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**Procedures for Interconnecting
With Transmission Facilities of the
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power**

Any agreement entered into pursuant to the terms and conditions of this draft “PROCEDURES FOR INTERCONNECTING WITH TRANSMISSION FACILITIES OF THE LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER” is subject to the acceptance and approval by the Los Angeles City Council (City Council). Furthermore, terms and conditions provided under this draft document are subject to the approval of the City Council by ordinance.

This posted document has not been approved by the Board and City Council.

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Introduction

These procedures provide a process for reviewing and approving transmission and end user interconnections to facilities owned and operated by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). Generation interconnections are not covered by this procedure. The document identifies the steps that a prospective interconnecting party (Interconnector) will need to follow and comply in order to interconnect with LADWP.

LADWP also operates facilities that it owns jointly with other entities. For the jointly own facilities, this Procedure represents the minimum requirements. Such jointly owned facilities are administered pursuant to project ownership agreements by various project Engineering and Operating (E&O), Management, and/or Administrative Committees. In many cases these project committees have developed separate and additional procedures for interconnecting with project facilities. LADWP, as the Operating Agent, must ensure that the Interconnector's plan of service complies with and is approved by the appropriate Project E&O and Administrative or Management Committees. These jointly owned facilities are listed in Exhibit A.

LADWP will respond to request for interconnections in the order they are received.

This document sets forth the minimum requirements for interconnection with the LADWP's facilities. There may be additional requirements depending on the location and scope of the proposed interconnection. This document is intended to be a guide only, and does not guarantee interconnections as requested. The LADWP may modify and add to these procedures as it deems appropriate.

It is the responsibility of the Interconnector to track and coordinate all necessary review and approval processes and permitting requirements.

Prior to signing of the Interconnection Agreement, the Interconnector is required to become a member of WECC or its successor and is required to enter into and comply with the NERC Compliance Program and/or NERC Reliability Standards or their respective successor agreements/programs.

Transmission Interconnection Request

Step 1: A request for interconnection to LADWP's facilities shall be submitted in writing and shall include:

- a) Plan of service
- b) Time frame
- c) List of participants
- d) Purpose
- e) Technical analysis/data as may be available

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- f) A non-refundable deposit of \$10,000 to demonstrate the Interconnector's good faith intent and to cover administrative costs.

A request will not be considered initiated until the deposit has been received by LADWP. The Interconnector will be responsible for the actual LADWP administrative costs beyond the initial \$10,000 and is required to advance additional funds when notified.

Step 2:

Preliminary Study: Within 30 days of receipt of the request, LADWP shall conduct a meeting with the Interconnector to establish the study plan for the Preliminary Study. The Interconnector, or the Interconnector's contractor, shall prepare a proposed study plan for review and approval by LADWP. It will be the Interconnector's responsibility to perform, or arrange for the performance of, all technical analyses identified in the Preliminary Study Plan. The technical studies may be performed by the Interconnector, or the Interconnector may contract with a third party of the Interconnector's choice to conduct the studies. LADWP will provide technical supervision of the study to facilitate its review and approval of preliminary study.

NOTE: Any feasibility studies that the Interconnector wishes to perform, or contract with a third party to perform, prior to the Preliminary Study will not be subject to review and approval by LADWP.

The goals of the Preliminary Study are to develop a preferred transmission plan (interconnection and system reinforcements) and a preliminary cost estimate sufficient for obtaining any necessary environmental permits.

LADWP will determine the scope of the technical studies required to assess the technical impact of an interconnection on LADWP's facilities and, if applicable, on the neighboring transmission system facilities. Technical analysis requirements may include determination of power flow and transient stability impacts, voltage level and support, MW and MVAR capacity, impacts on breaker fault duties and ground grids, exposure to subsynchronous resonance, and impacts on existing equipment and path ratings. The Interconnector is responsible for all mitigating measures identified.

During the Preliminary Study phase, LADWP will develop a recommendation for the termination location (if applicable), the switchyard configuration (if applicable) and the necessary interconnection facilities to be installed.

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The Interconnector shall use due diligence to complete the Preliminary Study within 60 days after the study plan is finalized.

At the conclusion of the Interconnector's preliminary study, LADWP will meet with the Interconnector to review the preliminary study results and to discuss the scope of the Detailed Planning Study. LADWP must approve the findings of the Preliminary Study in order for the Interconnector to proceed with a Detailed Planning Study.

