
SUSQUEHANNA – ROSELAND PROJECT MONTVILLE PUBLIC MEETING

July 15, 2008



DOE/PJM Requirements

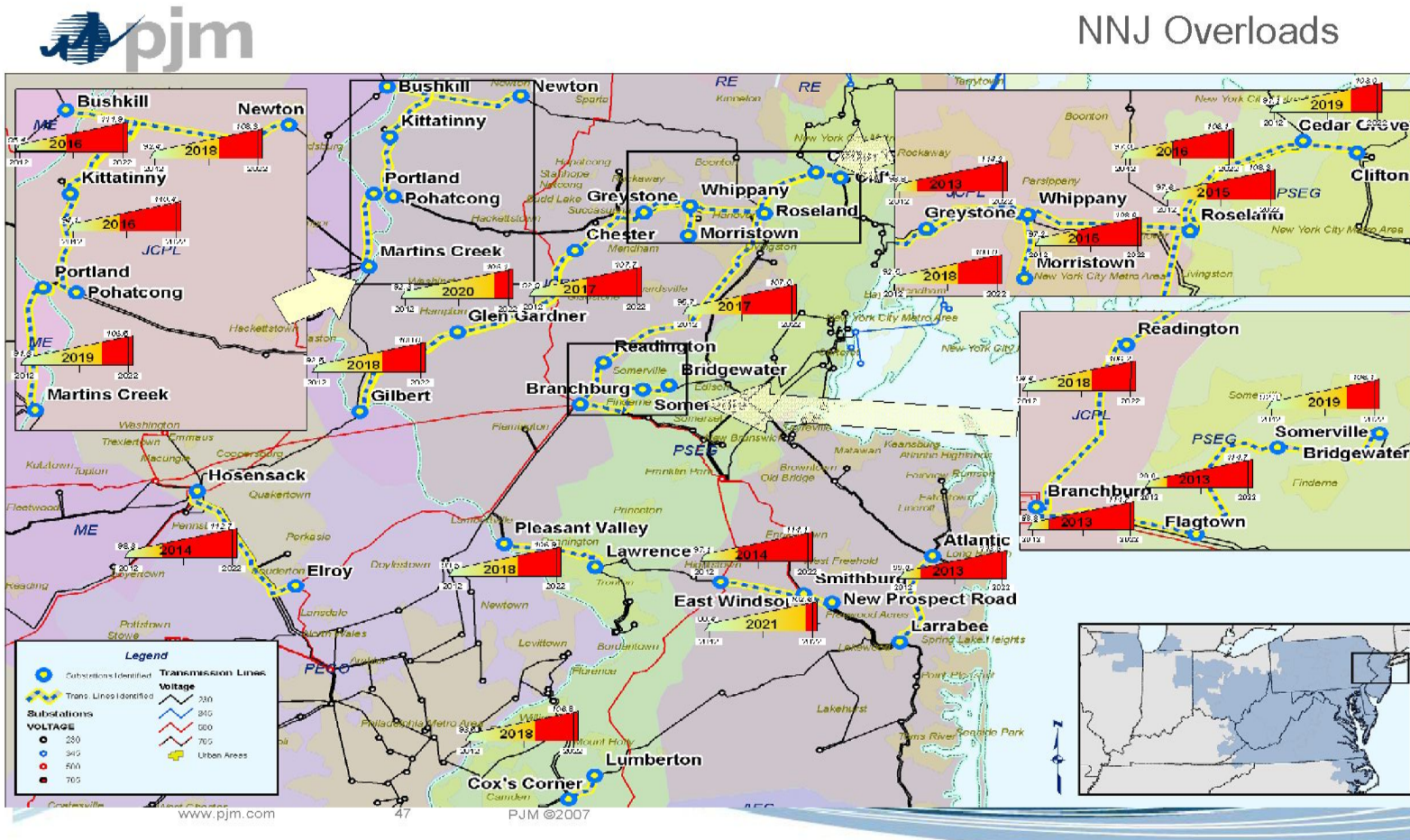
- **The Department of Energy has designated the Mid-Atlantic Area as one of the National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors in the United States. New Jersey is part of that corridor. In so designating, the Secretary of Energy has recognized that the corridor is experiencing electric energy constraints or congestion that adversely affects consumers.**
- **Each year, the PJM Interconnection LLC (a FERC approved Regional Transmission Operator) evaluates electric reliability issues and mandates new modifications to the existing transmission grid, to ensure reliable and efficient service to the customers of all parts of thirteen states and the District of Columbia.**
- **PJM has determined that there are significant reliability issues which will affect the electric customers of New Jersey due to generator retirements and load growth.**
- **The PJM Transmission Expansion Advisory Committee and the PJM Planning Committee have recommended significant transmission system upgrades to ensure reliable electric service in the region.**
- **The PJM Board of Managers has considered these upgrade recommendations and ordered PSE&G to install many of them. Under PJM rules, PSE&G is thus legally obligated to construct those projects, which PJM has authorized.**



