



**Generation Interconnection
Feasibility Study Report
for
Queue Project AF2-134
REYNOLDS-OLIVE #2 345 KV
60 MW Capacity / 100 MW Energy**

July 2020

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1 Introduction

This Feasibility Study has been prepared in accordance with the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff, 36.2, as well as the Feasibility Study Agreement between the Interconnection Customer (IC), and PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM), Transmission Provider (TP). The Interconnected Transmission Owner (ITO) is AEP.

2 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. Cost allocation rules for network upgrades can be found in PJM Manual 14A, Attachment B. 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 Interconnection Customer seeking to interconnect a wind or solar generation facility shall maintain meteorological data facilities as well as provide that meteorological data which is required per Schedule H to the Interconnection Service Agreement and Section 8 of Manual 14D.

An Interconnection Customer with a proposed new Customer Facility that has a Maximum Facility Output equal to or greater than 100 MW shall install and maintain, at its expense, phasor measurement units (PMUs). See Section 8.5.3 of Appendix 2 to the Interconnection Service Agreement as well as section 4.3 of PJM Manual 14D for additional information.

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.

3 General

The Interconnection Customer (IC) has proposed an uprate to a planned/existing Solar generating facility located in Starke, Indiana. This project is an increase to the Interconnection Customer's AF1-215 project, which will share the same point of interconnection. The AF2-134 queue position is a 100 MW uprate (60 MW Capacity uprate) to the previous project. The total installed facilities will have a capability of 400 MW with 240 MW of this output being recognized by PJM as Capacity. The proposed in-service date for this uprate project is May 31, 2021. This study does not imply a TO commitment to this in-service date.

Queue Number	AF2-134
Project Name	REYNOLDS-OLIVE #2 345 KV
State	Indiana
County	Starke
Transmission Owner	AEP
MFO	400
MWE	100
MWC	60
Fuel	Solar
Basecase Study Year	2023

Any new service customers who can feasibly be commercially operable prior to June 1st of the basecase study year are required to request interim deliverability analysis.

4 Point of Interconnection

AF2-134 will interconnect with the AEP transmission system along one of the following Points of Interconnection:

Primary POI: AF2-134 will interconnect with the AEP transmission system via a new station cut into the Olive – Reynolds 345 kV circuit #2 as an uprate to the previous PJM project AF1-215. It will share the generator lead, but have a separate main transformer.

Note: It is assumed that the 138 kV revenue metering system, generation lead and Protection & Control Equipment that will be installed for AF1-215 will be adequate for the additional generation requested in AF2-134. Depending on the timing of the completion of the AF2-134 interconnection construction relative to the AF1-215 completion, there may be (or may not) be a need to review and revise relay settings for the increased generation of AF2-134.

Secondary POI: Tapping the Reynolds to Olive 345 kV line, ckt. 1. This point of interconnection is not an uprate and would require a new interconnection station cut into the Olive – Reynolds 345 kV #1 line.

5 Cost Summary

The AF2-134 project will be responsible for the following costs:

Description	Total Cost
Total Physical Interconnection Costs	\$50,000
Total System Network Upgrade Costs	\$0
Total Costs	\$50,000

This cost excludes a Federal Income Tax Gross Up charges. This tax may or may not be charged based on whether this project meets the eligibility requirements of IRS Notice 88-129. If at a future date it is determined that the Federal Income Tax Gross charge is required, the Transmission Owner shall be reimbursed by the Interconnection Customer for such taxes.

The estimates provided in this report are preliminary in nature, as they were determined without the benefit of detailed engineering studies. Final estimates will require an on-site review and coordination to determine final construction requirements. In addition, Stability analysis will be completed during the Facilities Study stage. It is possible that a need for additional upgrades could be identified by these studies.

Cost allocations for any System Upgrades will be provided in the System Impact Study Report.

6 Transmission Owner Scope of Work

The total physical interconnection costs is given in the tables below:

6.1 Attachment Facilities

The total preliminary cost estimate for the Attachment work is given in the table below. These costs do not include CIAC Tax Gross-up.

Description	Total Cost
None	\$0
Total Attachment Facility Costs	\$0

6.2 Direct Connection Cost Estimate

The total preliminary cost estimate for the Direct Connection work is given in the table below. These costs do not include CIAC Tax Gross-up.

Description	Total Cost
None	\$0
Total Direct Connection Facility Costs	\$0

6.3 Non-Direct Connection Cost Estimate

The total preliminary cost estimate for the Non-Direct Connection work is given in the table below. These costs do not include CIAC Tax Gross-up.

