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

IN RE:	**CASE NO. NEPR-MI-2021-0002**
REVIEW OF THE PUERTO RICO ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY'S 10-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN-DECEMBER 2020	**SUBJECT: Motion for Reconsideration of the October 15, 2026 Resolution and Order, Request for Confidential Treatment and Supporting Memorandum of Law**

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE OCTOBER 15, 2026 RESOLUTION AND ORDER, REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM OF LAW

TO THE PUERTO RICO ENERGY BUREAU:

COME NOW LUMA Energy, LLC, and **LUMA Energy ServCo, LLC** (jointly referred to as "LUMA"), through the undersigned legal counsel and respectfully submit the following:

I. Relevant Procedural Background

1. On March 26, 2021, this Honorable Puerto Rico Energy Bureau ("Energy Bureau") issued a Resolution and Order in the instant proceeding, ordering, in pertinent part, that the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority ("PREPA") submit to the Energy Bureau the specific projects to be funded with Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") funds or any other federal funds at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to submitting these projects to the Puerto Rico Central Office for Recovery, Reconstruction and Resiliency ("COR3"), FEMA or any other federal agency ("March 26th Order"). It also directed PREPA to continue reporting to the Energy Bureau and FEMA, within the next five years, the progress of all ongoing efforts related to the approval of the submitted projects not yet approved by the Energy Bureau.[1] This Energy Bureau thereafter

[1] On April 22, 2026, the Energy Bureau issued a Resolution and Order ("April 22nd Order"), in which it extended the March 26th Order's reporting period for an additional five (5) years. *See* April 22nd Order, p. 2. The Energy Bureau stated that all the other provisions of the March 26th Order would remain in full force and effect. *Id*.

determined that this directive applied to PREPA and LUMA. *See* Resolution and Order of August 20, 2021.

2. On August 25, 2023, LUMA filed a *Motion Submitting One Scope of Work, Request for Confidentiality, and Supporting Memorandum of Law* ("August 25th Motion"). Therein, LUMA submitted the scope of work ("SOW") for the "4 x 25 MW BESS Interconnections at LUMA 38kV System" transmission and distribution ("T&D") project ("4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project"), for the Energy Bureau's review and approval before submitting it to COR3 and FEMA.

3. On August 30, 2023, the Energy Bureau entered a Resolution and Order ("August 30th Order") in which it approved the 4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project SOW, determining that this project was necessary to improve the system's reliability.

4. Then, on January 3, 2025, the Energy Bureau entered a Resolution and Order ("January 3rd Order") in which it ordered LUMA "to inform, on or before January 9, 2025, the status of the approval process, the actual contracted cost to construct, and the status of the [4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project]." *See* January 3rd Order, p. 2.

5. On January 9, 2025, LUMA filed its *Informative Motion on the Status of SOW: 4 x 25 MW BESS Interconnections at LUMA 38kV System* to comply with the January 3rd Order.

6. On January 14, 2025, the Energy Bureau issued a Resolution and Order whereby it ordered LUMA to file a status report of the 4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project until its June 2025 completion date ("January 14th Order"). *See* January 14th Order, p. 2. The Energy Bureau directed that the status report include:

> i) The locations of the twenty (20) sites studied;
> ii) The final four selected sites;
> iii) The cost to complete the studies of the twenty sites;
> iv) Indicate the funds utilized to pay for these studies and the amount spent to date.

v) The reimbursement status of these funds, or if they were advanced by FEMA;
vi) The [Detailed SOW ("DSOW")] presented to FEMA and COR3;
vii) The ROI and LUMA responses to such ROI requested by FEMA and COR3;
viii) The FAASt number for the project; and
ix) An updated cost estimate based on the DSOW.

See Id.

7. On September 28, 2026, LUMA submitted the informative motion on the status of the 4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project for September 2026. *See Informative Motion on the Status of SOW: 4 x 25 MW BESS Interconnections at LUMA 38kV System (September 2026)* ("September 28th Informative Motion").

8. On October 14, 2026, LUMA and FEMA held a meeting wherein the former presented the four projects (Barceloneta, Manatí, Aguadilla, and San Juan (Monacillos)) (jointly, the "BESS projects")[2] that are part of the 4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project to the latter at the Puerto Rico Recovery Office.

9. On October 15, 2026, the Energy Bureau issued a Resolution and Order ("October 15th Order") whereby it ordered LUMA to withdraw the 4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project from the Consolidated Project List and stop any additional work. *See* October 15th Order, p. 2. The Energy Bureau noted that material questions remained regarding federal funding pathways and the viability of the BESS projects in their current form, particularly the unresolved Section 406 Hazard

[2] The BESS projects are:
1) 1070280 - FAASt [25 MW BESS Installation and Integration - Barceloneta] / Former project 738671 (Substation)
2) 1070282 - FAASt [25 MW BESS Installation and Integration - Aguadilla] / Former project 750502 (Substation)
3) 1070283 - FAASt [25 MW BESS Installation and Integration - San Juan] / Former project 750503 (Substation)
4) 1070284 - FAASt [4 x 25 MW BESS Interconnections Manati] / Former project 752972 (Substation)

Mitigation funding. It also cited the time elapsed since the initial approval of the BESS projects for submission to FEMA and COR3, as well as the magnitude of the project costs. *Id*., pp. 1-2.

10. On October 27, 2026, LUMA received an email from FEMA's Infrastructure Section Chief for the Puerto Rico Recovery Office ("October 27th email") stating that the 4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project may qualify for Hazard Mitigation funding. Specifically, FEMA's representative stated that, according to FEMA's review:

> [T]hese projects may qualify for Hazard Mitigation funding considering the critical loads and infrastructure being protected within the service area by providing limited generation support when a specific area requires power and the transmission lines serving generation experience failure or disruption.
>
> In addition, the intended projects prevent the loss of communication and control systems due to the loss of auxiliary power, cascading outages, and frequency stability. These are intended to prevent damages across the T&D system.[3]

See **Exhibit 1**, FEMA's October 27th email.

11. The October 27th email also stated that, according to the October 14, 2026, meeting, FEMA requested LUMA to submit the "1070282 – FAASt [25 MW BESS Installation and Integration – Aguadilla] / Former project 750502 (Substation)" ("Aguadilla DSOW") as the project to be used as a template for review to inform the formulation and development of other projects. FEMA further stated that it intended to fund the BESS projects as standalone projects without impacting the Generation Fleet project, and that LUMA had stated that it would submit a full scope of work by October 30, 2026.

[3] FEMA's October 27th email is marked "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) and expressly states that it "is not to be released to the public or other personnel who do not have a valid 'need-to-know' without prior approval of an authorized DHS official." On November 3, 2026, LUMA requested authorization to submit the October 27th email in this proceeding from Carlos L. Lefranc-García, Infrastructure Section Chief (Acting), FEMA Puerto Rico Recovery Office. That same day, FEMA uploaded the October 27th email to the FEMA Grants Portal. Accordingly, LUMA submits the version of the October 27th email uploaded to the FEMA Grants Portal as **Exhibit 1** to this Motion.

12. On October 28, 2026, LUMA sent FEMA and COR3 a draft of the Aguadilla DSOW. *See* **Exhibit 2**, LUMA's October 28, 2026, Submittal of the Aguadilla DSOW Draft to FEMA and COR3.

13. In line with its intention to keep the 4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project in the Consolidated Project List, LUMA filed the most recent informative motion on October 27, 2026. *See Informative Motion on the Status of SOW: 4 x 25 MW BESS Interconnections at LUMA 38kV System (October 2026)*.

II. Request for Reconsideration

14. The need for the BESS projects has not changed since they were filed in 2023. While other battery projects are slated to come online over the next three to five years, their viability remains outside LUMA's control. Advancing the BESS projects allows LUMA to directly contribute to building a more resilient and reliable grid. Thus, LUMA hereby seeks reconsideration of the October 15th Order.

15. Since the BESS projects' reactivation on July 15, 2026, LUMA has been working closely with FEMA to obtain eligibility for Section 406 Hazard Mitigation funding. As detailed below, FEMA has since stated in writing that the projects "may qualify for Hazard Mitigation funding," and, at FEMA's request, the Aguadilla project has been designated as the template project that will move forward first, with the remaining projects following thereafter.

16. The Energy Bureau's decision to order the withdrawal of the 4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project, and consequently, the BESS projects, rested on information that LUMA provided in its September 28th Informative Motion. Since then, two material developments have occurred that were not —and could not be— considered before the Energy Bureau issued its decision. First, on October 27, 2026, following a meeting between LUMA and FEMA representatives on October 14,

2026, a FEMA representative stated in writing that the projects "may qualify for Hazard Mitigation funding," that FEMA "intend[s] to fund these projects as standalone projects without impacting the Generation Fleet project," and that it "intends to collaborate these projects and support eligibility reviews." *See* **Exhibit 1**. Second, on October 28, 2026, LUMA submitted the Aguadilla DSOW, including its revised Section 406 Hazard Mitigation Proposal, to FEMA and COR3. *See* **Exhibit 2**.

17. The Energy Bureau's has stated that their principal concern is the federal funding pathway for the BESS projects and their continued viability remained unresolved. *See* October 15th Order, p. 2. The October 27th email reflects FEMA's assessment, following its review of the case LUMA presented on October 14, 2026, that the projects "may qualify for Hazard Mitigation funding considering the critical loads and infrastructure being protected within the service area by providing limited generation support when a specific area requires power and the transmission lines serving generation experience failure or disruption." *See* **Exhibit 1**. FEMA further noted that the projects are intended to prevent the loss of communication and control systems due to the loss of auxiliary power, cascading outages, and frequency stability issues, and "to prevent damages across the T&D system." *Id.*

18. LUMA and FEMA also agreed on a path forward. FEMA requested that LUMA identify a project to use as a template for FEMA's review to inform the formulation and development of the other projects. The Aguadilla project (FAASt 1070282) was designated for such purpose.[4] Although LUMA does not represent that FEMA has approved or obligated funding

[4] Notably, the Aguadilla region represents a distinct gap in system coverage. It is the only region on the island without any executed PPOA BESS project. It sits in a geographically isolated part of the northwest that depends on long electrical paths from major generation centers, leaving fewer nearby resources to support the area during system disturbances. The area includes important critical facilities, including the Rafael Hernández Airport and regional hospitals, and is supported by 16 substations serving approximately 3,600 customers.

for the Aguadilla project, FEMA's eligibility review remains ongoing. In sum, FEMA has **identified a Section 406 basis** on which the projects may qualify, has **established a template-based review process**, and has expressed its **intent to collaborate** with LUMA to support eligibility review. Withdrawing the projects from the Consolidated Project List now would endanger that progress.

19. Furthermore, the October 15th Order emphasized that, as of September 28, 2026, LUMA had not submitted the revised Section 406 justification necessary for FEMA's evaluation, which was identified as "Pending" in the September 28th Informative Motion. *See* October 15th Order, p. 2. LUMA has now submitted the Section 406 justification. In the October 14, 2026 meeting, LUMA agreed to submit a full DSOW by October 30, 2026. Accordingly, on October 28, 2026, LUMA submitted the draft Aguadilla DSOW, including its Section 406 Hazard Mitigation Proposal, to FEMA and COR3. *See* **Exhibit 2**. On October 29, 2026, LUMA met with FEMA representatives to finalize the project's last details.

20. Moreover, as LUMA informed and the Energy Bureau noted, FEMA identified several matters that required additional development as part of its continued Section 406 evaluation. *See* October 15th Order, p. 2. The draft Aguadilla DSOW addresses each of those concerns, as follows:[5]

(1) **The need to further establish the relationship between proposed mitigation and documented damages and system vulnerabilities** – The Aguadilla DSOW explains that "Hurricane María demonstrated that widespread loss of electric service can result not only from loss of generating capability, but also from physical damage to transmission lines, substations, protection and control systems, telecommunications, and other infrastructure required to deliver available generation to downstream loads." *See* **Exhibit 1**, Aguadilla DSOW, § 10.2. It presents the BESS as a permanent hazard mitigation measure associated with the restoration of Cambalache TC, Victoria TC, Mora TC, Isabela Planta, Ceiba Baja, and 38 kV Transmission Line TL-2700 under

[5] LUMA notes that the Aguadilla DSOW is a draft and does not constitute the final DSOW of the Aguadilla project that will be submitted to COR3/FEMA.

Section 428, intended to address recurrence of the same general hazard mechanism that produced prolonged loss of electrical service after Hurricane María. *Id*., § 10.3.

(2) **Duplication with existing assets** – The Aguadilla DSOW provides that the BESS "does not physically duplicate or replace TL-2700 and/or Generation Fleet," but instead "provides functional redundancy and localized electrical support" for loads upon TL-2700 and its upstream sources. *Id*., § 10.3. It further explains that the Generation Fleet resiliency measures address generation availability and restoration, while the BESS addresses a separate but complementary failure mode in which generation may be available, but hurricane-related damage or instability in the intervening transmission or substation system prevents reliable delivery of power. *Id*., § 10.4. FEMA's statement that it intends to fund the projects as standalone projects "without impacting the Generation Fleet project" is consistent with this framework.

