



UM 2111

**Combined Screens, Study Methods,
and Modern Configurations &
IEEE 1547 Workshop**

3-28-2023



Agenda



Item	Schedule	Time
Welcome – Process Update/Discussion	9:00	30 min
Utility Handbooks	9:30	60 min
Break	10:30	10 min
Staff Division 39 Proposal	10:40	30 min
Definitions – Update	11:10	15 min
Line Configuration Screen – Update	11:25	15 min
Next Steps	11:40	20 min
Adjourn	12:00	

Process Update



Description	Event Date	Workshop Topic
Workshop 13	March 28, 2023	Staff Division 39 proposal presented, Interconnection handbooks
Comments	May 5 2023	
Updated Proposal	Updated Staff Proposal: June 6, 2023 Workshop week of June 5?	Give parties opportunity to put comments on the record before opening formal rulemaking
Staff Public Meeting Memo w/ any proposal updates	By July 6, 2023	Dates may move depending on results of Comments/workshop
Formal Rulemaking Opened	By July 11, 2023	

Utility Handbooks



- **860-082-0030: Construction, Operation, Maintenance, and Testing of Small Generator Facilities (1)(b)-(c)**

(b) Interconnection requirements handbook. Each public utility shall post an interconnection requirements handbook on its public website. Interconnection requirements handbooks shall be filed with the commission for public notice and comment, and commission approval by September 1, 2023. Subsequent changes to interconnection requirements handbooks shall also be filed with the commission for public notice and comment and commission approval

(c) Preferred default settings. A public utility shall allow DERs to interconnect using preferred default settings, except when the application reviewed under Tier 4, OAR 860-082-0060, or the application fails the Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 approval criteria in OAR 860-082-0045(2), OAR 860-082-0050(2), or OAR 860-082-0055(2). Interconnection requirements handbooks shall include preferred default settings. For DERs compliant with IEEE 1547-2018 before July 1, 2023, these settings shall be determined by mutual agreement between the public utility and applicant. As applicable, the following shall be identified in the interconnection requirements handbook:

- (A) Voltage and frequency trip settings;
- (B) Frequency droop settings;
- (C) Activated reactive power control function and default settings;
- (D) Voltage active power (volt-watt) mode activation and default settings; and
- (E) Communication protocols and ports requirements.

Staff Division 39 Proposal



- Levels replaced with Tiers
 - Level 1 – Tier 1
 - Level 2 – Tier 2
 - Level 3 – Tier 4
- Continue to rely on nameplate capacity
 - Residential – 25 kw
 - Non-residential – 2 MW
- Rely on screening process in Division 82
 - OAR 860-039-0030:
 - (2) The public utility must approve a complete application for interconnection under Tier 1 net metering interconnection review if the net metering facility meets the eligibility requirements in subsection (1) of this rule and the facility meets the Tier 1 interconnection review criteria set forth at OAR 860-082-0045(2)(a)-(f).
 - OAR 860-039-0035:
 - (2) The public utility must approve an application for interconnection under the Tier 2 interconnection review if the net metering facility meets the eligibility requirements in subsection (1) of this rule and the facility meets the Tier 2 interconnection review criteria set forth at OAR 860-082-0050((2)(a)-(l).

Staff Division 39 Proposal



- Modification to 860-082-0005 Scope and Applicability
- (3) **Except where explicitly noted in division 039,** the small generator interconnection rules do not apply to the interconnection of a net metering facility, which is governed by OAR chapter 860, division 039.
- Incorporate IEEE 1547-2018 standards
- Definitions same with two additions for IEEE
 - “IEEE 1547” means the standards published in the 2018 edition of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1547, titled “IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces” and approved by the IEEE SA Standards Board on February 15, 2018.
 - “IEEE 1547.1” means the standards published in the 2020 edition of the IEEE Standard 1547.1, titled “IEEE Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems and Associated Interfaces” and approved by the IEEE SA Standards Board on March 5, 2020.

Staff Division 39 Proposal



- OAR 860-039-0015(2)(a) – clarify maximum size is in AC
 - (A) Service type: 240 Volts, Single-phase, 3 Wire — Maximum size 7.2 kW AC.
 - (B) Service type: 120/208 Volts, 3-Phase, 4 Wire — Maximum size 10.5 kW AC.
 - (C) Service type: 120/240 Volts, 3-Phase 4 Wire — Maximum size 12.5 kW AC.
 - (D) Service type: 277/480, 3-Phase, 4 Wire — Maximum size 25.0 kW AC.
- Incorporated Supplemental Review process for Tiers 1 and 2

Definition Proposal-Update



- Definitions
 - New are needed to incorporate new processes
 - Will not duplicate unneeded definitions across Divisions

New included in Division 82		Add to Division 82	
Aggregated Export Capacity	Nameplate rating	Equipment package	
Distributed energy resource	Non-export or non-exporting	Generation capacity	
Energy Storage System (ESS)	Power control system	Interconnection facilities study	
Inadvertent export	Reference point of applicability	Non-residential customer	
Limited Export	Relevant minimum load	Residential customer	
Minor equipment modifications (modified from current Div 82 requirements)			
Add to Division 39			
Adverse system impact	Nameplate rating	Primary line	
Affected system	Interconnection equipment	Queue position	
Aggregated Export Capacity	Interconnection facilities	Reference point of applicability	
Application	Interconnection service	Scoping meeting	
Certificate of completion	Lab tested equipment	Secondary line	
"Distribution system" was "Electric distribution system"	Line section	Small generator facility	
Field tested equipment	Nationally recognized testing laboratory	System upgrade	
IEEE 1547	Pending completed application	Transmission line	
IEEE 1547.1	Person	Transmission system	
Interconnection customer	"Point of interconnection"	Witness test	

Definition Proposal - Update



- Written Notice

- Uses electronic mail as the default
- Will be in both Divisions 82 and 39

"Written notice" means a required notice sent by the utility via electronic mail if the customer-generator has provided an electronic mail address. If the customer-generator has not provided a **functioning** electronic mail address, or has requested in writing to be notified by United States mail, ~~or if the utility elects to provide notice by United States mail,~~ then written notices from the utility shall be sent via First Class United States mail. The utility shall be deemed to have fulfilled its duty to respond under these rules on the day it sends the customer-generator notice via electronic mail or deposits such notice in First Class mail. The customer-generator shall be responsible for informing the utility of any changes to its notification address.

