

**GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO
PUERTO RICO PUBLIC SERVICE REGULATORY BOARD
PUERTO RICO ENERGY BUREAU**

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**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY THE SOLAR AND ENERGY STORAGE
ASSOCIATION OF PUERTO RICO REGARDING METER SOCKET ADAPTER MODELS
AND BACKGROUND ON PREPA REGULATIONS 8915 AND 8916**

DOCKET NEPR-MI-2019-0009

The Solar and Energy Storage Association of Puerto Rico (“SESA”) respectfully submits this supplemental information in the above-captioned interconnection rulemaking docket.

SESA appreciates the Energy Bureau’s recent stakeholder workshop and thanks the Bureau and its consultants for the constructive discussion of the issues that should inform the first Draft Rule for stakeholder review. SESA is taking this opportunity to provide additional background materials that may be useful as the Bureau and its consultants continue that work.

This supplemental filing focuses on two practical and legal issues:

- Suggested models for Meter Socket Adapters (“MSAs”) from other jurisdictions, including examples of utility-approved processes that allow qualified electricians or certified third parties to remove and reinstall meters in defined circumstances.
- The legislation and Puerto Rico Energy Commission orders that led to the current version of PREPA Regulations 8915 and 8916, published and made effective in early 2017.

The MSA materials are intended to help provide practical examples to help guide Puerto Rico’s updated interconnection rule inclusion of a workable process for MSA installation that avoids unnecessary utility truck rolls, reduces customer and installer delays, and preserves safety and reliability through clear qualification and certification requirements.

The background materials on Regulations 8915 and 8916 are included because the current rules were the result of Act 57-2014, the Puerto Rico Energy Commission’s CEPR-MI-2014-0001 orders, Act 133-2016, and Commission-directed corrections to PREPA’s proposed rules before final publication. Those sources remain important reference points as the Bureau develops a comprehensive updated interconnection rule, except to the extent they have been superseded by later law or valid Bureau action.

SESA respectfully requests that the Bureau and its consultants consider the information provided in this supplemental filing as they complete the first Draft Rule for stakeholder consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

PJ Wilson

Executive Director

SOLAR AND ENERGY STORAGE ASSOCIATION OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico

June 11, 2026

1 - SUGGESTED MODELS FOR METER SOCKET ADAPTERS (MSAs) FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Brief explanation: As discussed during the recent interconnection workshop, one issue that is crucial for Meter Socket Adapters to move forward in Puerto Rico is the creation, by rule, of a straightforward process by which qualified third parties may remove and reinstall meters without requiring additional LUMA truck rolls. Doing so will avoid the expense of those truck rolls themselves, as well as the time and expense involved in scheduling them.

In short, the rule should make clear that MSAs can be installed in a practical, safe, and standardized manner, with a clear process for solar installation companies to become certified for meter removal and reinstallation, or to coordinate with an approved third party, such as an independent licensed electrician, to perform meter removal and reinstallation without requiring LUMA to redirect its own resources for that task.

Example Models:

A. PEPCO (Maryland), Electrician Certification Program (Appendix A). Key language:

Electrician Certification Program

Pepco offers a pilot program to certify master or limited licensed electricians to remove and reinstall electric meters. This program is part of our commitment to improving the customer experience and making it easier for you to perform work on customer equipment. To become certified you will be required to sign an agreement that outlines terms and conditions for removing meters. Signing the agreement also relieves Pepco of any liability in case of injury or damage associated with disconnecting and reconnecting meters. We are excited about the opportunity to partner with you so that you can more effectively and efficiently plan your work, and allow us to continue providing safe and reliable electric service.

B. First Energy, New Jersey, Customer Guide for Electric Service – NJ, June 2024 (Appendix B)

“Qualified electricians may be permitted to remove/install meters on services 200 A and below on both overhead and underground services to install meter collar devices with local Company approval.”

C. We Energies, Wisconsin, Meter removal and installation certification (Appendix C)

“In certain scenarios, a certified licensed electrician can disconnect a service and remove and reinstall a meter.”

2 - STATUTORY AND COMMISSION REQUIREMENTS THAT PROMPTED PREPA REGULATIONS 8915 AND 8916

Brief explanation of importance: Stakeholders have suggested that the forthcoming Interconnection Rule should be grounded in the currently effective PREPA Regulations 8915 and 8916, rather than starting from the previously circulated IREC-based drafts. SESA recognizes the Energy Bureau's discretion to publish the Draft Rule in whatever format the Bureau determines appropriate. Regardless of format, however, the Draft Rule should take account of the specific operative statutory provisions and Commission orders that caused Rules 8915 and 8916 to be created in the first place.

In plain terms, the Legislature and the then-Puerto Rico Energy Commission were trying to solve a practical problem: PREPA's prior interconnection processes were too slow, too inconsistent, and too restrictive for distributed renewable generation. The 2014–2016 reforms required PREPA to modernize those processes, standardize them across regions, use FERC SGIP/SGIA principles, reduce unnecessary barriers, create electronic filing and tracking tools, and incorporate newer participation models such as aggregate/virtual net metering and shared renewable energy.

The following list summarizes the specific operative requirements that prompted the current rules. This section does not rely on statement-of-motives language. For Act 57-2014, the text quoted below is an English translation of the original Spanish session-law text, with the source identified by Act, article, and the article added to Act 114-2007. For Act 133-2016, where an official English version exists, the quoted English text is taken from that official English version. For Commission orders, the English text is SESA's translation of the original Spanish orders because no official English versions were located. Appendix D provides the relevant statutory text in original language and English translation. Appendix E provides the relevant Commission-order text in Spanish with English translation.

A. Act 57-2014, Article 5.3: interconnection procedures had to be cost-effective, time-effective, and pro-distributed generation.

Layperson summary: The law required Puerto Rico's interconnection procedures to be fast enough, inexpensive enough, and predictable enough to actually promote distributed generation, rather than discourage it.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: "It shall be the public policy of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to ensure that the procedures for the interconnection of distributed generators to PREPA's electric system are effective in terms of cost and processing time, so as to promote the development of these types of projects and incentivize economic activity through the reduction of energy costs in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors." Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.3, adding Article 9 to Act 114-2007.

B. Act 57-2014, Article 5.3: interconnection procedures for net-metered distributed generators up to 5 MW had to use FERC SGIP/SGIA as models.

Layperson summary: Puerto Rico was not supposed to use an idiosyncratic PREPA-only process. The Legislature directed PREPA to use nationally recognized FERC small-generator interconnection models as the template for net-metered distributed generators up to 5 MW.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: "the interconnection procedures for distributed generators with generating capacity of up to 5 megawatts (MW) participating in the Net Metering Program shall use as models the Small Generator Interconnection Procedures ('SGIP') and the Small

Generator Interconnection Agreement (‘SGIA’) contained in Order No. 2006 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (‘FERC’), as amended, and any other amendment to these procedures adopted by the Energy Commission.” Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.3, adding Article 9 to Act 114-2007.

C. Act 57-2014, Article 5.3: procedures had to be uniform across PREPA regions.

Layperson summary: Applicants could not be subject to one process in one PREPA region and a different process elsewhere.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: “PREPA must comply with the interconnection procedures uniformly in all of its regions.” Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.3, adding Article 9 to Act 114-2007.

D. Act 57-2014, Article 5.3: expedited processes were required for distributed generators below 1 MW.

Layperson summary: Smaller systems were supposed to receive a streamlined pathway where their technical characteristics and the grid conditions allowed it. For systems above 500 kW but below 1 MW, the Commission retained authority to require necessary reliability studies.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: “Using what is established in the SGIP as a model, PREPA must approve expedited processes so that distributed generators with generating capacity below one (1) megawatt (MW) may connect to the grid, provided that the technical characteristics of the distributed generator to be interconnected and the existing conditions of the electric grid allow it. Provided, that for interconnection of generators over five hundred (500) kilowatts but below one (1) megawatt (MW), the Commission may require the necessary reliability studies.” Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.3, adding Article 9 to Act 114-2007.

E. Act 57-2014, Article 5.3: applicants had a right to challenge certain PREPA interconnection determinations.

Layperson summary: If PREPA refused expedited review, said expedited review was not possible, or required additional technical requirements or grid improvements, the applicant had a right to challenge that determination through the statutory review processes.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: “In cases where PREPA refuses to evaluate or determines that it is not possible to evaluate an interconnection request through the expedited procedure, or where, as part of the interconnection evaluation process through studies or during the negotiation of evaluation study agreements and/or interconnection agreements, PREPA determines that additional technical requirements and/or improvements to PREPA’s electric system must be implemented, the applicant shall have the right to challenge that determination or findings through any of the processes provided in Article 12 of this Act.” Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.3, adding Article 9 to Act 114-2007.

F. Act 57-2014, Article 5.4: PREPA had to adopt or modify regulations consistent with Commission technical standards.

Layperson summary: PREPA was not free to write interconnection rules on its own terms. The rules had to conform to technical standards and requirements established by the Energy Commission.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: “The Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority is ordered to adopt or modify the regulations necessary for faithful compliance with this Act in conformity

with the technical standards and requirements established by the Energy Commission.” Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.4, adding Article 10 to Act 114-2007.

G. Act 57-2014, Article 5.4: PREPA had to promulgate two interconnection regulations, which maps directly to Rules 8915 and 8916.