(3) **Mitigation benefits associated with transmission failures** – The Aguadilla DSOW defines the failure scenario addressed by the mitigation. When damage or instability makes the normal supply path unavailable, the BESS transitions to grid-forming or restoration mode, supports a safely sectionalized portion of the 38 kV network, supplies protection, control, and communications functions, supports designated loads, and facilitates sectionalized restoration and subsequent reconnection. *Id*., §§ 10.5-10.6. These functions correspond to the basis on which FEMA stated the projects may qualify: providing limited generation support "when a specific area requires power and the transmission lines serving generation experience failure or disruption."

(4) **Technical definition** – The Aguadilla DSOW reflects substantial technical development. LUMA evaluated four potential sites and selected a 4.04-acre (4.16 cuerdas) site in Bo. Ceiba Baja, Aguadilla, with its point of interconnection on TL-2700, and a land appraisal has been completed and certified. *Id*., § 7.2. The DSOW includes an itemized scope of work for a 25 MW/100 MWh BESS keyed to a 30% preliminary engineering design, together with environmental and historic preservation review information and a Class 3 project cost estimate. *Id*., §§ 10.11, 11.0, 12.0.

(5) **Site-specific mitigation benefits** - The Aguadilla DSOW identifies the critical facilities the BESS is intended to support, including four schools that serve as shelters, Hospital Buen Samaritano, Aguadilla Medical Services, Hospital Metro Pavía, the Aguadilla Puerto Rico Police Station, the Aguadilla Municipal Police Station, the Aguadilla Fire Station, and the Culebrinas and Montaña water filtration and treatment plants. *Id*., § 10.10. Section 10.10 also details hazard mitigation benefits, such as providing redundancy for TL-2700, smoothing voltage fluctuations, and decreasing the time and resources needed for post-disaster recovery, among others. *Id*.

21. Finally, consistent with the October 15th Order's directive to stop any additional work, LUMA has not proceeded with procurement, Detailed Design, or other new execution activities. LUMA's October 28, 2026, transmittal of the Aguadilla DSOW to FEMA and COR3

completed a funding deliverable LUMA had committed to before the October 15th Order was issued and that FEMA requested by October 30, 2026. LUMA submitted it to preserve the projects' eligibility for federal funds while LUMA sought reconsideration before the Energy Bureau. Failure to deliver the DSOW would have risked the projects' federal eligibility before the Energy Bureau had an opportunity to consider this Motion.

III. Request for Confidentiality

22. LUMA is submitting herein a redacted public version of the draft Aguadilla DSOW, which is part of **Exhibit 2**, protecting confidential information associated with Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII"). As explained below, portions of the draft Aguadilla DSOW are protected from disclosure as CEII, *see, e.g.*, 6 U.S.C. §§ 671-674; 18 C.F.R. § 388.113 (2020), and pursuant to the Energy Bureau's Policy on Management of Confidential Information. *See* Energy Bureau's Policy on Management of Confidential Information, CEPR-MI-2016-0009, issued on August 31, 2016, as amended by Resolution dated September 20, 2016.

IV. Memorandum of Law in Support of Request for Confidentiality

A. Applicable Laws and Regulations to Submit Information Confidentially Before the Energy Bureau

23. The bedrock provision on the management of confidential information filed before this Energy Bureau is Section 6.15 of Act 57-2014, known as the "Puerto Rico Energy Transformation and Relief Act." It provides, in pertinent part, that: "[i]f any person who is required to submit information to the [Energy Bureau] believes that the information to be submitted has any confidentiality privilege, such person may request the [Energy Bureau] to treat such information as such …." 22 LPRA § 1054n (2026). If the Energy Bureau determines, after appropriate evaluation, that the information should be protected, "it shall grant such protection in a manner that least affects the public interest, transparency, and the rights of the parties involved in the

administrative procedure in which the allegedly confidential document is submitted." *Id.* § 1054n(a).

24. Access to confidential information shall be provided "only to the lawyers and external consultants involved in the administrative process after the execution of a confidentiality agreement." *Id.* § 1054n(b). Finally, Act 57-2014 provides that this Energy Bureau "shall keep the documents submitted for its consideration out of public reach only in exceptional cases. In these cases, the information shall be duly safeguarded and delivered exclusively to the personnel of the [Energy Bureau] who needs to know such information under nondisclosure agreements. However, the [Energy Bureau] shall direct that a non-confidential copy be furnished for public review." *Id.* § 1054n(c).

25. Relatedly, in connection with the duties of electric power service companies, Section 1.10 (i) of Act 17-2019 provides that electric power service companies shall provide the information requested by customers, except for confidential information in accordance with the Rules of Evidence of Puerto Rico.

26. Moreover, the Energy Bureau's Policy on Management of Confidential Information details the procedures a party should follow to request that a document or portion thereof be afforded confidential treatment. In essence, the referenced Policy requires identifying confidential information and filing a memorandum of law explaining the legal basis and support for a request to file information confidentially. *See* CEPR-MI-2016-0009, Section A, as amended by the Resolution of September 20, 2016, CEPR-MI-2016-0009. The memorandum should also include a table that identifies the confidential information, a summary of the legal basis for the confidential designation, and why each claim or designation conforms to the applicable legal basis of confidentiality. *Id.* at ⁋ 3. The party who seeks confidential treatment of information filed with the

Energy Bureau must also file both a "redacted" or "public version" and an "unredacted" or "confidential" version of the document that contains confidential information. *Id.* at ⁋ 6.

27. The Energy Bureau's Policy on Management of Confidential Information states the following with regard to access to validated CEII:

> Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII")
>
> The information designated by the [Energy Bureau] as Validated Confidential Information on the grounds of being CEII may be accessed by the parties' authorized representatives only after they have executed and delivered the Nondisclosure Agreement.
>
> Those authorized representatives who have signed the Non-Disclosure Agreement may only review the documents validated as CEII at the [Energy Bureau] or the Producing Party's offices. During the review, the authorized representatives may not copy or disseminate the reviewed information and may bring no recording device to the viewing room.

Id. at § D (on Access to Validated Confidential Information).

28. Regulation No. 8543, *Regulation on Adjudicative, Notice of Noncompliance, Rate Review, and Investigation Proceedings*, also includes a provision for filing confidential information in proceedings before this Energy Bureau. To wit, Section 1.15 provides that "a person has the duty to disclose information to the [Energy Bureau] considered to be privileged pursuant to the Rules of Evidence, said person shall identify the allegedly privileged information, request the [Energy Bureau] the protection of said information, and provide supportive arguments, in writing, for a claim of information of privileged nature. The [Energy Bureau] shall evaluate the petition and, if it understands [that] the material merits protection, proceed according to […] Article 6.15 of Act No. 57-2015, as amended." *See also* Energy Bureau Regulation No. 9137 on *Performance Incentive Mechanisms,* § 1.13 (addressing disclosure before the Energy Bureau of Confidential Information and directing compliance with Resolution CEPR-MI-2016-0009).

B. Request for Confidentiality

29. Portions of the draft Aguadilla DSOW included in **Exhibit 2** contain CEII that, under relevant federal law and regulations, are protected from public disclosure. LUMA stresses that portions of the draft Aguadilla DSOW warrant confidential treatment to protect critical infrastructure from threats that could undermine the system and negatively affect electric power services to the detriment of the interests of the public, customers, and citizens of Puerto Rico.

30. As mentioned above, the Energy Bureau's Policy on Management of Confidential Information provides for the management of CEII. It directs that the parties' authorized representatives access information validated as CEII only after executing and delivering a Non-Disclosure Agreement.

31. CEII or critical infrastructure information is generally exempted from public disclosure because it involves assets and information that pose public security, economic, health, and safety risks. Federal Regulations on CEII, particularly, 18 C.F.R. § 388.113, state that:

> Critical energy infrastructure information means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing critical infrastructure that:
> (i) Relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy;
> (ii) Could be useful to a person in planning an attack on critical infrastructure;
> (iii) Is exempt from mandatory disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552; and
> (iv) Does not simply give the general location of the critical infrastructure.

Id.

23. Additionally, "[c]ritical electric infrastructure means a system or asset of the bulk-power system, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect national security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of such matters." *Id.* Finally, "[c]ritical infrastructure means existing and proposed systems and assets,

whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters." *Id.*

24. The Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002, 6 U.S.C. §§ 671-674 (2020), part of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, protects critical infrastructure information ("CII").[6] CII is defined as "information not customarily in the public domain and related to the security of critical infrastructure or protected systems . . . ." 6 U.S.C. § 671 (3).[7]

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[6] Regarding protection of voluntary disclosures of critical infrastructure information, 6 U.S.C. § 673, provides in pertinent part, that CII:

(A) shall be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act;
(B) shall not be subject to any agency rules or judicial doctrine regarding ex parte communications with a decision-making official;
(C) shall not, without the written consent of the person or entity submitting such information, be used directly by such agency, any other Federal, State, or local authority, or any third party, in any civil action arising under Federal or State law if such information is submitted in good faith;
(D) shall not, without the written consent of the person or entity submitting such information, be used or disclosed by any officer or employee of the United States for purposes other than the purposes of this part, except—
(i) in furtherance of an investigation or the prosecution of a criminal act; or
(ii) when disclosure of the information would be--
(I) to either House of Congress, or to the extent of matter within its jurisdiction, any committee or subcommittee thereof, any joint committee thereof or subcommittee of any such joint committee; or
(II) to the Comptroller General, or any authorized representative of the Comptroller General, in the course of the performance of the duties of the Government Accountability Office
(E) shall not, be provided to a State or local government or government agency; of information or records;
(i) be made available pursuant to any State or local law requiring disclosure of information or records;
(ii) otherwise be disclosed or distributed to any party by said State or local government or government agency without the written consent of the person or entity submitting such information; or
(iii) be used other than for the purpose of protecting critical Infrastructure or protected systems, or in furtherance of an investigation or the prosecution of a criminal act.
(F) does not constitute a waiver of any applicable privilege or protection provided under law, such as trade secret protection.

[7] CII includes the following types of information:

(A) actual, potential, or threatened interference with, attack on, compromise of, or incapacitation of critical infrastructure or protected systems by either physical or computer-based attack or other similar conduct (including the misuse of or unauthorized access to all types of communications and data transmission systems) that violates Federal, State, or local law, harms interstate commerce of the United States, or threatens public health or safety;

25. Portions of the draft Aguadilla DSOW in **Exhibit 2** qualify as CEII because each of these documents contains the express coordinates and physical addresses to power transmission and distribution facilities (18 C.F.R. § 388.113(iv)), and these specific coordinates and addresses could potentially be helpful to a person planning an attack on the energy facilities listed as part of this FEMA approval. Portions of the draft Aguadilla DSOW also contain single-line diagrams. The information is not common knowledge and is not made publicly available. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that, on balance, the public interest in protecting CEII weighs in favor of protecting the relevant portions of the draft Aguadilla DSOW with CEII in **Exhibit 2** from disclosure, given the nature and scope of the details included in those portions of the Exhibit.

26. Based on the above, LUMA respectfully submits that portions of the draft Aguadilla DSOW should be designated as CEII. This designation is a reasonable and necessary measure to protect the specific location of the energy facilities listed or discussed in the draft Aguadilla DSOW in **Exhibit 2**. Given the importance of ensuring the safe and efficient operation of the generation assets and the T&D System, LUMA respectfully submits that these materials constitute CEII that should be maintained confidentially to safeguard their integrity and protect them from external threats.

C. Identification of Confidential Information

27. In compliance with the Energy Bureau's Policy on Management of Confidential Information (CEPR-MI-2016-0009), below is a table summarizing the portions of the draft Aguadilla DSOW for which we present this request for confidential treatment.

(B) the ability of any critical infrastructure or protected system to resist such interference, compromise, or incapacitation, including any planned or past assessment, projection, or estimate of the vulnerability of critical infrastructure or a protected system, including security testing, risk evaluation thereto, risk management planning, or risk audit; or
(C) any planned or past operational problem or solution regarding critical infrastructure or protected systems, including repair, recovery, construction, insurance, or continuity, to the extent it is related to such interference, compromise, or incapacitation.

Document	Name	Pages in which Confidential Information is Found, if applicable	Summary of Legal Basis for Confidentiality Protection, if applicable	Date Filed
Exhibit 2	Draft Aguadilla DSOW	Pages 5-8, 25, 41-43, 45, 50.	Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, 18 C.F.R. § 388.113; 6 U.S.C. §§ 671-674.	November 4, 2026

WHEREFORE, LUMA respectfully requests that the Energy Bureau **take notice** of the aforementioned; **reconsider** the October 15th Order; **reinstate** the 4 x 25 MW BESS T&D Project, comprising the BESS projects, to the Consolidated Project List; and **grant** the request for confidential treatment of certain portions of **Exhibit 2**.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

We hereby certify that we filed this Motion using the electronic filing system of this Energy Bureau. We will send an electronic copy of this Motion to PREPA via Alexis Rivera, alexis.rivera@prepa.pr.gov, and through its counsel of record, Natalia Zayas Godoy, nzayas@gmlex.net, Richard Cruz Franqui, rcruzfranqui@gmlex.net, and Mirelis Valle Cancel, mvalle@gmlex.net, to Genera PR LLC, through its counsel of record, Jorge Fernández-Reboredo, jfernandez@ecija.com, José J. Díaz Alonso, jdiaz@ecija.com, Ernesto R. Ramos Maldonado, eramos@ecija.com.

