Q. On p. 19 of Exhibit 101, Section 1.2 states: "*The outcome of the generation planning analysis is a metric called Cumulative Present Worth (CPW), which is the present value of all incremental utility capital and operating costs incurred by the utility to reliably meet a specific load forecast given a prescribed set of reliability criteria.*" Specifically, what was the "*prescribed set of reliability criteria*" assessed by Navigant as part of its review of both Interconnected Island and Isolated Island Options?

A. The phrase *"prescribed set of reliability criteria"* was intended to indicate that each alternative should be subject to a common set of reliability criteria. In this context, Navigant did not assess a "*prescribed set of reliability criteria*" as part of its review. Rather, Navigant accepted the reliability criteria employed by Nalcor in both scenarios, including:

1. The Island Interconnected System should have sufficient generating capacity to satisfy a Loss of Load Expectation of not more than 2.8 hours per year.
2. The Island Interconnected System should have sufficient generating capability to supply all of its firm energy requirements with firm system capability.
3. The bulk transmission system should be capable of sustaining the single contingency loss of any transmission element without loss of system stability.
4. In the event that a transmission element is out of service, power flow in all other elements of the transmission system should be at or below normal rating.

5. The system should be capable of sustaining a successful single pole reclose for a line to ground fault based on the assumption that all system generation is available.
6. For Radial Transmission systems the single contingency loss of certain transmission elements could result in an interruption to some or all of the customers served by that system.
7. For normal operations, voltages should be maintained between 95% and 105%.
8. For contingency or emergency operating situations, voltages may range between 90% and 110%.