Definition Proposal - Update



- Distributed energy resource (DER) vs Small Generator
 - “Distributed energy resource” or “DER” is a type of small generator, and means the equipment used by an interconnection customer to generate and/or store electricity that operates in parallel with the electric distribution system. A DER may include but is not limited to an electric generator and/or energy storage system, a prime mover, or combination of technologies with the capability of injecting power and energy into the electric distribution system, which also includes the interconnection equipment required to safely interconnect the facility with the distribution system.
 - “Small generator facility” means a facility for the production of electrical energy that has a nameplate capacity of 10 megawatts or less. A small generator facility does not include interconnection equipment, interconnection facilities, or system upgrades.
- Proposed definition, and drop DER
 - “Small generator facility” means a facility for the production of electrical energy that has a nameplate capacity of 10 megawatts or less. A small generator facility **may include an energy storage system, and** does not include interconnection equipment, interconnection facilities, or system upgrades.

Line Configuration Screen Update



Potential Consensus:

Line Configuration Screen. Using the table below, determine the type of interconnection to a primary distribution line. This screen includes a review of the type of electrical service provided to the project, including line configuration and the transformer connection to limit the potential for creating over-voltages on the interconnecting public utility's electric power system due to a loss of ground during the operating time of any anti-islanding function

Primary Distribution Line Type	Type of Interconnection to Primary Distribution Line	Result/Criteria
Three-phase, three-wire	If ungrounded on primary or any type on secondary	Pass screen
Three-phase, four-wire	Single-phase line-to-neutral	Pass screen
Three-phase, four-wire or mixed three-wire and four-wire	All others	Pass screen for inverter-based generation if the <u>interface transformer connection is Yg-yg, or the DER uses medium voltage sensing for voltage protection with preferred default settings found in the interconnection requirements handbook.</u> Pass screen for rotating generation if <u>connected line to neutral and effectively grounded.</u>

Current language

(g) Line Configuration Screen.

If the small generator facility interconnection is to a primary line on the distribution system, then the interconnection must meet the following criteria:

(A) If the small generator facility is three-phase or single-phase and will be connected to a three-phase, three-wire primary line, then the small generator facility must be connected phase-to-phase.

(B) If the small generator facility is three-phase or single-phase and will be connected to a three-phase, four-wire primary line, then the small generator facility must be connected line-to-neutral and effectively grounded.

Next Steps



- Comments – May 5
- Staff updated proposal – June 6
- Workshop?
- Formal Rulemaking brought to July 11 Public Meeting

Appendix



- Staff Division 39 redline comparison with current requirements

Division 39

NET METERING RULES

NET METERING RULES

[860-039-0005](#) Scope and Applicability of Net Metering Facility Rules

[860-039-0010](#) Net Metering Kilowatt Limit

[860-039-0015](#) Installation, Operation, Maintenance, and Testing of Net Metering Facilities

[860-039-0020](#) Net Metering Facility Requirements

[860-039-0025](#) Application for Net Metering Interconnection

[860-039-0030](#) ~~Level~~[Tier 1](#) Net Metering Interconnection Review

[860-039-0035](#) ~~Level~~[Tier 2](#) Net Metering Interconnection Review

[860-039-0040](#) ~~Level 3~~[Tier 4](#) Net Metering Interconnection Review

[860-039-0045](#) Net Metering Interconnection Fees and Costs

[860-039-0050](#) Requirements After Approval of a Net Metering Interconnection

[860-039-0055](#) Net Metering Billing

[860-039-0060](#) Excess Energy from Net Metering Facilities

[860-039-0065](#) Aggregation of Meters for Net Metering

[860-039-0070](#) Public Utility Maps, Records and Reports

[860-039-0075](#) Public Utility Not to Limit Net Metering Systems

[860-039-0080](#) Net Metering Insurance

860-039-0005

Scope and Applicability of Net Metering Facility Rules

~~(1) OAR 860-039-0010 through 860-039-0080 (the "net met~~(1) OAR 860-039-0010 through 860-039-0080 (the "net metering rules") establish rules governing net metering facilities interconnecting to a public utility as required under ORS 757.300. Net metering is available to a customer-generator only as provided in these rules. These rules do not apply to a public utility that meets the requirements of ORS 757.300(9).

(2) Upon request or its own motion, the Commission may waive any of the division 039 rule for good cause shown. A request for waiver must be made in writing, unless otherwise allowed by the Commission.

(a) A public utility and net metering applicant may mutually agree to reasonable extensions to the required times for notices and submissions of information set forth in these rules for the purpose of allowing efficient and complete review of a net metering application.

(b) If a public utility unilaterally seeks waiver of the timelines set forth in these rules, the Commission must consider the number of pending applications for interconnection review and the type of applications, including review level and facility size.

(3) As used in OAR 860-039-0010 through 860-039-0080:

(a) "ANSI C12.1 standards" means the standards prescribed by the 2001 edition of the American National Standards Institute, Committee C12.1 (ANSI C12.1), entitled "American National Standard for Electric Meters - Code for Electricity Metering," approved by the C12.1 Accredited Standard Committee on July 9, 2001.

(b) "Applicant" means a person who has filed an application to interconnect a net metering facility to an electric distribution system.

(c) "Area network" means a type of electric distribution system served by multiple transformers interconnected in an electrical network circuit in order to provide high reliability of service. This term has the same meaning as the term "secondary grid network" as defined in IEEE standard 1547 Section 4.1.4 (published July 2003).

(d) "Contiguous" means a single area of land that is considered to be contiguous even if there is an intervening public or railroad right of way, provided that rights of way land on which municipal infrastructure facilities exist (such as street lighting, sewerage transmission, and roadway controls) are not considered contiguous.

(e) "Customer-generator" means the person who is the user of a net metering facility and who has applied for and been accepted to receive electricity service at a premises from the serving public utility.