In Guaynabo, Puerto Rico, on the 4th day of November 2026.

DLA PIPER

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Exhibit 1

FEMA's October 27th email

From:	Lefranc Garcia, Carlos
To:	Doriel Pagan Crespo; Oscar M Ramos Rodríguez
Cc:	Schmitt Cortijo, Natalie; Colón Barrios, Arnaldo A. (AAPP); Mulero Cabrera, Noel (AAPP); John Rosado; Javier E. Pietri; Whitman, Paul; Estrada Cora Sr, Alexis
Subject:	BESS Substations - Manati, Barceloneta, Aguadilla and San Juan
Date:	Tuesday, October 27, 2026 4:23:00 PM

Good afternoon, Doriel and Oscar

As a follow-up to our meeting on 10/13/2026 at the PR Recovery Office, your team presented the case for the following projects:

1. 1070280 - FAASt [25 MW BESS Installation and Integration - Barceloneta] / Former project 738671 (Substation)
2. 1070282 - FAASt [25 MW BESS Installation and Integration - Aguadilla] / Former project 750502 (Substation)
3. 1070283 - FAASt [25 MW BESS Installation and Integration - San Juan] / Former project 750503 (Substation)
4. 1070284 - FAASt [4 x 25 MW BESS Interconnections Manati] / Former project 752972(Substation)

According to our review, these projects **may qualify for Hazard Mitigation funding** considering the critical loads and infrastructure being protected within the service area by providing limited generation support when a specific area requires power and the transmission lines serving generation experience failure or disruption.

In addition, the intended projects prevent loss of communication and control systems due to the loss of auxiliary power, cascading outages, and frequency stability. These are intended to prevent damages across the T&D system.

Agreements and next steps:

FEMA requested to identify a project to be used as a template for review and so it may inform the formulation and development of other projects. According to the meeting this would be **1070282 - FAASt [25 MW BESS Installation and Integration - Aguadilla] / Former project 750502 (Substation).**

FEMA informed that we intend to fund these projects as standalone projects without impacting the Generation Fleet project.

LUMA stated that **a full scope of work will be submitted by 10/30/2026**, do let us if any

updates are required.

FEMA intends to collaborate these projects and support eligibility reviews.

Do not hesitate to reach out if any questions arise.

Best regards,

Carlos L. Lefranc-Garcia
Infrastructure Division | Infrastructure Section Chief (Acting)
Puerto Rico Recovery Office | FEMA Region 2
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Exhibit 2

LUMA's October 28, 2026, Submittal of the Aguadilla DSOW Draft to FEMA and COR3

(public version, confidential version to be filed under seal of confidentiality)

FEMA Project 1070282 – Detailed Scope of Work

Project Name: FAASt [25 MW BESS Installation and Integration - Aguadilla] / Former project 750502 (Substation)

Revision: 0

1.0 LUMA APPROVALS

The signatures below are LUMA's formal approval of this Detailed Scope of Work prior to submission to FEMA.

Revision No.:		
Project Manager	Signature	Date
Zuleika Pérez Lorenzo		
Program Brief Owner	Signature	Date
Alfonso Baretty		

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2.0 DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

This table contains the history of the revisions made to this FEMA Project Scope of Work.

Rev.	Effective Date	Description of Change
0	Click to enter a date.	Initial release.

3.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

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4.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

FEMA Project Number:	750502
Project Name:	25 MW BESS Installation and Integration – Aguadilla
Facility Name:	25 MW BESS Installation and Integration – Aguadilla
Project Type:	Standard Project: Restores the facility/facilities to pre-disaster design and function to locally-adopted codes/standards and/or FEMA-approved industry standards.
Region:	Mayagüez
Asset Category:	Grid Modernization

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5.0 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to FEMA's Post-Fixed Cost Estimate Obligation SOP (the "SOP") for FAASt projects, FAASt subrecipients must provide to FEMA recovery project scopes of work ("SOW") for the proposed construction work to be performed. The SOW may include § 406 hazard mitigation proposals ("HMPs"). The SOW defines the activities that will be performed using Public Assistance ("PA") funding.

According to the SOP, FEMA "anticipates that [SOW] submissions might include preliminary designs, including drawings and cost estimates. FEMA also recognizes that, generally, architects and/or engineers do not include or delineate the information needed to enable FEMA to complete programmatic reviews. Therefore, in those cases, subrecipients must ensure to submit all the information described [in the SOP] and not limit the submission to a drawing set. Refer to Part C - II. Recipient/Subrecipient Checklist for Submissions as a guide to review completeness." SOP at page 4.

This document contains the detailed SOW for FEMA PA Project 750502- 25 MW BESS Installation and Integration – Aguadilla under DR-4339-PR Public Assistance. The document provides a detailed description of the project, the scope of PA construction activities to be completed, common EHP review information, proposed hazard mitigation measures, and project cost estimates. LUMA is seeking approval from COR3 and FEMA for PA funding for the scope described in this document.

LUMA submits this Detailed SOW pursuant to the Transmission and Distribution Operations and Maintenance Agreement between the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority ("PREPA"), the Puerto Rico Public-Private Partnerships Authority ("P3A"), and LUMA, and in accordance with the Consent to Federal Funding Letter issued by PREPA and P3A (available in Applicant Event Profiles in Grants Portal, upload date of 5/17/2024), which collectively provides the necessary consent for LUMA, as agent of PREPA, to undertake work in connection with any Federal Funding requests related to the Transmission and Distribution ("T&D") System submitted to FEMA. References to "Subrecipient" herein refer to PREPA pursuant to this agreement and consent for LUMA to act as its agent with respect to federal funds.

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6.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Hurricane Maria provided significant reminders that increased grid resiliency is needed to serve Puerto Rico. The Mayagüez region and other areas of Puerto Rico experienced significant power outages due to vulnerabilities in the T&D system. To address these vulnerabilities, LUMA proposes the installation of a 25 MW/100 MWh Battery Energy Storage System ("BESS") and integral part in the Island-wide resiliency plan as a Section 406 Hazard Mitigation measure to prevent damage to the Mayagüez region similar to what happened during Hurricane Maria in a future similar storm and thus lessen the long-term threat to people and property from extended blackouts.

7.0 FACILITIES

7.1 FACILITIES LIST – BUILDINGS AND SUBSTATIONS

The following list includes the name, year of construction, and GPS coordinates of each building or substation included in this project:

- **None**

7.2 FACILITIES LIST – OTHER FACILITIES

The following list includes the name and GPS coordinates identifying the areas of work for other types of facilities. For any access roads or other line work, coordinates listed below are the beginning and end points.

LUMA evaluated four (4) potential sites to install a 25MW/100MWh BESS. The requirements and evaluation criteria for selecting the site were the following:

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a) Site Size: 4.04 acres (4.16 cuerdas)

b) Availability of purchase

c) Proximity to the 38 kV line

d) Environmental considerations (flooding, land classification, zoning, etc.)

Three of the sites were disqualified from consideration because they did not meet the requirements and therefore were not viable options.

The selected site for the 25 MW BESS site is located in Bo. Ceiba Baja, Aguadilla, PR. This is the site that meets the selection criteria described above. The plot of land where the project will be developed has an area of 4.16 cuerdas (4.04 Acres) ([redacted]). The selected plot of land to be purchased is part of a larger parcel of 91.8 cuerdas (89.1 acres) that is owned by a single owner. Land acquisition is considered a part of the scope of work and is included in the cost estimate. The Point of Interconnection ("POI") is in the Transmission Line 2700 in Aguadilla ([redacted]).

A land appraisal was completed and certified by LUMA's internal appraiser. Refer to **Appendix H** for the Aguadilla Appraisal Report.

- **Access Road:** A new and permanent circular access road will be built at Road PR-2 North side in Carr. # 2 Int. Carr. # 110 BO, Ceiba Baja, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. Because it is a circular road, its beginning and end points are the same. It has one ingress/egress point at coordinates ([redacted]). Refer to **Appendix E** – Aguadilla BESS 30% Engineering Design for the access road drawings, and **Appendix F** - Aguadilla BESS Access Road aerial photo map. Section 11, below, includes the dimensions and ground disturbance information related to the access road.
- **Staging area:** LUMA's General Warehouse will be used for staging. Refer to **Table 1** for details on the location and coordinates. Refer to **Appendix G** – Staging Area - LUMA General Warehouse. An on-site staging area will be located within the perimeter of the fence line. The exact location will be provided in a forthcoming design update.

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Table 1 - Staging Area

Descriptions	Address	Coordinates	
		Latitude	Longitude
LUMA's General Warehouse	PR-165 Palo Seco, Toa Baja 00949	[redacted]	[redacted]

- **Work Area:** The BESS is a new facility to be built on property of approximately 4.04 Acres (4.16 cuerdas). The land is undisturbed terrain (as identified in a site visit by the A&E) (at coordinates [redacted]). Section 11, below, includes associated ground disturbance information.

- **Electric Utility Poles:** Six (6) new 12-sided, 70ft S8-steel poles will be installed with guy wires. Refer to Table 2 for the locations of the new poles. Poles will be built to LUMA's standard for withstanding 160+ mph wind rating.

Table 2 – Utility Poles Locations

Descriptions	Line Segment	Coordinates		Voltage
		Latitude	Longitude	
New Pole 1	N/A	[redacted]		38kV
New Pole 2	N/A			38kV
New Pole 3	N/A			38kV
New Pole 4	N/A			38kV
New Pole 5	TL-2700			38kV
New Pole 6	TL-2700			38kV

8.0 PROJECT AREA MAP WITH BOUNDARIES OF CONSTRUCTION

Please see below the area map identified as **Figure 1: Aguadilla BESS Site Location ([redacted]) & Figure 2: Aguadilla BESS Project Site Area**



Figure 1: Aguadilla BESS Site Location ([redacted])



Figure 2: Aguadilla BESS Project Site Area (4.16 cuerdas or 4.04 acres)

9.0 § 428 SCOPE OF WORK

The proposed type of work for this project:

☒ Standard Project: Restores the facility/facilities to pre-disaster design and function to locally-adopted codes/standards and/or FEMA-approved industry standards.

☐ Improved Project: Restores the pre-disaster function of the facilities and incorporates improvements or changes to its pre-disaster design not required by codes or standards.

☐ Subrecipient's request letter included, see Appendix ___.

☐ Recipient's approval letter included, see Appendix ___.

☐ Alternate Project: Does not restore the pre-disaster function of the damage facility. The Subrecipient, through the Recipients, must obtain approval from FEMA.

☐ Subrecipient's request letter included, see Appendix ___.

☐ Recipient's approval letter included, see Appendix ___.

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This project is proposed as a § 406 Hazard Mitigation solution for the rebuild projects (see Table 3 for details). Installation of 5 **GPS-synchronized clocks** (Cambalache TC, Victoria TC, Mora TC, Isabela Planta, and Ceiba Baja) to provide service to the PMU to be installed on the 38kV, 230kV, and 115 kV transmission lines, respectively, addressing damage caused by Hurricane Maria as a Section 428 Public Assistance project. The proposed scope strengthens the resilience of protection for the transmission line, substation, and Distribution.

The BESS project proposed in this DSOW will serve as a mitigation measure for the 5 GPS-synchronized clocks (Cambalache TC, Victoria TC, Mora TC, Isabela Planta, and Ceiba Baja) to provide service to the PMU to be installed on the 38kV, 230kV, and 115 kV transmission linesby providing additional grid stability and redundancy, ensuring that the entire network benefits from

increased resiliency against future, similar damage. This interconnection is important to enhance the stability and reliability of the power grid and will thus lessen the long term threat to people and property.

Table 3: Related Section 428 Rebuild Projects to FAASt Project 1070282

428 Project	Department	FAASt #
Generation Fleet Project	Genera - Generation	164988
FAASt Cambalache TC Rebuild / Former project 547247	Capital Programs – Substations	1070276
FAASt Transport Network Group 1	Capital Programs – Telecommunication	551963
FAASt Fiber Optic Replacement – Group 1	Capital Programs – Telecommunication	1068050
FAASt SCADA Remote Access and RTU Replacements - Group 2	Capital Programs – Telecommunication	551925
FAASt Transm. Advanced Sensors and Wide-Area Monitoring, Protection, and Control (WAMPAC) System	Capital Programs – Telecommunication	748180
FAASt Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)	Capital Programs – Telecommunication	714654
Transmission Priority Pole Replacement Program Line 2700 Aguadilla Hospital Distrito Sect – Mora TC	Capital Programs – Transmission	749072

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9.1 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORK TO BE PERFORMED

Please refer to section 10.0. 406 Hazard Mitigation Proposal.

