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1 **Request IR-1:**

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3 **With respect to page 5, DE-03-DE-04, lines 27 and 28, other than the fuel portfolio strategy,**
4 **what steps is NSPI taking to help customers deal with “higher and volatile worldwide fuel**
5 **commodity prices” in 2009?**

6

7 Response IR-1:

8

9 NSPI helps customers mitigate higher and volatile commodity fuel prices in many ways,
10 including:

11

12 1. Purchasing fuel in an effective manner, utilizing the fuel portfolio approach. This is part
13 of the reason that NSPI did not require any change to electricity prices in 2008. This is in
14 contrast to the increases customers experienced in other areas such as gasoline and home
15 heating oil.

16

17 2. By managing the Company’s controllable costs. NSPI’s management of costs over time
18 has resulted in the real (inflation adjusted) cost of electricity delivered to its customers
19 which is less today than it was in 1993.

20

21 3. NSPI is assisting customers (residential, commercial, and industrial) to reduce their usage
22 through energy efficiency and conservation related education and programs. Programs
23 are now underway to assist business and industries to become more energy efficient, and
24 NSPI is partnering with Conserve Nova Scotia to expand an existing program for low
25 income households.

26

27 4. NSPI offers specialized rates which allow customers to better manage their electricity
28 costs.

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1 **Request IR-2:**

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3 **With respect to page 6, DE-03-DE-04, lines 4 and 5, the fuel forecast for 2009 is \$89.5**
4 **million higher than the costs currently reflected in rates. With other classes remaining**
5 **unchanged, please estimate the impact on the 2009 fuel forecast of:**

6

- 7 **a) a 5% reduction in residential sales;**
8 **b) a 10% reduction in residential sales;**
9 **c) a 15% reduction in residential sales**

10

11 **Response IR-2:**

12

13 The load forecast and fuel forecast are integral to NSPI's 2009 Rate Application. The precise
14 reductions cannot be determined without additional assumptions regarding which type of end use
15 is affected, for example, whether space heating or lighting is affected.

16

17 The fuel cost reduction associated with the 25 MW decrement modeled for Generation
18 Replacement Load-Following (GRLF) purposes is \$19 million. The associated energy is of the
19 same order of magnitude as the 5 percent residential reduction and may provide some guidance.

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1 **Request IR-3:**

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3 **With respect to page 86, DE-03-DE-04, lines 2-5, please:**

- 4
5 **a) describe the programs that will be available to low-income households in 2009;**
6 **b) the estimated number of low-income households expected to participate in these**
7 **programs; and**
8 **c) the estimated percentage savings in electricity consumption by participating**
9 **households.**

10
11 **Response IR-3:**

- 12
13 a) NSPI's Low Income Program is a partnership with Conserve Nova Scotia to integrate
14 with their existing Residential Energy Affordability Program (REAP). While NSPI
15 anticipates playing an important role as a key program funding partner, it is understood
16 that Conserve Nova Scotia will retain overall responsibility for program administration.

17
18 Combined, the expanded program will help facilitate implementation of cost-effective
19 electrical and fossil-fuel energy-saving measures in residential low-income customer-
20 owned households. Low income customers will not be required to pay for any portion of
21 the cost of the Demand Side Management (DSM) measures installed through this
22 program. In addition to the installation of building envelope measures (insulation, air
23 sealing and other measures of the REAP program) for electric heat homes, NSPI's
24 funding will also facilitate the direct installation of cost-effective electrical DSM
25 measures within homes in the program, regardless of the home heating source. These
26 electrical DSM measures could include energy-efficient lighting, appliances and water
27 heating as well as homeowner education on behavioral actions that they can take to
28 further reduce their electricity use.

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1 Response IR-3: (cont'd)

2

3 b) Approximately 800 low-income households are estimated to participate in the program in
4 2008 and 2009.

5

6 c) Since home heating and hot water heating account for approximately 50 and 25 percent
7 of a home's energy consumption respectively, the percentage savings in electricity
8 associated with this program can vary depending on whether the home has electric heat
9 and/or electric hot water. It is estimated that savings in electricity consumption by
10 participating households could range from approximately 15 to 30 percent.