Description	Total Cost
Review and revise Protection and Control settings for the increased generation of AF2-134	\$50,000
Total Non-Direct Connection Facility Costs	\$50,000

7 Incremental Capacity Transfer Rights (ICTRs)

Will be determined at a later study phase

8 Interconnection Customer Requirements

It is understood that the Interconnection Customer (IC) is responsible for all costs associated with this interconnection. The costs above are reimbursable to the Transmission Owner. The cost of the IC's generating plant and the costs for the line connecting the generating plant to the Point of Interconnection are not included in this report; these are assumed to be the IC's responsibility.

The Generation Interconnection Agreement does not in or by itself establish a requirement for the Transmission Owner to provide power for consumption at the developer's facilities. A separate agreement may be reached with the local utility that provides service in the area to ensure that infrastructure is in place to meet this demand and proper metering equipment is installed. It is the responsibility of the developer to contact the local service provider to determine if a local service agreement is required.

1. An Interconnection Customer entering the New Services Queue on or after October 1, 2012 with a proposed new Customer Facility that has a Maximum Facility Output equal to or greater than 100 MW shall install and maintain, at its expense, phasor measurement units (PMUs). See Section 8.5.3 of Appendix 2 to the Interconnection Service Agreement as well as section 4.3 of PJM Manual 14D for additional information.
2. The Interconnection Customer may be required to install and/or pay for metering as necessary to properly track real time output of the facility as well as installing metering which shall be used for billing purposes. See Section 8 of Appendix 2 to the Interconnection Service Agreement as well as Section 4 of PJM Manual 14D for additional information.

9 Revenue Metering and SCADA Requirements

9.1 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 Section 8 of Attachment O.

9.2 Meteorological Data Reporting Requirements

Solar generation facilities shall provide the Transmission Provider with site-specific meteorological data including:

- Back Panel temperature (Fahrenheit)
- Irradiance (Watts/meter²)
- Ambient air temperature (Fahrenheit) – (Accepted, not required)
- Wind speed (meters/second) – (Accepted, not required)

9.3 Interconnected Transmission Owner Requirements

The IC will be required to comply with all Interconnected Transmission Owner's revenue metering requirements for generation interconnection customers located at the following link:

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

10 Summer Peak - Load Flow Analysis – Primary POI

The Queue Project AF2-134 was evaluated as a 100.0 MW (Capacity 60.0 MW) injection tapping the Reynolds to Olive 345kV line, ckt. 2 in the AEP area. Project AF2-134 was evaluated for compliance with applicable reliability planning criteria (PJM, NERC, NERC Regional Reliability Councils, and Transmission Owners). Project AF2-134 was studied with a commercial probability of 53.0 %. Potential network impacts were as follows:

10.1 Generation Deliverability

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

None

10.2 Multiple Facility Contingency

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

None

10.3 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

10.4 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 developer 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

10.5 System Reinforcements Summer Peak Load Flow – Primary POI

None

11 Light Load Analysis

Light Load Studies (As applicable).

Not applicable

12 Short Circuit Analysis – Primary POI

The following Breakers are overdutied

To be determined during later study phases.

13 Stability and Reactive Power Assessment

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

To be determined during later study phases.

14 Affected Systems

14.1 TVA

TVA Impacts to be determined during later study phases (as applicable).

14.2 Duke Energy Progress

Duke Energy Progress Impacts to be determined during later study phases (as applicable).

14.3 MISO

MISO Impacts to be determined during later study phases (as applicable).

14.4 LG&E

LG&E Impacts to be determined during later study phases (as applicable).

15 Summer Peak - Load Flow Analysis - Secondary POI

The Queue Project AF2-134 was evaluated as a 100.0 MW (Capacity 60.0 MW) injection tapping the Reynolds to Olive 345 kV line, ckt. 1 in the AEP area. Project AF2-134 was evaluated for compliance with applicable reliability planning criteria (PJM, NERC, NERC Regional Reliability Councils, and Transmission Owners). Project AF2-134 was studied with a commercial probability of 53.0 %. Potential network impacts were as follows:

15.1 Generation Deliverability

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

None

15.2 Multiple Facility Contingency

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

None

15.3 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

15.4 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 developer can proceed with network upgrades to eliminate the operational restriction at their discretion by submitting a Merchant Transmission Interconnection request.

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None

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