Step 3:

Detailed Planning Study: Within 60 days after LADWP's approval of the preliminary study results, the Interconnector must notify LADWP, in writing, of its desire to proceed with a Detailed Planning Study and provide LADWP a draft study plan for the Detailed Planning Study. The Interconnector must simultaneously pay a non-refundable deposit of \$50,000 to demonstrate the Interconnector's good faith intent and to cover LADWP's administrative costs. Failure of the Interconnector to provide such notification and pay such deposit will be deemed a withdrawal of the request and the request will receive no further consideration.

If the Interconnector chooses to reinitiate its request, such request will be considered a new request for interconnection and will be evaluated based on the date that LADWP receives such request.

The Interconnector will be responsible for the actual LADWP administrative costs beyond the initial \$50,000. The Interconnector shall advance funds, in increments of \$25,000, upon notification to cover the on-going expenses. Leftover funds beyond the initial \$50,000 will be refunded or applied to construction administrative costs.

The primary goal of the Detailed Planning Study is to complete the study work necessary to successfully conclude the WECC reliability review process. This step also serves as notification and coordination process with other responsible for the reliability of neighboring interconnected transmission systems. Within 10 working days of receipt of the deposit and the Interconnector's notice of intent to proceed with the Detailed Planning Study, LADWP will notify WECC of the intent to form a WECC Project Review Group and will distribute the draft study plan. Within 30 days, LADWP will call the first meeting of the WECC Project Review Group. The technical studies required to assess the technical impact of the interconnection on the interconnected transmission system will be subject to the WECC Review Group's determination. Technical analysis requirements may include determination of power

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flow and transient stability impacts, impacts on breaker fault duties, exposure to subsynchronous resonance, impact on line losses, voltage/VAR impact/post transient analysis/mitigation, compliance with all WECC, NERC, and LADWP (as applicable) reliability and planning criteria and impacts on existing path ratings.

It will be the Interconnector's responsibility to perform, or arrange for the performance of, all technical analyses associated with the Detailed Planning Study. The technical studies may be performed by the Interconnector, or by a third party of the Interconnector's choice with which the Interconnector contracts. If desired, the Interconnector may request LADWP to perform the Detailed Planning Study. LADWP will provide technical supervision and review of the Detailed Planning Study.

During the course of the Detailed Planning Study, the WECC Project Review Group shall meet with the Interconnector as necessary. LADWP will chair the Project Review Group meetings. The Interconnector is responsible for the costs of hosting all WECC Project Review Group meetings. The Interconnector shall use due diligence to complete the Detailed Planning Study within 180 days. The Interconnector is responsible for all mitigating measures identified during the detailed studies.

The Detailed Planning Study is intended to cover system and facility planning only. The Interconnector is responsible for environmental studies and other siting and permitting process that the Interconnector should initiate in parallel.

Detailed Estimate: During the Detailed Planning Study phase, LADWP will develop the construction cost estimate of the interconnection facilities and any necessary system reinforcements.

Interconnection Agreement Negotiations: Upon initiation of the Detailed Planning Study phase, LADWP and the Interconnector will begin the process of negotiating the Interconnection Agreement(s).

The Interconnection Agreement(s) may consist of a single Interconnection & Operation Agreement for the interconnection or may comprise of a number of individual agreements all of which will address the rights, obligation, procedures, and responsibilities for the following, among others:

- Ownership of the facilities
- Operation responsibilities and actions during curtailment, de-energization, system and equipment emergencies, or other abnormal operational issues (such as frequency or voltage).

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- Maintenance Responsibilities and Coordination
- Existing and new facility inspection requirements
- Metering and telecommunications procedures and protocols (including communications and procedures during normal and emergency operating conditions).
- Cost responsibilities, allocation, and payment.

Detailed Design, Material Procurement and Construction: Upon initiation of the Detailed Planning Study phase, or at any time following the initiation of the Detailed Planning Study phase, the Interconnector may initiate negotiations with LADWP to address detailed design, material procurement and construction of the interconnection. The detailed design will include, but not be limited to evaluation of insulation and insulation coordination, surge protection, and metering and telecommunication requirements. The Interconnector shall be responsible for payment of all costs that result from changes to the interconnection plan of service (including withdrawal of the interconnection request) that occur after the execution of the Construction Agreement.

Step 4:

Upon completion of the Detailed Planning Study, the Interconnector shall present to LADWP its request and supporting technical analysis from its study process and the WECC Project Review Group study process. LADWP will review the Interconnector's interconnection plan or modifications to the Interconnector's plan if study results so indicate. LADWP will decide if the interconnection is technically acceptable and will recommend the interconnection location within the switchyard (if applicable) and equipment to be installed. If LADWP raises technical concerns that have not been addressed, then the Interconnector shall perform the additional work necessary and present the technical analysis. If acceptable, LADWP will issue a formal written notification of technical approval of the interconnection request.

