

Company Policy

NETWORK	Document No : 9.2.1 Amendment No : 9 Approved By : CEO Approval Date : 23/05/2016 Review Date : 23/05/2019
----------------	--

9.2.1 NETWORK PLANNING

1.0 POLICY STATEMENT

The company will plan the expansion and augmentation of its electrical network to achieve levels of safety, reliability and quality of supply commensurate with community, regulator, customer and shareholder expectations.

The company will coordinate its planning with the NSW transmission utility Transgrid and neighbouring distribution utilities to develop effective solutions to satisfy load growth within the company's supply area and in adjacent franchise areas where the company's network has influence.

2.0 PURPOSE

To provide principles for planning network expansion and augmentation that:

- achieve appropriate levels of reliability and of quality of supply;
- achieve acceptable levels of asset utilisation without compromising ratings;
- result in prudent investment in the network to satisfy load growth;
- consider non-network solutions to network constraints where appropriate;
- manage risk within the acceptable corporate risk envelope in accordance with Board Policy 2.0.5 – Risk Management; and
- define credible contingencies during the planning process.

3.0 REFERENCES

Internal

[Board Policy \(Environment\) 4.0](#) – Environment
[Board Policy \(Governance\) 2.0.5](#) – Risk Management
[Board Policy \(Network\) 9.0](#) – Network Asset Management
[Company Policy \(Governance\) 2.6](#) – Investment Governance Framework
[Company Policy \(Network\) 9.1.2](#) – Reliability Principles
[Company Policy \(Network\) 9.1.4](#) – Network Power Quality
[Company Policy \(Network\) 9.1.8](#) – Network Configuration
[Company Policy \(Network\) 9.2.5](#) – Network Asset Design
[Company Policy \(Network\) 9.2.8](#) – Demand Management
[Company Policy \(Network\) 9.2.10](#) – Network Asset Ratings
[Company Policy \(Network\) 9.6.1](#) – Network Connection
[Branch Procedure \(Asset and Network Planning\) NFB 0010](#) – Network Demand Forecasting – Summer and Winter Peak Demand Forecast Process

External

Electricity Supply Act 1995 (NSW)
Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)
AER Regulatory Investment Test Distribution (RIT-D) and Application Guidelines August 2013

AS 60038 – 2012 Standard Voltages

AS/NZS 61000 Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – General Standards – Immunity for Industrial Environments

National Electricity Rules

NSW Reliability and Performance Licence Conditions for Electricity Distributors 1 July 2014

4.0 DEFINITIONS

Central Business District (CBD)

As defined by Local Council zoning documents.

Credible contingencies

Refers to a reasonably possible event which results in the failure or removal from service of one or more network elements.

Customer

A wholesale customer or a retail customer in the licence holder's distribution district.

Demand management

A strategy of reducing the peak load on the network by affecting customer behaviour, equipment used or by introducing small-scale generation at a local level in order to postpone or remove the need to augment the network. Demand management techniques also include direct control of loads such as off-peak hot water heaters.

Distribution network

The collection of assets (distribution lines, cables, substations and associated equipment) whose purpose is to distribute power from zone substations to distribution substations which feed the Low Voltage (LV) network.

Distribution voltages in the company's network are typically 11kV, 22kV and 12.7kV Single Wire Earth Return (SWER).

Note: Within the context of this policy, distribution denotes both the company's distribution and LV networks.

Distribution substation

A substation with a primary voltage of 11kV, 22kV or 12.7kV and is part of the company's distribution network.

Document control

Employees who work with printed copies of documents must check the Business Management System regularly to monitor version control. Documents are considered "UNCONTROLLED IF PRINTED", as indicated in the footer.

Executive Leadership Team

Chief Executive Officer, General Manager Asset Management, General Manager Network Services, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary, General Manager Safety, Human Resources & Environment, General Manager Customer & Corporate Services and General Manager Strategy & Transformation.

Forecast demand (50% PoE and 10% PoE)

A 50% Probability of Exceedance (PoE) seasonal peak demand forecast has a 50% probability of being exceeded in any given year. A 10% PoE seasonal peak demand forecast has a 10% probability of being exceeded in any given year.

