

NRG ENERGY, INC.  
Form 425  
November 10, 2008

Filed by NRG Energy, Inc. pursuant to  
Rule 425 of the Securities Act of 1933 and  
deemed filed pursuant to Rule 14a-12 of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
Subject Company: NRG Energy, Inc.  
Commission File No.: 001-15891

*On November 10, 2008, NRG Energy, Inc. ( NRG ) hosted a conference call regarding the NRG Board of Director s rejection of Exelon Corporation s unsolicited proposal. The slides that were presented and a transcript of the presentation are included below.*

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*Transcript of  
NRG Energy, Inc. (NRG)  
NRG Board Response to Exelon Offer  
Conference Call  
November 10, 2008*

**Participants**

David W. Crane, President and Chief Executive Officer

Robert C. Flexon, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

**Presentation**

**Operator**

(audio difficulties) Have you join us at NRG conference call and webcast. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss Exelon's acquisition result as announced. Formal presentation will be given by David Crane, President and CEO, Bob Flexon, Executive Vice President and COO. (audio difficulties)

First, a few housekeeping items. First we ask you that you silence your cell phones, blackberries (audio difficulties). Second, we will take questions at the end of the formal presentation from audience members only. [Operator Instructions].

Finally, the presentation is webcast live from our website at [www.nrgenergy.com](http://www.nrgenergy.com). You can access the presentation, some of which has been furnished with the SEC through a link on the investor relations page on the website. A replay of this conference call will be posted on the website for one year following this conference call.

Now, for the obligatory Safe Harbor statement. During the course of today's conference call on November 10, 2008, management will provide forward-looking statements regarding future events. We caution you to consider the disclosures and risk factors contained in the company's slide presentation and in our filings with the SEC that could cause actual results to differ materially from those forward-looking statements in this presentation and webcast. Also we would also note that this presentation does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities or solicitation of any vote or approval.

Now with that, it is my pleasure to turn this over to David Crane, NRG's President and Chief Executive Officer. David.

**David Crane NRG President & CEO**

Good morning everyone. Thank you for coming this morning. We know that everyone changed their plans to come here this morning. We very much appreciate you taking the time. We have a terribly lengthy slide deck today, which is in

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conjunction with the fairly lengthy letter that was sent yesterday. The good news is we will try to run through it quickly and answer any questions you have.

As you can tell from the title of the presentation, our focus is on value. Certainly, as our board upon receipt of the proposal from Exelon tried to decide how in the present economic environment you focus on value and what creates value for NRG shareholders. We focused on four things. Those are the fourth things I will ask you to focus on today. Knowing my love for alliteration, they all begin with C. Cash, cost, conditionality, and the combined company.

I am convinced that when we go through this presentation there will be no doubt in your mind that the NRG board of directors has made the right decision in rejecting the Exelon proposal. Even more importantly, we also want to focus in addition to the Exelon proposal and we would like to talk about what we believe NRG can do to work through the current difficulties that surround each and everyone of us in the current economic environment. We feel we have done that well today, proven by our third quarter earnings and Bob Flexon will talk about that. Also, the way in which we feel that we can position the company as a springboard into the recovery that will happen afterwards. And, of course, the goal is to make sure that the NRG shareholders are not diluted as they get into that value creation. So, let's get started.

The first thing that I want to talk about is obviously what Exelon has proposed NRG is an all 100% stock for stock deal and there have not been a lot of stock for stock deals done during the past few years during the period of easy cash.

So we start with the history of the exchange ratio. Obviously what this slide shows is the disconnect which has occurred over the past few months between market prices and true economic value. On this basis which is not what we consider to be the fundamental basis representative of fundamental economic value in the current environment. The offer made to us by Exelon, .485 Exelon shares for NRG shares. This is a discount to the 24-month average exchange ratio between the companies. It does not compensate NRG shareholders for the considerable implementation risks given that this proposal lacks a credible debt-financing plan and has serious credit rating implications which as yet have been unanswered. It does not reward NRG for the better performance or for our more attractive growth prospects and does not include any control on premiums. And all of that is important, but I think the most important thing and the thing that we are focused on most extensively by the NRG board which evaluated this transaction by every conceivable financial metric that we could come up with over the past three weeks, is that in these extremely uncertain times that we live in, cash is king and cash has never been the king before.

And the simple fact is demonstrated by this slide four is that at the exchange ratio offered by Exelon, NRG shareholders would own 17% of the combined companies even though our company produces 30% of the free cash flow for 2008 and 26% of the free cash flow based on projections for 2009.