Layperson summary: The Legislature specifically required separate regulations: one for generators below 1 MW and another for 1–5 MW generators connected to subtransmission. That statutory structure directly led to the distribution-level rule and the transmission/subtransmission rule.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: “PREPA shall be required to promulgate an interconnection regulation for distributed generators with generating capacity below one (1) megawatt (MW), as well as an interconnection regulation for distributed generators with generating capacity between one (1) megawatt (MW) and five (5) megawatts (MW) that connect to subtransmission, whose provisions are consistent with the interconnection public policy established by Article 9 of this Act and ensure the reliability and safety of the electric system.” Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.4, adding Article 10 to Act 114-2007.

H. Act 57-2014, Article 5.4: PREPA had a 180-day deadline, and the Commission process would govern if PREPA failed to act.

Layperson summary: The Legislature imposed a 180-day deadline and created a backstop: if PREPA failed to promulgate or modify the distributed-generator interconnection regulations within that period, the Commission-established process would govern. This is separate from, and should not be confused with, any later “deemed approval” or automatic-approval framework.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: “The distributed-generator interconnection regulations shall be promulgated within the non-extendable term of one hundred eighty (180) days from the effective date of this Act.” The same Article 10 further provided that if PREPA did not promulgate or modify the distributed-generator interconnection regulations within 180 days, “the process for evaluation and approval of distributed-generator interconnection applications shall be the one established by the Energy Commission, following electric-industry best practices.” Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.4, adding Article 10 to Act 114-2007.

I. Act 57-2014, Article 5.4: proposed amendments required Commission consultation and endorsement, public hearings, and special-evaluation-committee review.

Layperson summary: PREPA could not amend the distributed-generator interconnection regulations unilaterally. Proposed amendments required Commission consultation and endorsement before public hearings, and public hearings had to be conducted through a special evaluation committee that included PREPA, the Oficina Estatal de Política Pública Energética (OEPPE, translated in Act 57-2014 as the Commonwealth Energy Public Policy Office or CEPPPO), and a renewable-energy industry representative.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: “Every proposed amendment by PREPA to the distributed-generator interconnection regulations must be consulted with and endorsed by the Energy Commission before the public-hearing process established in this Act.” Article 10 further required PREPA to hold public hearings before approving amendments and required the public hearing to be directed by a special evaluation committee. Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.4, adding Article 10 to Act 114-2007.

J. Act 57-2014, Article 5.6: the Commission had to establish customer review processes for interconnection disputes.

Layperson summary: Customers were not left solely to PREPA's internal process. The Commission had to establish rules for customers to seek Commission review when they disagreed with a PREPA interconnection determination.

English translation of original Spanish statutory text: "The Energy Commission shall establish by regulation the rules governing the remedies or review processes that customers may bring before that Commission when they disagree with a PREPA determination regarding the interconnection of a distributed generator." Source: Act 57-2014, Article 5.6, adding Article 12 to Act 114-2007.

K. Commission Order of December 18, 2014: the Commission established the standards PREPA had to incorporate.

Layperson summary: The Commission operationalized Act 57-2014 by issuing a detailed list of standards and requirements that PREPA's net-metering and interconnection regulations had to include.

English translation of Commission source text: The Commission issued the order "to establish the technical standards and requirements with which the regulations that PREPA adopts or amends regarding the net-metering program and the procedures for interconnecting distributed generators to the electric system, as applicable, must comply." Source: CEPR-MI-2014-0001, Order of December 18, 2014.

English translation / operative summary keyed to the Commission Order's own item numbering:

Order item (1) - Uniform regional processing: PREPA had to specify the mechanisms it would use to ensure that administrative procedures related to distributed-generator interconnection and participation in the net-metering program were carried out uniformly across all regional offices.

Order item (2) - Electronic interconnection evaluation application and ten-business-day response: PREPA had to create an electronic Evaluation Application for interconnection to the distribution system, allow online submission through its Internet portal, automatically register the date and time of submission, generate an automatic receipt, and send an Evaluation Letter within ten (10) business days.

Order item (3) - SGIP/SGIA and IREC standards; technical justification required for deviations: PREPA had to evaluate distribution-interconnection applications in accordance with FERC SGIP/SGIA and IREC model practices. If PREPA wanted to deviate, it had to request a waiver and justify the deviation technically; administrative arguments or "usage and custom" of internal PREPA processes were not good cause.

Order item (4) - Electronic net-metering application and five-business-day response: PREPA had to create an electronic Application to Participate in the Net Metering Program, allow online submission, automatically register the date and time, generate an automatic receipt, and send an Evaluation Letter within five (5) business days.

Order item (5) - Commission control over aggregate distributed-generation capacity limits: PREPA had to review whether any aggregate DG capacity limit was necessary and obtain Commission authorization to maintain or set such a limit, supported by technical grounds, studies, and documents.

Order item (6) - Aggregate or virtual net metering: PREPA had to incorporate into its Net Metering Program the practice known as Aggregate Net Metering or Virtual Net Metering.

Order item (7) - Shared Renewable Energy Program: PREPA had to establish a Shared Renewable Energy Program principally directed to residential and commercial customers who could not install

renewable energy systems on their own properties, and use that program as part of its efforts to comply with Act 82-2010.

Order item (8) - No external manual disconnect switch for qualifying inverter-based systems up to 300 kW: PREPA had to eliminate the external manual disconnect requirement for inverter-based DG systems up to 300 kW that complied with applicable industry standards, particularly IEEE 1547, and were certified under UL 1741.

Order item (9) - Transferability of net-metering/interconnection rights: Net-metering customers who transferred the property could transfer their rights and obligations under the Interconnection Agreement and Net Metering Agreement to the successor owner.

Order item (10) - No public-liability insurance requirement for qualifying inverter-based systems under 300 kW: PREPA could not require a general public-liability insurance policy as a condition of interconnection for inverter-based systems under 300 kW that met applicable standards and UL 1741 certification.

Order item (11) - Plug and Play process for certified rooftop PV systems up to 10 kW: PREPA had to create an expedited Plug and Play process for certified rooftop PV systems up to 10 kW. The item included the electronic application, automatic submission receipt, written endorsement or denial within fifteen (15) days, PREPA's right to be present for testing, the rule that PREPA's absence could not be used to obstruct operation, and the rule that registration formalized the meter-change request, where applicable, and allowed the customer to energize the PV system without an additional public-entity process.

Order item (12) - No expiration date for interconnection agreements: The interconnection agreement for a distributed-generation system had no expiration date, while allowing the customer to terminate with at least twenty (20) days' notice.

Order item (13) - Replacement of inverter or interconnection equipment: Whenever a customer replaced an inverter or interconnection equipment, the customer had to inspect the system and submit the corresponding inspection certificate to PREPA.

Order item (14) - Customer maintenance obligation: Customers had to maintain their distributed-generation systems and diligently replace components as necessary so that operation and interconnection would not endanger persons or property or affect grid safety and reliability.

Order item (15) - PREPA physical inspections only after customer coordination: PREPA could inspect interconnected distributed-generation systems to verify that they had not been modified without authorization, but only after prior coordination with the customer.

Order item (16) - Termination for essential breach: If a customer failed to comply with any essential obligation under the Interconnection Agreement, PREPA could terminate the agreement after notifying the customer.

Order item (17) - No periodic testing for qualifying inverter-based systems up to 25 kW: PREPA could not require periodic testing for inverter-based DG systems up to 25 kW, except manufacturer-recommended tests or tests recommended by electric-industry best practices.

Order item (18) - Customer review rights before the Commission: PREPA's regulations and interconnection agreements had to notify customers of their right to seek Commission review of PREPA decisions and to request Commission adjudication of disputes.

Order item (19) - Electronic DG registry: PREPA had to create an electronic registry of interconnected distributed-generation systems and keep that inventory and database current.

Order item (20) - Electronic notification system for Plug and Play communications: PREPA had to create an electronic notification system for installers to notify PREPA of Plug and Play testing dates and exchange necessary information.

Separate OEPPE directive in the same Order - certified-equipment list: OEPPE had to investigate and identify PV and DG interconnection equipment and components generally accepted as adequate under industry best practices and certified by accredited U.S. or internationally recognized organizations, after which the Commission would adopt a certified-equipment list.

Source for the above Commission requirements: CEPR-MI-2014-0001, Order of December 18, 2014. Appendix E provides the original Spanish text and English translation of the directly relevant portions.

L. Act 133-2016: the Legislature added electronic filing, remote meter access, case tracking, and electronic-signature requirements before final publication of Rules 8915 and 8916.

Layperson summary: Before the 2017 rules were published, the Legislature further modernized the framework by requiring electronic filing, online tracking, electronic signature, online orientation materials, and no physical access requirement for certain net-meter situations.

Official English statutory text: “PREPA shall use Net Meters to measure the energy consumption of renewable energy systems interconnected to the grid so that said consumption can be measured remotely when such Net Meter is not physically accessible. Physical access to the Net Meter shall not be required at any stage of the interconnection process.” Act 133-2016 also required PREPA to “create a website that allows for the electronic filing of any document required by the interconnection regulations in effect,” including case follow-up, electronic signature of the Interconnection or Net Metering Agreement, and online orientation and information materials. Source: Act 133-2016, Section 3, adding Section 2.2 to Act 82-2010.