High Voltage (HV)

A voltage nominally greater than 1,000V but less than or equal to 35kV. In the context of this policy HV refers to 11kV and 22kV. Also commonly referred to as Medium Voltage (MV) in other documents within the company.

Licence holder

The holder of a distribution network service provider's licence.

Load area

A topological arrangement of the network that allows load to be easily transferred between network elements contained within the load area to facilitate network operation.

Load at risk

The difference between the load and the maximum supportable load following a credible contingency.

Low Voltage (LV) network

The collection of assets (lines, cables, and associated equipment) whose purpose is to distribute electricity from distribution substations to individual customers.

The LV network in the company's area operates at 400V three-phase and 230V single-phase.

Medium Voltage (MV)

A voltage nominally greater than 1kV but less than or equal to 35kV. In the context of this policy MV refers to 11kV and 22kV. Also commonly referred to as High Voltage (HV) in other documents within the company.

Multi occupant

A site other than a single occupant. These are, generally, premises that are engaged in providing services to the public, or to paying clientele, such as apartments, nursing homes, licensed clubs, office buildings, shopping centres and the like.

Network element

An individual asset or combination of assets that forms a significant link within the network.

Specifically:

- a transmission substation transformer;
- a section of transmission substation busbar;
- a zone substation transformer;
- a section of zone substation busbar;
- a distribution substation transformer;
- a 132kV feeder and its associated circuit breakers and protection systems located at each end of the feeder;
- a 66kV feeder and its associated circuit breakers and protection systems located at each end of the feeder;
- a 33kV feeder and its associated circuit breakers and protection systems located at each end of the feeder;
- a 22kV feeder and its associated circuit breakers and protection systems located at the sending end of the feeder; and
- a 11kV feeder and its associated circuit breakers and protection systems located at the sending end of the feeder.

Nominal voltage

The voltage at an LV customer's point of supply. The design range is 230V +10%/-2% consistent with the requirements of AS 60038 – 2012 Standard Voltages.

Non-urban

An area where the majority of available land is zoned for rural and/or rural residential use. A rural type of area which might include some industrial, commercial and residential land, but does not have large contiguous areas of town or city development. This includes rural townships less than 15,000 population. The company will determine which areas will be considered to be non-urban under this policy.

Probability of Exceedance (PoE)

The likelihood of a value being exceeded in any one season. For instance, a 10% PoE forecast value is estimated to be exceeded by the actual value only once every ten seasons on average. A 50% PoE value, is likely to be exceeded every second year on average.

Regulatory Investment Test – Distribution (RIT-D)

A process of consultation for network investment options that includes screening for non-network options as required under the National Electricity Rules. It also requires an economic evaluation of investment options. The guidelines for the RIT-D are developed and published by the Australian Energy Regulator.

Regulatory period

Means the period for which the economic regulator provides for a price path for network income and for the purpose of this document will be taken to be a period of five years.

Review date

The review date displayed in the header of the document is the future date for review of a document. The default period is three years from the date of approval. However, a review may be mandated at any time where a need is identified due to changes in legislation, organisational changes, restructures, occurrence of an incident or changes in technology or work practice.

System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)

The average derived from the sum of the durations of each sustained customer interruption (measured in minutes), divided by the total number of customers (averaged over the financial year) of the licence holder.

Single occupant

A single occupant is a customer site whose adopted standard of supply security will, in the event of loss of supply, only affect that business or a small number of individual customers or the public. Premises that are engaged in providing services to the public, or to paying clientele, such as nursing homes, public libraries, licensed clubs, office buildings, shopping centres and the like cannot be considered to be single occupant premises.

Standard voltage levels

Standard voltages are used throughout the company's network. These voltages are:

- transmission – 132kV;
- sub-transmission – 132kV, 66kV, 33kV; and
- distribution – 22kV, 11kV, 12.7kV SWER, 400/230V.

Sub-transmission network

The collection of assets (sub-transmission lines, cables, zone substations and associated equipment) whose purpose is to distribute power in bulk from transmission substations to zone substations which feed the distribution network or a particular customer. Also commonly referred to as transmission network in other documents within the company.

Sub-transmission voltages in the company's network are typically 132kV, 66kV and 33kV.

Single Wire Earth Return (SWER)

Supply system used to supply remote rural areas.