9.2 CODES & STANDARDS

Per FEMA's SOP, the locally adopted codes/standards and/or FEMA-approved industry standards used for this project are provided below:

The following will be referenced when applying specific codes, specifications, and standards to the project design:

- Consensus-based codes, per FEMA's Public Assistance Alternative Procedures (Section 428) Guide for Permanent Work FEMA-4339-DR-PR (February 2020).
- Industry standards per FEMA Recovery Policy FP-104-009-5, Version 2, Implementing Section 20601 of the 2018 Bipartisan Budget Act through the Public Assistance Program.
- FEMA Recovery Interim Policy FP-104-009-11 Version 2.1, Consensus-Based Codes, Specifications, and Standards for Public Assistance.
- LUMA's latest Design Criteria Document (DCD) which aggregates the design considerations of most of the consensus-based codes, specifications, and standards listed in FEMA Recovery Interim Policy 104-009-11 Version 2.1 (December 20, 2019).
- LUMA 4751.001 Transmission Design Criteria, Version 4, October 6, 2023 and 4751.046 38 KV 70S8 Single Circuit Dead-end Vertical Assy. Angle 60°-90°, Version 1.0, November 17, 2023.
- LUMA Standard for Distribution LUMA Overhead Electrical Distribution System Manual Version 5.0, April 4, 2024 and 4300.010 Distribution Feeder Rebuild Projects Additional Design Guidelines, Version 4, December 20, 2023.
- LUMA Standard 4350.205 for Backfill Material A-2-4, Version 1, March 3, 2022.

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10.0 § 406 HAZARD MITIGATION PROPOSAL

Pursuant to FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) v3.1, hazard mitigation is defined as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. Consistent with FEMA's Section 406 Hazard Mitigation authority, the Subrecipient proposes to implement hazard mitigation measures as part of the restoration of the damaged transmission and distribution (T&D) system. The proposed work will be designed and constructed in accordance with the Subrecipient's LUMA Energy Design Criteria, which exceed the minimum applicable codes and standards and incorporate enhanced resiliency features intended to withstand future hazard events.

Below is a description of the proposed mitigation opportunity and the proposed scope of work.

10.1 SUPPLEMENTAL FEMA ELIGIBILITY AND TECHNICAL BASIS

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The following subsections clarify the relationship among the proposed Aguadilla BESS, the GPS-synchronized clocks (Cambalache TC, Victoria TC, Mora TC, Isabela Planta, and Ceiba Baja), and complementary Generation Fleet resiliency measures. These provisions are intended to guide FEMA's evaluation of the proposed BESS as an additional § 406 hazard mitigation measure associated with the § 428 Installation of Substations GPS-synchronized clocks. They do not characterize the BESS as restoration work required to return Cambalache TC, Victoria TC, Mora TC, Isabela Planta, and TL-2700 to their pre-disaster design or function.

10.2 HURRICANE MARIA DAMAGE AND IDENTIFIED T&D VULNERABILITY

Hurricane Maria demonstrated that widespread loss of electric service can result not only from loss of generating capability, but also from physical damage to transmission lines, substations, protection and control systems, telecommunications, and other infrastructure required to deliver available generation to downstream loads. Restoration or availability of generation alone does not ensure restoration of electrical service when the transmission pathway serving an affected area remains damaged, isolated, or electrically unstable.

The mitigation opportunity addressed by this project therefore exists downstream of the Generation Fleet: the loss or instability of the electrical pathway between bulk generation and critical downstream T&D loads. The proposed BESS would provide localized electrical support at the 38-kV level when the normal source serving the Aguadilla area is unavailable or unstable following a future similar hazard event.

10.3 RELATIONSHIP TO CAMABALACHE TC, TL-2700 AND § 406 NEXUS

The proposed Aguadilla BESS is a permanent hazard mitigation measure associated with the restoration of Cambalache TC, Victoria TC, Mora TC, Isabela Planta, and Ceiba Baja, and TL-2700under Section 428/BBA (FAASt). The measure is intended to reduce vulnerability and loss-of-function consequences when hurricane-related damage causes TL-2700, an interconnected substation, or an upstream transmission source to become unavailable, isolated, or electrically unstable.

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The BESS would be interconnected at the 38-kV transmission level and configured as an integrated T&D system asset supporting grid-forming and grid-following operation, voltage and frequency regulation, protection and control, sectionalized restoration, and controlled reconnection of an affected electrical island. The BESS does not physically duplicate or replace TL-2700 and/or Generation Fleet. Instead, it provides functional redundancy and localized electrical support for loads upon TL-2700 and its upstream sources.

The proposed mitigation is functionally linked to the damaged T&D facility because it addresses the consequences of recurrence of the same general hazard mechanism that produced prolonged loss of electrical service after Hurricane Maria: physical damage to, or loss of availability of, the transmission path supplying the Aguadilla area. The final project file identifies the damaged portions of 115-230kVTransmisson Lines and Cambalache TC, documenting the Maria-related loss

of function, and demonstrates through engineering analysis how the BESS protects the damaged facility or reduces the consequences of future similar damage.

10.4 RELATIONSHIP TO GENERATION FLEET RESILIENCY MEASURES

Genera's Generation Fleet resiliency measures address vulnerabilities associated with generation availability and restoration. The Aguadilla BESS addresses a separate but complementary failure mode in which generation may be available or subsequently restored, but hurricane-related damage or instability in the intervening transmission or substation system prevents reliable delivery of power to the affected load area.

The proposed BESS does not replace, duplicate, or serve as a substitute for restoration or mitigation of the Generation Fleet. It establishes an additional resiliency layer downstream of bulk-generation resources. When the upstream system is available, the BESS may operate in grid-following mode to provide stabilization services. When the normal electrical source is unavailable, and the network can be safely sectionalized, grid-forming functionality would enable the BESS to establish a stable electrical reference for the designated electrical island, subject to final engineering, protection, and operating requirements.

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10.5 FAILURE SCENARIO ADDRESSED BY THE MITIGATION

Normal condition:

Generation supplies the Aguadilla area through the bulk transmission system, substation interconnections, TL-2700, and the downstream distribution network.

Hurricane-damaged condition:

Damage or instability affecting the generation-to-transmission interface, bulk transmission, an interconnected substation, or TL-2700 makes the normal supply path unavailable, causing downstream load to lose its electrical source and/or stable grid reference.

Mitigated condition:

The Aguadilla BESS transitions to the applicable grid-forming or restoration mode, supports a safely sectionalized portion of the 38-kV network, supplies protection, control, and communications functions, supports designated loads within the electrically supportable area, and facilitates sectionalized restoration and subsequent reconnection.

10.6 DIRECT MITIGATION, RESTORATION, AND CONSEQUENCE-REDUCTION FUNCTIONS

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Direct mitigation functions include:

- Grid-forming capability for a designated, safely sectionalized electrical island.
- A local voltage and frequency reference when the normal grid source is unavailable.
- Protection-and-control auxiliary power support, subject to final design.
- Localized stabilization of the affected 38-kV transmission area.
- Re-energization and controlled reconnection support.

Restoration-support functions include:

- Black-start and sectionalized-restoration support.
- Controlled re-energization of isolated substations and system sections.
- Voltage and frequency support during changing restoration conditions.
- Stabilization during synchronization and network reconnection.

- Reduction of cascading-outage risk during post-disaster restoration.

Consequence-reduction benefits include:

- Reduced duration and severity of electrical loss of function.
- Continued or accelerated restoration of electrically supportable hospitals, shelters, police, fire, water, and other critical services.
- Reduced public health, safety, and property consequences associated with prolonged outages.
- Reduced restoration burdens through immediate localized grid support.

10.7 CRITICAL FACILITY SERVICE LIMITATIONS

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Subject to the final electrical-island configuration, available BESS state of charge, feeder availability, protective-device status, system operating conditions, load priorities, recharge capability, and final engineering studies, the BESS is intended to support continued or accelerated restoration of electric service to designated critical loads within the electrically supportable area. The final project file will distinguish facilities directly supportable by the proposed electrical island from facilities that benefit primarily from enhanced regional stability or accelerated restoration. No unconditional continuity-of-service claim is intended.

10.8 FAST FREQUENCY REGULATION AND § 406 MITIGATION FUNCTION

Fast Frequency Regulation (FFR) is an important normal-system operating function and a BESS design consideration. For purposes of this § 406 proposal, however, the mitigation function is the BESS's ability to reduce future disaster-related loss of function through grid-forming capability, localized stabilization, protection-and-control support, sectionalized restoration, black-start support, and controlled reconnection following hurricane-related disruption of the normal

transmission supply path. The final MW/MWh sizing basis will demonstrate that the selected configuration supports the defined mitigation scenarios, in addition to normal system services.

10.9 INTERPRETATION OF BENEFIT STATEMENTS

References elsewhere in this DSOW to redundancy, maintaining critical-facility operations, preventing outages, or benefiting the entire network should be understood as functional and conditional benefits subject to the final electrical topology, available BESS energy, feeder status, protection scheme, and supporting engineering analyses. The BESS is proposed to provide localized stabilization and restoration support to the affected 38-kV transmission area and, when electrically available, to support restoration of interconnected portions of the T&D system.

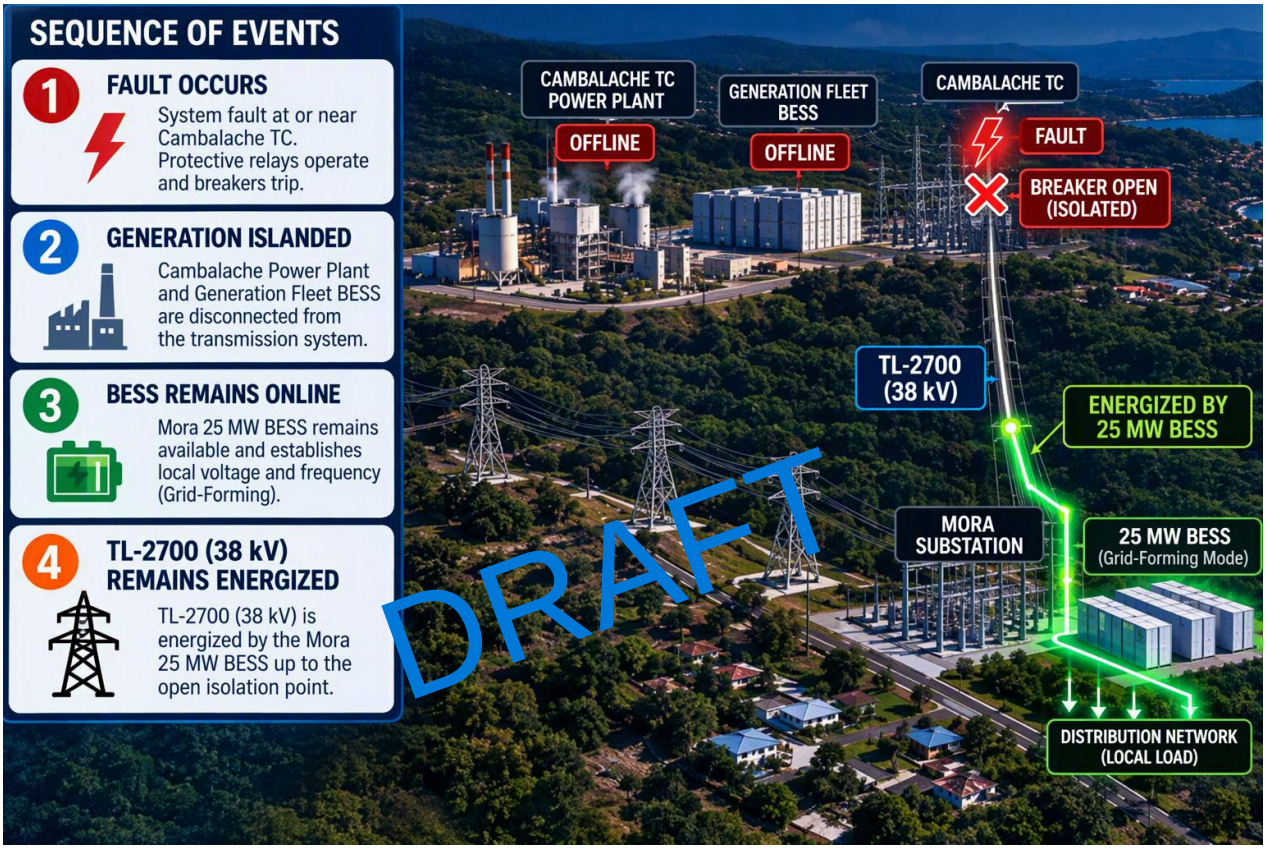
10.10 § 406 HAZARD MITIGATION OPPORTUNITY

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The proposed hazard mitigation measure addresses the electric system's vulnerability to widespread power outages, system instability, and prolonged restoration durations following major hurricanes like Hurricane Maria. The BESS supports the Island-wide “Generation Fleet” in the event of service interruptions caused by outages at the generation level impacting substation interconnections to transmission lines, transmission line, frequency deviations, voltage instability, system overloads, and other system challenges that may occur during emergency conditions and restoration activities. By improving grid resilience, the proposed mitigation measure will reduce future disaster-related impacts to critical infrastructure, public health, safety, and property.

