

***Generation Interconnection  
Combined Feasibility / System Impact Study  
Report***

***For***

***PJM Generation Interconnection Request  
Queue Position AC2-138***

***Northern Neck 34.5kV  
4.8MW Capacity / 10.8MW Energy***

**October / 2017**

## Introduction

This Combined Feasibility / System Impact Study has been prepared in accordance with the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, Sections 36.2 and 205, as well as the Feasibility Study Agreement between Gardy's Mill Solar 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 Feasibility Study is to determine a plan, with high level estimated cost and construction time estimates, to connect the subject generation to the PJM network at a location specified by the IC. The IC may request the interconnection of generation as a capacity resource or as an energy-only resource. As a requirement for interconnection, the IC 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 Combined Feasibility / 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 ITO, the costs may be included in the study.

## General

The IC has proposed a solar generating facility located in Kinsale, VA (Westmoreland County). The installed facilities will have a total capability of 10.8 MW with 4.8 MW of this output being recognized by PJM as capacity. The proposed in-service date for this project is 1/31/2018. **This study does not imply an ITO commitment to this in-service date.**

## Point of Interconnection

AC2-138 will interconnect with the ITO distribution system Northern Neck 34.5kV.

## **Transmission Owner Scope of Work**

Attachment facilities and local upgrades (if required) along with terms and conditions to interconnect AC2-138 will be specified in a separate two party Interconnection Agreement (IA) between ITO and the IC as this project is considered FERC non-jurisdictional per the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT). From the transmission system perspective, no network impacts were identified as detailed below. The single line is shown below in Attachment 1.

## **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 IC 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.

### **Meteorological Data Reporting Requirement**

The solar generation facility shall provide the Transmission Provider with site-specific meteorological data including:

- Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)
- Atmospheric pressure (hectopascals)
- Irradiance
- Forced outage data

## **Network Impacts**

The Queue Project AC2-138 was evaluated as a 10.8 MW (Capacity 4.8 MW) injection at the Northern Neck 115 kV substation in the ITO area. Project AC2-138 was evaluated for compliance with applicable reliability planning criteria (PJM, NERC, NERC Regional Reliability Councils, and Transmission Owners). Project AC2-138 was studied with a commercial probability of 100%. Potential network impacts were as follows:

### **Summer Peak Analysis - 2020**

#### **Generator Deliverability**

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

None

#### **Multiple Facility Contingency**

*(Double Circuit Tower Line, Fault with a Stuck Breaker, and Bus Fault contingencies for the full energy output)*

None

#### **Short Circuit**

*(Summary of impacted circuit breakers)*

New circuit breakers found to be over-duty:

Not required as the project is < 20 MWs, inverter based and connected to a not monitored PJM facility

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

Not required as the project is < 20 MWs, inverter based and connected to a not monitored PJM facility

#### **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)*

Not required

## **Stability and Reactive Power Requirement for Low Voltage Ride Through**

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

Not required

## **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

## **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 project by fixing 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**

Not required

## **ITO Analysis**

ITO assessed the impact of the proposed Queue Project #AC2-138 interconnection of a 10.8 MW Energy (4.8 MW Capacity) injection into the ITO's Transmission System, for compliance with NERC Reliability Criteria on ITO's Transmission System. The system was assessed using the summer 2020 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 (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

generation facility 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's 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, the 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 (greater than 20 MW). The results of these studies are discussed in more detail below.

Category B Analysis (Single Contingency):

1. System Normal – No deficiencies identified
2. Critical System Condition (No Surry 230 kV or Possum Point 6 Unit) – No deficiencies identified.

Category C Analysis: (Multiple Facility Analysis)

1. Bus Fault - No deficiencies identified
2. Line Stuck Breaker - No deficiencies identified
3. Tower Line – No deficiencies identified

The import and export conditions into and out of the ITO System are evaluated with any new interconnection greater than 20 MW, any new facility that is interconnected with the ITO System should not significantly decrement FCITC between utilities. These studies will be performed during the System Impact Study.

## **Affected System Analysis & Mitigation**

### **Duke, Progress & TVA Impacts:**

None identified

# Attachment 1.

## System Configuration