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1 **Request IR-4:**

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3 **With respect to page 86, DE-03-DE-04, lines 1-5, please state:**

4

5 a) **the number of small businesses expected to participate in the small business direct**
6 **install lighting program in 2009;**

7 b) **the estimated percentage savings in electricity consumption by participating small**
8 **businesses.**

9

10 Response IR-4:

11

12 a) Approximately 150 small businesses are forecast to participate in the Small Business
13 Direct Install Lighting Program in 2009.

14

15 b) The estimated percentage savings in electricity consumption by participants is
16 approximately 10 to 15 percent.

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1 **Request IR-5:**

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3 **With respect to NSPI (CA) IR-2, Attachment page 3, what is the future anticipated impact**
4 **on annual revenue requirements of the \$100,406,882 worth of additions to the steam**
5 **generation plant in 2009.**

6

7 Response IR-5:

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9 The future revenue requirement will be lower by making these investments than it otherwise
10 would be.

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1 **Request IR-6:**

2

3 **With respect to NSPI (CA) IRs 23, 24 and 25, please provide a breakdown of incentive**
4 **compensation expense, by percentage and dollar amounts, for the five categories shown in**
5 **the Table in IR-25.**

6

7 Response IR-6:

8

9 The information requested for 2006 and 2007 is provided in the table below. This information
10 was not collected in this format for 2005 and is therefore unavailable.

11

	Executive	Directors	Managers	Supervisor/ Individual Contributors	General Staff	Total
2006 Actual (\$)	298,920	309,405	464,874	897,381	634,173	2,604,753
2006 (%)	11.5	11.9	17.8	34.5	24.3	
2007 Actual (\$)	270,607	315,947	377,160	927,536	539,835	2,431,085
2007 (%)	11.1	13.0	15.5	38.2	22.2	

12

13 Note: The difference between the 2006 amount above and the 2006 expense reported in CA IR-
14 24 is due to the actual expense (above) versus the accrued amount (in CA IR-24).

2009 General Rate Application (NSUARB P-888)
NSPI Responses to NDP Information Requests

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1 **Request IR-7:**

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3 **With respect to NSPI (AEC) IR-7, please update the table to include disconnections for**
4 **June, 2008.**

5

6 Response IR-7:

7

8 The total number of disconnections of domestic customers:

9

2006	1725
2007	1712
2008 (to June 30)	646

10

11 The estimated number of these customers who use electricity to heat their homes:

12

2006	430-520
2007	425-515
2008 (to June 30)	160-195

13

2009 General Rate Application (NSUARB P-888)
NSPI Responses to NDP Information Requests

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1 Response IR-7: (cont'd)

2

3 The disconnections occurred in the following months:

4

	2006	2007	2008
January	2	1	3
February	6	3	0
March	5	1	1
April	78	106	177
May	261	249	247
June	257	222	218
July	257	240	
August	224	216	
September	118	181	
October	210	264	
November	234	193	
December	73	36	

5

6 The average periods of disconnections:

7

8

Year	Days
2006	7.15
2007	7.86
2008 (to June 30)	5.94

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1 **Request IR-8:**

2

3 **With respect to NSPI (CA) IR-44, please provide data comparing the 16% provincial**
4 **income tax rate on NSPI with the tax rate on a cross section of electrical utilities in other**
5 **North American jurisdictions.**

6

7 Response IR-8:

8

9 The rate referenced is the provincial corporate tax rate in Nova Scotia.

10

11 Please refer to Attachment 1 for the corporate tax rates for all Canadian provinces and
12 Territories.

13

14 Please refer to Attachment 2 for the state corporate tax rates for all states in the United States.

**2008 AND 2009 FEDERAL INCOME TAX RATES FOR INCOME
EARNED BY A GENERAL CORPORATION^a**

Effective January 1, 2008

	General M&P Income	General Active Business Income	Investment Income^b
General corporate rate	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%
Federal abatement	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)
	<hr/> 28.0	<hr/> 28.0	<hr/> 28.0
Surtax ^c	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<hr/> 28.0	<hr/> 28.0	<hr/> 28.0
M&P deduction ^d	(8.5)	0.0	0.0
Rate reduction ^e	0.0	(8.5)	(8.5)
	<hr/> <hr/> 19.5	<hr/> <hr/> 19.5	<hr/> <hr/> 19.5