System normal (N)/single contingency (N-1)

System normal conditions exist when the network is configured in its usual state, with all network elements available for service.

Single contingency conditions exist when the network is configured such that a single network element is unavailable for service. The network element may be unavailable for service due to a planned or unplanned event.

Thermal capacity

The maximum allowable thermal capability of a particular network element determined in accordance with Company Policy 9.2.10 – Network Asset Ratings.

Transmission substation

A substation with a primary voltage of 132kV and secondary voltage of 66kV or 33kV which is part of the company's sub-transmission network.

Urban

An area where the majority of available land is zoned for residential and/or commercial and/or industrial use. A town or city type of area which is contiguous with other similar town or city areas. The company will determine which areas will be considered to be urban under this policy.

Urban feeder

A feeder with actual maximum demand over the reporting period per total feeder route length greater than 0.3 MVA/km.

Value of Customer Reliability (VCR)

The VCR represents, in dollars per kilowatt hour (kWh), the willingness of customers to pay for the reliable supply of electricity.

Zone substation

A substation with a primary voltage of 132kV, 66kV or 33kV and a secondary voltage of 22kV or 11kV which is part of the company's sub-transmission network.

5.0 KEY REQUIREMENTS**5.1 General principles****5.1.1 Network safety**

Extension and augmentation of the electrical network must comply with all applicable safety legislation, standards and codes of practice. Safety of each alternative solution must be considered.

5.1.2 Network configuration

Planning for the extension and augmentation of the electrical network will comply with the requirements of Company Policy 9.1.8 – Network Configuration and associated network configuration standards.

5.1.3 Reliability principles

Planning for the extension and augmentation of the electrical network must be carried out in accordance with the principles outlined in Company Policy 9.1.2 – Reliability Principles.

5.1.4 Demand management

Company Policy 9.2.8 – Demand Management sets out the framework for investigating demand management options. Accordingly, identified network constraints that meet the appropriate criteria will be investigated for demand management alternatives using either an internal process or a public consultation process, depending on whether the project is required to satisfy the Regulatory Investment Test – Distribution (RIT-D). All non-network options will be considered on equal terms as network expansion options with a view to obtaining the least overall cost solution.

5.1.5 Environmental impact

System investment proposals must be assessed for environmental impact in accordance with Board Policy 4.0 – Environment. Community accepted standards of environmental impact, as gauged by community consultation and input, must be taken into account in the determination of proposals.

5.1.6 Power quality

Voltage fluctuations and harmonic levels within the network must comply with AS/NZS 61000 Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – General Standards – Immunity for Industrial Environments.

5.1.7 Voltage regulation

Voltage levels must be coordinated within the network within acceptable ranges and within equipment ratings to meet the requirements of the end-user as specified in the customer connection agreement.

Consequently, appropriate voltage drops in the LV network will be defined and acceptable limits determined for other elements and voltage levels in other parts of the network to achieve this end.

5.1.8 Power factor

Development of the network must be planned to manage power factor so as to comply with National Electricity Rules requirements and to utilise available plant capacity in order to maximise return on investment. This must be achieved by application of reactive plant at appropriate locations in the network and negotiations with customers for improvement of their power factor in accordance with the NSW Service and Installation Rules.

5.1.9 Network stability

The transient stability of the network must be considered when substantial changes to the transmission network topology, such as when the connection of the large embedded generation is proposed.

5.1.10 Network losses

Network topology will be planned to provide voltage levels within specification for system normal and contingency conditions (where applicable) as well as balance loads and manage power factor to requirements. By so doing, losses in the network will be reduced to minimum practicable levels, having due regard for other financial and technical operating constraints. Network Losses for various investment options will be considered as part of the RIT-D process as required.

5.1.11 Standardisation

The company will utilise standard voltages and a set of standard substation and line configurations, conductor sizes and types and will standardise transformer designs and switchgear ratings throughout its network.