M. April 13, 2016 and July 22, 2016 Commission Orders: the Commission reviewed PREPA’s drafts, required corrections, and closed the gap toward Rules 8915 and 8916.

Layperson summary: PREPA submitted draft distribution and transmission/subtransmission regulations. The Commission found deficiencies, ordered corrections, and later found PREPA’s amended proposed rules acceptable subject to additional corrections and required public-hearing/special-evaluation-committee procedures. This is the direct regulatory pathway from the Commission standards to Regulations 8915 and 8916.

English translation of Commission source text: On April 13, 2016, the Commission stated that PREPA had submitted two draft regulations, one for interconnection to the distribution system and one for interconnection to the transmission or subtransmission system, and that the proposed regulation “did not comply with several technical standards and requirements established in the Amended Order.” On July 22, 2016, the Commission stated that PREPA’s May 12, 2016 amended proposed regulations addressed “a large part” of the April 13 findings, and found the amended proposal acceptable conditioned on further corrections. Sources: CEPR-MI-2014-0001, Resolution and Order of April 13, 2016; CEPR-MI-2014-0001, Resolution and Order of July 22, 2016.

APPENDIX A

PEPCO (Maryland), Electrician Certification Program

Full Text: <https://www.pepco.com/my-account/my-service/construction-remodeling/documents-and-guides/electrician-certification-program>

[Home](#) > [My Account](#) > [My Service](#) > [Construction & Remodeling](#) > [Documents & Guides](#) > [Electrician Certification Program](#)

Electrician Certification Program

Pepco offers a pilot program to certify master or limited licensed electricians to remove and reinstall electric meters. This program is part of our commitment to improving the customer experience and making it easier for you to perform work on customer equipment. To become certified you will be required to sign an agreement that outlines terms and conditions for removing meters. Signing the agreement also relieves Pepco of any liability in case of injury or damage associated with disconnecting and reconnecting meters. We are excited about the opportunity to partner with you so that you can more effectively and efficiently plan your work, and allow us to continue providing safe and reliability electric service.

Here are answers to frequently asked questions regarding this program that you may find helpful.

How can I become certified?

You are required to sign and return the agreement for the region in which you are licensed. Both MD and DC agreements are available by clicking one of the links below.

[State of Maryland Electric Meter Removal Agreement](#)

[District of Columbia Electric Meter Removal Agreement](#)

You can also contact one of the offices below to request a copy. Please sign the agreement and return using one of the following methods:

Email: CertifiedElectricianPepco@pepco.com

District of Columbia

Attn: Electrician Certification Program
3400 Benning Rd. NE Washington, DC 2001
Phone: 202-331-6237 Fax: 202-388-2721

Montgomery County

Attn: Electrician Certification Program
201 West Gude Drive Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 301-670-8700 Fax: 301-670-8718

Prince George's County

Attn: Electrician Certification Program
8300 Old Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
Phone: 301-967-5800 Fax: 301-967-5820

How long is the certification period?

Electricians are certified for three years from the date of the signed agreement.†

†Pepco reserves the right to withdraw certification at any time in its sole and exclusive discretion.

What types of meters are certified electricians allowed to remove in this program.

For non heavy-up work, (< 320 amp) electric meters can be removed and reinstalled. For heavy-up work, (< 200 amp) electric meters can be removed and reinstalled in the old meter box/socket. (The company will install the meter in the new meter box/socket once the TPF inspection is received.) For all other meter types, you must call the appropriate office to schedule an appointment for us to remove the meter.

Do I have to inform Pepco that I am removing a meter?

Yes, you must still contact one of our Distribution Engineering Department offices (Monday - Friday 8:30 AM - 3 PM) to notify us of the meter removal and reinstallation dates (if different). If those dates change, you are required to call back with the new date.

How many days advance notice do I have to give for meter removal?

You must notify the company at least 48 hours in advance.

What if there is a barrel lock on the meter?

Pepco will remove the barrel lock before the scheduled meter removal date.

What are the next steps once the meter is reinstalled?

Once the meter is reinstalled, we will inspect and reseal the meter for safety and theft precautions.

What is the appropriate procedure for electricians that are not certified?

Electricians that are not certified must contact one of our Distribution Engineering offices (Monday - Friday 8:30 AM - 3 PM) to schedule an appointment for us to remove the meter. You must call the company at least 72 hours in advance to request a meter pull. Please contact us if you have additional questions or would like more information on how to become a certified electrician. For after hour emergencies, please contact Customer Service at 1-877-PEPCO-62.

APPENDIX B

First Energy, New Jersey, Customer Guide for Electric Service – NJ, June 2024

Full Text:

<https://www.firstenergycorp.com/content/dam/customer/service%20requests/files/Customer-Guide-for-Electric-Service-NJ.pdf>

3.10 Meter & Seal Tampering

Tampering means to interfere with, damage, or bypass a utility meter, conductor, or attachment with the intent to impede the correct registration of a meter or the proper functions of a conductor or attachment as far as to reduce the amount of utility service that is registered by the meter. Tampering includes the unauthorized reconnection of a utility meter, conductor, or attachment that has been disconnected by the utility.

In the event of tampering, or theft of service by the customer, consumer, or other person, the Company shall comply with the provisions of New Jersey law and Company tariffs. Services that have been disconnected due to tampering may require an electrical inspection before reconnection.

Breaking of meter seals and/or removal of meters by customers, electrical contractors, or other unauthorized personnel, without prior Company permission (e.g., by notification to the Company's Call Center), is prohibited and may be subject to penalties.

3.11 Meter Attachments

No attachments by the customer or the customer's agent are permitted to Company-owned meters, meter circuits, or ancillary meter devices, except when using a Company approved meter collar device. Meter collar devices are only permitted on residential services. This includes grounds attached to meter sockets from the telephone or CATV company.

The following are considered **un-authorized** connections when not made, installed, or performed by a FirstEnergy employee or an authorized representative of FirstEnergy:

- Any adapter placed between the revenue meter and meter socket, except when using a Company approved meter collar device.
- Attachments or connections to the potential or current circuits of transformer rated revenue meters.
- Any connection inside the meter socket.

Qualified electricians may be permitted to remove/install meters on services 200 A and below on both overhead and underground services to install meter collar devices with local Company approval.

Upon request by a customer, the Company will supply kilowatt-hour (kWh) pulses (refer to the Company website for more details) from a Company-owned meter for demand control purposes. The cost for this service shall be assessed to the customer in accordance with specific Company charges for this connection.

3.12 Disconnect/Reconnect of Existing Service (Upgrades/Maintenance)

When upgrading, adding load, changing attachment point, or performing maintenance on an existing overhead service entrance, the customer shall first contact the Company's Customer Contact Center for guidance and applicable fees. Qualified electricians may be permitted to disconnect/reconnect overhead single-phase 400-amp or less service drops at the weatherhead with local Company approval. The qualified electrician shall contact the Company to determine which connectors are approved. Electricians are not permitted to disconnect/reconnect underground service laterals; however, reference an exception in 3.11 for UG meter removal/install for meter collar devices. All overhead and underground electrical upgrades shall be inspected prior to reconnection (refer to Section 3.9).

The Company has an "Agreement for Temporary Uninspected Service," which is only applicable for single-phase overhead services 200 amps or less. This form provides a means by which a service can be re-energized before it has been inspected. This waiver cannot be utilized in conjunction with new, temporary, underground, 400 amp or greater services, three-phase services or for service restoration following a building fire.

APPENDIX C

We Energies, Wisconsin, Meter removal and installation certification

Full Text: <https://www.we-energies.com/partners/builders/meter-removal-installation-certification>



Home / Building Projects

Meter removal and installation certification

We have policies prohibiting electricians from cutting meter seals and removing meters when performing residential service rewires. The policies were created to keep electricians and homeowners safe.

In certain scenarios, a certified licensed electrician can disconnect a service and remove and reinstall a meter.

The link below opens a training module for an electrician licensed with the State of Wisconsin to gain certification with We Energies for safe meter removal and reinstallation. The certification is acceptable only for work being done in We Energies' southeastern service area (south of Highway 151 and east of Interstate 90).

Use the link below to view the training module. If it opens a file that is not full screen and does not have arrows in the upper right corner, change it to presentation mode by clicking the slide show icon near the lower right corner – or press F5 if you have function keys on your keyboard.

[Meter removal and installation certification training module](#) (PPSX 6MB)

APPENDIX D

STATUTORY TEXT THAT DIRECTLY PRECEDED AND PROMPTED PREPA
REGULATIONS 8915 AND 8916

This Appendix is limited to operative statutory provisions, not statements of motives or other introductory legislative text. Each item identifies the law, the specific section or article, the statute amended, and the operative text relevant to the development of PREPA Regulations 8915 and 8916.

Act 57-2014, Spanish session-law text: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/pue135310.pdf>

Act 57-2014, official OGP English compilation:

<https://bvirtualogp.pr.gov/ogp/Bvirtual/leyesreferencia/PDF/2-ingles/57-2014.pdf>

Act 133-2016, Spanish text: <https://bvirtualogp.pr.gov/ogp/Bvirtual/leyesreferencia/PDF/2/0133-2016.pdf>

Act 133-2016, official English text: <https://bvirtualogp.pr.gov/ogp/Bvirtual/leyesreferencia/PDF/2-ingles/0133-2016.pdf>

I. Act 57-2014 - Chapter V, Net Metering

A. Act 57-2014, Article 5.3 - Adds Article 9 to Act 114-2007: Public Policy on Interconnection (22 L.P.R.A. § 1019)

What this required in practical terms:

Interconnection procedures for distributed generators had to be effective in cost and processing time.