(f) ~~"Electric~~ "Distribution system" means that portion of an electric system which delivers electricity from transformation points on the transmission system to points of connection at a customer's premises.

(g) "Equipment package" means a group of components connecting an electric generator with an electric distribution system, and includes all interface equipment including switchgear, inverters, or other interface devices. An equipment package may include an integrated generator or electric production source.

(h) "Fault current" means electrical current that flows through a circuit and is produced by an electrical fault, such as to ground, double-phase to ground, three-phase to ground, phase-to-phase, and three-phase.

(i) "Generation capacity" means the nameplate capacity of the power generating device(s). Generation capacity does not include the effects caused by inefficiencies of power conversion or plant parasitic loads.

(j) "Good utility practice" means a practice, method, policy, or action engaged in or accepted by a significant portion of the electric industry in a region, which a reasonable utility official would expect, in light of the facts reasonably discernable at the time, to accomplish the desired result reliably, safely and expeditiously.

(k) "~~"IEEE standards"1547"~~ means the standards published in the ~~2003~~2018 edition of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1547, ~~entitled "Interconnecting titled "IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of~~ Distributed Energy Resources with ~~Associated~~ Electric Power Systems," ~~Interfaces" and~~ approved by the IEEE SA Standards Board on ~~June 12, 2003, and~~February 15, 2018.

(l) "~~"IEEE 1547.1" means the standards published~~ in the ~~2005~~2020 edition of the IEEE Standard 1547.1, ~~entitled "titled "IEEE Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems," and Associated Interfaces" and~~ approved by the IEEE SA Standards Board on ~~June 9, 2005~~March 5, 2020.

(~~l~~m) "Impact study" means an engineering analysis of the probable impact of a net metering facility on the safety and reliability of the public utility's electric distribution system.

(~~m~~n) "Interconnection agreement" means an agreement between a customer-generator and a public utility, which governs the connection of the net metering facility to the electric distribution system, as well as the ongoing operation of the net metering facility after it is connected to the system. An interconnection agreement will follow the standard form agreement developed by the public utility and filed with the Commission.

(~~n~~o) "Interconnection facilities study" means a study conducted by a utility for the customer-generator that determines the additional or upgraded distribution system facilities, the cost of those facilities, and the time schedule required to interconnect the net metering facility to the utility's distribution system.

(~~o~~p) "Net metering facility" means a net metering facility as defined in ORS 757.300(1)(d).

(~~pg~~) "Non-residential customer" means a retail electricity consumer that is not a residential customer, except "non-residential customer" does not include a customer who would be a residential customer but for the residency provisions of subsection (s) of this rule.

(~~qr~~) "Point of common coupling" means the point beyond the customer-generator's meter where the customer-generator facility connects with the electric distribution system.

(~~rs~~) "Public utility" has the meaning set forth in ORS 757.005 and is limited to a public utility that provides electric service.

~~(s)~~ "Reference point of applicability" (RPA) means a location proximate to the generation where the interconnection and interoperability performance requirements, as specified by IEEE 1547, apply.

(~~u~~) "Residential customer" means a retail electricity consumer that resides at a dwelling primarily used for residential purposes. "Residential customer" does not include retail electricity customers in a dwelling typically used for residency periods of less than 30 days, including hotels, motels, camps, lodges, and clubs. "Dwelling" includes, but is not limited to, single-family dwellings, separately-metered apartments, adult foster homes, manufactured dwellings, and floating homes.

(~~tv~~) "Spot network" means a type of electric distribution system that uses two or more inter-tied transformers protected by network protectors to supply an electrical network circuit. A spot network may be used to supply power to a single customer or a small group of customers.

(~~uw~~) "Written notice" means a required notice sent by the utility via electronic mail if the customer-generator has provided an electronic mail address. If the customer-generator has not provided ~~an~~ functioning electronic mail address, or has requested in writing to be notified by United States mail, ~~or if the utility elects to provide notice by United States mail,~~ then written notices from the utility shall be sent via First Class United States mail. The utility shall be deemed to have fulfilled its duty to respond under these rules on the day it sends the customer-generator notice via electronic mail or deposits such notice in First Class mail. The customer-generator shall be responsible for informing the utility of any changes to its notification address.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 5-2018, minor correction filed 09/13/2018, effective 09/13/2018

PUC 1-2012, f. & cert. ef. 2-22-12

PUC 6-2011, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-11

PUC 5-2011, f. & cert. ef. 9-7-11

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0010

Net Metering Kilowatt Limit

(1) For residential customer-generators of a public utility, these rules apply to net metering facilities that have a generating capacity of 25 kilowatts or less.

(2) For non-residential customer-generators of a public utility, these rules apply to net metering facilities that have a generating capacity of two megawatts or less.

(3) Nothing in these rules is intended to limit the number of net metering facilities per customer-generator so long as the net metering facilities in aggregate on the customer-generator's contiguous property do not exceed the applicable kilowatt or megawatt limit.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 5-2011, f. & cert. ef. 9-7-11

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0015

Installation, Operation, Maintenance, and Testing of Net Metering Facilities

(1) Except for customer-generators established as net metering customers prior to the effective date of this rule, a customer-generator of a public utility must install, operate and maintain a net metering facility in compliance with the IEEE [1547](#) standards.

(2) Except for customer-generators established as net metering customers prior to the effective date of this rule, a customer-generator of a public utility must install and maintain a manual disconnect switch that will disconnect the net metering facility from the public utility's system. The disconnect switch must be a lockable, load-break switch that plainly indicates whether it is in the open or closed position. The disconnect switch must be readily accessible to the public utility at all times and located within 10 feet of the public utility's meter.

(a) For customer services of 600 volts or less, a public utility may not require a disconnect switch for a net metering facility that is inverter-based with a maximum rating as shown below.

(A) Service type: 240 Volts, Single-phase, 3 Wire — Maximum size 7.2 kW [AC](#).

(B) Service type: 120/208 Volts, 3-Phase, 4 Wire — Maximum size 10.5 kW [AC](#).

(C) Service type: 120/240 Volts, 3-Phase 4 Wire — Maximum size 12.5 kW [AC](#).

(D) Service type: 277/480, 3-Phase, 4 Wire — Maximum size 25.0 kW [AC](#).

