

1 Q. **Reference: Volume II, 2022 Capital Projects over \$500,000, Upgrade of Worst-Performing**
2 **Distribution Feeders (2022–2023), page 1, lines 19-23.**

3 “One of the drawbacks of selecting feeders based on the SAIDI or SAIFI method alone is
4 that it considers the feeder-level indices and does not consider the impact the feeder
5 has on overall system reliability indices. As such, directing resources to these feeders
6 may not significantly improve overall system reliability. Alternatively, CHI ranks the
7 feeder based on the impact the feeder has on overall reliability indices.”

8 Does Hydro consider the overall system reliability indices more important than the feeder-level
9 indices which would be reflective of the reliability experienced by customers on these worst
10 performing feeders?

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13 A. No, in the context of worst-performing feeders, Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (“Hydro”)
14 does not consider overall system reliability indices more important than feeder-level indices.
15 When identifying its worst-performing feeders, Hydro considers the individual feeder
16 performance, as indicated by the System Average Interruption Duration Index (“SAIDI”) and the
17 System Average Interruption Frequency Index (“SAIFI”), as well as consideration of the number
18 of customers impacted and outage duration, as indicated by Customer Hours of Interruption
19 (“CHI”). CHI also represents feeder performance impacts on overall system reliability. While
20 Hydro does not prioritize one reliability metric over the others, in instances where feeders have
21 similar performance on the basis of SAIDI and SAIFI, Hydro will consider CHI to provide the
22 greatest benefit to the overall distribution system reliability.