The proposed BESS will provide both grid-forming and grid-following capabilities that support continuity of service and accelerate restoration following a major disaster. In its grid-forming mode, the BESS will be capable of establishing and maintaining a stable electrical island within a designated portion of the T&D system, allowing selected substations and critical facilities to remain energized while restoration activities continue elsewhere on the network. This capability

will provide essential support to critical community services and emergency operations during prolonged system interruptions.



In its grid-following mode, the BESS will provide operational support during system restoration by assisting with black-start activities, re-energization of isolated substations, voltage regulation, frequency response, load balancing, and stabilization of electrical conditions during network reconnection events. These functions will improve restoration efficiency and reduce the risk of cascading outages that may otherwise occur during post-disaster recovery operations.

The interconnection of the BESS to the 38-kV Transmission Line TL-2700 will provide resiliency benefits to both the transmission and distribution systems in the Northwest Region by creating an additional source of operational support during emergency conditions. The proposed

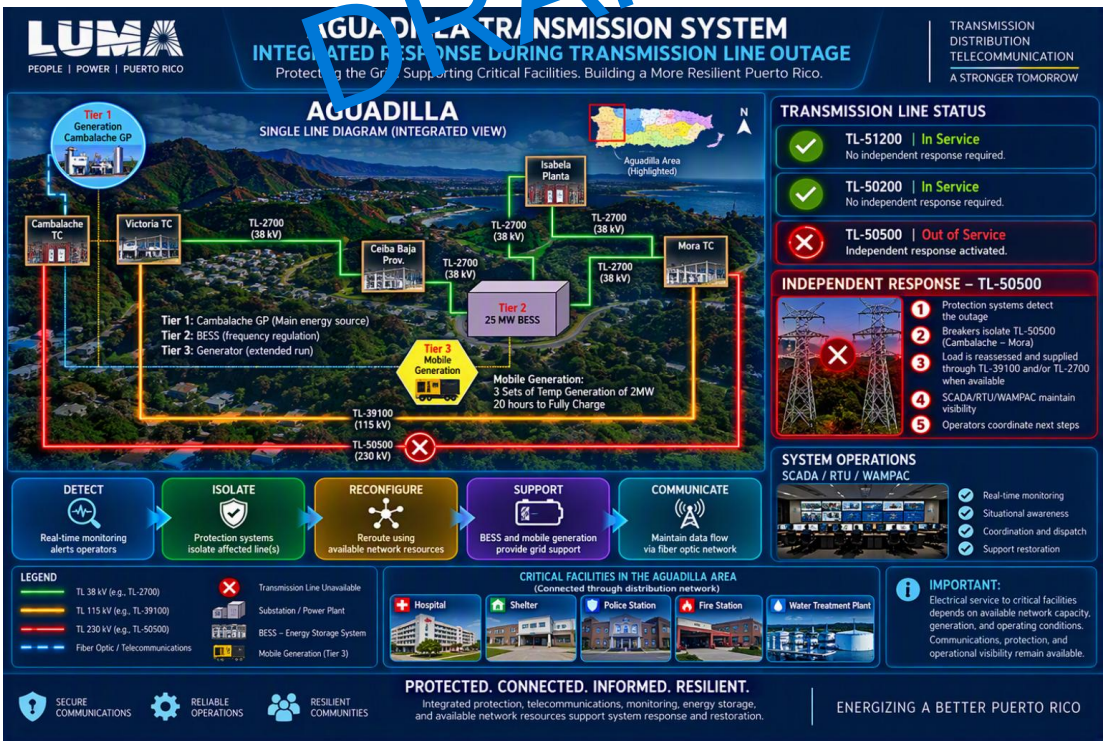
configuration introduces a layer of redundancy that increases the system's ability to withstand, respond to, and recover from future natural hazard events. As a result, the project will reduce restoration times, minimize service interruptions, and lessen the risk of future disaster-related damage to critical electric infrastructure.

Critical Facilities

The BESS reduces future risk to critical facilities and services by enhancing the stability and redundancy of the Aguadilla Transmission System. By providing on-line voltage support with immediate response capabilities, the BESS helps prevent power disruptions. It acts as a buffer, ensuring that the following critical facilities can maintain operations during emergencies such as power outages or future hurricanes.

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Aguadilla region fault scenario





Refer to **Appendix A** - First Responders - Critical Facilities Aguadilla, for more details about the facilities. Critical facilities include:

- School Benito Cerezo Vázquez (Shelter)
- School Conchita Igartúa de Suárez (Shelter)
- School Ester Feliciano Mendoza (Shelter)
- School Juan Suárez Pelegrina (Shelter)
- Hospital Buen Samaritano
- Aguadilla Medical Services
- Hospital Metro Pavía
- Aguadilla Puerto Rico Police Station
- Aguadilla Municipal Police Station

- Aguadilla Fire Station
- Aguadilla Water Filtration and Treatment Plant – Culebrinas
- Aguadilla Water Filtration and Treatment Plant – Montaña

In the event of a fault, the power supply can be quickly restored, minimizing downtime for essential services. This proactive measure reduces the impact and ensures that the vital infrastructure remains operational when it's needed the most.

The BESS package shall be equipped with the following components:

- A DC Block, which is comprised of the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) devices. All BESS systems will be modular with self-contained controls and monitoring systems, such as protection systems (DC and AC levels), heating/cooling systems (thermal management), fire detection, fire protection, gas monitoring and protection systems, and communication systems.
- An AC Block compromised of the Power (AC) Block System, PCS,[1] (power conversion system), MV step-up and auxiliary transformers, AC Electrical System, Provisions for aux power for black start, Communication system (protocol Modbus TCP IP), Control system, Auxiliary transformer, distribution panels, switchgear & lv switchboard, Spare parts, ATS, Inverters, AC collector, and Voltage arrester.

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The primary use case for the BESS system sizing calculation will be Fast Frequency Regulation ("FFR"). Frequency regulation is based on an accurate Power Quality Meter ("PQM") measurement at a Point of Common Coupling (PCC) location certified for accurate measurements. The high-accuracy grid frequency measurements from the PQM shall be utilized to drive the FFR application.

[1] Power Conversion System.

Hazard mitigation benefits include:

a) Provides redundancy for Transmission Line 2700, mitigating the risk of prolonged outages caused by damaged infrastructure.

b) Ensures critical loads remain powered, preventing complete grid collapse during disasters.

c) Stores energy for rapid deployment during outages, providing immediate support to stabilize the grid.

d) Supports black-start operations, enabling faster restoration of the transmission & distribution system.

e) Smooths voltage fluctuations, reducing stress on equipment and preventing damage.

f) Ensures continuous operation of essential services during disasters, protecting public health, safety, and welfare.

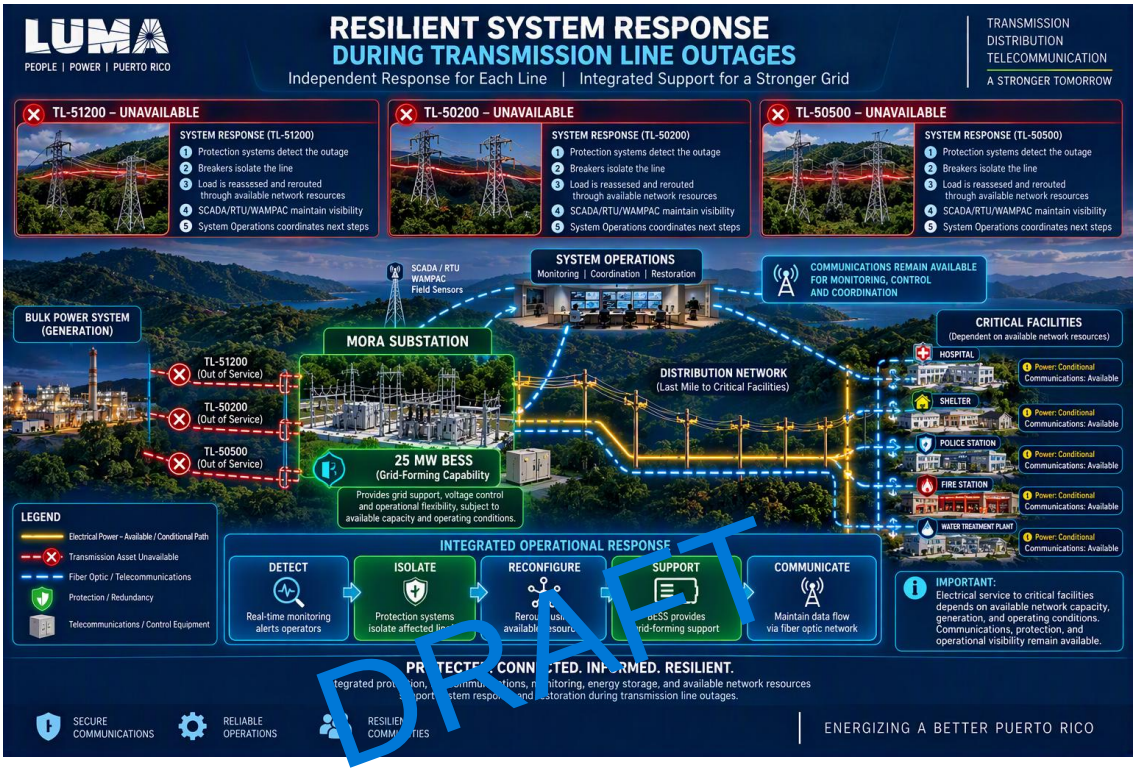
g) Decreases the time and resources needed for post-disaster recovery by providing immediate support for grid stabilization.

h) Prevents prolonged outages, reducing disruptions to businesses, hospitals, shelters, schools, and emergency services.

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The Aguadilla BESS project directly addresses the region's impact on the island-wide system vulnerabilities exposed by recent hurricanes, such as those experienced during Hurricane María. By providing redundancy, stabilizing grid operations, and enabling faster recovery, the BESS ensures the system can withstand and recover from future disasters. This section 406 hazard mitigation proposal reduces the risks posed by power outages and provides immediate response capabilities during hurricane disasters to minimize the risk to public health and safety. The Aguadilla BESS project's functional redundancy of TL 2700 aligns with § 406 objectives by ensuring the continuity of essential services and grid stabilization in the face of future hurricane wind events.

Vulnerabilities - Generation (Costa Sur) and/or 230 kV lines



Equipment Included in the Battery Energy Storage System

The equipment listed below is part of the Battery Energy Storage System and is necessary for the proper operation of the BESS, therefore, it is included in the request for section 406 funding. The main focus of the BESS is resiliency and redundancy, along with its ability to stabilize the grid and provide critical backup power during a disaster or other emergency event, making it a valuable hazard mitigation initiative in line with FEMA's mission.

- Generator

The generators (3 – 2MW) serve as a critical hazard mitigation measure for the BESS by ensuring continuous operation and control during power outages. In the event of an emergency blackout, the generator provides backup power, allowing a controlled transfer from the BESS to the

generator and support the communication and control systems to function without interruption. The uninterrupted operation is vital for maintaining grid stability and facilitating rapid response during events while helping ensure that critical facilities continue to receive power.

- Fiber Optic & Telecom Tower

The BESS will have a fiber-optic cable to the substation, as well as a telecommunications tower, as a redundancy measure in communications so that, in the event that one communication route fails, the other will remain open and the BESS will remain controllable. Without this mitigation measure, the BESS could lose communication in the event of an emergency, for example, when the fiber-optic cable line is out of service.

- Metal Clad Switchgear

The walk-in Metal Clad Switchgear serves to house and protect medium-voltage switchgear, as well as to group the feeders from the batteries. As it is a 'Walk-In' switchgear, it has the possibility to enclose the communication center of the substation and protect it against adverse environmental conditions.

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- Main Power Transformer

The Main Power Transformer is necessary to increase or decrease the voltage from medium voltage to high voltage, and vice versa, which is required to ensure optimal function of the BESS during a disaster.

- 38 kV Infrastructure

The 38 kV transmission line infrastructure is necessary to connect the BESS to the 38 kV line, which will serve as our Point of Interconnection ("POI"). The Throw-Over Structure and equipment are part of the 38 kV interconnection infrastructure and are necessary to interconnect the BESS to the Transmission Line and to control the direction of load flow.

- Erosion and Sediment Controls

Erosion and sediment controls are hazard mitigation measures that prevent infrastructure damage, maintain structural integrity, and reduce future disaster risks, making repairs more resilient and cost-effective.

- Grading and Gravel

Grading and gravel are needed to improve site drainage, stabilize surfaces, and prevent erosion and sediment buildup. This work is a hazard mitigation measure because it protects the BESS facility from future water-related damage.

