Definitions

A Microgrid is a pre-determined set of Generating Facilities and load that can operate both while connected to and while islanded (i.e., isolated) from the broader grid. A microgrid must include load, one or more Generating Facilities, one or more switches for isolating and connecting~~ed~~ to the broader grid, and a microgrid controller. A microgrid could include public utility distribution facilities.

Public Distribution Microgrid ("PDM") shall mean a Microgrid that includes a PJM Generating Facility that is capable of generating while both connected to and while islanded from the broader grid, and which also includes dual use utility distribution facilities. A Public Distribution Microgrid shall not include any NERC Bulk Electric System facilities nor any Transmission Facilities, and is operated by an Electric Distributor or third party operator designated by the Electric Distributor.

Public Distribution Microgrid Operator shall mean: (1) an Electric Distributor that controls a Public Distribution Microgrid~~, or~~; (2) a Member that an Electric Distributor has designated to control a Public Distribution Microgrid on an Electric Distributor's behalf~~.~~; or (3) a generation and transmission cooperative or a joint municipal agency that is an Electric Distributor and that has a member that controls a Public Distribution Microgrid. Control of a Public Distribution Microgrid means control of switch gear, relays, microgrid controller and other equipment required to island generation and load in a Public Distribution Microgrid.

Public Distribution Microgrid Generator is any share of a generator in a Public Distribution Microgrid that is a Generating Facility and that is capable of generating while both connected to and while islanded from the broader grid.

Telemetry

A Public Distribution Microgrid Operator shall provide to Public Distribution Microgrid Generator the real-time status of any switching and/or relay that indicates the islanded status of the Public Distribution Microgrid.

A Public Distribution Microgrid Generator shall meet existing telemetry requirements for all PJM generators as specified in Manual 1: Control Center Requirements and Section 4.2.2 of Manual 14-D, Generator Operational Requirements. In addition, in order for PJM to know whether the Public Distribution Microgrid Generator is islanded or not, it shall provide that status to PJM as well.

Operations

~~A Transmission Owner that is planning or has a distribution affiliate that is planning a Public Distribution Microgrid with automatic separation should provide PJM with the details of how the relay would automatically open the switch.~~ The Public Distribution Microgrid Operator shall, in accordance with PJM Operating Agreement Section 11.3.3, provide PJM, the Transmission Owner, and the distribution utility (if applicable) with the relevant details of the operation of the mechanism(s) that are part of the microgrid control scheme that island and reconnect the Public Distribution Microgrid, such as criteria for relay disconnection and reconnection.

A Public Distribution Microgrid Generator shall notify PJM of the start and end of planned and actual islanded conditions as soon as practicable. To facilitate this notification, the Public Distribution Microgrid Operator shall provide all necessary information to the Public Distribution Microgrid Generator operator on an ongoing basis.

Reporting

When islanded, the Public Distribution Microgrid Generator should report a full outage in eDART. In GADS, if a Public Distribution Microgrid Generator's full ICAP MW is physically available and is only constrained because it is in island mode, no unplanned outage needs to be reported and the Microgrid Generator can be listed as fully available.

If the islanded Public Distribution Microgrid Generator is limited to less than its committed ICAP MW while serving load, due to reasons other than being constrained by the total load in the island, an unplanned outage should be reported in GADS.

If the Electric Distribution Company (EDC) determines a PDM is wholesale when islanded (that is, the islanded load is reported to PJM as wholesale load), then the EDC should expect the PDM Generators to submit their islanded output as PJM supply. In this case, the islanded PDM Generators serve PJM load when islanded.

To the extent the islanded PDM Generator is constrained in its output due to the islanded state, PJM will use reporting on islanding status to calculate a corresponding EFORd impact based on any reductions relative to committed ICAP MW due to reasons other than PJM dispatch or constraints on Transmission Facilities.

If the EDC determines a PDM is not wholesale when islanded (that is, the islanded load is not reported to PJM as PJM load), then any islanded PDM Generators should also not report their output as PJM supply. In this case, the islanded PDM Generators do not serve PJM load when islanded. PJM will use reporting on islanding status to calculate an EFORd for such Public Distribution Microgrid Generators consistent with them being unavailable to serve PJM load when islanded.