NOTE:

Any changes in the project description may require a re-verification by LADWP that technical acceptability is still valid. This may require a new technical analysis (i.e. repeat Step 2 or 3).

Appendix 1

Interconnection Requirements

Reliability Requirements

Interconnection to LADWP's transmission facilities will be consistent with LADWP's mission and prudent utility practices. A proposed interconnection must not degrade the reliability or operating flexibility of the existing power system, and must meet the North American Electric Reliability Council's (NERC) Planning Standards and Operating Manual procedures. The interconnection must comply with the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) policies and procedures. Details of the applicable criteria and standards can be found at www.nerc.com and <http://www.wecc.biz>.

The Interconnector will be responsible for testing and reporting requirements in accordance with applicable NERC or WECC Planning, Operating, and Reliability Standards or any similar standards of a successor organization to either NERC or WECC. The Interconnector must participate in and comply with the NERC Compliance Program or its successor. These agreements require compliance with applicable reliability standards and subsequent sanctions by WECC or NERC or both if the Interconnector fails to meet applicable reliability criteria when interconnected to LADWP facilities.

The LADWP reserves the right to revise and update these requirements as it deems fit. Nothing in these requirements or the lack of requirements shall relieve the Interconnector's responsibilities to comply with all rules and regulations of all standards making, regulatory, and oversight bodies, both governmental and industrial.

Transmission System Planning

LADWP will conduct or review studies needed to substantiate system impact, reliability and capability of the transmission facilities given the addition of the proposed interconnection. The studies will include, but not be limited to, power flow, system stability, reactive margin and short circuit studies. Subsynchronous resonance studies may also be required. It is the responsibility of the Interconnector to provide any specialized modeling data—compatible with WECC (in both PTI and GE) formats—for power flow and transient stability simulations.

Evaluation of alternatives to the proposed interconnection, such as lower voltage construction, reactive support facilities, or upgraded facilities, may be requested or conducted. If the studies indicate that additions or upgrades to the existing transmission facilities are necessary, LADWP will conduct or review facility studies to determine the cost of additions or upgrades and the time frame for implementing system additions or upgrades.

When LADWP considers integrating a new resource into transmission facilities, additional studies within the system impact or facilities studies may also be required. Operational problems on LADWP's facilities, either during normal or emergency conditions, may affect LADWP's control performance; and under certain conditions, the Interconnector may have to relinquish unit load and voltage control to LADWP's system dispatcher.

The power factor for both the generating units and loads shall be measured at the interconnection point. Special region-specific operational studies will evaluate the transmission system and reliability considerations. NERC's Planning and Operating Standards and the WECC Reliability Criteria will be used by LADWP to evaluate system-operating considerations. Should replacement of existing equipment be required as a result of the interconnection, LADWP will retain equivalent capacity and operational control as previously existed. The Interconnector is responsible for the cost of all equipment replacement or system upgrades as a result of interconnection.

Power Quality

Unbalanced phase voltages and currents can affect protective relay coordination and cause high neutral currents and thermal overloading of transformers. To protect LADWP and customer equipment, the interconnected generator's or load's contribution at the point of interconnection shall not cause a voltage unbalance greater than 1 percent or a current unbalance greater than 5 percent. Phase unbalance is the percent deviation of one phase from the average of all three phases. Harmonics can cause telecommunication interference and thermal heating in transformers, disabling solid-state equipment and creating resonant over-voltages. To protect equipment from damage, harmonics must be managed and mitigated. The interconnected generator or load shall not create voltage and current harmonics on LADWP's facilities that exceed the limits specified in IEEE Standard 519, Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electric Power Systems. Harmonic distortion is defined as the ratio of the root mean

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square value of the harmonic to the root mean square value of the fundamental voltage or current.

Single frequency and total harmonic distortion measurements may be conducted at the point of interconnection, generation or load site or other locations on LADWP's facilities to determine whether the project is the source of excessive harmonics. Many methods may be used to restrict harmonics. The preferred method is to install a transformer with at least one delta connection between the generator or load and LADWP's facilities. This method significantly limits the amount of voltage and current harmonics entering the transmission system.