Interconnection procedures for net-metered distributed generators up to 5 MW had to use FERC SGIP and SGIA as models.

PREPA had to apply interconnection procedures uniformly across all regions.

PREPA had to approve expedited processes for distributed generators below 1 MW, where system and grid conditions allowed.

For generators over 500 kW and under 1 MW, the Commission could require necessary reliability studies.

Applicants had a right to challenge PREPA determinations requiring studies, additional technical requirements, or grid upgrades through the review processes provided in Article 12.

Original Spanish statutory text:

Artículo 5.3.- Se añade un nuevo Artículo 9 a la Ley 114-2007, según enmendada, para que se lea como sigue:

“Artículo 9.- Política Pública de Interconexión

Será la política pública del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico el garantizar que los procedimientos de interconexión de generadores distribuidos al sistema eléctrico de la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica sean efectivos en términos de costos y tiempo de procesamiento, de manera que se promueva el desarrollo de estos tipos de proyectos y se incentive la actividad económica mediante la reducción de los costos energéticos en los sectores residenciales, comerciales e industriales. Por ende, se establece que los procedimientos de interconexión para generadores distribuidos con capacidad generatriz de hasta 5 megavatios (MW) a participar del Programa de Medición Neta deberán usar como modelos a los “Small Generator Interconnection Procedures” (“SGIP”) y al “Small Generator Interconnection Agreement” (“SGIA”) contenidos en la Orden Núm. 2006 de la Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”), según enmendada, y cualquier otra enmienda a estos procedimientos que sean adoptados por la Comisión de Energía. La AEE deberá cumplir con los procedimientos de interconexión de forma uniforme en todas sus regiones.

Usando como modelo lo establecido en el SGIP la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica deberá aprobar procesos expeditos para que aquellos generadores distribuidos que cuenten con una capacidad generatriz menor de un (1) megavatio (MW) puedan conectarse a la red, siempre y cuando las características técnicas del generador distribuido a interconectarse y las condiciones existentes de la red eléctrica así lo permitan. Disponiéndose que para la interconexión de generadores de más de quinientos (500) kilovatios pero menores de un (1) megavatio (MW), la Comisión podrá requerir los estudios de confiabilidad necesarios.

En aquellos casos en los que la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica deniegue evaluar o determine que no es posible evaluar una solicitud de interconexión por el procedimiento expedito, o en los cuales como parte del proceso de evaluación de interconexión mediante estudios o durante la negociación de acuerdos de estudios de evaluación y/o interconexión, la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica determine que resulta necesario el que se implementen requisitos técnicos adicionales y/o mejoras al sistema eléctrico de la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica, el solicitante tendrá derecho a cuestionar dicha determinación o hallazgos mediante cualquiera de los procesos provistos en el Artículo 12 de esta Ley.”

English translation:

Article 5.3.- A new Article 9 is added to Act 114-2007, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 9.- Public Policy on Interconnection

It shall be the public policy of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to ensure that the procedures for the interconnection of distributed generators to the electric system of the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority are effective in terms of cost and processing time, so as to promote the development of these types of projects and incentivize economic activity through the reduction of energy costs in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. Therefore, it is established that the interconnection procedures for distributed generators with generating capacity of up to 5 megawatts (MW) participating in the Net Metering Program shall use as models the Small Generator Interconnection Procedures (“SGIP”) and the Small Generator Interconnection Agreement (“SGIA”) contained in Order No. 2006 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”), as amended, and any other amendment to these procedures adopted by the Energy Commission. PREPA must comply with the interconnection procedures uniformly across all of its regions.

Using what is established in the SGIP as a model, PREPA must approve expedited processes so that distributed generators with generating capacity below one (1) megawatt (MW) may connect to the grid, provided that the technical characteristics of the distributed generator to be interconnected and the existing conditions of the electric grid allow it. Provided, that for interconnection of generators over five hundred (500) kilowatts but below one (1) megawatt (MW), the Commission may require the necessary reliability studies.

In cases where PREPA refuses to evaluate or determines that it is not possible to evaluate an interconnection request through the expedited procedure, or where, as part of the interconnection evaluation process through studies or during the negotiation of evaluation study agreements and/or interconnection agreements, PREPA determines that additional technical requirements and/or improvements to PREPA’s electric system must be implemented, the applicant shall have the right to challenge that determination or findings through any of the processes provided in Article 12 of this Act.”

B. Act 57-2014, Article 5.4 - Adds Article 10 to Act 114-2007: Regulations (22 L.P.R.A. § 1020)

What this required in practical terms:

PREPA had to adopt or modify regulations necessary to comply with Act 114-2007, as amended, in conformity with technical standards set by the Energy Commission.

PREPA had to promulgate the regulations within 180 days.

PREPA had to promulgate two interconnection regulations: one for distributed generators below 1 MW, and another for 1 MW to 5 MW distributed generators connected to subtransmission.

Those regulations had to be consistent with Article 9 and ensure electric-system reliability and safety.

PREPA had to amend other net-metering regulations for consistency.

If PREPA failed to act within 180 days, the Commission-established process would govern.

Any PREPA amendments to the DG interconnection regulations required Commission consultation and endorsement, public hearings, and review by a special evaluation committee.

Original Spanish statutory text:

Artículo 5.4.- Se añade un nuevo Artículo 10 a la Ley 114-2007, según enmendada, para que se lea como sigue:

“Artículo 10.- Reglamentación

Se ordena a la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica a adoptar o modificar los reglamentos necesarios para el fiel cumplimiento de esta Ley de conformidad con los estándares y requisitos técnicos que establezca la Comisión de Energía. Dichos reglamentos serán promulgados dentro de un período no mayor de ciento ochenta (180) días contados a partir de la aprobación de esta Ley.

La Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica vendrá obligada a promulgar un reglamento de interconexión de generadores distribuidos con capacidad generatriz de menos de un (1) megavatio (MW), así como un reglamento de interconexión de generadores distribuidos con capacidad generatriz de entre un (1) megavatio (MW) a cinco (5) megavatios (MW) que se conecten a sub-transmisión cuyas disposiciones estén conformes con la política pública de interconexión establecida por el Artículo 9 de esta Ley y aseguren la confiabilidad y la seguridad del sistema eléctrico. Los reglamentos de interconexión de generadores distribuidos serán promulgados en el término improrrogable de ciento ochenta (180) días a partir de la vigencia de esta Ley. Además, la AEE deberá enmendar cualquier otro reglamento vigente que rija o esté relacionado con el Programa de Medición Neta, de manera que se logre consistencia con lo dispuesto en esta Ley y con los términos y procedimientos a incluirse en los reglamentos de interconexión de generadores distribuidos.

Si la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica no promulga o modifica los reglamentos de interconexión de generadores distribuidos en o antes de ciento ochenta (180) días a partir de la aprobación de esta Ley, el proceso de evaluación y aprobación de solicitudes de interconexión de generadores distribuidos será el establecido por la Comisión de Energía, siguiendo las mejores prácticas de la industria eléctrica. Dicho proceso tendrá como objetivo reducir los trámites administrativos mientras se salvaguarda la confiabilidad y seguridad de la red eléctrica de Puerto Rico, y asegurar que se cumpla con la política pública energética del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico.

Toda propuesta de enmienda de la Autoridad a los reglamentos de interconexión de generadores distribuidos deberá ser consultada con la Comisión de Energía y avalada por ésta, previo el proceso de vistas públicas que se establece en esta Ley.

Será necesario que la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica celebre vistas públicas antes de aprobar cualquier enmienda a los reglamentos de interconexión de generadores distribuidos. Las vistas públicas para este propósito no podrán ser celebradas con menos de treinta (30) días luego de publicarse el aviso público anunciando la propuesta de enmienda al reglamento de interconexión de generadores distribuidos. La vista pública será dirigida por un comité especial de evaluación, el cual deberá estar compuesto por un representante de la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica, el Director Ejecutivo de la OEPPE, y el representante de la industria de energía renovable seleccionado por la Oficina Estatal de Política Pública Energética conforme al Artículo 11 de esta Ley. Treinta (30) días luego de transcurrido el proceso de vistas públicas, el comité especial de evaluación deberá rendir un informe conjunto mediante el cual mediante voto mayoritario se endosará o no cada una de las enmiendas propuestas, y en el cual se incluirán las recomendaciones de cada uno de los representantes que conforman el comité de evaluación.”

English translation:

Article 5.4.- A new Article 10 is added to Act 114-2007, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 10.- Regulations

The Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority is ordered to adopt or modify the regulations necessary for faithful compliance with this Act in conformity with the technical standards and requirements established by the Energy Commission. Such regulations shall be promulgated within a period not greater than one hundred eighty (180) days counted from the approval of this Act.