Susquehanna – Roseland Project

- PJM has identified 23 lines that will be overloaded beginning as early as 2013 in eastern PA and NJ.
- New 500kV line from Susquehanna to Roseland will resolve these overloads.
- PSE&G and PPL have accepted responsibility for construction of the line.
- Both companies contracted with Louis Berger Group to perform routing/siting studies to identify alternatives and recommend preferred route.
- Project approximately 45 – 50 miles in NJ

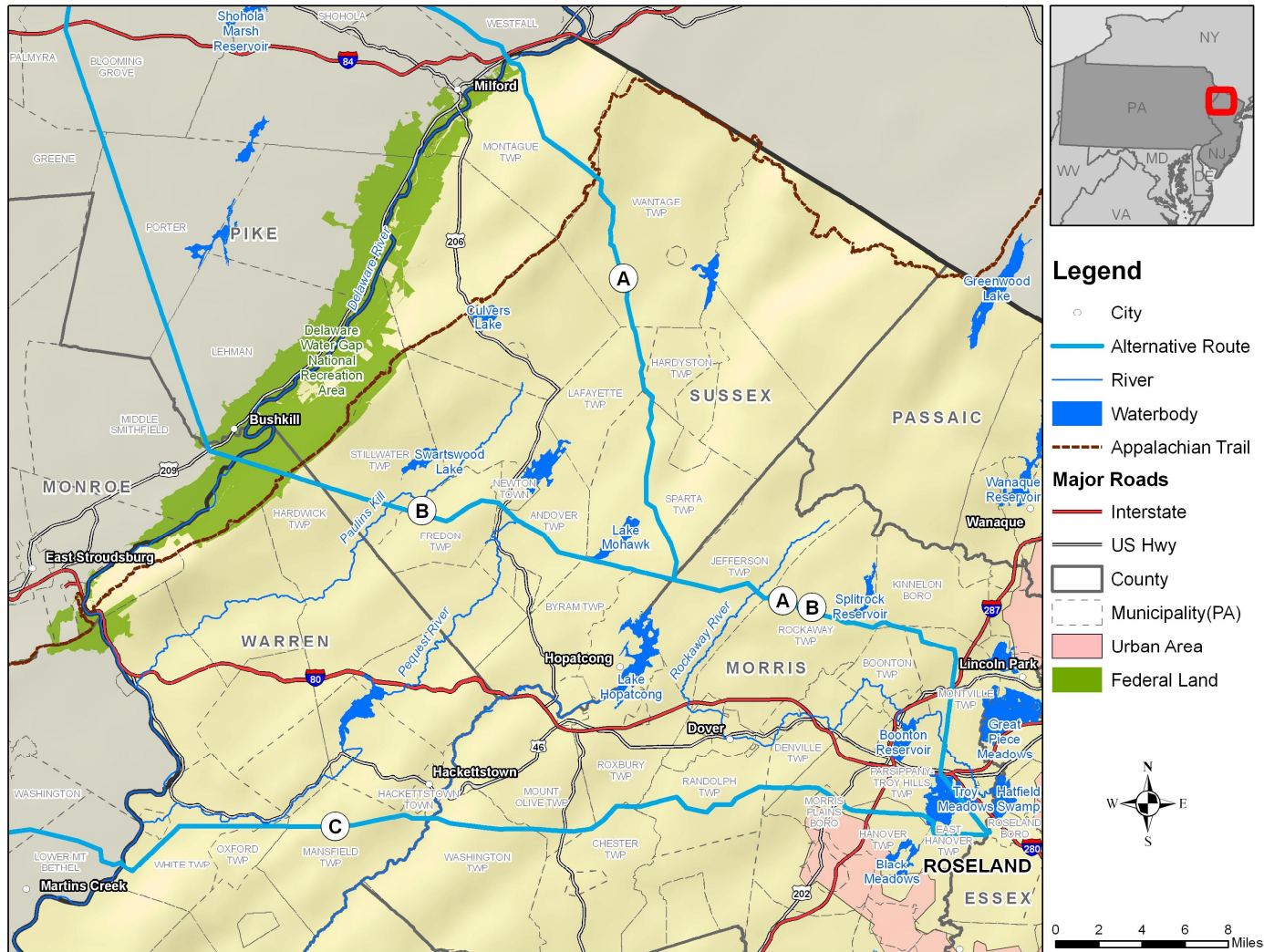
PJM Reliability Studies



Key Route Selection Criteria:

- **Strictly minimize the removal of existing residences**
- **Minimize impacts to the natural and human environment**
- **Maximize the use of or paralleling of existing rights-of-way**
- **Minimize route length, circuitry, and cost**
- **Maximize separation distances from residences, schools, cemeteries, historical resources, recreation areas, and other important cultural sites**