(E) For other service types, the net metering facility must not impact the customer-generator's service conductors by more than 30 amperes.

(b) The disconnect switch may be located more than 10 feet from the public utility meter if permanent instructions are posted at the meter indicating the precise location of the disconnect switch. The public utility must approve the location of the disconnect switch prior to the installation of the net metering facility.

(3) The customer-generator's electric service may be disconnected by the public utility entirely if the net metering facility must be physically disconnected for any reason.

[ED. NOTE: Tables referenced are available from the agency.]

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 4-2008, f. & cert. ef. 10-9-08

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0020

Net Metering Facility Requirements

(1) To qualify for the [LevelTier 1](#) and the [LevelTier 2](#) interconnection review procedures set forth below, a net metering facility must be certified as complying with the following standards, as applicable:

(a) IEEE [1547](#) standards; and

(b) UL 1741 Inverters, Converters, and Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems (January 2001).

(2) An equipment package will be considered certified for interconnected operation if it has been submitted by a manufacturer to a nationally recognized testing and certification laboratory, and has been tested and listed by the laboratory for continuous interactive operation with an electric distribution system in compliance with the applicable codes and standards listed in section (1) of this rule.

(3) If the equipment package has been tested and listed in accordance with this section as an integrated package, which includes a generator or other electric source, the equipment package will be deemed certified, and the public utility will not require further design review, testing or additional equipment.

(4) If the equipment package includes only the interface components (switchgear, inverters, or other interface devices), an interconnection applicant must show that the generator or other electric source being utilized with the equipment package is compatible with the equipment package and consistent with the testing and listing specified for the package. If the generator or electric source being utilized with the equipment package is consistent with the testing and listing performed by the nationally recognized testing and certification laboratory, the equipment package will be deemed certified, and the public utility will not require further design review, testing or additional equipment.

(5) A net metering facility must be equipped with metering equipment that can measure the flow of electricity in both directions, comply with ANSI C12.1 standards and OAR 860-023-0015. The public utility will install the required metering equipment at the utility's expense.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0025

Application for Net Metering Interconnection

(1) An application for interconnection review will be submitted on a standard form, available from the public utility and posted on the public utility's website. The application form will require the following types of information:

- (a) The name of the applicant and the public utility involved;
- (b) The type and specifications of the net metering facility;
- (c) The leveltier of interconnection review sought; e.g., LevelTier 1, LevelTier 2 or LevelTier 4;
- (d) The contractor who will install the net metering facility;
- (e) Equipment certifications;
- (f) The anticipated date the net metering facility will be operational; and
- (g) Other information that the utility deems is necessary to determine compliance with these net metering rules.

(2) Within three business days after receiving an application for LevelTier 1 or LevelTier 2 interconnection review, the public utility will provide written ~~or electronic mail~~ notice to the applicant that it received the application and whether the application is complete. An application for interconnection is deemed complete when the public utility receives the information required by this rule. If the application is incomplete, the written notice will include a list of all of the information needed to complete the application. The applicant must provide the listed information within 10 business days of receipt of the list or the application is deemed withdrawn.

(3) An applicant will retain its original queue position for an interconnection request if the applicant resubmits its application at a higher leveltier of review within 30 business days of a utility's denial of the application at a lower leveltier of review.

(4) Each public utility will designate an employee or office from which an applicant can obtain basic application forms and information through an informal process. On request, the public utility must provide all relevant forms, documents, and technical requirements for submittal of a complete application for interconnection review under these net metering rules, as well as specific information necessary to contact the public utility representatives assigned to review the application.

(5) On request, the public utility must meet with an applicant who qualifies for LevelTier 2 or LevelTier 4 interconnection review to assist them in preparing the application.

(6) A public utility will not be responsible for the cost of determining the rating of equipment owned by a customer-generator or of equipment owned by other local customers.

(7) At the time of application, an applicant may choose to simultaneously submit an executed public utility's standard form interconnection agreement.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0030

Level~~Tier~~ 1 Net Metering Interconnection Review

(1) A net metering facility meeting the following criteria is eligible for Level~~Tier~~ 1 interconnection review:

(a) The facility is inverter-based; and

(b) The facility has a capacity of 25 kilowatts or less.

(2) The public utility must approve a complete application for interconnection under the Level~~Tier~~ 1 net metering interconnection review procedure if: the net metering facility meets the eligibility requirements in subsection (1) of this rule and the facility meets the Tier 1 interconnection review criteria set forth at OAR 860-082-0045(2)(a)-(f).

~~(a) The aggregate generation capacity on the distribution circuit to which the net metering facility will interconnect, including the capacity of the net metering facility, will not contribute more than 10 percent to the distribution circuit's maximum fault current at the point on the high voltage (primary) level that is nearest the proposed point of common coupling.~~

~~(b) A net metering facility's point of common coupling will not be on a transmission line, a spot network, or an area network.~~

~~(c) If a net metering facility is to be connected to a radial distribution circuit, the aggregate generation capacity connected to the circuit, including that of the net metering facility, will not exceed 10 percent (15 percent for solar electric generation) of the circuit's total annual peak load, as most recently measured at the substation.~~

~~(d) If a net metering facility is to be connected to a single-phase shared secondary, the aggregate generation capacity connected to the shared secondary, including the net metering facility, will not exceed 20 kilovolt-amps.~~

~~(e) If a single-phase net metering facility is to be connected to a transformer center tap neutral of a 240 volt service, the addition of the net metering facility will not create a current imbalance between the two sides of the 240-volt service of more than 20 percent of nameplate rating of the service transformer.~~

(3) Within 10 business days after the public utility notifies a Level~~Tier~~ 1 applicant that the application is complete, the public utility must notify the applicant that: whether the facility meets the Tier 1 approval criteria

~~(a) The net metering facility meets all applicable criteria and the interconnection will be approved upon installation of any required meter upgrade, completion of any required inspection of the facility, and execution of an interconnection agreement; or~~

~~(b) The net metering facility has failed to meet one or more of the applicable criteria and the interconnection application is denied.~~

(4) If a public utility does not notify a Level~~Tier~~ 1 interconnection applicant in writing or by electronic mail whether the interconnection application is approved or denied within 20 business days after the

receipt of ~~an~~ completed application, the interconnection application will be deemed approved. ~~Interconnections~~Interconnection applications approved under this section remain subject to ~~section~~sections 7 and 8 below.