PREPA shall be required to promulgate an interconnection regulation for distributed generators with generating capacity below one (1) megawatt (MW), as well as an interconnection regulation for distributed generators with generating capacity between one (1) megawatt (MW) and five (5) megawatts (MW) that connect to subtransmission, whose provisions are consistent with the interconnection public policy established by Article 9 of this Act and ensure the reliability and safety of the electric system. The distributed-generator interconnection regulations shall be promulgated within the non-extendable term of one hundred eighty (180) days from the effective date of this Act. In addition, PREPA must amend any other existing regulation that governs or is related to the Net Metering Program, so as to achieve consistency with this Act and with the terms and procedures to be included in the distributed-generator interconnection regulations.

If PREPA does not promulgate or modify the distributed-generator interconnection regulations on or before one hundred eighty (180) days from the approval of this Act, the process for evaluation and approval of distributed-generator interconnection applications shall be the one established by the Energy Commission, following electric-industry best practices. That process shall have the objective of reducing administrative procedures while safeguarding the reliability and safety of Puerto Rico’s electric grid and ensuring compliance with the energy public policy of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Every proposed amendment by PREPA to the distributed-generator interconnection regulations must be consulted with and endorsed by the Energy Commission before the public-hearing process established in this Act.

PREPA must hold public hearings before approving any amendment to the distributed-generator interconnection regulations. Public hearings for this purpose may not be held less than thirty (30) days after publication of the public notice announcing the proposed amendment. The public hearing shall be directed by a special evaluation committee composed of a PREPA representative, the Executive Director of OEPPE, and the renewable-energy industry representative selected by OEPPE pursuant to Article 11 of this Act. Thirty (30) days after the public-hearing process, the special evaluation committee shall issue a

joint report through which, by majority vote, it shall endorse or not endorse each proposed amendment, and shall include the recommendations of each representative that forms part of the evaluation committee.”

C. Act 57-2014, Article 5.5 - Adds Article 11 to Act 114-2007: Industry Representative and Special Evaluation Committee (22 L.P.R.A. § 1021)

What this required in practical terms:

OEPPE had to convene a process to select a renewable-energy industry representative for the special evaluation committee.

The industry representative was relevant to rule amendments and public-hearing review of distributed-generator interconnection regulations.

Original Spanish statutory text:

Artículo 5.5.- Se añade un nuevo Artículo 11 a la Ley 114-2007, según enmendada, para que se lea como sigue:

“Artículo 11.- Representante de la Industria – Comité Especial de Evaluación

Dentro de los ciento ochenta (180) días a partir de la aprobación de esta Ley, la Oficina Estatal de Política Pública Energética deberá publicar una convocatoria en dos (2) periódicos de circulación general en Puerto Rico, dirigida a toda persona natural o jurídica que se dedique a, o que represente a una persona o personas naturales o jurídicas dedicadas al desarrollo, interconexión y/u operación de generadores distribuidos que participan del Programa de Medición Neta. En su convocatoria, la Oficina Estatal de Política Pública Energética deberá dar especial consideración a aquellas asociaciones que reúnan o representen a varias personas o entidades en temas relacionados al desarrollo, interconexión y/u operación de generadores distribuidos con capacidad generatriz de 1 MW a 5 MW a ser interconectados a la red eléctrica de la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica para participar del Programa de Medición Neta. Aquella persona seleccionada para participar del comité de evaluación no tendrá derecho a reclamar compensación monetaria por las funciones que periódicamente realice como parte del comité de evaluación.”

English translation:

Article 5.5.- A new Article 11 is added to Act 114-2007, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 11.- Industry Representative – Special Evaluation Committee

Within one hundred eighty (180) days from the approval of this Act, OEPPE must publish a call in two (2) newspapers of general circulation in Puerto Rico, directed to any natural or juridical person dedicated to, or representing persons or entities dedicated to, the development, interconnection, and/or operation of distributed generators participating in the Net Metering Program. In its call, OEPPE must give special consideration to associations that gather or represent multiple persons or entities on matters related to the development, interconnection, and/or operation of distributed generators with generating capacity from 1 MW to 5 MW to be interconnected to PREPA’s electric grid to participate in the Net Metering Program. The person selected to participate in the evaluation committee shall not have the right to claim monetary compensation for the functions periodically performed as part of the evaluation committee.”

D. Act 57-2014, Article 5.6 - Adds Article 12 to Act 114-2007: Review Resources and Processes Before the Energy Commission (22 L.P.R.A. § 1022)

What this required in practical terms:

The Commission had to establish rules for customer review processes when a customer disagreed with a PREPA distributed-generator interconnection determination.

Original Spanish statutory text:

Artículo 5.6.- Se añade un nuevo Artículo 12 a la Ley 114-2007, según enmendada, para que se lea como sigue:

“Artículo 12.- Recursos y Procesos de Revisión ante la Comisión de Energía

La Comisión de Energía establecerá mediante reglamento las normas sobre los recursos o procesos de revisión que los clientes podrán instar en dicha Comisión cuando no estén conformes con una determinación de la AEE sobre la interconexión de un generador distribuido.”

English translation:

Article 5.6.- A new Article 12 is added to Act 114-2007, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 12.- Review Resources and Processes Before the Energy Commission

The Energy Commission shall establish by regulation the rules governing the remedies or review processes that customers may bring before that Commission when they disagree with a PREPA determination regarding the interconnection of a distributed generator.”

II. Act 133-2016 - Pre-Publication Amendments Relevant to Rules 8915 and 8916**A. Act 133-2016, Section 1 - Amends Act 82-2010, Section 1.4: Definitions of Distributed Renewable Energy, Net Meter, and Microgrid****What this required in practical terms:**

Defined “distributed renewable energy” to include community solar projects at the residential level, with maximum capacity to be determined by the Energy Commission with PREPA advice.

Defined “Net Meter” as a bidirectional meter measuring electricity supplied and received in kWh.

Defined “Microgrid” as a controllable group of loads and distributed-energy resources that can connect and disconnect from PREPA’s grid.

English statutory text / translation from Act 133-2016:

Section 1.- Section 1.4 of Act No. 82-2010, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 1.4.- Definitions.-

14) ‘Distributed Renewable Energy’ means sustainable renewable energy or alternative renewable energy supplying electric power to an electric power service company or generated for self-consumption or for sale to third-parties. Community solar projects are considered distributed renewable energy at residential level and their maximum capacity shall be determined by the Puerto Rico Energy Commission with the advice of the Electric Power Authority.

20) ‘Net Meter’ means a tool used to measure and register the two-way flow of power (bidirectional), that is, supplied and received energy in kilowatt-hour by a customer who has a distributed generation system interconnected to the power grid of PREPA.

21) ‘Microgrid’ means a group of interconnected loads and distributed energy resources within clearly defined electrical boundaries that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to PREPA’s grid. The

goal of microgrids is to reduce energy consumption based on fossil fuels through local renewable energy generation and strategies to reduce energy consumption. A microgrid can connect and disconnect from PREPA's grid to enable it to operate in both grid-connected or off the grid."

B. Act 133-2016, Section 3 - Adds Act 82-2010, Section 2.2: Net Metering Program Technological Modernization

What this required in practical terms:

PREPA had to use meters capable of remote reading where physical access was not available.

Physical access to the meter could not be required at any stage of the interconnection process.

PREPA had to create a website/portal for electronic filing of interconnection documents, case tracking, electronic signature of interconnection/net-metering agreements, online orientation, and informational materials.

The applicant's electronic signature constituted formal consent and executed the agreement between PREPA and the customer.

PREPA had 180 days from approval of Act 133-2016 to create the portal.

English statutory text / translation from Act 133-2016:

Section 3.- A new Section 2.2 is hereby added to Act No. 82-2010, as amended, to read as follows:

"Section 2.2.- Net Metering Program Technological Modernization

(a) PREPA shall use Net Meters to measure the energy consumption of renewable energy systems interconnected to the grid so that said consumption can be measured remotely when such Net Meter is not physically accessible. Physical access to the Net Meter shall not be required at any stage of the interconnection process.

(b) PREPA shall create a website that allows for the electronic filing of any document required by the interconnection regulations in effect, including the Electrical Installation Certificate. Said website shall allow for the follow up of cases, the electronic signature of the Interconnection or Net Metering Agreement, and provide for online orientation and information material for any applicant who opts for signing the Net Metering Agreement electronically. The electronic signature shall constitute the formal consent of the applicant to all the terms and conditions of the Agreement and shall execute the agreement by and between PREPA and the customer. PREPA shall create such website within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the approval of this Act."

C. Act 133-2016, Section 5 - Amends Act 114-2007, Section 5: Energy Measuring

What this required in practical terms:

PREPA had to credit net-metering participants promptly and expeditiously when customer generation exceeded PREPA supply during the billing month.

Credits had to appear clearly on the next monthly bill after the Net Meter was installed.

If no agreement was reached within 120 days after a net-metering application, or if PREPA disconnected for technical/safety reasons, or if a billing/crediting dispute arose, the Energy Commission had jurisdiction to resolve the dispute.

English statutory text / translation from Act 133-2016:

Section 5.- Section 5 of Act No. 114-2007, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 5.- Energy Measuring.-

(f) PREPA shall credit every participant of the Net Metering Program promptly and expeditiously, provided that the electricity generated by the customer exceeds the electricity supplied by PREPA during the billing month. Such credit shall be clearly shown in the monthly bill for the next billing cycle after the Net Meter was installed.

