Q. 1 Further to the response to PUB-NLH-008, state the date(s) the criteria used for 2 generation source additions was last reviewed by Hydro. In the response state 3 whether Hydro is of the opinion it should be reviewed in light of Hydro's aging 4 infrastructure and when is the appropriate time to review this criteria. 5 6 7 A. Hydro's generation source additions criteria have been in use for over 35 years and 8 in that period they have been reviewed on a number of different occasions and 9 found to provide a good balance of reliability versus cost. 10 11 Before 1977, there were no approved long-term reliability criteria for generation 12 planning in Hydro. The basis of the current criteria is a report, Recommended Loss 13 of Load Probability (LOLP) Index for Establishing Generation Reserve Additions, 14 System Planning Department, May 16, 1977. In that report, a LOLP of 0.2 days per 15 year, or 1 day in 5 years was established. In 1997, when Hydro replaced the SYPCO 16 generation planning software with ProScreen II (now renamed Strategist) 17 generation planning software, it was necessary to switch to a Loss of Load Hours (LOLH) criterion. Benchmarking established that a LOLH of 2.8 hours per year was 18 19 equivalent to a LOLP of 0.2 days per year, for Hydro's system. From that point 20 onward, Hydro established the capacity criteria that the Island Interconnected 21 System should have sufficient generating capacity to satisfy an LOLH expectation 22 target of not more than 2.8 hours per year. 23 24 In 1991, at the direction of the Board, George C. Baker, a consultant working for 25 Hiltz and Seamone Company Limited carried out a study and produced a report -26 Report on the Technical Performance of Newfoundland & Labrador Hydro - October 27 2, 1991. On page 9 of the report, in Section 7 System Planning, it states:

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1	Hydro uses two criteria for generation planning in its interconnected system.
2	(a) Sufficient production capacity to meet all needs under firm water conditions
3	(lowest recorded flows), and
4	(b) A loss of load expectancy of one day in five years.
5	
6	The first criterion is usual for utilities with significant dependence on hydraulic
7	generation. The second differs from the one-day-in-ten-years ${\it LOLE}^1$ adopted by
8	many utilities.
9	
10	The main reason for permitting a higher LOLE is economic. Hydro, unlike almost
11	every other major utility, is an isolated system. Other utilities can, and do, rely on
12	capacity support from interconnected utilities in meeting the one-day-in-ten-years
13	criterion. Hydro cannot do this, and would have to maintain a much higher
14	generation reserve. Hydro believes the costs of doing so would not be justified by
15	the difference in reliability. The Consultant agrees.
16	
17	In 1999, at the direction of the Board, Quetta Inc. and Associates carried out a study
18	and produced a report Technical Review of Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro Final
19	Report March 17, 1999. On page 23 of the report, in Section 2.1.3.2 Capacity, it
20	states:
21	
22	The Island Interconnected System should have sufficient generating capacity to
23	satisfy a Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) target of not more than 2.8 hours per year.
24	This is equivalent to 0.2 days/year or 1 day in five years. It results in a capacity
25	reserve requirement of 18%.

 1 Loss of Load Expectation. LOLE is another way of stating LOLP and the two are equivalent.

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1 The LOLE capacity criterion is somewhat less stringent than that employed by large 2 interconnected systems in the rest of North America (one day in 10 years or 0.1 3 days/year). Considering the non-interconnected status of the Island's electric utility system, (reserve sharing is not an option) the cost of providing higher reliability level 4 5 is probably in excess of the benefits to be derived. 6 7 Quetta is of the opinion that the capacity and energy criteria are reasonable in the 8 circumstance. 9 10 Most recently, the criteria were reviewed in the *Report on Two Generation* Expansion Alternatives for the Island Interconnected Electrical System – Volume 2: 11 12 Studies January 2012. This report was prepared for the Board by Manitoba Hydro 13 International. In the report, Section 3 – Reliability Studies runs from page 57 to 14 page 71. Section 3.11 – Conclusions and Findings, page 70, states the following: 15 16 Available documentation for reliability assessment performed by Nalcor has been 17 reviewed by MHI. The adequacy criteria of 2.8 hours/year of loss of load expectation 18 for resource planning, which considers both generation resource availability and 19 economics, appears reasonable when compared to practices of other operating utilities. 20 21 22 As part of its internal review of recent events, Hydro has engaged an outside 23 consultant (Ventyx) to review its generation planning practices. One of the areas to be reviewed is the criteria used for generation source additions. As well, in light of 24 25 Hydro's aging infrastructure, it is also appropriate to review the inputs to the 26 generation expansion model, such as the current and expected forced outage rates 27 of Hydro's generating units. These will also be reviewed.