(5) Approval despite screen failure. Despite the failure of one or more screens, the public utility, at its sole option, may approve the interconnection provided such approval is consistent with safety and reliability. If the public utility determines that the customer-generator can be interconnected safely if minor modifications to the transmission or distribution system were made (for example, changing meters, fuses, or relay settings), then the public utility must offer the applicant a good-faith, non-binding estimate of the costs of such proposed minor modifications. Modifications are not considered minor under this subsection if the total cost of the modifications exceeds \$10,000. If the applicant authorizes the public utility to proceed with the minor modifications and agrees to pay the entire cost of the modifications, then the public utility must approve the application.

(6) Process after screen failure. If the public utility cannot determine that the customer-generator may nevertheless be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality standards, at the time the public utility notifies the applicant of the Tier 1 review results the public utility shall provide the applicant with

(a) Specific information on the reason(s) for failure in writing using a standard format approved by the Commission,

(b) An executable Supplementary Review Agreement

(c) In addition, the public utility shall allow the applicant to select one of the following, at the applicant's option:

(A) Request an applicant options meeting;

(B) Undergo supplemental review in accordance with OAR 860-082-006X;

(C) Continue evaluating the application under Tier 4.

The applicant must notify the public utility of its selection within 10 business days or the application will be deemed withdrawn.

(7) Applicant options meeting. At the time the public utility notifies the applicant of the Tier 1 review results, the public utility shall provide the applicant the option of participating in an applicant options meeting with the public utility to review possible customer-generator modifications, opportunity to designate a different RPA, or the screen analysis and related results, to determine what further steps are needed to permit the customer-generator to be connected safely and reliably. If the applicant requests an applicant options meeting, the public utility shall offer to convene a meeting at a mutually agreeable time within 15 business days of the applicant's request.

(8) Within three business days after sending the notice to an applicant that the proposed interconnection [application](#) meets the [LevelTier 1 interconnection](#) requirements, a public utility must notify the applicant whether:

(a) An inspection of the net metering facility for compliance with the net metering rules is required prior to the operation of the facility; and

(b) An interconnection agreement is required for the net metering facilities. If required, the public utility must also execute and send to the applicant a [LevelTier 1 interconnection agreement](#), unless the applicant has already submitted such an agreement with its application for interconnection.

(69) On receipt of any required executed interconnection agreement from the applicant and satisfactory completion of any required inspection, the public utility will approve the interconnection, conditioned on compliance with all applicable building codes.

(710) A customer-generator will notify the public utility of the anticipated start date for operation of the net metering facility at least five business days prior to starting operation, either through the submittal of the interconnection agreement or in a separate notice. If the public utility requires an inspection of the net metering facility, the applicant will not begin operating the facility until satisfactory completion of the inspection.

(811) If an application for [LevelTier 1 interconnection](#) review is denied because it does not meet one or more of the applicable requirements in this section, an applicant may resubmit the application under the [LevelTier 2](#) or [Level3Tier 4](#) interconnection review procedure, as appropriate.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0035

[LevelTier 2 Net Metering Interconnection Review](#)

(1) A public utility must apply the following [LevelTier 2 interconnection review procedure](#) for an application to interconnect a net metering facility that meets the following criteria:

(a) The facility has a capacity of two megawatts or less; and

(b) The facility does not qualify for or failed to meet applicable [LevelTier 1 interconnection review procedures](#).

(2) The public utility must approve [an application for interconnection](#) under the [LevelTier 2 interconnection review procedure](#) if [the net metering facility meets the eligibility requirements in subsection \(1\) of this rule and the facility meets the Tier 2 interconnection review criteria set forth at OAR 860-082-0050\(\(2\)\(a\)-\(l\)\).](#)

~~(a) The aggregate generation capacity on the distribution circuit to which the net metering facility will interconnect, including the capacity of the net metering facility, will not cause any distribution protective equipment (including, but not limited to, substation breakers, fuse cutouts, and line reclosers), or customer equipment on the electric distribution system, to exceed 90 percent of the short circuit interrupting capability of the equipment. In addition, a net metering facility will not be connected to a circuit that already exceeds 90 percent of the short circuit interrupting capability, prior to interconnection of the facility.~~

~~(b) If there are posted transient stability limits to generating units located in the general electrical vicinity of the proposed point of common coupling, including, but not limited to within three or four transmission voltage level busses, the aggregate generation capacity, including the net metering facility, connected to the distribution low voltage side of the substation transformer feeding the distribution circuit containing the point of common coupling will not exceed 10 megawatts.~~

~~(c) The aggregate generation capacity connected to the distribution circuit, including the net metering facility, will not contribute more than 10 percent to the distribution circuit's maximum fault current review criteria set forth at the point on the high voltage (primary) level nearest the proposed point of common coupling. OAR 860-082-0050((2)(a)-(l)).~~

~~(d) If a net metering facility is to be connected to a radial distribution circuit, the aggregate generation capacity connected to the electric distribution system by non-public utility sources, including the net metering facility, will not exceed 10 percent (or 15 percent for solar electric generation) of the total circuit annual peak load. For the purposes of this subsection, annual peak load will be based on measurements taken over the 12 months previous to the submittal of the application, measured for the circuit at the substation nearest to the net metering facility.~~

~~(e) If a net metering facility is to be connected to three phase, three wire primary public utility distribution lines, a three phase or single phase generator will be connected phase to phase.~~

~~(f) If a net metering facility is to be connected to three phase, four wire primary public utility distribution lines, a three phase or single phase generator will be connected line to neutral and will be effectively grounded.~~

~~(g) If a net metering facility is to be connected to a single phase shared secondary, the aggregate generation capacity on the shared secondary, including the net metering facility, will not exceed 20 kilovolt amps.~~