Voltage fluctuations may be noticeable as visual lighting variations (flicker) and can damage or disrupt the operation of electronic equipment. IEEE Standard 519 provides definitions and limits on acceptable levels of voltage fluctuation. All generators/ loads connecting to LADWP's transmission facilities shall comply with the limits set by this Standard.

Generation

Automatic synchronization shall be supervised by a synchronizing check relay to be specified by the LADWP's System Protections. This assures that no synchronous generator is connected to the power system out of synchronization. Generators must meet all applicable American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and IEEE standards. The prime mover and the generator should also be able to operate within the full range of voltage and frequency excursions that may exist on the transmission system without damage to themselves. Voltage schedules are necessary for efficient and reliable electrical power transmission and for adequate service to loads. The voltage schedules establish hourly operating requirements and may be set for seasons, holidays, days of the week and time of day. All interconnected generators are required to participate in voltage regulation by meeting voltage schedules.

LADWP may require additional reactive capability or voltage regulation to integrate the generation. It is the generator owner's responsibility to mitigate any unacceptable reactive or voltage regulation problems created from integrating the generation. If LADWP requires additional reactive or voltage regulation to solve other problems in an area, LADWP will negotiate with the generator owner for any additional capability beyond the minimum requirements stated above.

Synchronous generators are required to produce or absorb reactive power between 0.95 leading and 0.95 lagging power factor for steady state conditions to meet voltage schedules. LADWP recommends the generating units conform to the California ISO's minimum specified power factor range (0.90 lag-producing VARs, and 0.95 lead-absorbing VARs). They are also required to produce or absorb reactive power up to the thermal capability of the generator during disturbances. The generator's voltage regulator is generally set to maintain constant voltage rather than constant power factor. The voltage regulator must be capable of maintaining the voltage at the generator terminal,

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without hunting, within 0.5 percent of any set-point. The operating range of the regulator shall be at least plus or minus 5 percent of the rated voltage of the generator.

The excitation system of synchronous generators is required to be fast-responding; i.e., the voltage response time is 0.5 seconds or less. A power system stabilizer uses auxiliary stabilizing signals to control the excitation system to improve power system dynamic performance. A power system stabilizer is required with the excitation system for all interconnected synchronous generators.

A speed governor system is required on all synchronous generators. The governor regulates the output of the generator as a function of the system frequency. That function (called the governor's "droop" characteristic) must be coordinated with the governors of other resources, all located within the same control area, to assure proper system response to frequency variations. The speed governor system shall have a droop characteristic settable between 3 and 7 percent and typically set to 5 percent.

LADWP's system protection requirements are designed and intended to protect LADWP's facilities only. Additional protective relays are typically needed to protect an interconnected generator. It is the generation owner's responsibility to install the proper protective relaying to protect the generation equipment.

LADWP does not assume any responsibility for protection of the interconnected generation. The owner of the generator is solely responsible for protecting interconnected equipment in such a manner that faults, imbalances, or other disturbances on LADWP's transmission facilities do not cause damage to the generation facilities. A study of system protection requirements, funded by the interconnecting entity, may be necessary.

Induction generators or other generators—including wind turbines—without VAR control, absorb VARs and therefore require reactive power support from LADWP facilities. For generators larger than 40 kilowatts, the LADWP will require power factor correction. Power factor correction capacitors must be installed either by the owner of the generation or by LADWP at the owner's expense. Switched capacitors supplied by the generation owner shall be switched on and off at the request of LADWP. Owners of interconnected induction generators shall provide, at a minimum, sufficient reactive power capability to deliver the generator output at unity power factor at the point of interconnection. Induction generators are usually not required to participate in voltage regulation; however, they must not adversely affect voltage schedules. Integration studies may be necessary to determine the reactive power capability necessary to ensure that these schedules are maintained.

Power system disturbances initiated by faults and forced equipment outages expose connected generators to oscillations in voltage and frequency. It is important that generators remain in service to help ensure that any dynamic or transient oscillations are stable and damped. Therefore, each generator must be capable of continuous operation at 0.95 to 1.05 per unit voltage and 59.5 to 60.5 Hertz and for even larger deviations for short periods of time. Nearly all generators have inherent capability for off-nominal operation. Over/under voltage and over/under frequency relays are normally installed to protect the generators from extended off-nominal operation. To ensure that the

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interconnected generators do not trip prematurely, the time delays for these relays must be coordinated with and approved by LADWP's System Protection Section.

A Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) is a special protection system that automatically initiates one or more pre-planned corrective measures to restore acceptable power system performance following a disturbance. RAS application mitigates the impact of system disturbances and improves system reliability.

