

1 Q. **Reference Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study 2022 Update, Volume I, page 16, lines 4-7.**

2 Hydro states that: “Until the LIL is fully commissioned with multiple years of operational  
3 experience to better inform the selection of a bipole forced outage rate, the LIL capacity and  
4 bipole forced outage rate will be addressed with a range of upper and lower limits,” and the LIL  
5 Capacity and Bipole Forced Outage Rates scenarios are set out in Table 1, page 17.

6 Identify how many years of experience Hydro anticipates will be required to inform the selection  
7 of the bipole outage rate and when Hydro anticipates that the  $LOLE \leq 0.1$  criterion will become  
8 relevant.

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11 A. At least three years of operational data representative of the anticipated operation of the  
12 Labrador-Island Link (“LIL”) is needed to better inform the LIL bipole forced outage rate for  
13 planning purposes. Throughout this period, and possibly beyond, the range of the LIL bipole  
14 forced outage rate upper and lower limits will continue to be used as sensitivities.

15 Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (“Hydro”) does not have an anticipated timeframe as to  
16 when the system reserve margin that satisfies  $LOLE^1 \leq 0.1$  criterion will be adopted. As stated in  
17 the “Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study – 2022 Update,”<sup>2</sup> Hydro is committed to  
18 reassessing this recommendation in the Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study – 2023  
19 Update.

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<sup>1</sup> Loss of load expectation (“LOLE”) is the expected number of days each year where available generation capacity is insufficient to serve the daily peak demand.

<sup>2</sup> “Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study – 2022 Update,” Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, October 3, 2022, vol. I, p. 33/14–24.