~~(h) If a net metering facility is single phase and is to be connected to a transformer center tap neutral of a 240 volt service, the addition of the net metering facility will not create a current imbalance between the two sides of the 240 volt service that is greater than 20 percent of the nameplate rating of the service transformer.~~

~~(i) A net metering facility's point of common coupling will not be on a transmission line.~~

~~(j) If a net metering facility's proposed point of common coupling is on a spot or area network, the interconnection will meet the following additional requirements:~~

~~(A) For a net metering facility that will be connected to a spot network circuit, the aggregate generation capacity connected to that spot network from the net metering facilities, and any generating facilities, will not exceed five percent of the spot network's maximum load;~~

~~(B) For a net metering facility that utilizes inverter-based protective functions, which will be connected to an area network, the net metering facility, combined with any other generating facilities on the load side of network protective devices, will not exceed 10 percent of the minimum annual load on the network, or 500 kilowatts, whichever is less. For the purposes of this paragraph, the percent of minimum load for solar electric generation net metering facility will be calculated based on the minimum load occurring during an off-peak daylight period; and~~

~~(C) For a net metering facility that will be connected to a spot or an area network that does not utilize inverter-based protective functions, or for an inverter-based net metering facility that does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (A) or (B) of this subsection, the net metering facility will utilize low forward power relays or other protection devices that ensure no export of power from the net metering facility, including inadvertent export (under fault conditions) that could adversely affect protective devices on the network.~~

(3) Within 15 business days after notifying a LevelTier 2 applicant that the application is complete, the public utility must perform an initial review of the proposed interconnection to determine whether the interconnection meets the applicable criteria. During this initial review, the public utility may, at its own expense, conduct any studies or tests it deems necessary to evaluate the proposed interconnection and provide written notice to the applicant of one of the following determinations:

(a) The net metering facility meets the applicable requirements and that interconnection will be approved following any required inspection of the facility and fully executed interconnection agreement. Within three business days after this notice, the public utility will provide the applicant with an executable interconnection agreement;

(b) The net metering facility failed to meet one or more of the applicable requirements, but the public utility determined that the net metering facility may be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality. In this case, the public utility will notify the applicant that the interconnection will be approved following any required inspection of the facility and fully executed interconnection agreement. Within five business days after this notice, the public utility will provide the applicant with an executable interconnection agreement;

(c) The net metering facility failed to meet one or more of the applicable requirements, but additional review may enable the public utility to determine that the net metering facility may be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality. In such a case, the public utility will offer to perform additional review to determine whether minor modifications to the electric distribution system would enable the interconnection to be made consistent with safety, reliability and power quality. The public utility will provide to the applicant a nonbinding, good faith estimate of the costs of such additional review, or such minor modifications, or both. The public utility will undertake the additional review or modifications only after the applicant consents to pay for the review or modifications, or both;
or

(d) The net metering facility failed to meet one or more of the applicable requirements, and that additional review would not enable the public utility to determine that the net metering facility could be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality. In such a case, the public utility will notify the applicant that the interconnection application has been denied, and will provide an explanation of the reason(s) for the denial, including a list of additional information, or modifications to the net metering facility, or both, which would be required in order to obtain an approval under ~~Level~~Tier 2 interconnection procedures.

(4) Process after screen failure. If the public utility cannot determine that the customer-generator may nevertheless be interconnected consistent with safety and reliability standards, at the time the public utility notifies the applicant of the Tier 2 review results the public utility shall provide the applicant with:

(a) Specific information on the reason(s) for failure in writing using a standard format approved by the Commission,

(b) An executable Supplementary Review Agreement

(c) In addition, the public utility shall allow the applicant to select one of the following, at the applicant's option:

(A) Request an applicant options meeting;

(B) Undergo supplemental review in accordance with OAR 860-082-006X;

(C) Continue evaluating the application under Tier 4.

The applicant must notify the public utility of its selection within 10 business days or the application will be deemed withdrawn.

(5) Applicant options meeting. At the time the public utility notifies the applicant of the Tier 2 review results, the public utility shall provide the applicant the option of participating in an applicant options meeting with the public utility to review possible customer-generator modifications or the screen analysis, opportunity to designate a different RPA, and related results, to determine what further steps are needed to permit the customer-generator to be connected safely and reliably. If the applicant requests an applicant options meeting, the public utility shall offer to convene a meeting at a mutually agreeable time within 15 business days of the applicant's request.

(6) An applicant that receives an interconnection agreement under subsection (3)(a) or (3)(b) of this rule must:

(a) Execute the agreement and return it to the public utility at least 10 business days prior to starting operation of the net metering facility (unless the public utility does not so require); and

(b) Indicate to the public utility the anticipated start date for operation of the net metering facility.

~~(5) The public utility may require a public utility inspection of a net metering facility for compliance with these net metering rules prior to operation, and may require and arrange for witness of commissioning tests as set forth in IEEE standards. The public utility must schedule any inspections or tests under this section promptly and within a reasonable time after submittal of the application. The applicant may not begin operating the net metering facility until after the inspection and testing is completed.~~

~~(6)~~(5) Approval of interconnected operation of any LevelTier 2 net metering facility must be conditioned on all of the following occurring:

- (a) Approval of the interconnection by the electrical code official with jurisdiction over the interconnection;
- (b) Successful completion of any public utility inspection or witnessing, or both, of commissioning tests requested by the public utility; and
- (c) Passing of the planned start date provided by the applicant.

~~(7) If an application for Level 2 interconnection review is denied because it does not meet one or more of the requirements in this section, the applicant may resubmit the application under the Level 3 interconnection review procedure.~~

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

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860-039-0040

Level3Tier 4 Net Metering Interconnection Review

(1) The public utility must apply the Level3Tier 4 review procedure for an application to interconnect a net metering facility that meets the following criteria:

- (a) The facility has a capacity of two megawatts or less; and
- (b) The facility does not qualify or failed to meet LevelTier 2 interconnection review procedures.

(2) Following receipt of a Level3Tier 4 application and within three business days of a request from the applicant, the public utility must provide pertinent information to the applicant, such as the available fault current at the proposed interconnection location, the existing peak loading on the lines in the general vicinity of the net metering facility, and the configuration of the distribution lines at the proposed point of common coupling.

