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| 1 | Q. | Reference: CA-NP-11 |
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| 3 | | NP was asked about shareholder exposure to assets that are no longer judged to be |
| 4 | | used and useful. The answer was not directed at this question. To rephrase the question does NP have any opinion on the application and relevance of the Supreme Court of Canada's Stores Block decision (2006 SCC 4 1SCR 140) to assets currently in its rate base? Alternatively, does NP judge its risk exposure to have materially |
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| 8 | | changed as a result of the SCC's decision on stranded assets? |
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| 10 | A. | The response to Request for Information CA-NP-011 addresses the question posed in the |
| 11 | | practical context of Newfoundland and Labrador regulatory policy and practice. |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | The Supreme Court of Canada's decision in ATCO Gas and Pipelines Limited v. Alberta |
| 14 | | (Energy and Utilities Board), 2006 SCC 4 was based upon legislation in the Province of |
| 15 | | Alberta. This decision should be considered in light of the more recent Supreme Court of |
| 16 | | Canada decisions in Ontario (Energy Board) v. Ontario Power Generation Inc., 2015 |
| 17 | | SCC 44 and ATCO Gas and Pipelines Limited v. Alberta (Utilities Commission), 2015 |
| 18 | | SCC 45, both of which dealt with prudence disallowances and suggest provincial |
| 19 | | regulators have significant latitude in applying judgement in the establishment of just and |
| 20 | | reasonable rates. |
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For the reasons described in the response to Request for Information CA-NP-011, sound

regulatory policy and practice considerations in Newfoundland and Labrador support the

existing practice in this province for recovery of utility investment costs.