



# Public Distribution Microgrid Proposal Rev. 2

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- “Utility Microgrid” → “Public Distribution Microgrid”
  - Clarify the microgrid is limited to distribution
  - Clarify limitation in “Public Distribution Microgrid” definition as well: *“A Public Distribution Microgrid may not include any NERC Bulk Electric System components nor any Transmission Facilities.”*

“When in island mode, an operator of a Public Distribution Microgrid Generator shall de-assign it from any existing Ancillary Services commitments (performance will be assessed as normal), and shall ensure it is not assigned for ancillary services for future intervals unless it is certain it will not be islanded in those intervals.”

DERS drafted a set of operational requirements that apply to the Microgrid Operator, i.e. the distribution utility (note the generator generally does not control the microgrid):

- ~~• A Utility Microgrid Operator may not "Economically island". The only acceptable reasons for the Utility Microgrid Operator to island include:~~
  - ~~1. An emergency situation on the distribution and/or transmission system, or a situation impacting system restoration;~~
  - ~~2. An emergency situation on the transmission system, as defined by PJM Emergency Procedures, in which load shedding action is directed by PJM~~
  - ~~3. Emergency declaration by appropriate local, state, or federal authority~~
  - ~~4. Testing~~
  - ~~5. Distribution facility maintenance~~

~~After islanded, a Utility Microgrid Operator must reconnect the Utility Microgrid as soon as reasonably possible.~~

- Delete operational requirements:
  - Distribution utilities today can and do disconnect and reconfigure feeders as deemed necessary, including when wholesale generation is present.
- Note: Transmission utilities switching ops: must notify PJM.
- Shift to emphasis on notification requirements (below).

- “A Public Distribution Generator shall notify PJM of the start and end of an islanded condition as soon as practicable, based on if and when it is aware of it. This could include advance notification of planned or scheduled islanding, real time notification of actual islanding, and ex-post data on islanding.
- If possible, a Public Distribution Microgrid Operator should notify a Public Distribution Generator, the Interconnected Transmission Owner, and PJM of the start and end of an islanded condition as soon as practicable.”

- A Public Distribution Generator shall meet existing telemetry requirements for all PJM generators. In addition, if it has real-time data on whether it is islanded or not, it shall provide that data to PJM.
- A Public Distribution Microgrid Operator should provide to Public Distribution Generators the real-time status of any switching and/or relay that indicates the status of the Utility Microgrid (i.e.. Open, closed, island, etc.).

- Any islanded Public Distribution Microgrid Generator production costs in excess of LMP should **not** be compensated through PJM uplift.
- The Local Reliability provisions of the Tariff do not allow uplift related to reliability of radial, low voltage distribution lines to be billed directly to the TO.
- Local Reliability uplift provisions are restricted to transmission lines that meet PJM planning criteria (i.e., not radial distribution).