(3) Within seven business days after receiving a complete application for Level3Tier 4 interconnection review, the public utility must provide an impact study agreement to the applicant, which will include a non-binding, good faith cost estimate for an impact study to be performed by the public utility. The impact study will be conducted in accordance with good utility practice and must:

(a) Detail the impacts to the electric distribution system that would result if the net metering facility were interconnected without modifications to either the net metering facility or to the electric distribution system;

(b) Identify any modifications to the public utility's electric distribution system that would be necessary to accommodate the proposed interconnection; and

(c) Focus on power flows and utility protective devices, including control requirements; and

(d) Include the following elements, as applicable:

(A) A load flow study;

(B) A short-circuit study;

(C) A circuit protection and coordination study;

(D) The impact on the operation of the electric distribution system;

(E) A stability study, along with the conditions that would justify including this element in the impact study;

(F) A voltage collapse study, along with the conditions that would justify including this element in the impact study; and

(G) Additional elements, if approved in writing by Commission staff prior to the impact study.

(4) After the applicant executes the impact study agreement and pays the public utility the amount of the good faith estimate, the public utility will complete the impact study and will notify the applicant within 30 calendar days of one of the following results:

(a) Only minor modifications to the public utility's electric distribution system are necessary to accommodate interconnection. In such a case, the public utility will send the applicant an interconnection agreement that details the scope of the necessary modifications and a non-binding, good faith estimate of their cost; or

(b) Substantial modifications to the public utility's electric distribution system are necessary to accommodate the proposed interconnection. In such a case, the public utility must provide a non-binding, good faith estimate of the cost of the modifications, which must be accurate to within plus or minus 25 percent. In addition, the public utility must offer to conduct, at the applicant's expense, an interconnection facilities study that must identify the types and cost of equipment needed to safely interconnect the applicant's net metering facility.

(5) If the proposed interconnection may affect electric transmission or delivery systems other than those controlled by the public utility, operators of those other systems may require additional studies to determine the potential impact of the interconnection on those systems. If such additional studies are required, the public utility will coordinate the studies but will not be responsible for their timing. The applicant will be responsible for the costs of any such additional studies required by another affected system. Such studies will be conducted only after the applicant has provided written authorization.

(6) If an applicant requests a facilities study under subsection (4)(b), the public utility must provide an interconnection facilities study agreement. The interconnection facilities study agreement must describe the work to be undertaken in the interconnection facilities study and must include a non-binding, good faith estimate of the cost to the applicant for completion of the study. Upon the execution by the applicant of the interconnection facilities study agreement, the public utility will conduct an interconnection facilities study to identify the facilities necessary to safely interconnect the net metering facility with the public utility's electric distribution system, and to propose a non-binding, good faith estimate of the cost of those facilities and the time required to build and install those facilities.

(7) Upon completion of an interconnection facilities study, the public utility must provide the applicant with the results of the study and an executable interconnection agreement. The agreement must list the conditions and facilities necessary for the net metering facility to safely interconnect with the public utility's electric distribution system, and must include a non-binding, good faith estimate of the cost of those facilities and the estimated time required to build and install those facilities.

(8) If the applicant wishes to interconnect, it must execute the interconnection agreement and return it to the public utility at least 10 business days prior to starting operation of the net metering facility (unless the public utility does not so require), pay a deposit of not more than 50 percent of the estimated cost of the facilities identified in the interconnection facilities study, complete installation of the net metering facility, and agree to pay the public utility the actual installed cost of the facilities needed to interconnect as identified in the interconnection facilities study.

(9) Within 15 business days after notice from the applicant that the net metering facility has been installed, the public utility will inspect the net metering facility and will arrange to witness any commissioning tests required under IEEE standards. The public utility and the applicant will select a date by mutual agreement for the public utility to witness commissioning tests.

(10) If the net metering facility satisfactorily passes required commissioning tests, if any, the public utility must notify the applicant in writing, within three business days after the tests, of one of the following:

(a) The interconnection is approved and the net metering facility may begin operation; or

(b) The interconnection facilities study identified necessary construction that has not been completed, the date upon which the construction will be completed and the date when the net metering facility may begin operation.

(11) If the commissioning tests are not satisfactory, the applicant will repair or replace the unsatisfactory equipment and reschedule a commissioning test.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0045

Net Metering Interconnection Fees and Costs

(1) A public utility may not charge an application, or other fee, to an applicant that requests [LevelTier 1](#) interconnection review. However, if an application for [LevelTier 1](#) interconnection review is denied because it does not meet the requirements for [LevelTier 1](#) interconnection review, and the applicant resubmits the application under another review procedure, the public utility may impose a fee for the resubmitted application, consistent with this section.

(2) For a [LevelTier 2](#) interconnection review, the public utility may charge fees of up to \$50.00 plus \$1.00 per kilowatt of the net metering facility's capacity, plus the reasonable cost of any required minor modifications to the electric distribution system or additional review. Costs for such minor modifications or additional review will be based on the public utility's non-binding, good faith estimates and the ultimate actual installed costs. Costs for engineering work done as part of any additional review will not exceed \$100.00 per hour. A public utility may adjust the \$100.00 hourly rate once in January of each year to account for inflation and deflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

(3) For a [Level3Tier 4](#) interconnection review, the public utility may charge fees of up to \$100.00 plus \$2.00 per kilowatt of the net metering facility's capacity, as well as charges for actual time spent on any required impact or facilities studies. Costs for engineering work done as part of an impact study or interconnection facilities study will not exceed \$100.00 per hour. A public utility may adjust the \$100.00 hourly rate once in January of each year to account for inflation and deflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index. If the public utility must install facilities in order to accommodate the interconnection of the net metering facility, the cost of such facilities will be the responsibility of the applicant.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

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860-039-0050

Requirements After Approval of a Net Metering Interconnection

(1) A public utility may not require an applicant whose facility meets the criteria for interconnection approval under the [LevelTier 1](#) or [LevelTier 2](#) interconnection review procedure to perform or pay for additional tests, except if agreed to by the applicant.

(2) A public utility may not charge any fee or other charge for connecting to the public utility's distribution system or for operation of a net metering facility for the purposes of net metering, except for the fees provided for under these net metering rules.