A typical disturbance, as it is considered in the planning and design of the electrical transmission facilities, is the sudden loss of one or more critical transmission lines, transformers or generators. A widely applied corrective measure is to instantaneously drop a sufficient amount of generation on the sending end of the lost transmission facility. This is known as generator "dropping," and a participating generation facility may be disconnected from the transmission by the automatic RAS controller, in much the same way as by a transfer-trip scheme. A generation facility should therefore have full load-rejection capability as needed both for local line protection and RAS. Whether a RAS shall be required depends on the overall location and size of the generator and load on the transmission system; the nature, consequences and expected frequency of disturbances; and the nature of potential alternative transmission reinforcements. If RAS participation is required for a particular generation facility, the generator owner shall be responsible for all related costs. All RAS must comply with the applicable WSCC requirements.

All generators connected to LADWP's facilities must meet the power quality standards set forth in Technical Requirements, Power Quality Section. The generator owners must pay for any mitigation efforts necessary to meet those standards. Additionally, interconnecting generators must comply with the NERC and WECC Compliance Program(s) which requires compliance with WECC reliability criteria and NERC Planning and Operating Standards. Subsequent sanctions by WECC or NERC or both if the generator fails to meet applicable reliability criteria when interconnected to LADWP's facilities will be borne by the Interconnector.

Generation integration may substantially increase fault current levels at nearby substations. Replacement of circuit breakers because of the increased fault duties and/or modifications to the ground grids of existing substations to maintain grid voltage rise within safe levels may be necessary. Circuit breakers requirements must conform with NSI Standards C37.010-1979. The ground grid should be designed to ANSI/IEEE Standard 80-1986, IEEE Guide for Safety in AC Substation Grounding.

Power system equipment is designed to withstand voltage stresses associated with expected operation. Interconnecting new generation resources can change equipment duty, and may require equipment to be replaced or switchgear, communications, shielding, grounding and/or surge protection added to restrict voltage stress to acceptable levels. System impact and/or facilities studies will include the evaluation of the impact of the interconnected generator on equipment insulation coordination. LADWP may require

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studies to identify any additions required to maintain an acceptable level of transmission facility availability, reliability, equipment insulation margins and safety.

Loads

Typically, all loads connected directly to LADWP's facilities are to maintain a power factor between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead as measured at the point where the load interconnects with LADWP owned equipment. If this power factor requirement is not met, the LADWP may, after giving notice to correct the condition, install power factor correction equipment at the interconnecting entity's expense. If LADWP is required to pay for delivery system improvements associated with power factor correction on the systems of its transmission agents—that are attributable to conditions on the system due to the interconnecting entity—the entity shall pay for the cost of such improvements.

LADWP maintains transmission voltages at levels required for economic and reliable transmission of electricity. Regulation to keep voltage variations within limits acceptable to end-use customers is typically provided on distribution. Voltage regulation at transmission voltage levels is different from distribution voltage levels. Load owners are strongly urged to install their own voltage regulation equipment. Check with the appropriate LADWP office for specific requirements.

All loads connected to LADWP's facilities must meet the power quality standards set forth in Technical Requirements, Power Quality. The load owner is responsible for any mitigation efforts necessary to meet those standards.

LADWP's system protection requirements are designed and intended to protect LADWP's system only. Additional protective relays are typically needed to protect an interconnected load. It is the load owner's responsibility to install the proper protective relaying needed to protect the load facilities. LADWP does not assume any responsibility for protection of the interconnected load. The load owner is solely responsible for protecting interconnected equipment so that faults, imbalances or other disturbances on the transmission system do not cause damage to the load facilities.

To meet the reliability requirements of the WECC systems, under frequency and/or under voltage load shedding schemes may be required. Any load connected to LADWP's facilities will be expected to participate in under frequency and/or under voltage load shedding if LADWP determines such action is necessary to maintain system reliability.

If LADWP requires load-shedding participation for a particular load facility, the load owner shall be responsible for all related costs. A participating load may be disconnected from the transmission by the automatic RAS controller, in much the same way as by a transfer-trip scheme. The load owner should therefore have full load-rejection capability as needed both for local line protection and RAS.

Whether RAS shall be required depends on the overall location and size of the load on the transmission system; the nature, consequences and expected frequency of disturbances; and the nature of potential alternative transmission reinforcements. If

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LADWP requires RAS participation for a particular load, the load owner shall be responsible for all related costs. All RAS must comply with the applicable WECC requirements.

