



# **PJM Emergency Operating Principles Neighboring Entities**

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## I. PJM Emergency Operating Principles – Document References

Joint emergency principles are essential due to the highly dependent nature of facilities under different authorities. The Parties are committed to reliable operation of the transmission system under normal conditions, and will work closely together during emergency situations that place the stability of the transmission system in jeopardy.

The references listed below point to the rules in place and how PJM interacts with Control Areas during times of emergency.

## II. References

- A. Manual 13: Emergency Operations - [M-13](#)
- B. Tariff - [Open Access Transmission Tariff](#):
- C. PJM/NYISO JOA - [New York ISO/PJM Joint Operating Agreement](#)

35.6.1 Emergency Assistance – Both Parties shall exercise due diligence to avoid or mitigate an Emergency to the extent practical in accordance with applicable requirements imposed by the Standards Authority or contained in the PJM Tariffs and NYISO Tariffs. In avoiding or mitigating an Emergency, both Parties shall strive to allow for commercial remedies, but if commercial remedies are not successful or practical, the Parties agree to be the suppliers of last resort to maintain reliability on the system. For each hour during which Emergency conditions exist in a Party's Balancing Authority Area, that Party (while still ensuring operations within applicable Reliability Standards) shall determine what commercial remedies are available and make use of those that are practical and needed to avoid or mitigate the Emergency before any Emergency Energy is scheduled in that hour.

## III. NYISO Questions:

Each year we conduct, under the direction of the New York State Reliability Council's (NYSRC) Installed Capacity Subcommittee (ICS), an Installed Reserve Margin study to determine the reserve margin necessary to meet the 0.1 LOLE criteria.

The issue of using demand response programs in our MARS model has been an ongoing issue of concern, particularly with PJM's DR programs. We've had numerous conversations on this last year and our visit to PJM was very helpful. We are very appreciative of your time and assistance. Based on the information we were able to pass on to the ICS, it was decided that we would use some of PJM's DR programs in our 2015 model. This was a major change and had a significant impact on the final result.

We are in the process of starting the 2016 IRM study and this issue is again a high level of concern, especially since there is the possibility that how demand response programs are utilized in reliability studies may change dramatically due to recent rulings. The ICS committee is making a request that a PJM representative attend an ICS meeting to discuss the following:

#### IV. Discussion

- (1) PJM DR programs and procedures,
  - a. M13
  - b. DSR materials. M11, section 10 and M18 also provides some specific information regarding DR programs; majority of DR related information is located on <http://www.pjm.com/markets-and-operations/demand-response.aspx>.
- (2) how PJM accounts for DR in their own LOLE studies,
  - a. See slides
- (3) information on how PJM would share DR and other EOPs during NYCA emergencies,
  - a. PJM would support NYISO step for step in any emergencies; though it may not be prudent to rely on any specific mw support from PJM's DR programs – perhaps the pre-emergency mw amount in the eastern zones of the system.
- (4) status of a pending FERC DR decision and how it could impact on PJM DR programs, and
  - a. Assume it is in place for 2015 / 2016 PJM delivery year
  - b. Assume demand side response (vs. current supply side) after CP is effective, may be less overall mw
- (5) DR projections for 2016.
  - a. See Table B-7 (page 61) of the 2015 PJM Load Forecast Report posted at: <http://www.pjm.com/~media/documents/reports/2015-load-forecast-report.ashx>