1Q.(Reference CA-NP-049) If Newfoundland Power were to forego this work in22023, would the level of reliability on the system continue to exceed the3Canadian average? More specifically, does this program need to be done4annually? Would there be savings if done every other year?5

## A. **A. General**

 The *Rebuild Distribution Lines* program, as discussed in response to Request for Information CA-NP-049, is Newfoundland Power's annual preventative maintenance program for its distribution system. The program involves the planned replacement of distribution assets identified during inspections. Distribution feeders are inspected on a seven-year cycle in accordance with the criteria outlined in the Company's *Distribution Inspection and Maintenance Practices*.<sup>1</sup> These practices establish that:

- (i) All key components of a distribution feeder shall be inspected in accordance with the established guidelines. For example, poles are inspected for their condition, including any splits, cracks or rot.
- (ii) Deficiencies identified for correction are to be recorded in the Company's asset management information system, Avantis.
- (iii) Inspection personnel must assign a maintenance priority for each deficiency identified for correction, indicating whether the work is required immediately, within the current year, or within the next budget cycle.

Deficiencies identified during inspections are prioritized for correction based on severity. High priority deficiencies that require correction within a month are addressed under the *Reconstruction* program. Other deficiencies are addressed in a planned manner under the *Rebuild Distribution Lines* program. For example, if a wood pole is inspected in 2022 and found to have a serious crack, it would be replaced within a week to a month under the 2022 *Reconstruction* program. If a wood pole inspected in 2022 has rotted and failed a core test or has severe woodpecker holes, it would be addressed in a planned manner under the 2023 *Rebuild Distribution Lines* program.

## B. Response

A total of 43 distribution feeders will be inspected in 2022 to identify any required preventative maintenance to be completed under the *Rebuild Distribution Lines* program in 2023. If Newfoundland Power were to forego this work in 2023, only corrective maintenance would be completed and many deficiencies identified on these distribution feeders would go unaddressed.

Based on the Company's inspection cycle, it would be seven years before these 43 feeders would be inspected again. During this period, it is very likely that the deficiencies identified in 2022 would result in equipment failures. The primary impact of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> It has been found that these inspection and maintenance practices are good utility practice. See section 7.2.3 of the Board's Phase One Report, September 29, 2016, in the *Investigation and Hearing into Supply Issues and Power Outages on the Island Interconnected System*.

these equipment failures would be deteriorating service reliability being experienced by 1 the customers served by those feeders.<sup>2</sup> While the Company cannot quantify the 2 3 specific reliability impact, as stated in the response to Request for Information 4 CA-NP-049, the impact on the Company's overall reliability performance relative to the Canadian average would be less pronounced than the impact on these customers. 5 6 7 Completing annual inspections and preventative maintenance of the distribution system creates reasonable stability in annual work requirements and associated capital 8 9 expenditures. Suspending preventative maintenance would be inconsistent with sound public utility practice. It would increase expenditures associated with addressing in-10 11 service equipment failures under the *Reconstruction* program and would be expected to cause the Company's overall reliability performance to deteriorate over time. 12 13 14 In Newfoundland Power's assessment, there would be no cost savings associated with 15 shifting its preventative maintenance program to occur every second year. Completing 16 work identified under the *Rebuild Distribution Lines* program every second year would 17 require, as examples: (i) twice as many feeders undergoing inspections and 18 maintenance every second year; or (ii) implementing a 14-year inspection cycle for 19 distribution feeders with no inspections or maintenance every second year. 20 In either scenario, this would create instability in year-over-year work requirements and 21 lost productivity without corresponding savings.<sup>3</sup> 22 23 24 All feeders would continue to require inspection and the deficiencies identified would still 25 need to be addressed through preventative maintenance. Delays in completing 26 preventative maintenance by skipping every second year would likely result in more 27 in-service equipment failures on the distribution system. This would lead to 28 deteriorating service reliability for customers and higher costs associated with 29 completing unplanned maintenance. Whereas planned maintenance can be organized such that multiple deficiencies at a site are addressed at once, maximizing efficiencies, 30 31 unplanned maintenance often occurs on an emergency basis outside of normal business hours. This can result in higher labour and contractor costs, as well as higher materials 32 33 costs if the necessary materials are not readily available. 34 35 Overall, failing to implement an annual preventative maintenance program for the distribution system would be inconsistent with the delivery of reliable service to 36 37 customers at the lowest possible cost.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The 43 distribution feeders included as part of the program in 2023 serve over 40,000 customers in total and serve on average 1,000 customers per feeder.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Newfoundland Power maintains a workforce of qualified Planners to conduct inspections and plan required maintenance. The size of this workforce is designed to match annual work requirements. Foregoing inspections and maintenance every second year would create instability in annual work requirements. This, in turn, would be detrimental to the Company's efforts to match the size of its workforce to annual requirements.