Effective January 1, 2009

	General M&P Income	General Active Business Income	Investment Income^b
General corporate rate	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%
Federal abatement	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)
	<hr/> 28.0	<hr/> 28.0	<hr/> 28.0
M&P deduction ^d	(9.0)	0.0	0.0
Rate reduction ^e	0.0	(9.0)	(9.0)
	<hr/> <hr/> 19.0	<hr/> <hr/> 19.0	<hr/> <hr/> 19.0

Notes:

- See the attached notes for the actual dates on which these rates and other rate changes are effective.
- All rates must be prorated for taxation years that straddle the effective date of the changes.
- To determine whether these rates are substantively enacted, see the “Substantively Enacted Income Tax Rates” table.

**2008 AND 2009 PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL INCOME TAX RATES
FOR INCOME EARNED BY A GENERAL CORPORATION^a**

Effective January 1, 2008

Jurisdiction	General M&P Income	General Active Business Income	Investment Income^b
British Columbia ^f	12.0/11.0%	12.0/11.0%	12.0/11.0%
Alberta	10.0	10.0	10.0
Saskatchewan ^g	10.0	13.0/12.0	13.0/12.0
Manitoba ^h	14.0/13.0	14.0/13.0	14.0/13.0
Ontario	12.0	14.0	14.0
Québec ⁱ	11.4	11.4	11.4
New Brunswick	13.0	13.0	13.0
Nova Scotia	16.0	16.0	16.0
Prince Edward Island	16.0	16.0	16.0
Newfoundland	5.0	14.0	14.0
Northwest Territories	11.5	11.5	11.5
Nunavut	12.0	12.0	12.0
Yukon	2.5	15.0	15.0

Effective January 1, 2009

Jurisdiction	General M&P Income	General Active Business Income	Investment Income^b
British Columbia ^f	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
Alberta	10.0	10.0	10.0
Saskatchewan ^g	10.0	12.0	12.0
Manitoba ^h	13.0/12.0	13.0/12.0	13.0/12.0
Ontario	12.0	14.0	14.0
Québec ⁱ	11.9	11.9	11.9
New Brunswick	13.0	13.0	13.0
Nova Scotia	16.0	16.0	16.0
Prince Edward Island	16.0	16.0	16.0
Newfoundland	5.0	14.0	14.0
Northwest Territories	11.5	11.5	11.5
Nunavut	12.0	12.0	12.0
Yukon	2.5	15.0	15.0

**2008 AND 2009 COMBINED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL
INCOME TAX RATES FOR INCOME EARNED BY A GENERAL CORPORATION**

Effective January 1, 2008

Jurisdiction	General M&P Income	General Active Business Income	Investment Income^b
British Columbia ^f	31.5/30.5%	31.5/30.5%	31.5/30.5%
Alberta	29.5	29.5	29.5
Saskatchewan ^g	29.5	32.5/31.5	32.5/31.5
Manitoba ^h	33.5/32.5	33.5/32.5	33.5/32.5
Ontario	31.5	33.5	33.5
Québec ⁱ	30.9	30.9	30.9
New Brunswick	32.5	32.5	32.5
Nova Scotia	35.5	35.5	35.5
Prince Edward Island	35.5	35.5	35.5
Newfoundland	24.5	33.5	33.5
Northwest Territories	31.0	31.0	31.0
Nunavut	31.5	31.5	31.5
Yukon	22.0	34.5	34.5

Effective January 1, 2009

Jurisdiction	General M&P Income	General Active Business Income	Investment Income^b
British Columbia ^f	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Alberta	29.0	29.0	29.0
Saskatchewan ^g	29.0	31.0	31.0
Manitoba ^h	32.0/31.0	32.0/31.0	32.0/31.0
Ontario	31.0	33.0	33.0
Québec ⁱ	30.9	30.9	30.9
New Brunswick	32.0	32.0	32.0
Nova Scotia	35.0	35.0	35.0
Prince Edward Island	35.0	35.0	35.0
Newfoundland	24.0	33.0	33.0
Northwest Territories	30.5	30.5	30.5
Nunavut	31.0	31.0	31.0
Yukon	21.5	34.0	34.0