- **Minimize crossing designated natural resource lands such as State forests, national/State parks, wildlife management areas, designated game lands/wildlife areas, and conservation areas**

Alternative Routes Map:



Summary Comparison of Alternatives Table:

Table includes NJ and PA data

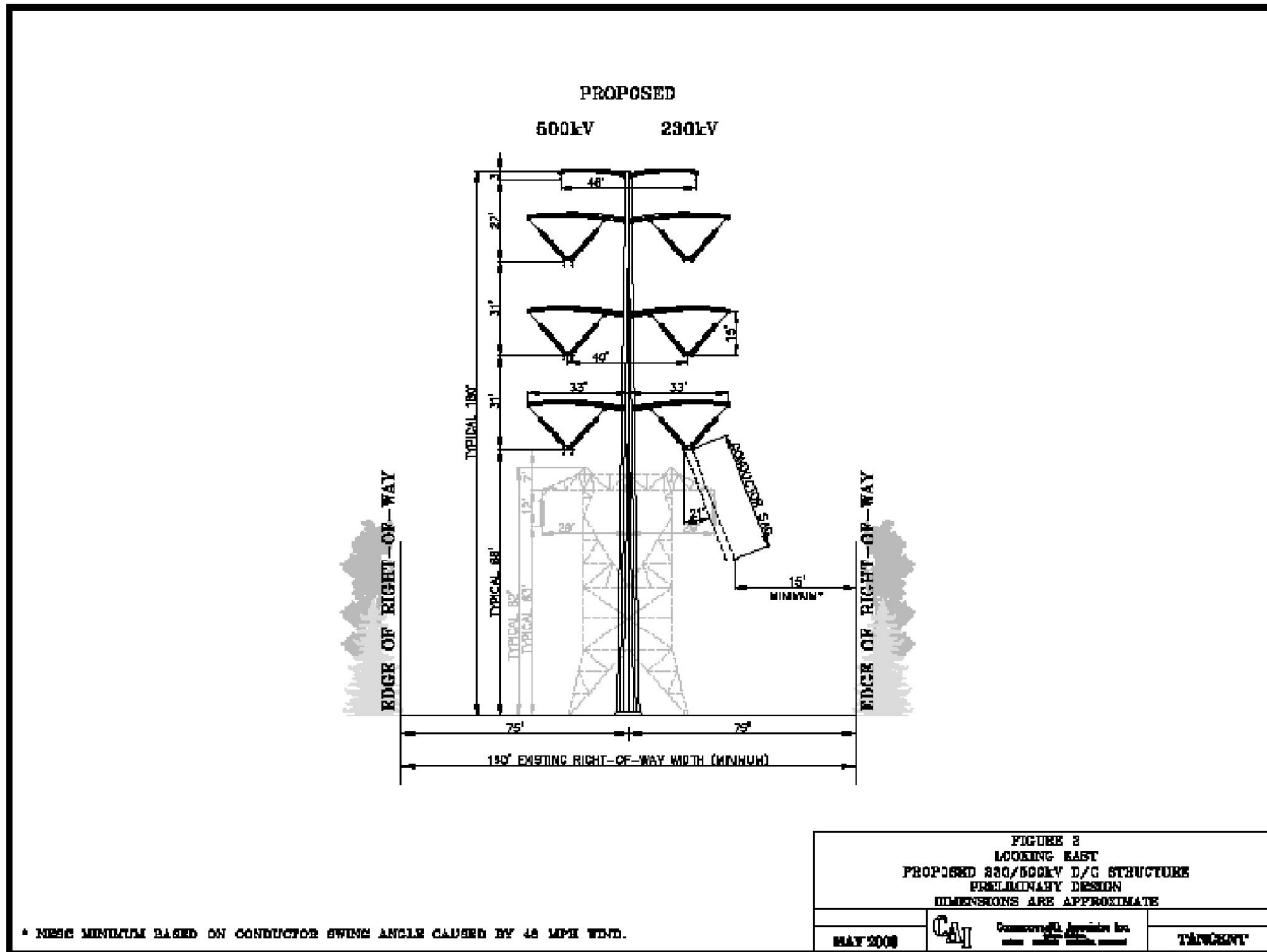
Issue/Element	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C
Length (miles)	145.4	144.7	134.1
Rights of Way (ROW)	Significant new/virgin ROW required in NJ and in NE portion of PA	Utilize existing ROW in NJ; additional ROW width required in PA	May require wider ROW in NJ; requires new ROW in parts of PA
Use of Existing T-Line ROW in NJ	59%	95%	54%
Use of Future T-Line ROW	5%	5%	45%
Residences within 75 feet of C/L	6	8	37
Residences within 100 feet of C/L	21	31	86
Residences within 250 feet of C/L	349	586	668