5.2 Planning reviews

5.2.1 Sub-transmission

The company's planning methodology for the sub-transmission network must comprise of:

- a regular review of the transmission network under summer and winter peak load conditions using the most recent ten year load growth forecasts;
- examination of the performance of the network under system normal and single contingency conditions, taking into account thermal (current) rating of assets, voltage levels and security of supply. Thermal ratings for network elements must be determined in accordance with Company Policy 9.2.10 – Network Asset Ratings.
- a study performed in a manner that captures the most onerous conditions expected on the network;
- a study of the fault levels prevailing in the network in accordance with Company Policy 9.2.10 – Network Asset Ratings;
- potential strategies and projects to address identified constraint areas. These projects will be subject to individual review and evaluation in accordance with Company Policy 2.6 – Investment Governance Framework; and
- demand management options to address network constraints will be evaluated equally with network augmentation options in accordance with Company Policy 9.2.8 – Network Demand Management.

5.2.2 High voltage distribution

The company's planning methodology for the distribution network must comprise of:

- a regular review of the 11kV and 22kV distribution network under summer and winter peak load conditions, using the most recent loading information and load growth forecast data;
- examination of the performance of the network taking into account conductor thermal (current) ratings, voltage regulation, fault with-stand capacity, operational requirements and security of supply where applicable;
- a study using diversified peak load conditions in order to capture realistic conditions expected on the network; and
- an assessment of the reliability performance of 11kV and 22kV distribution network feeders.

5.3 Supply security

5.3.1 Credible contingencies

The following sections specify the credible contingencies which are required to be considered when planning the network. They are not intended to cover all possible contingency situations,

many of which will be required to be addressed during the design stage of the projects. Refer Company Policy 9.2.5 – Network Asset Design for further detail of design requirements.

5.3.2 Sub-transmission network

The sub-transmission network will be generally constructed and operated as a meshed network with a high proportion of elements in service at any given time. In the majority of cases, planned single contingency events on the transmission network will be managed to a low risk of interruption to customers.

Particular consideration must be given to the risk of interruption to Central Business District (CBD) areas.

5.3.3 High voltage distribution network

The distribution network will be generally constructed and operated as a radial system with an appropriate number of interconnections between feeders and zone substations, depending on availability and whether the system is urban or non-urban. Distribution network standards of supply security for planning purposes must be as described in Table 1 – Distribution Network Supply Security Planning Standards below. This table stipulates supply security standards and maximum expected customer interruption times for forced or unplanned single contingency events based upon the magnitude and type of customer load supplied. In the majority of cases, planned single contingency events on the distribution network will be managed to result in minimal interruption to customers. In both urban and non-urban systems, manual switching of load where alternative supplies are available must be carried out to enable this.

Table 1 – Distribution Network Supply Security Planning Standards Minimum Supply Arrangements for Customers taking Supply at LV

Supply Arrangement	Customer Type	Network Arrangement
HV Distribution Feeder	Urban	N-1 (with 100% back-up capacity available by manually switching load onto adjacent feeders)
HV Distribution Feeder	Non-urban (Rural)	Generally radial HV supply with backup capacity subject to cost benefit assessment
Supply from HV, Underground (UG) or Overhead (OH) system	Single occupant single transformer ($\leq 1,500\text{kVA}$)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum connection practicable to MV Network. • Backup MV or LV only required if funded by customer. • Dedicated feeder may be required.
Supply from HV UG or OH system or from the transmission system	Single occupant multiple transformer ($> 1,500\text{kVA}$)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum connection practicable to MV Network. • Backup MV or LV only required if funded by Customer. • LV bus section where practicable. • Dedicated feeder may be required.

Supply Arrangement	Customer Type	Network Arrangement
Supply from HV UG or OH system	Multi occupant single transformer ($\leq 315\text{kVA}$)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radial connection if total existing connected transformer capacity of spur is $\leq 650\text{kVA}$ in urban areas, otherwise a ring connection. Minimum connection practicable to MV Network in non-urban areas. Limited LV backup in accordance with company standards
Supply from HV UG or OH system	Multi occupant single transformer ($> 315\text{kVA}$ and $\leq 500\text{kVA}$) includes residential subdivisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum ring connection within urban areas. Limited LV backup in accordance with company standards.
Supply from HV UG or OH system	Multi occupant single transformer ($> 500\text{kVA}$ and $\leq 1500\text{kVA}$)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum ring connection within urban areas. No LV backup required.
Supply from HV UG or OH system	Multi occupant multiple transformer ($> 1000\text{kVA}$)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum HV Ring Connection within urban areas. HV bus section switch required. LV bus section where practicable. Dedicated HV Feeder(s) may be required.