(g) If an agreement in accordance with this Act is not reached between the parties thereto within a non-extendable term of one hundred twenty (120) days counted from the date on which a net metering application was submitted to the Authority, or in those cases where the Authority must disconnect a renewable energy source under the Net Metering Program due to technical or security reasons, or in the event of a dispute related to bills or credits, the Puerto Rico Energy Commission shall have jurisdiction to settle such disputes as provided in Act No. 57-2014.”

D. Act 133-2016, Section 6 - Amends Act 114-2007, Section 3: Net Meter

What this required in practical terms:

For renewable-energy systems interconnected to PREPA’s grid, PREPA had to install the Net Meter at the existing meter base.

PREPA could not impose additional requirements, deny a request or endorsement, or require relocation of the existing meter base, except where the existing location failed applicable safety standards.

The meter had to be accessible; if not, the customer had to allow coordinated access.

Installations had to include automatic disconnection from distribution lines upon PREPA service interruption.

English statutory text / translation from Act 133-2016:

Section 6.- Section 3 of Act No. 114-2007, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 3.- Net Meter.-

In the case of renewable energy systems interconnected to PREPA’s grid, the Net Meter shall be installed by PREPA at the base of the meter already existing at the time the interconnection request is made. The Electric Power Authority shall not, whether by regulations, technical order, governing body directive or any other means, establish additional requirements, deny a request or endorsement, or request the relocation of the base of the existing meter, unless the current location of the meter fails to meet the security standards established by the National Energy Code in effect. However, the meter must be placed at an easily accessible location, otherwise, the customer shall be required to allow PREPA’s staff access thereto, as required by PREPA and upon coordination.

Any installations of this sort shall include an automatic distribution line flow disconnection mechanism, in the event of an interruption of service of the Electric Power Authority.”

E. Act 133-2016, Section 7 - Amends Act 114-2007, Section 8: Reports

What this required in practical terms:

PREPA had to file semiannual reports with the Legislature on renewable-system interconnection progress, including average interconnection times, backlog, and the RPS percentage corresponding to distributed renewable energy.

English statutory text / translation from Act 133-2016:

Section 7.- Section 8 of Act No. 114-2007, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 8.- Reports.-

The Electric Power Authority shall file with the Legislative Assembly semiannual progress reports on the interconnection of renewable systems to the grid including, but not limited to the average interconnection times of the distributed generation systems, the number of backlogged cases pending approval, and the percentage of compliance with the Renewable Portfolio Standard corresponding to the distributed renewable energy. The reports may include recommendations on additional legislation needed to achieve the objectives of the program.”

F. Act 133-2016, Section 8 - Amends Act 114-2007, Section 9: Public Policy on Interconnection

What this required in practical terms:

Restated and updated the interconnection public policy: cost-effective and timely procedures; SGIP/SGIA consistency up to 5 MW; uniform regional processing; expedited processing below 1 MW; reliability studies for larger fast-track systems; and customer review rights.

Added a specific self-certification/operation provision for systems not exceeding 10 kW once the required professional certification is submitted to PREPA.

English statutory text / translation from Act 133-2016:

Section 8.- Section 9 of Act No. 114-2007, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 9.- Public Policy on Interconnection.-

It shall be the public policy of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to ensure that the procedures for the interconnection of distributed generators to the electric power system of the Electric Power Authority are effective in terms of costs and processing time, in order to promote the development of these types of projects and incentivize economic activity through the reduction of energy costs in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. For such reasons, it is hereby established that the procedures for the interconnection of distributed generators with a generating capacity of up to five (5) megawatts (MW) which shall participate in the Net Metering Program, shall be consistent with the Small Generator Interconnection Procedures (SGIP) and the Small Generator Interconnection Agreement (SGIA), provided in Order No. 2006 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), as amended, and any other future amendments thereto that are adopted by the Energy Commission. PREPA shall uniformly follow the interconnection procedures in all of its regions.

Using the provisions of the SGIP as a model, the Electric Power Authority shall approve expedited processes so that distributed generators with a generating capacity of less than one megawatt (1 MW) may connect to the grid, provided that the technical features of the distributed generator to be interconnected and the existing conditions of the electric power grid thus allow. Provided, further, that for the interconnection of generators with a generating capacity of more than five hundred kilowatts (500 kW) but less than one megawatt (1 MW), the Commission may require the necessary reliability studies.

An electrical engineer and an expert electrician both members of their professional associations and admitted to the practice of their profession shall certify that the electrical installation of the distributed generation system meets the specifications required by PREPA’s and the Energy Commission’s regulations, and that the same was completed in accordance with the laws, regulations, and rules applicable to the interconnection of distributed generation to PREPA’s transmission and distribution grid. Once said certification is submitted to PREPA, the applicant shall interconnect and operate his distributed

generation system to PREPA's grid, provided that the generation capacity of said system does not exceed 10 kilowatts.

In the event that the Electric Power Authority refuses to evaluate or determines that it is not possible to evaluate an interconnection request through the fast track process, or when as part of the interconnection evaluation process, or during the negotiation of evaluation studies and/or interconnection agreements, PREPA determines that it is necessary to implement additional technical requirements and/or improvements to its electric power system, the applicant shall be entitled to challenge said determination or findings through any of the procedures provided in Section 12 of this Act."

Note on official English Act 133-2016 translation: the official English version appears to contain typographical errors in this section, including rendering the Spanish "quinientos (500) kilovatios" as "500MW." This filing uses the corrected English translation, consistent with the original Spanish statutory text and statutory context.

G. Act 133-2016, Section 9 - Amends Act 57-2014, Section 3.4: Duties and Powers of CEPPO (Commonwealth Energy Public Policy Office)

For clarity, CEPPO means the Commonwealth Energy Public Policy Office, the energy public-policy office created by Act 57-2014. In Spanish, the office was referred to as the Oficina Estatal de Política Pública Energética (OEPPE).

What this required in practical terms:

CEPPO (the Commonwealth Energy Public Policy Office) had to formulate strategies and recommendations to the Energy Commission for community solar projects in low-income communities.

CEPPO, the Commission, and PREPA had to study best practices and establish a plan for microgrids in Puerto Rico.

CEPPO and the Commission had to determine the format and information each microgrid must share.

English statutory text / translation from Act 133-2016:

Section 9.- Section 3.4 of Act No. 57-2014, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 3.4.- Duties and Powers of CEPPO.

(ii) To formulate strategies and make recommendations to the Energy Commission to improve the electric power service in low-income communities through the study, promotion, and development of Community Solar Projects, using as guidelines the recommendations made by organizations such as IREC and NREL, adapted to Puerto Rico, and seeking the input of PREPA and the representatives of community organizations as well as relevant professional, and academic organizations.

(jj) CEPPO, in conjunction with the Commission and PREPA, shall study the best practices of the electric power industry and shall establish a plan for the development of microgrids in Puerto Rico. To minimize costs and broaden access to greater physical and human resources, CEPPO may partner with local or federal agencies, or recognized universities or institutes of electric power research, inside and outside of Puerto Rico, to carry out this task. Initially, this option shall be made available to low-income communities, universities, healthcare centers, and public institutions.

(kk) CEPPO, in conjunction with the Commission, shall determine the format and specific information to be shared by each microgrid."

H. Act 133-2016, Section 10 - Amends Act 57-2014, Section 6.3: Powers and Duties of the Energy Commission

What this required in practical terms:

The Commission, CEPPPO, and PREPA had to evaluate and make determinations regarding interconnection of distributed renewable energy and large-scale renewable energy to PREPA's grid, to ensure fair and equitable access.

The Commission had to establish the regulatory framework to guide PREPA's development of regulations for community solar projects and microgrids.

The Commission, with PREPA advice, had to determine maximum capacity and other requirements for community solar projects using IREC/NREL-type recommendations adapted to Puerto Rico.

English statutory text / translation from Act 133-2016:

Section 10.- Section 6.3 of Act No. 57-2014, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 6.3.- Powers and Duties of the Energy Commission.-

(qq) The Commission, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Energy Public Policy Office and PREPA shall evaluate and make determinations regarding the interconnection of distributed renewable energy and large-scale renewable energy to PREPA's distribution and transmission grid in order to ensure access thereto fairly and equitably.

(rr) The Commission, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Energy Public Policy Office and the Independent Consumer Protection Office, and the comments of interested persons and organizations shall establish the regulatory framework that shall guide PREPA in the development of regulations for community solar projects and microgrids.

(ss) The Commission, with the advice of PREPA shall determine the maximum capacity and other requirements for community solar projects, using as guidelines the recommendations of organizations such as IREC and NREL adapted to Puerto Rico.”

APPENDIX E

COMMISSION ORDERS THAT IMMEDIATELY PRECEDED AND PROMPTED
PREPA REGULATIONS 8915 AND 8916

This Appendix provides relevant text from the Puerto Rico Energy Commission orders in CEPR-MI-2014-0001. The orders located are in Spanish. SESA provides English translations below the Spanish original text.