10.11 § 406 SCOPE OF WORK

The detailed Scope of Work consists of:

- Installation of a Battery Energy Storage System ("BESS") with a target capacity of 25 MW/100 MWh. It will be connected to 38kV Transmission Line 2700.

Below is the System Diagram depicting the Interconnection to the 38kV Transmission Line. Refer to Appendix E for the Aguadilla BESS 30% Preliminary Engineering Design (sheet 20 of 53).



Figure 3: System Diagram

The scope of work, including items, quantities, and dimensions, are presented below. It is also presented in **Appendix E** – Aguadilla BESS 30% Preliminary Engineering Design, and **Appendix**

C – Aguadilla Project Cost Estimate. Ground disturbance information related to the scope of work is included in Section 11 of this DSOW, below.

The following is the scope of work:

Generator Pad

(Cost Estimate items in rows 23 to 28 and ground disturbance is described in Section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

1. Construct 52 SFCA[2] of C.I.P. concrete forms, footing, continuous wall, plywood, 1 use, includes erecting, bracing, stripping, and cleaning.
2. Construct 35 S.Y. of base course drainage layers, aggregate base course for roadways and large paved areas, bank run gravel, spread and compacted, 6" deep.
3. Construct 1 C.Y. of structural concrete placing, slab on grade, direct chute, over 6" thick, includes leveling (strike off) & consolidation, excludes material.
4. Provide 1 C.Y. of structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments. (5' L x 8' W x 0.67' H)
5. Install 0.2 Tons of reinforcing steel, in place, footings, #4 to #7, A615, grade 60, includes labor for accessories, excludes material for accessories.
6. Provide 20 C.L.F.[3] of beam bolsters, for reinforcing steel, lower (BB), plain steel, 2" high, including material only.

Generator

(Cost Estimate item row 29)

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[2] Square Feet Contact Area.

[3] Cable Linear Feet.

7. Install one (1) Generator set, diesel, 3 phase 4 wire, 277/480 V, 100 kW, incl battery, charger, muffler, & day tank, excl conduit, wiring, & concrete.

Erosion and Sedimentation Control

(Cost Estimate item row 30 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

8. Install 1,730 L.F. of synthetic erosion control, silt fence, 3' high.

Driveway (Road)

(Cost Estimate items row 31 to 33 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below)))

9. Provide and Install 761.81 C.Y. of structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4,000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments. (1535' L x 20' W x 0.67' H)
10. Construct 761.81 C.Y. of structural concrete, placing, slab on grade, direct chute, over 6" thick, includes leveling (strike off) & consolidation, excluding material.
11. Construct 3,463 SFCA C.I.P. concrete forms, footing, continuous wall, plywood, 1 use, includes erecting, bracing, stripping and cleaning.

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Borrow Compaction

(Cost Estimate item row 34)

12. Compaction 3,521 B.C.Y., around structures and trenches, 4 passes, 18" wide, 6" lifts, walk behind, vibrating plate.

Grading and Gravel-FILL

(Cost Estimate item row 35 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

13. Install 21,126 S.Y. of base course drainage layers, aggregate base course for roadways and large paved areas, bank run gravel, spread and compacted, 6" deep.

Undercut Disposition

(Cost Estimate item row 36 to 37)

14. Perform approximately 3,830.42 Tons, dump charges, typical urban city, rubbish only, includes tipping fees only.
15. Provide 3,683.10 L.C.Y. “loose cubic yards” cycle hauling (wait, load, travel, unload or dump & return) time per cycle, excavated or borrow, loose cubic yards, 25 min load/wait/unload, 12 C.Y. truck, cycle 40 miles, 35 MPH, excludes loading equipment.

Grading and Gravel-CUT

(Cost Estimate item row 38 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below)).

16. Strip and stockpile 2,946.48 C.Y. of topsoil, sandy loam, ideal conditions, 200 HP dozer.

Transformer SPCC Dike and Base

(Cost Estimate item row 39 to 41 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

17. Provide 62.39 C.Y. of structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments (104' x 6' x 0.67', wall (130.66' x 3.5' x 0.67’) and Base (24' x 16' x 2.5')
18. Install 912 S.F. of composition flooring, epoxy, heavy duty epoxy topping, 1/4" thick, 500 to 1,000 S.F.
19. Construct 528 SFCA of C.I.P. concrete forms, footing, continuous wall, plywood, 1 use, includes erecting, bracing, stripping and cleaning.

Chain Link Fence Ground wires

(Cost Estimate item row 42 to 44 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

20. Install 86 C.L.F. of ground wire, copper wire, bare stranded, 4/0.
21. Install 9 (Ea.) exothermic weld, exothermic welding reusable mold, cable to cable, termination, Tee.
22. Excavation of 238 B.C.Y., trench or continuous footing, common earth, by hand with pick and shovel, 2' to 6' deep, heavy soil, excludes sheeting or dewatering.

Chain Link Fence Concrete Foundation

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(Cost Estimate item 45 to 47 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

23. Construct 3,460 SFCA of C.I.P. concrete forms, footing, continuous wall, plywood, 1 use, includes erecting, bracing, stripping and cleaning.
24. Provide 256.15 C.Y. Structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments (1729' L x 4' W x 1' H).
25. Construct 256.15 C.Y. of structural concrete, placing, continuous footing, deep, pumped, includes leveling (strike off) & consolidation, excludes material.

Chain Link Fence

(Cost Estimate item row 48 to 52 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

26. Install 1,730 L.F. of fence, chain link industrial, galvanized steel, 6 ga. wire, 2-1/2" posts @ 8' OC, 8' high, includes excavation, in concrete, excludes barbed wire.
27. Install one (1) double swing gate, fence, chain link industrial, 10' high, 20' opening, includes excavation, posts & hardware in concrete.
28. Install one (1) fence, chain link industrial, galvanized steel, add for corner post, 6 ga. wire, 2-1/2" posts @ 8' OC, 8' high, 3" diameter, includes excavation, in concrete.
29. Construct 3,460 S.F. of concrete finishing, walls, includes breaking ties and patching voids.
30. Install 5.19 M.L.F. of wire fencing & gates, wire fencing general, barbed wire, galvanized, domestic steel, hi-tensile, 15-1/2 ga.

Control Room Batteries

(Cost Estimate items row 53 & 54)

31. Install one (1) conversion equipment, battery chargers.
32. Install five (5) K.A.H.[4] control batteries.

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[4] K.A.H. (kiloampere-hour).

Control Room battery bank floor

(Cost Estimate item row 55)

33. Install 240 S.F. of composition flooring, mastic, hot laid, acid-proof, 2 coat, 1-1/2" thick, maximum.

Capacitor Bank and Concrete Base

(Cost Estimate item row 56 to 59 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

34. Install 5 MVAR[5] station capacitors, synchronous.
35. Construct 10.19 C.Y. Structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments. (22.9' L x 12' W x 1' H).
36. Install 10.19 C.Y. Structural concrete, placing, continuous footing, deep, pumped, includes leveling (strike off) & consolidation, excludes material
37. Construct 70 SFCA C.I.P. concrete forms, footing, continuous wall, plywood, 1 use, includes erecting, bracing, stripping and cleaning

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38 kV Interconnection Line

(Cost Estimate item row 60 to 66 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

38. Install six (6) electrical utility poles, steel galvanized, 12 sided, tapered shaft, 70'.
39. Install 0.1 miles of overhead line conductors & devices, conductors, primary circuits, per wire, 1,000 to 1,600 kcmil.
40. Install 0.1 miles of overhead line conductors & devices, conductors, primary circuits, material handling & spotting.
41. Install 39 (Ea.) overhead line conductors & devices, conductors, primary circuits, joint and dead ends.

[5] Megavolt-ampere.

42. Install 21 (Ea.) overhead line conductors & devices, conductors, primary circuits, jumpers, per structural, 46 kV.
43. Construct 105 C.Y. Electrical utility pole, foundations for line poles, excavation, in rock.
44. Construct 105 C.Y. Electrical utility pole, concrete foundations for line poles.

Security External Lights

(Cost Estimate item row 67 to 75)

45. Install eight (8) light poles, galvanized steel, bracket arms, 1 arm, excludes concrete bases.
46. Install eight (8) roadway area luminaire, LED fixture, 252 LEDS, 120 V AC or 12 V DC, equal to 210 watt, includes lamp.
47. Provide eight (8) anchor base for light poles, galvanized steel, 30' high, excludes concrete bases.
48. Construct eight (8) concrete bases for light poles, max 6' buried, 2' exposed, 18" diameter, average cost.
49. Excavation of 100 B.C.Y. trench or continuous footing, common earth, by hand with pick and shovel, 2' to 6' deep, heavy soil, excludes sheeting or dewatering.
50. Install 14 C.L.F. of wire, copper, stranded, 600 volt, #10, type THWN-THHN, normal installation conditions in wireway, conduit, cable tray.
51. Install 1,207 L.F. electrical underground ducts and manholes, PVC[6], conduit with coupling, 1" diameter, schedule 40, installed by direct burial in slab or duct bank, excludes excavation, backfill and cast in place concrete.
52. Construct 134 C.Y. structural concrete, placing, duct bank, direct chute, excludes material.
53. Install 160 L.F. rigid galvanized steel conduit, 1-1/4" diameter, to 10' high, includes 11 couplings per 100'.

Throw Over Equipment and Base

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[6] Polyvinyl chloride.

(Cost Estimate item row 76 to 85 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

54. Install one (1) Throw Over Structure.
55. Construct 53.69 C.Y. Structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments (27.33' L x 21.33' W x 2' H)
56. Construct 53.69 C.Y. Structural concrete, placing, continuous footing, deep, pumped, includes leveling (strike off) & consolidation, excludes material
57. Construct 311 SFCA C.I.P. concrete forms, footing, continuous wall, plywood, 1 use, includes erecting, bracing, stripping and cleaning
58. Install three (3) station capacitors, potential transformers.
59. Install three (3) station capacitors, current transformers.
60. Install three (3) lightning arresters.
61. Install four (4) disconnecting switches, gang manual operation.
62. Install two (2) disconnecting switches, gang motor operation.
63. Install one (1) substation equipment, gas circuit breakers. *(Throw Over and Breaker)*

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Main Power Transformer and Concrete Base

(Cost Estimate item row 86 to 89 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

64. Construct 10.51 B.C.Y. Excavating, trench or continuous footing, common earth, by hand with pick and shovel, 2' to 6' deep, heavy soil, excludes sheeting or dewatering.
65. Construct 10.51 C.Y. Structural concrete, placing, duct bank, direct chute, excludes material.
66. Construct 10.51 C.Y. Structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments.
67. Install one (1) main conversion equipment, power transformer. (40 MVA)

Leveling Site

(Cost Estimate item row 90 to 93 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

68. Provide Rough grading sites, open, 75,100-100,000 S.F., grader. (1 Ea.)
69. Provide Rough grading sites, open, 25,100-30,000 S.F., grader. (1 Ea.)
70. Perform a topographical survey, conventional, maximum. (1 Ea.)
71. Provide 1294.89 L.C.Y. of fill by borrow and utility bedding, for pipe and conduit, crushed stone, 3/4" to 1/2", excludes compaction

Land Acquisition

(Cost Estimate item row 94 and Refer to Appendix H for the San Juan Appraisal Report)

72. Purchase of Land 4.16 Cuerdas (4.04 Acres).

Drainage System / Storm Sewer System

(Cost Estimate item row 95 to 99 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

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73. Install two (2) ea. Storm drainage manholes, frames and covers, concrete, precast, 4' ID, 6' deep, excludes footing, excavation, backfill, frame and cover
74. Install two (2) ea. Storm drainage manholes, frames and covers, precast concrete, 4' diameter manhole, 8" thick top
75. Install eight (8) Storm drainage catch basins, frames and covers, concrete, cast in place, 4' x 4', 8" thick, 6' deep, excludes footing, excavation, backfill, frame and cover
76. Install eight (8) Utility area drain, catch basins or manholes, frames and covers, cast iron, heavy traffic, 36" diameter, 1,150 lb., excluding footing & excavation
77. Install 182 L.F. of public storm utility drainage piping, reinforced concrete pipe (“RCP”), 18" diameter, 6' lengths, class 3, excludes excavation or backfill, gaskets.

Grounding System

(Cost Estimate item row 100 to 106 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

78. Install 161 L.F. of public storm utility drainage piping, reinforced concrete pipe (“RCP”), 24" diameter, 8' lengths, class 3, excludes excavation or backfill, gaskets.

