

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

For

***PJM Generation Interconnection Request
Queue Position AC1-065***

***Harmony Village – Shackleford 115kV
19MW Capacity / 50MW Energy***

Revised December / 2017

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 Walnut Solar I, 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 solar generating facility located in Buena Vista, VA (King and Queen County). The installed facilities will have a total capability of 50 MW with 19 MW of this output being recognized by PJM as capacity. The proposed in-service date for this project is 10/01/2019. **This study does not imply an ITO commitment to this in-service date.**

Point of Interconnection

AC1-065 will interconnect with the ITO transmission system via a new three breaker ring bus switching station that connects on the Harmony Village - Shackleford 115kV line #85.

Cost Summary

The AC1-065 interconnection request will be responsible for the following costs:

Description	Total Cost
Attachment Facilities	\$1,100,000
Direct Connection Network Upgrades	\$5,600,000
Non Direct Connection Network Upgrades	\$1,200,000
Allocation for New System Upgrades	\$0
Contribution for Previously Identified Upgrades	\$0
Total Costs	\$7,900,000

Attachment Facilities

Generation Substation: Install metering and associated protection equipment. Estimated Cost \$600,000.

Transmission: Build a half mile of 115 kV attachment line to the POI. Estimated cost \$500,000.

The estimated total cost of the Attachment Facilities is \$1,100,000. It is estimated to take 12-14 months to complete this work. 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: Build a three breaker 115 kV Switching Station at the Shackelford Substation Site. Estimated cost \$5,600,000 dollars and is estimated to take 24-30 months to permit and construct.

Non-Direct Connection Cost Estimate

Transmission: Install necessary transmission structures to split Line # 85 into the proposed new AC1-065 Switching Station. Estimated cost \$1,200,000 dollars.

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.

Reinforcement: Elmont – Ladysmith 500kV line #557: In addition to wavetrapp replacement identified in AB2 Queue and estimated to cost \$700,000. Wreck and rebuild the Elmont - Ladysmith 500kV line #557 (26 miles) to a minimum rating of 4453 MVA. Estimated cost \$78,300,000 and it is estimated to 36-48 months to engineer and construct.

Queue	MW contribution	Percentage of Cost	Cost (\$78.30 M)	Contingency Name	Contingency Type
AC1-034	1.59	100.0%	\$78,300,000	'LN 576'	single

Please note that this queue currently does not currently meet PJM's Cost Allocation but if the prior projects withdraw then this could be the first queue to exceed the loading. PJM Cost Allocation Method is based on:

- The first New Service Customer to cause the facility identified in the study which exceeds 100% loading of the applicable rating and develops the need for the Network Upgrade will in all cases have some cost allocation;
- Contingent to the individual New Service Request contributing MW impact being greater than 5 MW AND greater than 1% of the applicable line rating OR (if its Distribution Factor (DFAX) on the facility is greater than 5% AND its MW impact on the facility's rating is greater than 3%), the contribution of a New Service Customer is determined by the voltage level of the facility that it impacts.

Interconnection Customer Requirements

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

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

Voltage Ride Through Requirements - The Customer Facility shall be designed to remain in service (not trip) for voltages and times as specified for the Eastern Interconnection in Attachment 1 of NERC Reliability Standard PRC-024-1, and successor Reliability Standards, for both high and low voltage conditions, irrespective of generator size, subject to the permissive trip exceptions established in PRC-024-1 (and successor Reliability Standards).

Frequency Ride Through Requirements - The Customer Facility shall be designed to remain in service (not trip) for frequencies and times as specified in Attachment 2 of NERC Reliability Standard PRC-024-1, and successor Reliability Standards, for both high and low frequency condition, irrespective of generator size, subject to the permissive trip exceptions established in PRC-024-1 (and successor Reliability Standards).

Reactive Power - The Generation Interconnection Customer shall design its non-synchronous Customer Facility with the ability to maintain a power factor of at least 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging measured at the generator's terminals.

Meteorological Data Reporting Requirement - The solar generation facility shall, at a minimum, be required to provide the Transmission Provider with site-specific meteorological data including:

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

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 AC1-065 was evaluated as a 50.0 MW (Capacity 19.0 MW) injection at the Shackleford 115kV substation in the ITO area. Project AC1-065 was evaluated for compliance with applicable reliability planning criteria (PJM, NERC, NERC Regional Reliability Councils, and Transmission Owners). Project AC1-065 was studied with a commercial probability of 100%. Potential network impacts were as follows:

Contingency Descriptions

The following contingencies resulted in overloads:

Contingency Name	Description
LN 573	CONTINGENCY 'LN 573' OPEN BRANCH FROM BUS 314918 TO BUS 314934 CKT 1 /* 8NO ANNA 500.00 - 8SPOTSYL 500.00 END

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:

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)

No mitigations were found to be required.

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 in 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 addressing 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.

#	Contingency		Affected Area	Facility Description	Bus		Circuit	Power Flow	Loading %		Rating		MW Contribution
	Type	Name			From	To			Initial	Final	Type	MVA	
1	N-1	LN 573	DVP - DVP	8LDYSMTH-8CHANCE 500 kV line	314911	314905	1	AC	99.74	100.04	ER	2738	9.54
2	N-1	LN 573	DVP - DVP	8LDYSMTH-8POSSUM 500 kV line	314911	314922	1	AC	99.92	100.2	ER	2442	7.99

Light Load Analysis in 2020

Not required

ITO Analysis

ITO assessed the impact of the proposed Queue Project #AC1-065 interconnection of 50 MW of energy (Capacity 19 MW) for compliance with 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 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 (greater than 20 MW). 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) OR (Possum Point Unit #6 (230kV 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

Affected System Analysis & Mitigation

Duke Energy:

None

Attachment 1.

System Configuration

