

Distributed Generation in the District of Columbia As of October 2013



Population of Permitted Generators



- •Roughly 80% diesel fuel
- •Roughly 20% natural gas fuel
- •Almost all are emergency generators



Generator Permit Language



b. With the exceptions specified in Condition III (c), the emergency generator shall be operated **only during emergencies as follows**:

- 1. An electrical power outage due to: a failure of the electrical grid; on-site disaster; local equipment failure; or public service emergencies such as flood, fire, natural disaster, or severe weather conditions (e.g. hurricane, tornado, blizzard, etc.);
- 2. For a period of up to 15 hours per calendar year when there is a substantial deviation of voltage or frequency from the electrical provider to the premises of 5 percent or more below standard voltage or frequency such that the equipment being supported cannot be safely or effectively operated; or
- 3. When a sudden, unexpected event occurs that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard, is necessary to protect equipment from damage, or is necessary to avoid imposing an unreasonable financial burden. An emergency includes operations necessitated by non-routine failures of equipment, but it <u>does not include voluntary demand reductions</u> covered by Condition III (f).



c. The emergency generator may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing for a period not to exceed one hundred (100) hours per year. Any such operation shall be considered as part of the 500 hours allowed under Condition III (a) above. [20 DCMR 201]

f. The emergency generator <u>shall not be operated in</u> <u>conjunction with a voluntary demand-reduction program</u> or any other interruptible power supply arrangement with a utility, other market participant, or system operator. [20 DCMR 201]



201 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

201.1 The Mayor may issue a permit upon finding the following:

(a) That the applicant's proposed equipment, facilities, and procedures are adequate to minimize to danger to public health and welfare;

(b) That the issuance of the permit will not be inimical to the public health and welfare;



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•Proposed at 20 DCMR Chapter 14: Air Toxics and Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

•Incorporates EPA's RICE NESHAP <u>except for</u> sections of the rule that allow participation in emergency demand response programs

 Received significant public comment to support allowing participation in emergency demand response programs;
DDOE is currently considering comments