79. Install 160 L.F. of public storm utility drainage piping, reinforced concrete pipe (“RCP”), 30" diameter, 8' lengths, class 3, excludes excavation or backfill, gaskets.
80. Provide three (3) ea. Exothermic weld, exothermic welding reusable mold, cable to cable, termination, Tee
81. Provide 21 ea. Exothermic weld, 4/0 wire to 1" ground rod.
82. Provide 146 ea. Exothermic weld, 4/0 wire to 4/0 wire. Install 103 C.L.F. Ground wire, copper wire, bare stranded, 4/0.
83. Install 25 ea. Grounding rod, copper clad, 10' long, 3/4" diameter. (Metal Clad Control Room Concrete Base)

Metal Clad Building

(Cost Estimate item row 107 to 110 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

84. Install one (1) Walk In Metal clad building
85. Construct 61.46 C.Y. Structural concrete placing, slab on grade, direct chute, over 6" thick, includes leveling (strike off) & consolidation, excludes material
86. Construct 61.46 C.Y. Structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments. (65.08’ L x 25.5’ W x 1’ H)
87. Construct 61.46 C.Y. Structural concrete, placing, slab on grade, direct chute, over 6" thick, includes leveling (strike off) & consolidation, excludes material

Battery Energy Storage System Package and Concrete Base

(Cost Estimate item row 111 to 114 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

88. Install a Battery Energy Storage System Package
89. Construct 1932 SFCA C.I.P. concrete forms, footing, continuous wall, plywood, 1 use, includes erecting, bracing, stripping and cleaning.

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90. Construct 2101.66 C.Y. Structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments. (22119 sf x 2')
91. Construct 2101.66 C.Y. Structural concrete, placing, slab on grade, direct chute, over 6" thick, includes leveling (strike off) & consolidation, excludes material

Telecom Tower Pole

(Cost Estimate item row 115 to 117 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

92. Install 22 C.Y. Electrical utility pole, steel galvanized, 12 sided, tapered shaft, 100ft..
93. Construct 22 C.Y. Electrical utility pole, foundations for line poles, excavation, in earth.
94. Install one (1) ea. Electrical utility pole, steel galvanized, 12 sided, tapered shaft, 100', for distribution.

Telecom Private Carrier Facilities

(Cost Estimate item row 118 to 121 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

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95. Install 395 L.F. Electrical underground ducts and manholes, PVC, conduit with coupling, 2" diameter, schedule 40, installed by direct burial in slab or duct bank, excludes excavation, backfill and cast in place concrete.
96. Excavate 110 C.Y., trench or continuous footing, common earth, by hand with pick and shovel, 2' to 6' deep, heavy soil, excludes sheeting or dewatering (30 B.C.Y).
97. Construct 110 C.Y. Structural concrete, placing, duct bank, direct chute, excludes material.
98. Construct 110 C.Y. Structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments.

Telecom Equipment and Infrastructure

(Cost Estimate item row 122 to 151 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

99. Provide 695 L.F. Electrical underground ducts and manholes, PVC, conduit with coupling, 2" diameter, schedule 40, installed by direct burial in slab or duct bank, excludes excavation, backfill and cast in place concrete.
100. Provide 695 L.F. Electrical underground ducts and manholes, PVC, conduit with coupling, 4" diameter, schedule 40, installed by direct burial in slab or duct bank, excludes excavation, backfill and cast in place concrete.
101. Provide 61 L.F. Cable tray, ladder type, galvanized steel, 4" deep, 12" rung spacing, 24" wide, to 15' elevation, incl fittings & supports.
102. Provide one (1) Cable tray, ladder type, galvanized steel elbow horizontal, 90 Deg., 9" rung spacing, 12" radius, 24" wide.
103. Provide one (1) Cabinets & enclosures, Telecommunications Cabinet , 85" H x 33" W x 36" D, NEMA 4X, wall mount
104. Provide 1 Bus duct, ground bus added to bus duct, 600 amp.
105. Install one (1) ea. Switching and routing equipment. *(Cisco Catalyst IR8340 similar or equal.)*
106. Install one (1) ea. Switching and routing equipment. *(Router-cisco cat. no. N540-24Z8Q2C similar or equal.)*
107. Install two (2) Fiber optics, transceiver. *(Cisco cat. no. GLC-TE TRANSCEIVER MODULE similar or equal.)*
108. Install two (2) Fiber optics, transceiver, SFP (Small Form-Favor Pluggable), Short range.
109. Install two (2) Fiber optics, transceiver. SFP (Small Form-Favor Pluggable), Extended range.
110. Install 27 ea. Electrical underground ducts and manholes, hand holes, precast concrete, with concrete cover, 2' x 2' x 3' deep, excludes excavation, backfill and cast in place concrete.
111. Provide 12 B.C.Y. Structural excavation for minor structures, bank measure, for spread and mat footings, elevator pits, and small building foundations, common earth, 1/2 C.Y. bucket, machine excavation, hydraulic backhoe (12 B.C.Y.)

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112. Install 13.19 M.L.F. Fiber optic cable, fiber optic cable 96 strand Single mode Armored Gel Filled Dry Block Burial.
113. Mobilization or demobilization 1 ea., delivery charge for equipment, hauled on 3-ton capacity towed trailer.
114. Install 131.91 C.L.F. Fiber optics cable enclosure, 2", black, non-metallic, flexible, tube liquid tight
115. Install one (1) (Ea.) Fiber optics, rack housing, 4 rack spaces, 12 panels (144 fibers). *(Infinity S (NE-S) -48V System – ABB Cat. No. NES4824-23-AC5-PS4-DC1E-LVBD similar or equal.)*
116. Install 4 (Ea.) Fiber optics, transceiver (low cost bi-directional). *(Power System Rack – ALPHA Technologies Cat. No. ATL0300163-501 similar or equal.)*
117. Install 1 (Ea.) Switching and routing equipment, network switch, 0x2x16,CAT5, analog KVM
118. Install 1 (Ea.) Switching and routing equipment, network switch
119. Install 1 (Ea.) Switching and routing equipment, network switch, Power Supply for IE Switches, 10.8-60V DC Input to 54VDC/3.15A Output.
120. Install 1 (Ea.) Switching and routing equipment, network switch, Industrial Ethernet switch Fast Ethernet ports and 2 Gigabit Ethernet ports for connecting a variety of devices
121. Install 1 (Ea.) Switching and routing equipment. *(Cisco Cat. No. IE–3400–8T2S–A similar or equal.)*
122. Install 1 (Ea.) IPP Switch – Industrial Switch with Expansion Module
123. Install 1 (Ea.) ES771A to Probe Wire set. *(ABB Cat. No. 848719829 similar or equal.)*
124. Install 1 (Ea.) Auxiliary Input Alarm Cable 15FT. *(ABB Cat. No. CC848865980 similar or equal.)*
125. Install 1 (Ea.) Alarm Cable for Pulsar Plus Controller 15FT. *(ABB Cat. No. CC109157442 similar or equal.)*
126. Install 1 (Ea.) Bullet Breakers. *(ABB Cat. No. 407998 similar or equal.)*

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127. Install 4 (Ea.) 12VDC / 250Ah Sealed Cell Batteries. *(Master Battery Cat. No. UP-FTCG250-12 similar or equal.)*
128. Install 1 (Ea.) Battery Breaker Kit 250A, for 23 Battery Tray Kit (Gray) with 2/0 Cable. *(ALPHA Technologies Cat. No. 740-00026-21-001 similar or equal.)*

Main Power Transformer Breaker

(Cost Estimate item row 152 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

129. Substation equipment, gas circuit breakers, 46 kV (MAIN POWER TRANSFORMER BREAKERS)

MV Trench & Duck Bank

(Cost Estimate items row 153 to 155 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

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130. Provide 28.10 B.C.Y. excavation trench or continuous footing, common earth, by hand with pick and shovel, 2' to 6' deep, heavy soil, excludes sheeting or dewatering
131. Construct 28.10 C.Y. Structural concrete, placing, duct bank, direct chute, excludes material
132. Construct 28.10 C.Y. Structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments.

LV Cable Trench

(Cost Estimate item row 156 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

133. Provide 184 B.C.Y. Excavation, trench or continuous footing, common earth, by hand with pick and shovel, 2' to 6' deep, heavy soil, excludes sheeting or dewatering.

Chain link Fence Ground wires (continuation)

(Cost Estimate items row 157 to 159 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

134. Install four (4) (Ea.) Exothermic weld, 4/0 wire to 1" ground rod.
135. Install 860 (Ea.) Pipe ground clamps, heavy duty, bronze, 2-1/2" to 3" diameter.
136. Install 1290 (Ea.) Split bolt connectors, tapped, 4/0.

Topsoil Removal

(Cost Estimate item row 160 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

137. Stripping and stockpiling 3854.60 topsoil, sandy loam, ideal conditions, 200 HP dozer.

Chain Link Fence Concrete Foundation (continuation)

(Cost Estimate item row 161 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

138. Excavate 256.15 B.C.Y., trench or continuous footing, common earth, by hand with pick and shovel, 2' to 6' deep, heavy soil, excludes sheeting or dewatering.

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Chain Link Fence Concrete Foundation (continuation)

(Cost Estimate item row 162 and ground disturbance is described in section 11: Common EHP Review Information (below))

139. Provide 134 C.Y. of Structural concrete, ready mix, heavyweight, 4000 psi, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement (Type I) and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments.

11.0 COMMON EHP REVIEW INFORMATION

The checked items are applicable to the proposed scope of work in this Project followed by a description of the scope extent and location of the selected activity.

1) ☒ **Ground disturbance outside of existing footprint**.

a) Ground disturbance will occur on the site for the following: fencing, ground grid, access road/driveway, footings for large equipment, medium and low-voltage lines placed underground, retention and holding ponds, storm sewer, and utility poles. Refer to Tables 4 through 12 for ground disturbance details.

I. Equipment Footings

Table 4 below describes the coordinates and dimensions of the following items: footings for the Throw Over and for breakers (F-1, **Appendix E** - sheet 8), footings for the Metal Clad control room (F-2, **Appendix E** - sheet 8) and capacitor bank (F-2, **Appendix E** - sheet 8), footings for battery containers (F-3, **Appendix E** - sheet 8), concrete base for the generator transformer (F-4, **Appendix E** - sheet 9), and concrete pad for a generator. The table below describes the coordinates and dimensions of footings, further details see **Appendix E**- Preliminary Aguadilla BESS 30% Engineering Design, sheet 4 and 5.

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Table 4: BESS Excavation Dimensions

Footings	Dimensions in Feet	Dimensions in Meters	Coordinates
Throw Over & Breaker: F-1	27.33 ft x 21.33 ft x 2 ft	8.33 m x 6.50 m x 0.60 m	[redacted]
Control Room and Metal Clad: F-2	65.08 ft x 25.5 ft- x 1ft	19.83 m x 7.77 m x 0.30 m	
Capacitor Bank: F-2	22.5 ft x 12 ft x 1ft	6.97 m x 3.65 m x 0.30 m	
Battery Containers: F-3	(22,119 ft^2 x 2 ft)	2054.92 m^2 x 0.61 m	
Transformer Base: F-4	24 ft x 16 ft-4 in x 2.5 ft	7.3 m x 4.87 m x 0.76 m	
Generator Pad:	5ft x 8ft x .67ft	1.52m x 2.43m x 0.20m	

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II. Access Roads/Driveway

The table 5 below describes dimensions of a permanent road to be built that will be used as an access road during construction. For further details on alignment of the road see Appendix E - Preliminary Aguadilla BESS 30% Engineering Design, sheet 8.

Table 5: Excavation Dimensions for the permanent Driveway

Road	Dimensions in Feet	Dimensions in Meters	Coordinate for Start of Access Road
Road	1,535 ft x 20 ft x .67 ft	467.868 m x 6.09 m x 0.20 m	[redacted]

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III. Fence, Fence Ground Wire and Grounding Mesh

The table 6 below describes the dimensions of the footing under the fence, the poles to be installed for the fence, the ground wire for the fence, and the grounding mesh. For further information regarding coordinates for the fences see Appendix E, sheets 12 and 13.

The ground wire is a 4/0, bare copper wire that will be installed in a trench dug by hand with pick and shovel, that is 18 inch deep. The ground wire will be connected from every other fence pole to the grounding mesh which is 18 inches deep.

Table 6: Chain Link Fence Foundation Excavation Dimensions

Fence	Dimensions in Feet	Dimensions in Meters
Fence:	1,729 ft x 4 ft x 1 ft	256.99m x 1.21m x .30m
Fence Posts:	5ft x 1.5ft x 1ft x 246 post (installed every 8 ft)	1.52m x 0.46m x 0.30m x 246 post (installed every 2.44m)

Grounding Mesh:	10,300ft x 1.5ft x 1ft	3,139.44m x 0.46m x 0.30m

IV. Catch Basins, Manholes and Storm Sewer System

Table 7 provides ground disturbance information about the catch basins and manhole to be installed – dimension of excavation and the center point coordinates. **Table 8** provides ground disturbance information about the Storm Sewer System. For further details see Appendix E – Aguadilla BESS 30% Preliminary Engineering Design, sheet 6 and 7.

