### ***FirstEnergy Revenue Metering Requirements for Generation Facilities Connected 46 kV and Lower***

This document addresses the revenue metering requirements for new generation-only facilities connected to FirstEnergy (FE) system voltages 46 kV and lower. This document is not intended for existing retail or wholesale load facilities where behind-the-meter generation is being installed.

The FE operating company (FEOC) shall provide, own, operate, test, and maintain the revenue metering equipment at the Interconnection Customer's (IC) expense. FE reserves the right to review each proposed generation facility design and determine if the IC shall provide, own, operate, test, and maintain the revenue metering equipment at the IC's expense for engineering reasons.

The revenue metering equipment includes, but is not limited to, current transformers, voltage transformers, secondary wires, meter socket, bidirectional revenue meter, and associated devices.

The revenue metering equipment shall be located at the Point of Interconnection (POI) unless otherwise agreed to by FE and the IC. The revenue metering will be compensated for electrical energy losses if it is not located at the POI.

The IC must provide FE with a facility one line, the estimated bi-directional power flow at the revenue metering point, and any loss compensation data.

The IC shall provide and install the mounting structures (or enclosures) and conduits necessary for the metering installation unless otherwise agreed to by the FEOC. The conduit shall be 1-1/2 inch galvanized rigid steel conduit. Flexible galvanized steel (liquid tight) conduit may be used between instrument transformers. The FEOC will install the wiring in the conduit between the instrument transformers and the meter socket.

The IC shall mount the instrument transformers unless otherwise agreed to by the FEOC. The instrument transformers and meter socket shall be installed in a location that is readily accessible to authorized FEOC representatives. If for any reason the meter socket and/or associated devices must be mounted in a weatherproof enclosure, it shall be provided and installed by the IC. The meter socket shall be installed generally within 50 feet of the instrument transformers unless an alternate design has been approved by the FEOC. The meter socket shall be mounted such that the centerline of the meter is approximately five feet above final grade. Where vehicle traffic may interfere with or damage any revenue metering equipment, the IC must install concrete filled steel barrier posts to protect such equipment.

The bidirectional revenue meter provided and installed by the FEOC will record billing data in intervals typically fifteen minutes or thirty minutes. The IC shall provide, at its sole cost and expense, the installation, operation, and maintenance of the communication link required by the FE billing data collection system for access to the meter. The specifications for the typical telephone communication link are as follows:

- Standard voice grade (analog) with dial tone. No digital telephone lines are permitted.
- Two-pair or four-conductor with RJ-11 / Male termination. The FEOC will make final connection to the meter.
- Must be able to receive incoming calls.
- Must be a direct line to the meter with no operator interception or operation required.
- Install the telephone line and associated conduit between the telephone company source and the meter socket or enclosure.
- The telephone line must be tagged with a phone number, including the area code.
- The telephone line must be installed and operational prior to the IC's service being energized.

The IC shall, at its expense, install, own, operate, test, and maintain any metering and telemetry equipment that may be required to provide real-time meter data to FE or PJM.

The FEOC will provide the IC access to bidirectional kWh and kVARh pulses from the FEOC meter at the IC's expense if requested.

The IC shall provide FE with prior notification of any modifications at the facility that could affect the FEOC revenue meter measurements (substation reconfigurations, generator additions, etc)