(3) Once a net metering interconnection has been approved under these net metering rules, the public utility may not require a customer-generator to test or perform maintenance on its facility except for the following:

(a) An annual test in which the net metering facility is disconnected from the public utility's equipment to ensure that the inverter stops delivering power to the grid;

(b) Any manufacturer-recommended testing or maintenance;

(c) Any post-installation testing necessary to ensure compliance with IEEE [1547](#) standards or to ensure safety; and

(d) The customer-generator replaces a major equipment component that is different from the originally installed model.

(4) When an approved net metering facility undergoes maintenance or testing in accordance with the requirements of these net metering rules, the customer-generator must retain written records for seven years documenting the maintenance and the results of testing.

(5) A public utility has the right to inspect a customer-generator's facility after interconnection approval is granted, at reasonable hours and with reasonable prior notice to the customer-generator. If the public utility discovers that the net metering facility is not in compliance with the requirements of these net metering rules, the public utility may require the customer-generator to disconnect the net metering facility until compliance is achieved.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

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860-039-0055

Net Metering Billing

(1) Each monthly billing period, the public utility will charge the customer-generator the minimum monthly charge and all applicable charges for the net electricity that the public utility supplied. Subject to sections (2) and (3) of this rule, if in a monthly billing period a customer-generator supplies to the public utility more electricity than the public utility supplies the customer-generator, the public utility will apply the excess kilowatt-hours as a cumulative credit to the customer-generator's next monthly bill. The credit for the excess kilowatt-hours will be applied at the full retail rate for each rate component on the bill that uses kilowatt-hours as the billing determinant.

(2) Unless the public utility and the customer-generator otherwise agree, the annual billing cycle will end at the end of the March billing month of each year. Should the public utility and a customer-generator reach an agreement for a billing cycle ending other than at the end of the March billing month, the public utility must inform the Commission in writing of the alternative billing period within 30 calendar days of the agreement's execution.

(3) The alternative billing period must be for a period of twelve months or less.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

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860-039-0060

Excess Energy from Net Metering Facilities

(1) Any unused kilowatt-hour credit accumulated by a customer-generator of a public utility at the conclusion of the annual billing cycle will be transferred, in a manner approved by the Commission, to customers enrolled in the public utility's low-income assistance programs. The public utility will value any unused kilowatt-hour credit at the applicable average annual avoided cost tariff rate.

(2) The customer-generator may not elect to receive a credit or payment for any unused credit accumulated at the conclusion of the annual billing cycle.

(3) The public utility will report in writing to the Commission by July 1 each year the unused kilowatt-hour credits and the dollar amount transferred to the low-income assistance program in the previous billing year.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0065

Aggregation of Meters for Net Metering

(1) For the purpose of measuring electricity usage under the net metering program, a public utility must, upon request from a customer-generator, aggregate for billing purposes the meter that is physically attached to the net metering facility ("designated meter") with one or more meters ("aggregated meter") in the manner set out in this rule. This rule is mandatory upon the public utility only when:

(a) The aggregated meters are located on the customer-generator's premises or property that is contiguous to such premises;

(b) The electricity recorded by the designated meter and any aggregated meters is for the customer-generator's requirements, and;

(c) The designated meter and the aggregated meters are served by the same primary feeder at the time of application.

(2) When a customer-generator aggregates one or more meters that are subject to a different rate schedule than the designated meter, the facilities capacity limit in OAR 860-039-0010 is determined by the rate applicable to the designated meter.

(3) A customer-generator must give at least 60 days notice to the utility to request that additional meters be included in meter aggregation. The specific meters must be identified at the time of such request. In the event that more than one additional meter is identified, the customer-generator must designate the rank order for the aggregated meters to which net metering credits are to be applied, and must rank aggregated meters subject to the same rate schedule as the designated meter above any other meters. At least 60 days in advance of the beginning of the next annual billing period, a customer-generator may amend the rank order of the aggregated meters, subject to the requirements of this rule.

(4) The aggregation of meters will apply only to charges that use kilowatt-hours as the billing determinant. All other charges applicable to each meter account will be billed to the customer-generator.

(5) The utility will first apply the kWh credit to the charges for the designated meter and then to the charges for the aggregated meters in the rank order specified by the customer-generator. If in a monthly billing period the net metering facility supplies more electricity to the public utility than the energy usage recorded by the customer-generator's designated and aggregated meters, the utility will apply credits to the next monthly bill for the excess kilowatt-hours first to the designated meter, then to aggregated meters in the rank order specified by the customer-generator. Public utilities subject to ORS 757.300(2) through (8) must specify in tariffs how the kWh credits will be applied when rate schedules have non-uniform kWh charges.

(6) With the Commission's prior approval, a public utility may charge the customer-generator requesting to aggregate meters a reasonable fee to cover the administrative costs of this provision pursuant to a tariff approved by the Commission.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 5-2011, f. & cert. ef. 9-7-11

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0070

Public Utility Maps, Records and Reports

(1) Each public utility must maintain current maps and records of customer-generator net metering facilities showing size, location, generator type, and date of installation.

(2) By April 1 of each year, the public utility will submit to the Commission an annual report with the following summary information for the previous year:

(a) The total number of net metering facilities by resource type; and

(b) The total estimated rated generating capacity of net metering facilities by resource type.

(3) Upon request, each public utility must file with the Commission maps, records, and reports to identify, locate and summarize net metering facilities. All maps, records, and reports which the Commission may require the public utility to file must be in a form satisfactory to the Commission.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0075

Public Utility Not to Limit Net Metering Systems

A public utility will not limit the cumulative generating capacity of net metering systems in any manner except as expressly ordered by the Commission under ORS 757.300(6).

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

PUC 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-07

860-039-0080

Net Metering Insurance

A public utility will not require a customer-generator whose net metering facility is in compliance with the standards in paragraphs (a) and (b) of ORS 757.300(4) and the safety standards contained in these rules to purchase additional liability insurance or to name the utility as an additional insured on the customer-generator's liability insurance policy.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 183, 756 & 757

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 756.040 & 757.300

History:

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