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Reference: Comments on Newfoundland Power's 2022 Capital Budget Application, Elenchus Research Associates Inc., August 13, 2021, page 13, line 1-6.

"The alternatives considered will normally include (i) design alternatives, (ii) technological alternatives, (iii) the deferral alternative, and (iv) the do nothing alternative. It will normally be expected that all alternatives that do not have unacceptable implications in terms of maintaining an adequate, reliable and safe supply of power be considered in a cost-benefit analysis that compares the feasible alternatives."

Would Elenchus agree that in addition to screening out all alternatives that have unacceptable implications in terms of maintaining an adequate, reliable and safe supply of power, that alternatives with excessive cost should also be screened out? If not, why not?

For clarity, Elenchus interprets the phrase "screened out" as implying that a "screened out" project is not subjected to the quantitative comparison of alternatives in accordance with standard economic analysis methodologies. Hence, by definition, alternatives that are "screened out" would not merit being identified as being within the "reasonable range of alternative solutions".

For an alternative to be screened out on the basis that its cost is excessive prior to undertaking the economic analysis of the project that takes into account both capital and operating costs as well as the project's option value and flexibility would only be feasible in the case of extreme cost differences. Hence, in general it would only be practical to reject an alternative on the basis of cost after cost has been identified (the second prudence review standard requires full information) and the economic analysis of alternatives has been completed. In that event, the alternative would not have been "screened" out but would have been rejected after assessing the various financial costs and benefits associated with the competing alternatives.

If "screened out" is intended to mean only that it is not recommended, after completing the economic analysis, then cost would, of course, be the determining factor in recommending a particular alternative within the range identified.

In Elenchus' view, presenting only one alternative would appear to be inconsistent with the prudency review standard that requires "reasonable range of alternative solutions" without some explanation of why no other possible solution was considered to be within the "reasonable range".