2008 AND 2009 COMBINED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL INCOME TAX RATES FOR INCOME EARNED BY A GENERAL CORPORATION

Notes:

- ^a The federal and provincial/territorial tax rates shown in the tables apply to income earned by corporations other than Canadian-controlled private corporations (CCPCs). In general, this includes public companies and their subsidiaries, that are resident in Canada, and Canadian-resident private companies that are controlled by non-residents. For tax rates applicable to CCPCs, see the tables entitled “Federal and Provincial/Territorial Tax Rates for Income Earned by a Canadian Controlled Private Corporation” and the related notes.
- ^b The federal and provincial/territorial tax rates shown in the tables apply to investment income earned by general corporations other than capital gains and dividends received from Canadian corporations. The rates that apply to capital gains are one-half of the rates shown in the tables. Dividends received from Canadian corporations are deductible in computing regular Part I tax, but may be subject to Part IV tax, calculated at a rate of 33^{1/3}%.
- ^c The 4% surtax was eliminated for all corporations effective January 1, 2008.
- ^d Corporations that derive at least 10% of their gross revenue for the year from manufacturing or processing goods in Canada for sale or lease can claim the manufacturing and processing (M&P) deduction. The M&P calculation is based on income that is not eligible for the small business deduction.
- ^e A general tax rate reduction is available on qualifying income. Income that is eligible for other reductions or credits, such as small business income, M&P income, and investment income subject to the refundable provisions, is not eligible for this rate reduction.
- The Department of Finance, on October 30, 2007, announced a revised schedule of reductions to the general corporate income tax rate that will ultimately fall to a target rate of 15% as of January 1, 2012. The corporate income tax rate will decrease on January 1 of the next five years as follows: to 19.5% on January 1, 2008, to 19% on January 1, 2009, to 18% on January 1, 2010, to 16.5% on January 1, 2011 and to 15% on January 1, 2012. The rate reduction will therefore increase from 7.5% to 8.5%, 9%, 10%, 11.5% and 13% respectively.
- ^f British Columbia’s general corporate income tax rate will decrease from 12% to 11% on July 1, 2008. Further reductions are planned to reduce this rate to 10% by 2011.
- ^g Saskatchewan’s 2008 budget confirmed that the province would decrease its general corporate tax rate to 12% (from 13%) on July 1, 2008 as announced in a previous budget.
- ^h Manitoba’s general corporate tax rate will decrease from 14% to 13% on July 1, 2008, and plans to further decrease this rate to 12% on July 1, 2009. The province’s 2008 budget also announced a further decrease to 11% in the future subject to balanced budget requirements.
- ⁱ Québec’s general corporate tax rate increased from 9.9% to 11.4% on January 1, 2008 and will further increase to 11.9% on January 1, 2009.
- Québec’s 2007 budget announced that the province’s income tax rate applicable to investment income would decrease over three years, from 16.25% in 2007 to 11.9% in 2009. For investment income earned after February 20, 2007 the tax rate decreased to 9.9%. It will then increase to 11.4% in 2008 and further increase to 11.9% in 2009.

RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES

(For tax year 2008 -- as of January 1, 2008)