December 18, 2014 Order: CEPR-MI-2014-0001, Order dated December 18, 2014

March 20, 2015 Amended Order: CEPR-MI-2014-0001, Amended Order dated March 20, 2015

April 13, 2016 Resolution and Order: CEPR-MI-2014-0001, Resolution and Order dated April 13, 2016

July 22, 2016 Resolution and Order: CEPR-MI-2014-0001, Resolution and Order dated July 22, 2016

I. December 18, 2014 Order - Purpose and Required Standards

Original Spanish text:

El Artículo 10 de la Ley 114-2007, según enmendada, dispone que la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica de Puerto Rico (AEE) deberá adoptar o modificar los reglamentos que sean necesarios para el cabal cumplimiento de la Ley 114-2007, de conformidad con los estándares y requisitos técnicos que establezca la Comisión de Energía de Puerto Rico. En virtud de las facultades conferidas por la Ley 57-2014, según enmendada, conocida como la Ley de Transformación y Alivio Energético de Puerto Rico, y por la Ley 114-2007, según enmendada, la Comisión de Energía de Puerto Rico emite esta Orden para establecer los estándares y requisitos técnicos con los que deberán cumplir los reglamentos que la AEE adopte o enmiende sobre el programa de medición neta y los procedimientos de interconexión de generadores distribuidos al sistema eléctrico, según sea el caso.

English translation:

Article 10 of Act 114-2007, as amended, provides that the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) must adopt or modify the regulations necessary for full compliance with Act 114-2007, in conformity with the technical standards and requirements established by the Puerto Rico Energy Commission. By virtue of the powers conferred by Act 57-2014, as amended, known as the Puerto Rico Energy Transformation and RELIEF Act, and by Act 114-2007, as amended, the Puerto Rico Energy Commission issues this Order to establish the technical standards and requirements with which the regulations that PREPA adopts or amends regarding the net-metering program and the procedures for interconnecting distributed generators to the electric system, as applicable, must comply.

II. December 18, 2014 Order - Specific Requirements

Original Spanish text:

(1) Los reglamentos, o las enmiendas a los reglamentos, especificarán los mecanismos que implementará la AEE para garantizar que los trámites administrativos y los procedimientos relacionados con la interconexión de generadores distribuidos y la participación en el programa de medición neta se lleven a cabo de manera uniforme a través de todas sus oficinas regionales.

(2) La AEE creará un formulario electrónico de Solicitud de Evaluación para la Interconexión de Generador Distribuido al Sistema de Distribución Eléctrica ... Dentro del término de diez (10) días laborables de la fecha de entrega de la Solicitud de Evaluación, la AEE enviará al cliente o instalador solicitante una Carta de Evaluación en la que indicará el resultado de la evaluación.

(3) La AEE evaluará las solicitudes de interconexión de generadores distribuidos al sistema de

distribución eléctrica, conforme a lo establecido en los Small Generator Interconnection Procedures (SGIP) y los Small Generator Interconnection Agreements (SGIA) conforme a la Orden Núm. 2006 del Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), según enmendada, y conforme a las prácticas recomendadas por el Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) en los IREC Model Net Metering Rules y los Model Interconnection Procedures. ... Argumentos basados en asuntos administrativos o en “uso y costumbre” de procesos internos de la AEE no constituirán justa causa para variaciones a las referidas fuentes.

(4) La AEE creará un formulario electrónico de Solicitud para Participar en el Programa de Medición Neta ... Dentro del término de cinco (5) días laborables de la fecha de entrega de la Solicitud para Participar en el Programa de Medición Neta, la AEE enviará al cliente o instalador solicitante una Carta de Evaluación en la que indicará el resultado de la evaluación.

(5) La AEE revisará y evaluará la necesidad de mantener la restricción actual sobre el máximo de capacidad agregada de generación distribuida que puede ser conectada al sistema de distribución eléctrica. La AEE deberá solicitar y obtener la autorización de la Comisión para poder mantener la restricción actual o fijar un nuevo límite sobre la capacidad agregada de generación distribuida que puede ser conectar al sistema de distribución eléctrica. En su solicitud, la AEE deberá exponer los fundamentos técnicos y acompañar los estudios y documentos en los que se base su solicitud.

(6) La AEE incorporará a su Programa de Medición Neta la práctica conocida como Medición Neta Agregada o Virtual.

(7) La AEE establecerá un Programa de Energía Renovable Compartida o Shared Renewable Energy Program, el cual estará principalmente dirigido a aquellos clientes residenciales y comerciales que no puedan instalar sistemas de energía renovable en sus propiedades. La administración de este Programa de Energía Renovable Compartida estará a cargo de la AEE, o de las personas que ésta contrate para ese fin. La AEE utilizará la creación e implementación del Programa de Energía Renovable Compartida como parte de sus esfuerzos para lograr su cumplimiento con las disposiciones de la Ley 82-2010, según enmendada.

(8) La AEE eliminará el requisito de instalación de un interruptor manual externo para sistemas de generación distribuida a base de inversores con capacidad de hasta trescientos kilovatios (300 kW) que cumplan con los estándares aplicables de la industria (particularmente la serie de estándares IEEE 1547) y que estén certificados conforme al estándar UL 1741.

(9) Los clientes que participen en el Programa de Medición Neta y que luego cedan o transfieran la titularidad del inmueble, podrán a su vez ceder o transferir al titular sucesor sus derechos y obligaciones bajo el Acuerdo de Interconexión y el Acuerdo para el Programa de Medición Neta.

(10) La AEE no requerirá una póliza de seguro de responsabilidad pública general como condición para la interconexión de sistemas de generación distribuida a base de inversores con capacidad menor de trescientos kilovatios (300 kW) que cumplan con los estándares aplicables de la industria (particularmente la serie de estándares IEEE 1547) y que estén certificados conforme al estándar UL 1741.

(11) La AEE creará e implementará un Proceso Expedito de Plug and Play para sistemas solares

fotovoltaicos (PV) de hasta diez kilovatios (10 kW) en techos residenciales y comerciales, que usen equipos certificados. ... La AEE evaluará la Solicitud de Interconexión mediante el Proceso Expedito de Plug and Play, y en un término de quince (15) días emitirá por escrito el endoso o la denegación a la interconexión solicitada.

(12) El Acuerdo de Interconexión sobre la conexión a la red de un sistema de generación distribuida no tendrá límite de vigencia.

(13) Cada vez que un cliente reemplace un inversor o equipo de interconexión, estará obligado a inspeccionar el sistema y a presentar el correspondiente certificado de inspección ante la AEE.

(14) Todo cliente será responsable de mantener adecuadamente su sistema de generación distribuida y de reemplazar diligentemente cualquier componente del sistema que deba ser reemplazado para garantizar que la operación e interconexión del sistema no represente peligro alguno para la vida o propiedad del cliente y de terceros, y no afecte la seguridad y confiabilidad de la red eléctrica.

(15) Previa coordinación con el cliente, la AEE podrá hacer inspecciones físicas a los sistemas de generación distribuida interconectados a su red eléctrica con el objetivo de verificar que éstos no hayan sido modificados sin su previa autorización.

(16) Ante el incumplimiento de un cliente con cualquier obligación esencial que surja del Acuerdo de Interconexión, la AEE podrá resolver dicho acuerdo previa notificación al cliente.

(17) La AEE no requerirá pruebas periódicas a los sistemas de generación distribuida a base de inversores con capacidad no mayor de veinticinco kilovatios (25 kW), con excepción a las pruebas recomendadas por el fabricante o por las mejores prácticas de la industria eléctrica.

(18) Tanto los reglamentos que adopte o enmiende la AEE, así como los Acuerdos de Interconexión, advertirán a los clientes de su derecho de acudir a la Comisión de Energía de Puerto Rico para solicitar la revisión de las decisiones de la AEE ...

(19) La AEE creará un sistema registro electrónico de los sistemas de generación distribuida que estén interconectados a la red eléctrica, y mantendrá ese inventario y base de datos actualizada.

(20) La AEE creará un sistema de notificación electrónica a través del cual los instaladores puedan notificar a la AEE la fecha en que se proponen hacer las pruebas a un sistema PV, y a través del cual haya el intercambio de cualquier otra información necesaria entre la AEE y los instaladores en relación con el Proceso Expedito de Plug and Play.

English translation keyed to the Commission Order's own item numbering:

(1) The regulations, or amendments to the regulations, were required to specify the mechanisms PREPA would implement to ensure that administrative procedures related to interconnection of distributed generators and participation in the net-metering program would be carried out uniformly across all of its regional offices.

(2) PREPA was required to create an electronic Evaluation Application for interconnection of a distributed generator to the electric distribution system. The application had to be available through

PREPA's Internet portal, automatically record the date and time of submission, generate an automatic receipt, and PREPA had to send an Evaluation Letter within ten (10) business days after submission.

(3) PREPA was required to evaluate distributed-generator interconnection applications for the distribution system in accordance with FERC Order No. 2006 SGIP/SGIA and IREC model practices. If PREPA sought a variance, it had to request a waiver and provide technical justification. Administrative arguments or PREPA internal "usage and custom" were not good cause for deviations.

(4) PREPA was required to create an electronic Application to Participate in the Net Metering Program. The application had to be available online, automatically record the date and time of submission, generate an automatic receipt, and PREPA had to send an Evaluation Letter within five (5) business days after submission.

(5) PREPA was required to review whether maintaining any existing aggregate distributed-generation capacity restriction was necessary. PREPA had to request and obtain Commission authorization to maintain the existing restriction or set a new limit, and had to provide technical grounds, studies, and supporting documents.