Table 7: Catch Basins Dimensions and Coordinates

Catch Basins	Dimensions in Feet	Dimensions in Meters	Coordinates
CB#1	5ft x 5ft x 5ft	1.52m x 1.52m x 1.62m	[redacted]
CB#2	5ft x 5ft x 5ft	1.52m x 1.52m x 1.55m	
CB#3	5ft x 5ft x 5ft	1.52m x 1.52m x 1.54m	
CB#4	5ft x 5ft x 5ft	1.52m x 1.52m x 1.61m	
CB#5	5ft x 5ft x 5ft	1.52m x 1.52m x 1.63m	
CB#6	5ft x 5ft x 5ft	1.52m x 1.52m x 1.52m	
CB#7	5ft x 5ft x 5ft	1.52m x 1.52m x 1.54m	
CB#8	5ft x 5ft x 5ft	1.52m x 1.52m x 1.54m	

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MH#1	6 ft (diameter) x 4ft (depth)	0.6m (diameter) x 1.21m (depth)	See Note #1
MH#2	6 ft (diameter) x 4ft (depth)	0.6m (diameter) x 1.21m (depth)	See Note #1

NOTE #1 : The project is not 100% complete and details on the exact location of the manhole will be provided in a forthcoming design update.

Table 8: Storm Sewer System

Sewer Size	Storm Sewer interconnects these Catch Basins	Length (Ft)	Length (meter)	Depth	Width
18"	CB#1-CB#2, CB#2-CB#3, CB#6-CB#7, CB#5-CB#6	182 L.F.	55.47 m	6'	6'
24"	CB#3-CB#4, CB#4-CB#8	161 L.F.	49.07 m	6'	8'
30"	CB#7 to Manhole #2, Manhole #1 to Manhole #2	160 L.F.	48.76 m	6'	8'

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IV. Telecom Equipment: Trenches for Medium and Low Voltage Cables and Handholes

Trenches will be dug for conduit that will hold medium voltage & low voltage cables. The table below describes the dimensions of the trench for each type of cable. Table 9 below shows dimensions of the trenches and Table 10 shows the start and end

coordinates for the low and medium voltage trenches. For further details on the coordinates of the trenches see Refer to the Appendix I – Aguadilla BESS Medium Voltage & Low Voltage Trenches Aerial Top View and for further details see Appendix E – Aguadilla BESS 30% Preliminary Engineering Design, sheet 52. Refer to Appendix I – Aguadilla BESS Medium Voltage & Low Voltage Trenches Aerial Top View.

Twenty-seven (27) hand holes will be installed in locations to be determined in a forthcoming design update. The dimensions of the handholes are 2' x 2' x 3' deep.

Table 9: Underground Lines Excavation Dimensions

Line	Dimensions in Feet	Dimensions in Meters
Low Voltage	662.46 ft x 2.50 ft x 3 ft	201.92 m x 0.76 m x 0.91 m
Medium Voltage	59.09 ft x 3.21 ft x 4 ft	18.01 m x 0.98 m x 1.22 m
Private Carrier	395 ft x 2.5 ft x 3 ft	120.40 m x 0.76 m x 0.91 m

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Table 10: Underground lines Start and End coordinates

Descriptions	Start Coordinates		End Coordinates	
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Medium Voltage	[redacted]			
Low Voltage				

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V. Electric Utility Poles

Excavation for six (6) utility pole replacements and for new installations: as part of construction, excavation will be necessary for the replacement of existing utility poles and installation of new utility poles. Refer to **Table 11** for the poles dimensions and refer to **Table 2**, section 7.2, for the coordinates of the pole excavations. For further details on the poles excavations see **Appendix E** – Aguadilla BESS 30% Preliminary Engineering Design, sheets 44 and 48. Locations of utility poles to be installed are included in Section 7 of this DSOW, above.

Table 11: Electrical Utility Poles Dimensions

Pole	Dimensions in Feet	Dimensions in Meters
Electrical Utility Poles	4 ft x 4 ft x 10 ft x 6 poles	1.21 m x 1.21 m x 3.04 m x 6 poles
Telecom Tower (Pole)	6 ft x 6 ft x 14 ft x 1 pole	1.82 m x 1.82 m x 4.26 m x 1 pole

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VI. Topsoil Removal

Removing topsoil for the entire site area is necessary for the project development. Refer to **Table 12** for the topsoil removal dimensions and **Appendix E** – Aguadilla BESS 30% Preliminary Engineering Design, sheet 4.

Table 12: Topsoil Removal Dimensions

Item	Dimensions in feet	Dimensions in meters
Topsoil	426 ft x 414 ft x 0.6 ft	129.9m x 126.2m x 0.18m

b. Machines Used to Perform Ground Disturbance Work

The equipment to be used in ground disturbing work includes skid steer, excavator, hydrovacs, dump trucks, man lifts, 120-ton motor crane, boom trucks 45-ton crane, Zoom Boom, air compressor, truck digger, water truck, pump truck, concrete vibrator, oil tanker, filtering machine, flatbed platform, and a Dozer D8.

2) ☒ **Soil testing or boring to be performed as part of pre-construction activities**.

The proposed project requires soil borings for the project design and for coordination with Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales (DRNA) per the Plan y Reglamento del Area de Planificación Especial del Karso (PRAPEC) for building a facility in the karst region. The soil borings to be performed include:

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- Seven (7) SPT borings will be performed to a maximum depth of forty (40) feet.
- The test holes will be drilled by the Power Auger Method.
- Soil samples shall be taken at every change of the soil profile or at vertical intervals not exceeding five (5) vertical feet utilizing a 1.375" I.D.
- Split Spoon Sampler according to ASTM D1586-99 and D1452-80.

3) ☐ **Relocation of utilities**. If checked, include a description of the relocation including the type of utility, relocation coordinates, and the extent and depth of associated ground disturbance.

4) ☐ **Vegetative Removal**.

5) ☐ **Demolition**. If checked, include a description of what will be removed and the extent and depth of any ground disturbing activities. Additionally, include a description of (1) demolition debris type (construction debris, white goods, hazardous materials, etc.); (2) GPS location of

temporary debris storage sites; (3) final debris disposal location; and (4) final debris disposal method.

6) ☒ **Staging areas, landing area for air transport, and access roads**.

a) **Staging Area:** LUMA's General Warehouse will be used for staging. - Refer to Table 1 for details on the location and coordinates. Refer to Appendix G – Staging Area - LUMA General Warehouse. An on-site staging area will be located within the perimeter of the fence line. The exact location will be provided in a forthcoming design update.

b) **Access Road:** A new and permanent road will be constructed. The road will be 85 meters (278.4 ft) long and 6 meters (20 ft) wide. Topsoil soil is to be removed to depth of 1 foot. Refer to Appendix E: Aguadilla BESS 30% Engineering Design, for the access road drawings (Sheet 5), and Appendix F: Aguadilla BESS Access Road aerial photo map.

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7) ☒ **Fill material**. Fill, gravel, and sand materials will be obtained from a preferred vendor as referenced in the Approved Supplier List Directory PR (see Appendix B).

a) For leveling the land there would be a "cut" of 2946.48 cubic yards and a "fill" of 21,126.00 square yards and 6 inches deep.

b) Topsoil and spoil material will be temporarily located at the site for grading. Any backfill material needed will be A-2-4.

c) The spoil material that is not used as fill will be disposed at an authorized facility.

d) The debris will be separated and finally disposed of at the Moca Municipal landfill - refer to **Table 13** for details.

Table 13: Landfill Information

Landfill Information			
Descriptions	Address	Coordinates	
		Latitude	Longitude
Moca Municipal Landfill	PR-110, Moca, PR 00676	[redacted]	

8) ☐ **Work in water including coffer dams, dredging, placement of equipment in water, or other work in wetlands**. If checked, provide a description of the activities to be performed in water or wetlands.

The following items are generally intended for buildings:

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9) ☐ **Facility is over 45 years old**. If checked, provide a thorough description of materials to be used and method of repair including cleaning methods. If substitute materials will be used in the restoration, specify whether they match the original color, texture, and design of the damaged facility.

10) ☐ **Known renovations to the facility**. If checked, provide dates of any previous major renovations to the interior or exterior of the facility.

11) ☒ **Photos of all sides of the facility are provided**. See Appendix D: Aguadilla Facility Pictures.

12.0 PROJECT COST ESTIMATE (PCE)

The estimated costs (compliant with Class 3 Accuracy +/-30%) to complete the project are summarized in the table below. The cost estimate was developed utilizing preliminary Architectural and Engineering ("A&E") design information. Refer to Table 14 for the Aguadilla BESS LUMA Project Cost Estimate Summary. For a more detailed cost estimate refer to Appendix C – 25 MW BESS Installation and Integration – Aguadilla Luma Project Cost Estimate.

Table 14: Aguadilla BESS Luma Project Cost Estimate Summary

COST ESTIMATE			
Cost Element	**428**	**406**	**PROJECT TOTAL**
PLANNING	**$ -**	**$ 1,167,288.13**	**$ 1,167,288.13**
Permitting and Assessments	$ -	$ 15,547.63	$ 15,547.63
Environmental Documentation & Management	$ -	$ 554,160.00	$ 554,160.00
Engineering Services & Design	$ -	$ 597,580.50	$ 597,580.50
MANAGEMENT	**$ -**	**$ 2,173,342.34**	**$ 2,173,342.34**
Project Management	$ -	$ 663,953.87	$ 663,953.87
Construction Management	$ -	$ 699,364.75	$ 699,364.75
Contracting, Procurement & Contract Administration	$ -	$ 367,387.81	$ 367,387.81
Projects Controls (Scheduling, Estimating, Support, Cost Control, Risk, Document Control & Reporting)	$ -	$ 442,635.91	$ 442,635.91
AGUADILLA-25 MW BESS INSTALLATION AND INT	**$ -**	**$ 46,416,929.39**	**$ 46,416,929.39**
AGUADILLA-25 MW BESS INSTALLATION AND INTEGRATION 38 KV 750502, material, labor and equipment	$ -	$ 38,869,094.18	$ 38,869,094.18
Start Up/Commissioning	$ -	$ 583,036.41	$ 583,036.41
Construction Trespass	$ -	$ 388,690.94	$ 388,690.94
Transportation Expenses	$ -	$ 69,964.36	$ 69,964.36
Security (Field 24 hr)	$ -	$ 34,982.18	$ 34,982.18
Insurance	$ -	$ 785,155.70	$ 785,155.70
Contingency	$ -	$ 4,358,097.87	$ 4,358,097.87
Escalation	$ -	$ 1,327,907.75	$ 1,327,907.75
GENERAL CONDITIONS	**$ -**	**$ 2,962,960.49**	**$ 2,962,960.49**
Sales Tax	$ -	$ 1,019,505.79	$ 1,019,505.79
Municipal Construction Tax	$ -	$ 1,943,454.70	$ 1,943,454.70
COST TOTALS	**$ -**	**$ 52,720,520.35**	**$ 52,720,520.35**
DEDUCTIONS	**SURANCE PROCEEDS RECEIVED**		**$ -**
	TION TO FAASt IF APPLICABLE?		**$ -**
FAASt ALLOCATIONS	FAAST PROJECT #750502 - 428		$ -
	FAAST PROJECT #750502 - 406 HM		$ 52,720,520.35
	AAST PROJECT #750502 TOTAL:		**$ 52,720,520.35**
	FAASt A&E # 335168 - 428		$ -
	FAASt A&E # 335168 - 406 HM		$ 3,340,630.47
	FAASt A&E # 335168 TOTAL		**$ 3,340,630.47**
	FAASt E&M #673691 - 428		$ -
	FAASt E&M #673691 - 406 HM		$ 28,261,718.24
	FAASt E&M #673691 TOTAL		**$ 28,261,718.24**

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Project Cost Estimate Notes:

1. A&E cost included in this project will be reduced from this project and obligated under the FAASt Project #335168, A&E, as shown in the table above. The A&E project was obligated to track and account for costs associated with individual FAASt projects.

2. Equipment and material costs included in this project will be reduced from this project and obligated under FAASt Project #673691, Equipment and Materials, as shown in the table above. Only the base cost of equipment and/or material will be reduced from this project (not labor). All costs associated with Planning, Management, General Conditions, and Contingencies will remain in this project.

13.0 ATTACHMENTS/APPENDICES

The following attachments and appendices are provided with this DSOW:

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Item	Document Description or Filename
A	750502 –DR–4339PR– Appendix A – First Responders - Critical Facilities Aguadilla
B	750502 –DR–4339PR– Appendix B – Recommended Supplier List Directory PR
C	750502 –DR–4339PR– Appendix C – 25 MW BESS Installation and Integration – Aguadilla Luma Project Cost Estimate
D	750502 –DR–4339PR– Appendix D – Aguadilla Facility Pictures
E	750502 –DR–4339PR– Appendix E– Aguadilla BESS 30% Engineering Design
F	750502 –DR–4339PR– Appendix F – Aguadilla BESS Access Road aerial photo map
G	750502 –DR–4339PR– Appendix G – Staging Area - LUMA General Warehouse
H	750502 –DR–4339PR– Appendix H – Appraisal Report Aguadilla

I	750502 –DR–4339PR– Appendix J – Aguadilla BESS Medium Voltage & Low Voltage Trenches Aerial Top View

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