STATE	TAX RATE (percent)	TAX BRACKETS		NUMBER OF BRACKETS	TAX RATE (a)	FEDERAL
		LOWEST	HIGHEST		(percent)	INCOME TAX DEDUCTIBLE
ALABAMA	6.5	---Flat Rate---		1	6.5	*
ALASKA	1.0 - 9.4	10,000	90,000	10	1.0 - 9.4	
ARIZONA	6.968 (b)	---Flat Rate---		1	6.968 (b)	
ARKANSAS	1.0 - 6.5	3,000	100,000	6	1.0 - 6.5	
CALIFORNIA	8.84 (c)	---Flat Rate---		1	10.84 (c)	
COLORADO	4.63	---Flat Rate---		1	4.63	
CONNECTICUT	7.5 (d)	---Flat Rate---		1	7.5 (d)	
DELAWARE	8.7	---Flat Rate---		1	8.7-1.7 (e)	
FLORIDA	5.5 (f)	---Flat Rate---		1	5.5 (f)	
GEORGIA	6.0	---Flat Rate---		1	6.0	
HAWAII	4.4 - 6.4 (g)	25,000	100,000	3	7.92 (g)	
IDAHO	7.6 (h)	---Flat Rate---		1	7.6 (h)	
ILLINOIS	7.3 (i)	---Flat Rate---		1	7.3 (i)	
INDIANA	8.5	---Flat Rate---		1	8.5	
IOWA	6.0 - 12.0	25,000	250,000	4	5.0	* (k)
KANSAS	4.0 (l)	---Flat Rate---		1	2.25 (l)	
KENTUCKY	4.0 - 6.0 (m)	50,000	100,000	3	--- (a)	
LOUISIANA	4.0 - 8.0	25,000	200,000	5	--- (a)	*
MAINE	3.5 - 8.93 (n)	25,000	250,000	4	1.0	
MARYLAND	8.3	---Flat Rate---		1	8.3	
MASSACHUSETTS	9.5 (o)	---Flat Rate---		1	10.5 (o)	
MICHIGAN	4.95 (p)	---Flat Rate---		1	--- (a)	
MINNESOTA	9.8 (q)	---Flat Rate---		1	9.8 (q)	
MISSISSIPPI	3.0 - 5.0	5,000	10,000	3	3.0 - 5.0	
MISSOURI	6.25	---Flat Rate---		1	7.0	* (k)
MONTANA	6.75 (r)	---Flat Rate---		1	6.75 (r)	
NEBRASKA	5.58 - 7.81	50,000		2	--- (a)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.5 (s)	---Flat Rate---		1	8.5 (s)	
NEW JERSEY	9.0 (t)	---Flat Rate---		2	9.0 (t)	
NEW MEXICO	4.8 - 7.6	500,000	1 million	3	4.8 - 7.6	
NEW YORK	7.5 (u)	---Flat Rate---		1	7.5 (u)	
NORTH CAROLINA	6.9	---Flat Rate---		1	6.9 (v)	
NORTH DAKOTA	2.6 - 6.5	3,000	30,000	5	7 (b)	*
OHIO	5.1 - 8.5 (w)	50,000		2	--- (w)	
OKLAHOMA	6.0	---Flat Rate---		1	6.0	
OREGON	6.6 (b)	---Flat Rate---		1	6.6 (b)	
PENNSYLVANIA	9.99	---Flat Rate---		1	--- (a)	
RHODE ISLAND	9.0 (b)	---Flat Rate---		1	9.0 (x)	
SOUTH CAROLINA	5.0	---Flat Rate---		1	4.5 (y)	
SOUTH DAKOTA	---	---		---	6.0-0.25% (b)	
TENNESSEE	6.5	---Flat Rate---		1	6.5	
TEXAS	(z)	---		---	(z)	
UTAH	5.0 (b)	---Flat Rate---		---	5.0 (b)	
VERMONT (b)	6.0 - 8.5	10,000	250,000	3	--- (a)	
VIRGINIA	6.0	---Flat Rate---		1	6.0 (aa)	
WEST VIRGINIA	8.5	---Flat Rate---		1	8.5	
WISCONSIN	7.9	---Flat Rate---		1	7.9	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	9.975 (bb)	---Flat Rate---		---	9.975 (bb)	

RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES (footnotes)

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources

Note: Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming do not have state corporate income taxes.

(a) Rates listed include the corporate tax rate applied to financial institutions or excise taxes based on income. Some states have other taxes based upon the value of deposits or shares.

(b) Minimum tax is \$50 in Arizona, \$50 in North Dakota (banks), \$10 in Oregon, \$500 in Rhode Island, \$500 per location in South Dakota (banks), \$100 in Utah, \$250 in Vermont.

(c) Minimum tax is \$800. The tax rate on S-Corporations is 1.5% (3.5% for banks).

(d) Or 3.1 mills per dollar of capital stock and surplus (maximum tax \$1 million) or \$250.

(e) The marginal rate decreases over 4 brackets ranging from \$20 to \$650 million in taxable income. Building and loan associations are taxed at a flat 8.7%.

(f) Or 3.3% Alternative Minimum Tax. An exemption of \$5,000 is allowed.