(6) PREPA was required to incorporate into its Net Metering Program the practice known as Aggregate Net Metering or Virtual Net Metering.

(7) PREPA was required to establish a Shared Renewable Energy Program, principally directed to residential and commercial customers unable to install renewable-energy systems on their own properties. PREPA was required to use the creation and implementation of that program as part of its efforts to comply with Act 82-2010, as amended.

(8) PREPA was required to eliminate the external manual disconnect-switch requirement for inverter-based distributed-generation systems up to three hundred kilowatts (300 kW) that complied with applicable industry standards, particularly IEEE 1547, and were certified under UL 1741.

(9) Customers participating in the Net Metering Program who later assigned or transferred title to the property could assign or transfer to the successor owner their rights and obligations under the Interconnection Agreement and Net Metering Agreement.

(10) PREPA was prohibited from requiring a general public-liability insurance policy as a condition of interconnection for inverter-based distributed-generation systems under three hundred kilowatts (300 kW) that complied with applicable industry standards, particularly IEEE 1547, and were certified under UL 1741.

(11) PREPA was required to create and implement an expedited Plug and Play process for certified rooftop photovoltaic systems up to ten kilowatts (10 kW). The process included, among other requirements, evaluation within fifteen (15) days, PREPA's right to be present during testing, a prohibition on using PREPA's absence to delay or obstruct operation, and a registration process that formalized the meter-change request and allowed the customer to energize the PV system without any additional process before a public entity.

(12) The Interconnection Agreement for connection of a distributed-generation system to the grid had no expiration date.

(13) Whenever a customer replaced an inverter or interconnection equipment, the customer had to inspect the system and submit the corresponding inspection certificate to PREPA.

(14) Every customer was responsible for adequately maintaining the distributed-generation system and diligently replacing components as necessary to ensure that operation and interconnection did not endanger life or property and did not affect grid safety and reliability.

(15) After prior coordination with the customer, PREPA could physically inspect distributed-generation systems interconnected to its electric grid to verify that they had not been modified without prior authorization.

(16) If a customer failed to comply with any essential obligation arising from the Interconnection Agreement, PREPA could terminate the agreement after notifying the customer.

(17) PREPA could not require periodic testing for inverter-based distributed-generation systems with capacity not greater than twenty-five kilowatts (25 kW), except for tests recommended by the manufacturer or by electric-industry best practices.

(18) PREPA's regulations and Interconnection Agreements had to advise customers of their right to seek review of PREPA decisions before the Puerto Rico Energy Commission.

(19) PREPA was required to create an electronic registry system for distributed-generation systems interconnected to the grid and keep that inventory and database updated.

(20) PREPA was required to create an electronic notification system through which installers could notify PREPA of proposed Plug and Play testing dates and exchange other necessary information related to the Plug and Play process.

Separate OEPPE directive - Certified equipment list: OEPPE was directed to investigate and identify photovoltaic and distributed-generation interconnection equipment and components generally accepted as adequate under electric-industry best practices and certified by accredited U.S. or internationally recognized organizations. The Commission would then evaluate the report and adopt a certified-equipment list by order.

III. April 13, 2016 Resolution and Order - PREPA Drafts Found Deficient

Original Spanish text:

Tras varios incidentes procesales y trámites ante otros foros, el 23 de diciembre de 2015, la AEE presentó ante esta Comisión dos (2) borradores de reglamento denominados — respectivamente — “Reglamento para Interconectar Generadores con el Sistema de Distribución Eléctrica de la Autoridad y Participar en los Programas de Medición Neta,” y “Reglamento para Interconectar Generadores con el Sistema de Transmisión o Subtransmisión Eléctrica de la Autoridad y Participar en los Programas de Medición Neta.”

Luego de evaluar la Propuesta de Reglamento presentada por la AEE, la Comisión resolvió, inter alia, que la misma no cumplía con varios estándares y requisitos técnicos establecidos en la Orden Enmendada.

En consideración a lo anterior, la Comisión ordenó a la AEE presentar la propuesta final de reglamento en un término final de treinta (30) días, contados a partir de la fecha de notificación electrónica de la Resolución y Orden de 13 de abril de 2016, conforme a las disposiciones de la Ley 114-2007, según enmendada, y a tenor con los estándares y requisitos técnicos establecidos por la Comisión mediante la Orden Enmendada y las enmiendas requeridas por la Resolución y Orden de 13 de abril de 2016.

English translation:

After several procedural incidents and proceedings before other forums, on December 23, 2015, PREPA submitted to this Commission two draft regulations respectively titled “Regulation to Interconnect Generators with the Authority’s Electric Distribution System and Participate in the Net Metering Programs,” and “Regulation to Interconnect Generators with the Authority’s Transmission or Subtransmission System and Participate in the Net Metering Programs.” After evaluating PREPA’s Proposed Regulation, the Commission resolved, among other things, that it did not comply with several technical standards and requirements established in the Amended Order. In consideration of the foregoing, the Commission ordered PREPA to submit the final proposed regulation within a final term of thirty (30) days, counted from electronic notification of the April 13, 2016 Resolution and Order, in accordance with Act 114-2007, as amended, and consistent with the technical standards and requirements established by the Commission through the Amended Order and the amendments required by the April 13, 2016 Resolution and Order.

IV. July 22, 2016 Resolution and Order - Amended Drafts and Final Corrections

Original Spanish text:

El 12 de mayo de 2016, la AEE presentó ante la consideración de la Comisión dos (2) borradores de reglamento denominados “Reglamento para Interconectar Generadores con el Sistema de Distribución Eléctrica de la Autoridad y Participar en los Programas de Medición Neta,” y “Reglamento para Interconectar Generadores con el Sistema de Transmisión o Subtransmisión Eléctrica de la Autoridad y Participar en los Programas de Medición Neta” (en conjunto, el Reglamento Propuesto Enmendado) mediante el cual atiende gran parte de los señalamientos hechos por la Comisión en su Resolución y Orden de 13 de abril de 2016.

Luego de evaluar el Reglamento Propuesto Enmendado al amparo del derecho aplicable, la Comisión ESTÁ CONFORME con el mismo, CONDICIONADO a que la AEE atienda los siguientes señalamientos.

SE ORDENA a la AEE celebrar vistas públicas antes de aprobar cualquier enmienda a los reglamentos de interconexión de generadores distribuidos. ... Si la AEE no cumple con las disposiciones de esta Orden en o antes del 15 de octubre de 2016, la Comisión iniciará un procedimiento a los fines de desarrollar y adoptar, vía reglamento, los procesos de evaluación y aprobación de solicitudes de interconexión de generadores distribuidos que han de participar del programa de medición neta, conforme a lo dispuesto en los Artículos 9 y 10 de la Ley 114-2007 y el Artículo 6.3 de la Ley 57-2014. Más aún, como sanción a su incumplimiento, la Comisión podrá imponer a la AEE una multa administrativa hasta un máximo de veinticinco mil dólares (\$25,000) por día.

English translation:

On May 12, 2016, PREPA submitted for the Commission’s consideration two draft regulations titled “Regulation to Interconnect Generators with the Authority’s Electric Distribution System and Participate in the Net Metering Programs,” and “Regulation to Interconnect Generators with the Authority’s Transmission or Subtransmission System and Participate in the Net Metering Programs” (together, the Amended Proposed Regulation), through which it addressed a large part of the issues identified by the Commission in its April 13, 2016 Resolution and Order. After evaluating the Amended Proposed Regulation under applicable law, the Commission was satisfied with it, conditioned on PREPA addressing the Commission’s remaining observations. The Commission ordered PREPA to hold public hearings before approving any amendment to the distributed-generator interconnection regulations. If

PREPA did not comply on or before October 15, 2016, the Commission stated that it would initiate a proceeding to develop and adopt, by regulation, the processes for evaluation and approval of interconnection applications for distributed generators participating in the net-metering program, pursuant to Articles 9 and 10 of Act 114-2007 and Article 6.3 of Act 57-2014. The Commission also stated that it could impose an administrative fine of up to \$25,000 per day for noncompliance.

V. Final Publication and Effect of Regulations 8915 and 8916

The sequence therefore does not end with the July 22, 2016 conditional order. That order was part of the Commission-supervised process that required PREPA to correct its amended draft regulations, conduct the required public-hearing process, and move the corrected rules through final adoption. The final result was the publication of the two regulations that remain the principal reference point for this rulemaking: Regulation 8915 for distribution-system interconnections and net metering, and Regulation 8916 for transmission- and subtransmission-system interconnections and net metering.

Source documents:

Regulation No. 8915: “Reglamento para Interconectar Generadores con el Sistema de Distribución Eléctrica de la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica y Participar en los Programas de Medición Neta,” <https://app.estado.gobierno.pr/ReglamentosOnLine/Reglamentos/8915.pdf>

Regulation No. 8916: “Reglamento para Interconectar Generadores con el Sistema de Transmisión o Subtransmisión Eléctrica de la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica y Participar en los Programas de Medición Neta,” <https://app.estado.gobierno.pr/ReglamentosOnLine/Reglamentos/8916.pdf>

This Appendix closes the procedural chain by identifying Regulations 8915 and 8916 as the final published regulations that resulted from the statutory mandates and Commission-supervised correction process described above.