GENERAL DESIGN PRACTICES

LADWP will provide for the design, specifications and construction of the proposed interconnection for LADWP owned, operated and maintained facilities. Non-LADWP design may be allowed on a case-by-case basis provided initial approval and subsequent review and approval is obtained from LADWP.

For transmission line taps owned by others, prints of applicable facility drawings will be furnished by LADWP upon request. All work performed by LADWP, including revisions to existing drawings, will be at the expense of the requesting entity.

Modifications to LADWP's facilities to accommodate the proposed interconnection shall adhere to LADWP's standard design practices. Any variation from the standard design practices may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Drawings for facility additions must conform to LADWP's Drafting Standards and be approved by LADWP. In addition to hard copies, the requesting entity must supply drawings on a magnetic medium or in an electronic file, compatible with LADWP's computer-aided design system, AutoCAD. The requesting entity must also reimburse LADWP for drawing costs. Drawings become or remain the property of LADWP. Copies of LADWP's Drafting Standards will be furnished to the entity requesting the interconnection if the design is not produced by LADWP. "As-built" drawings must be provided prior to operation of the Interconnection Agreement. Three complete sets of accurate substation drawings shall be provided to LADWP for non-LADWP-owned substations. These drawings shall include, but not be limited to, station plot plans, equipment layouts, single-line diagrams, control circuit schematics and wiring diagrams. Updated copies of these drawings shall be furnished to LADWP within 60 days of any modification to non-LADWP owned equipment or substations within LADWP's facilities. Power circuit breakers, disconnecting switches, and other equipment installed in LADWP's facilities shall adhere to the LADWP numbering schemes. Breaker and switch operating numbers will be assigned by the LADWP. All switches to be operated by LADWP will be locked with locks furnished by LADWP. All switches to be operated by LADWP shall be designed in accordance with LADWP's Standards.

Generally, power circuit breakers must be installed at all interconnections. Typical specifications covering circuit breaker requirements are available from the LADWP upon request. In general, power circuit breaker application shall conform to ANSI Standards C37.010-1979.

Installation of equipment in substations must conform to LADWP's requirements and must be approved by the LADWP. Oil-filled equipment, including bushings, shall not contain polychlorinated biphenyl's (PCB). In addition, oil-filled equipment shall be permanently labeled by the manufacturer as non-PCB. Certification stating to that effect shall be provided to LADWP prior to installation. Oil-filled equipment may require an oil

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spill containment system to comply with California and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or other state regulations. Any increased equipment costs due to these requirements will be borne by the entity requesting the interconnection.

All interconnecting substations must have a ground grid that solidly grounds all metallic structures and other non-energized metallic equipment. This grid shall limit the ground potential gradients to such voltage and current levels that will not endanger the safety of people or damage equipment located in, or immediately adjacent to, the station under normal and fault conditions.

Protective relaying requirements for each interconnection will be determined by LADWP after receipt of a preliminary single-line drawing of the proposed interconnection and a single-line drawing and maps of the requesting entity's facilities or system in the area. The entity should provide re-closer and fuse ratings, relaying data and line and transformer impedance's. High-speed pilot, backup, breaker failure and out-of-step relaying are normal requirements for 230-kV voltage interconnections. Specialized relaying may be required to provide automatic load or generation shedding or interconnected system separation.

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Exhibit A

LADWP operates the following jointly owned facilities that may have additional requirements than this procedure for interconnection:

- Intermountain Power Project, which includes
 - Intermountain Switchyard
 - 230-kV Intermountain-Gonder Transmission Line
 - 345-kV Intermountain-Mona Transmission Line 1
 - 345-kV Intermountain-Mona Transmission Line 2
 - +/- 500-kV DC Intermountain-Adelanto Transmission Line and Converters
- Pacific HVDC Intertie, which includes
 - +/- 500-kV DC Transmission Line and Converters
 - 230-kV Sylmar Switching Station
- Navajo Project, which includes
 - 500-kV facilities at Crystal Substation
 - 500-kV facilities at McCullough Switching Station
- Mead-Adelanto Project, which includes
 - Marketplace-Adelanto 500-kV Transmission Line
 - 500-kV line termination facilities at Marketplace Substation
 - 500-kV line termination facilities at Adelanto Switching Station
- Marketplace Substation (owned by Mead-Phoenix and Mead-Adelanto Projects), which includes
 - Marketplace-McCullough interconnection facilities
 - Marketplace and Adelanto Static Var Compensators
- McCullough Substation
 - 230-kV facilities at McCullough Switching Station