(g) Capital gains are taxed at 4%. There is also an alternative tax of 0.5% of gross annual sales.

(h) Minimum tax is \$20. An additional tax of \$10 is imposed on each return.

(i) Includes a 2.5% personal property replacement tax.

(k) Fifty percent of the federal income tax is deductible.

(l) Plus a surtax of 3.35% (2.125% for banks) on taxable income in excess of \$50,000 (\$25,000).

(m) Minimum tax of \$175. Or, an annual Limited Liability Tax for all corporations with over \$3 million in gross receipts.

(n) Or the Maine Alternative Minimum Tax.

(o) Rate includes a 14% surtax, as does the following: an additional tax of \$2.60 per \$1,000 on taxable tangible property (or net worth allocable to state, for intangible property corporations); minimum tax of \$456.

(p) The New Michigan Business Tax. First \$45,000 of tax base exempt. Plus, 0.8% of modified gross receipts (receipts less purchases from other firms) on receipts of \$350,000 or more. A surcharge of 21.99% applies.

(q) Plus a 5.8% tax on any Alternative Minimum Taxable Income over the base tax.

(r) A 7% tax on taxpayers using water's edge combination. Minimum tax is \$50.

(s) Plus a 0.75 percent tax on the enterprise base (total compensation, interest and dividends paid) for businesses with gross income over \$150,000 or base over \$75,000. Business profits tax is imposed on both corporations and unincorporated associations with gross income over \$50,000.

(t) The rate reported in the table is the corporation business franchise tax rate. Corporations with net income under \$100,000 are taxed at 7.5%. Corporations with net income under \$50,000 are taxed at 6.5%. A 4% surtax applies through July 1, 2009. The minimum tax is \$500. An Alternative Minimum Assessment based on Gross Receipts applies if greater than corporate franchise tax. Banking and financial corporations are subject to the franchise tax.

(u) Or 1.78 mills per dollar of capital (up to \$350,000); or a 1.5% alternative minimum tax; or a minimum tax of \$1,500 to \$100 depending on payroll size; if any of these is greater than the tax computed on net income. Small corporations with income under \$290,000 are subject to lower rates of tax on net income. An additional tax of 0.9 mills per dollar of subsidiary capital is imposed on corporations. For banks, the alternative bases of tax are 3% of alternative net income; or up to 1/50th mill of taxable assets; or a minimum tax of \$250.

(v) Financial institutions are also subject to a tax equal to \$30 per one million in assets.

(w) Rates shown are for the Franchise tax, which is being phased out through 2010. Current rates apply to 40% of the liability, or 40% of 4 mills time the value of the taxpayer's issued and outstanding share of stock with a maximum payment of \$150,000; or \$50 to \$1,000 minimum tax, depending on worldwide gross receipts. The Commercial Activity Tax (CAT) equals \$150 for gross receipts between \$150,000 and \$1 million, plus 0.26% of gross receipts over \$1 million. The CAT applies to 60% of receipts through March 31, and 80% for the remainder of the year. Banks will pay the Franchise tax. An additional litter tax is imposed equal to 0.11% on the first \$50,000 of taxable income, 0.22% on income over \$50,000; or 0.14 mills on net worth.

(x) For banks, the alternative tax is \$2.50 per \$10,000 of capital stock (\$100 minimum).

(y) Savings and Loans are taxed at a 6% rate.

(z) Texas imposes a Franchise Tax, known as the margin tax. It is imposed at 1.0% (0.5% for retail or wholesale entities) of gross revenues over \$300,000, with a variable discount allowed for businesses with revenues between \$300,000 to \$900,000.

(aa) State and national banks subject to the state's franchise tax on net capital is exempt from the income tax.

(bb) Minimum tax is \$100. Includes surtax.

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1 **Request IR-9:**

2

3 **With respect to NSPI (HRM), response to IR-3, page 2 lines 22 and 23, please advise:**

4

5 **a) when will NSPI be regulated on an intensity basis;**

6 **b) the annual reduction (in tonnes per year) of GHG emissions that will be required;**

7 **c) the impact on revenue requirements in the first three years of intensity-based**
8 **regulation**

9

10 **Response IR-9:**

11

12 **a-c) Please refer to Avon IR-157.**