Supply arrangements for large multi occupant sites with high loads and/or special circumstances will be negotiated at the time of application to deliver an N-1 network security standard and where reliability of the existing network is not compromised. For CBD applications, additional room may be required in indoor substations to accommodate additional switchgear for security of supply purposes.

5.4 Planning principles and methodology

5.4.1 Sub-transmission assets

For Sub-transmission Lines, Transmission and Zone Substations a probabilistic planning approach will be applied when forecast demand exceeds N-1 capacity.

The probabilistic planning approach will involve:

- an assessment of likelihood of failure of network elements;
- an assessment of consequence in the event of failure. This includes expected outage duration and expected unserved energy. The unserved energy can be monetised by applying a VCR;
- consideration of back up capacity at the same or other voltage levels (for example HV distribution feeder capacity when analysing zone substation contingencies);
- sensitivity analysis for key parameters such as load growth, cost, discount rate; and
- a determination of economic timing for network augmentation and net present value of options based on demand forecasts.

The probabilistic planning approach is in alignment with AER RIT-D guidelines.

The company will plan for parts of the network with N security to have adequate capacity to supply 10% PoE demand over the forecast period.

The planning approach will consider capability of the network to allow for planned outages. The network will be designed to allow maintenance and future augmentation to be practically carried outside of peak load seasons.

The company will determine the appropriate VCR values to be applied according to the location and customer load types in accordance with AER RIT-D guidelines.

The VCR does not take into account the full economic and social impact of widespread and prolonged outages. This must be considered when assessing high impact low probability events.

5.4.2 High voltage distribution feeders

For HV distribution feeders probabilistic planning analysis will not be applied in individual cases due to the large volume of feeders. The planning methodology applied for high voltage feeders is based on principles of probabilistic planning, with consideration given to developing a reliable and sustainable network. The high voltage feeder network contributes the most customer minutes to the company's System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI).

If a fault occurs on a high voltage feeder, load is shed and faults have to be located to complete manual restoration operations. Therefore it is important to maintain capacity in the network for emergency switching.

Distribution feeders are planned to carry load up to 80% of their continuous rating under system normal conditions to allow offloading onto the adjacent feeders via cross-feeder ties or cross-zone ties in the event of an outage. Some special customer loads (commercial or industrial) might have a demand greater than the normal 80% limit as stated above. These will be treated on a case by case basis.

Distribution feeders identified in annual planning reviews as exceeding the 80% threshold will be subject to further investigation and a cost benefit analysis prior to augmentation. This will include verification of loads, potential growth, load transfers, ratings review, length of time where there is load at risk and magnitude of risk.

Cross feeder ties will be provided in urban development areas as follows:

- one tie approximately one third along feeder route;
- second tie, approximately two thirds along feeder route; and
- the end of feeders will be "tied" to one of the adjacent feeders or "cross zone" tied to the adjacent zone where practical.

Cross-feeder and cross-zone ties will be established in non-urban areas subject to cost benefit analysis. The following factors must be taken into account:

- cost to establish the link including easements and future maintenance of the tie;
- loading on the two feeders;
- the outage rates of the feeders including response and repair times;
- access to the tie route and future switching points;
- overall feasibility;
- benefits by providing backup capacity for a zone substation with N security;
- options for planned outages; and
- energy or load at risk.

5.4.3 Low voltage planning

The scope of LV planning includes distribution substations and LV feeders that supply customers.

Probabilistic planning analysis will not be applied in individual cases due to the large volume of substations and feeders. The LV planning methodology has been based on an appropriate level of risk for developing a reliable and sustainable network. Consideration is given to providing backup capacity for planned outages to determine maintainability of the network.

The LV network will be planned with partial N-1 backup capacity as defined in company standards.

New distribution substations must be planned with N supply security and utilisation in accordance with company standards.

Augmentation of existing distribution substations will be planned to occur when the maximum demand on the substation is greater than its maximum allowable thermal rating in accordance with Company Policy 9.2.10 – Network Asset Ratings.

LV feeders will be planned to supply satisfactory steady voltage to end use customers with reference to AS60038 – 2012. This includes an assessment of voltage drop along the feeder under peak loading and system normal conditions. This assessment will assume customer loads based on After Diversity Maximum Demand (ADMD) as described in Section 5.7.2 of this policy.