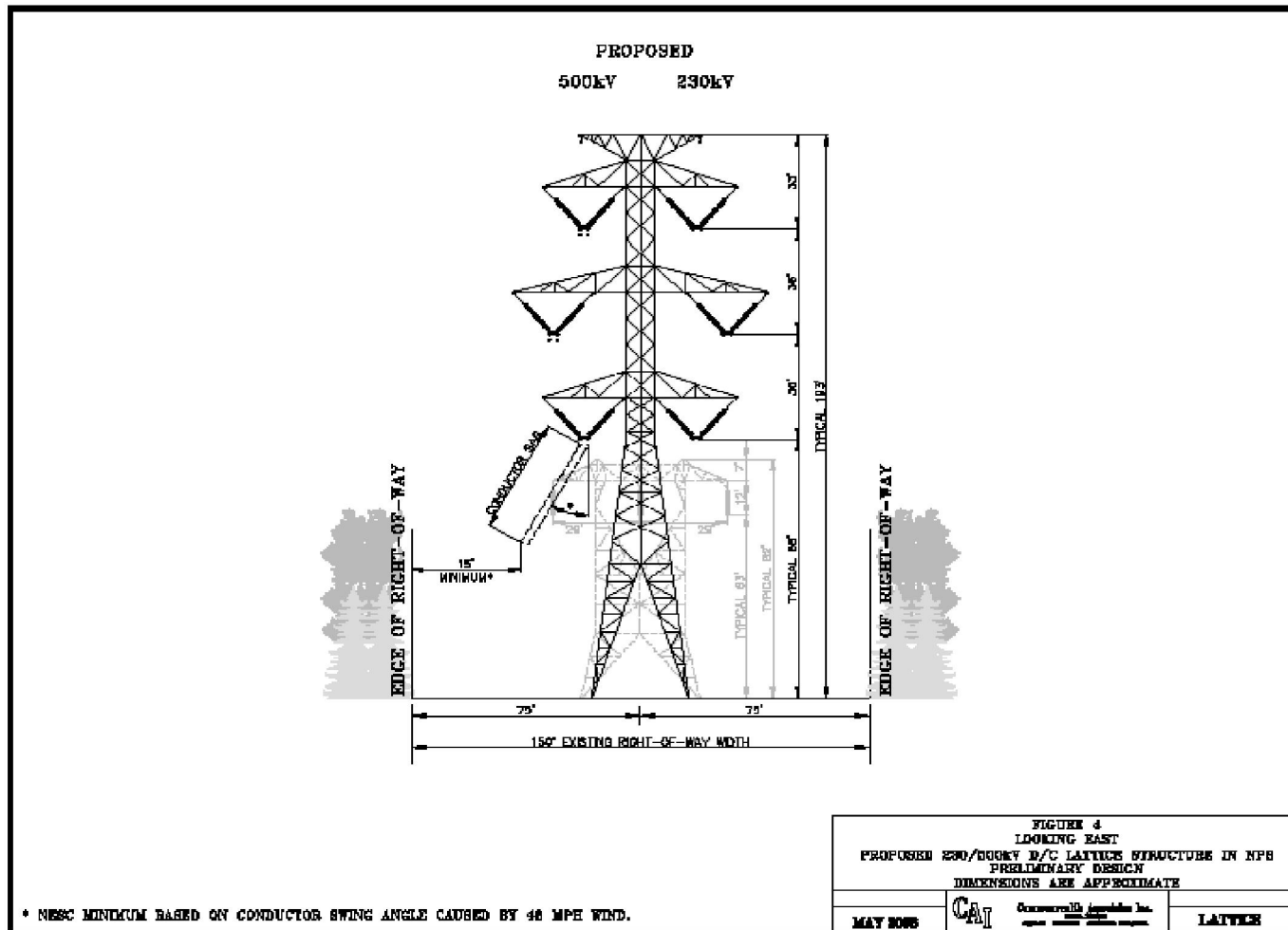
Transmission Line Design Factors:

- **Desired (typical) ROW width for a single circuit 500 kV line is 200 ft**
- **Existing 230kV circuit is in a horizontal configuration. To fit a second circuit, wires are arranged vertically. A second 500kV circuit is added parallel to existing.**
- **We can customize a 230kV/500kV double circuit structure within a 150 ft wide ROW. This results in taller towers.**
- **New towers can be located next to existing towers along centerline; old towers would be removed.**
- **Turning towers typically need to be in the same location.**

Proposed 230/500kV Monopole Structure:



Proposed 230/500kV Lattice Structure:



Public Input Process:

- **Press release on June 5th, 2008**
- **Public workshops**
 - **Sussex County 6/23**
 - **Warren County 6/24**
 - **Morris County 6/25**
- **Preferred route to be identified late July, early August 2008. Property owners along selected route will be notified in writing.**
- **Permit applications will be made in August – December time frame.**
- **Info will updated periodically on website *reliabilityproject.pseg.com***

Milestones:

- **Meeting with Federal Agencies - May 29, 2008**
- **Highlands Council Update - May 30, 2008**
- **NJDEP Meeting - June 3, 2008**
- **Press Release - June 5, 2008**
- **Public Workshops in PA and NJ - June 16 to 26, 2008**
- **Selection of Preferred Route - July 31, 2008**
- **PA PUC Submittal - September 2008**
- **NJ Municipal Submittals - Fall 2008**
- **NJ DEP Permit Submittals - October 2008**
- **Construction start - October 2009**
- **In-Service - June 1, 2012**



Questions?



Additional Slides



FERC Backstop Siting Authority

- **Since NJ is in a designated NIETC, FERC has “backstop” siting authority to consider awarding a permit for an electric transmission project in NJ, which means that the FERC will only act if a State commission or other entity that has authority to approve the siting of the facilities has –**
 - 1. Withheld approval for more than 1 year after the filing of an application; or**
 - 2. Conditioned its approval in such a manner that the proposed construction or modification will not significantly reduce transmission congestion in interstate commerce or is not economically feasible; or**
 - 3. Denied the siting application.**
- **PSE&G wishes to work closely with all appropriate siting and permitting agencies:**
 - Keep staff informed of progress, dates, and schedules**
 - Provide details on design**
 - Early pre-application meetings**
 - PSE&G views FERC backstop as only a last resort**

History of Regulations

- August 14, 2003 – Tree in Ohio initiates chain of events that blacked out Northeast.
- December 18, 2006 – BPU enacts Vegetation Management Regulations, N.J.A.C. 14:5-9.6
- April 2006 – NERC enacts Vegetation Management Standards for transmission lines exceeding 200kV
- September 2007 – BPU proposes amendments to regulations
- March 2008 – BPU enacts amendments
- June 4, 2008 – BPU issues clarification letter

Current Regulatory Process Integrated Vegetation Management (pursuant to June 4th letter)

- Wire Zone: No vegetation that matures above 3-feet shall grow in the wire zone. Preferred growth in wire zone is grass.
- Border Zone: The utility shall use its best practices to remove incompatible species from ROW.
- Incompatible: defined as species that at mature growth will exceed 20 feet in height.
- PSE&G can allow ornamental species that do not exceed 20 feet in height at maturity in the border zone.

Zones of Transmission ROW