New LV feeders in urban areas will be planned to have at least one interconnection with a LV feeder from an adjacent substation or feeder where practical. Augmentation of the existing LV network to provide additional interconnection will be subject to cost benefit analysis.

5.4.4 Fault levels

Conductors and primary plant must be capable of carrying through fault current for the duration of the fault, without exceeding their short time rating. Where reclosers are used, the fault duration is the total time for which the circuit breaker is carrying the fault current.

5.5 Embedded generation

Applications for connection of embedded generation will be assessed on an individual basis. Issues to be considered when connecting embedded generation will include, but not be limited to:

- protecting network and customer assets under system fault conditions;
- operating network assets within their thermal capacity;
- controlling system voltage levels under all operating conditions; and
- maintaining the transient stability of the network under all operating conditions.

Connection voltage for large embedded generators will be considered on an individual basis taking into consideration the factors listed above.

5.6 Customer connections

Applications for connection of new load by customers will be assessed in accordance with Company Policy 9.6.1 – Network Connection. Issues to be considered when connecting new customer load will include, but not be limited to:

- protecting network and customer assets under system fault conditions;
- operating network assets within their thermal capacity; and
- maintaining the transient stability and supply quality of the network.

Customer loads will only be permitted to be connected to the company's network at the voltages specified in Table 2 – Customer Connection Voltages, or at higher than specified voltages where connection at the voltages specified may result in planning security standards not being achieved. Consideration may be given in special situations to supplying higher loads at 11kV and 22kV, where the capacity is available in the network and supply security standards are not compromised.

Loads indicated in Table 2 – Customer Connection Voltages refer to the customer's ultimate load. Where developments are staged, the limits will be taken into consideration during the formulation of a method of connection for the development.

Table 2 – Customer Connection Voltages

Network Connection Voltage	Customer Maximum Demand
230V single phase	23kVA
400V Three phase	144kVA
11kV	5 MVA
22kV	10MVA
33kV	25 MVA
66kV	35 MVA
132kV	>35MVA

5.7 Load forecasting

5.7.1 Sub-transmission load forecasts

Forecasts developed in accordance with Branch Procedure NFB 0010 – Network Demand Forecasting – Summer and Winter Peak Demand Forecast Process, will be the basis for analysing network constraints and development of investment proposals.

5.7.2 After diversity maximum demand forecasts

The ADMD must be calculated for typical types of residential dwellings and specific geographic regions and published periodically. The ADMD calculated must be suitable for application in LV planning and reflect current trends in customer demand. Additional diversity must be applied to enable these values appropriate to be used at high voltage feeder or zone substation level.

5.7.3 Load densities

Load densities for typical land usage and geographic areas must be calculated and reviewed periodically. This includes industrial, commercial and residential land use.

6.0 ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS POLICY

The Asset Strategy & Planning Branch will develop plans and capital works programs to develop the electricity supply network to meet customer's load requirements with acceptable levels of reliability, quality of supply and voltage.

The Asset Strategy & Planning Branch will maintain VCR values for use in probabilistic planning.

Network Configuration standards, design standards and appropriate procedures and workplace instructions will be required to implement this policy.

7.0 AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chief Executive Officer has the authority and responsibility for approving this policy.

General Manager Asset Management has the authority and responsibility for:

- monitoring the application of this policy;
- allocating appropriate resources to achieve the objectives of this policy;
- developing and maintaining appropriate processes, standards and procedures to enable the electrical network to be planned and developed to meet the objectives and specific requirements of this policy; and
- endorsing this policy and variations from it that are proposed at various times.

Manager Asset Strategy & Planning has the authority and responsibility for:

- planning the network augmentation in accordance with this policy;
- reviewing the ADMD and load density parameters in accordance with this policy periodically;
- reviewing network capacity and ability to service load in accordance with this policy regularly; and
- reviewing and maintaining the VCR values in accordance with this policy.

Manager Network Connections has the authority and responsibility for processing connections to the network in accordance with this policy.

8.0 DOCUMENT CONTROL

Content Coordinator : Manager Asset Strategy & Planning

Distribution Coordinator : GRC Process Coordinator