Just to give you a sense of what type of exchange ratio this would turn into if there would be a fair exchange on this basis as set forth in this page is 0.833 based on

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2008 or 0.67 based on 2009. Obviously a great deal higher than what we are talking about in terms of .485. Now beyond the ability of the two companies to generate cash there is the use of cash. It is a bit counterintuitive because obviously Exelon is a much bigger company than NRG, but as we focus on it and we have been focused on free cash flow yield, our management of our balance sheet and our debt maturities and where we stand with the way we run our business is that we not only have substantial free cash sufficient free cash flow on hand to run our business, but we also have excess free cash flow as demonstrated on our third quarter call where we announced the beginning of our 2009 share buyback plan. Our plan to take advantage of the fact that our restrictive payment basket has increased over \$400 million. And to start with a \$300 million share buyback plan for 2009. That compares Exelon who announced a buyback of their stock on their second quarter call and then cancelled it on their third quarter call in order to conserve cash.

As we look at their proposal to us, a lot of the analysis we did were the classic accretion/dilution analysis, but while they may be focused in their presentations on accretion/dilution on an earnings per share basis of course focused on how the transaction looks for Exelon shareholders. We look at the transaction primarily on an accretion/dilution on a cash basis as it applies to NRG shareholders. And you can see that the thing about fixed exchange ratio transactions is that they have a tendency to become zero sum games. What is good for one group of shareholders is bad for another. I think that is highlighted on this slide in terms of showing how this substantial cash accretion that Exelon shareholders would achieve on this deal translates into very severe cash dilution to NRG shareholders. I m sorry this was the slide was referring to.

So how you keep this from being a zero sum game? And this is where you get into the synergy issue or what we call in this case is the synergy problem. It is really quite a simple equation in a fixed exchange ratio ideal. Essentially the old equation that for an acquisition to work for both sides of shareholders the whole must be equal to must be greater than the sum of the parts. In this case what that means is that positive synergies of the transaction have to exceed the cost of the transaction or what we refer to as the negatives synergies. In this case, and I believe these are using Exelon s numbers they talked about \$180 million to \$300 million a year in positive synergies. These synergies are made primarily of G&A cost savings on the NRG side, a bit of duplication costs and maybe a little bit of procurement gain. And so that and again these are using their numbers. So normally in an M&A transaction, the positive synergies exceed the cost of the transaction, but what we have taken into account now is the extraordinary economic environment that we live in. The fact that because NRG is a sub investment-grade company and over \$7 billion of NRG debt has a change of control clause attached to it, that in order to achieve these positive synergies and make this transaction happen, you have to have you have to deal with the negative synergies or the cost of financing. Again if you look at those costs as put forward here, I think Exelon itself in its materials that it put out today has actually increased what they see as the negative onetime cost of the transaction from

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\$500 million to I think their number is \$652 million transaction costs. There is a cost to achieve which I believe is somewhere between that \$100 million to \$200 million in achieving that positive synergies.

And then there is the very substantial cost of debt which at this point the issue is that nobody knows, but we estimate that refinancing our \$7 billion of debt that we need to refinance or even to secure consent from our bond holders could result in costs in terms of extra interest costs that range in the \$200 million to \$300 million per year. Our cost of debt is now approximately 7% and refinancing debt in this market environment is at least a double-digit equation.

So when we do the equation in terms of this transaction, this is where we basically get the synergy problem. Since there are limited positive synergies in the transaction as proposed by Exelon, if you take out the large negative synergies, they are sort of trying to refinance low-cost debt at this point of time and what the equation results in is equity value destruction.

We also wanted to talk a little bit about some of the points that are talked about in the letter in terms of issues that we see with the combined companies prospects. Since it is a stock for stock transaction since NRG shareholders would obviously be invested in the combined company. Part of our board's evaluation, certainly a secondary evaluation to the evaluation of price, but nonetheless an important one was what would the prospects be for the combined company.

And the first question, of course is the implementation risk and I already talked about the potential cost of the debt financing. But also there is a question of is it even possible. The recent public communications from Exelon indicated that possibly we could work together on consent from bondholders. That is an area that has proven difficult for us in the past. We are aware that the bondholders if they hold out for a change of control, our bonds currently trade at 88 or I believe in that area that the bondholders would have the right to be bought out at 101. So to us, by no means we are convinced that the debt refinancing approach that has been proposed or suggested by Exelon is one that is viable.

The second issue and this is an issue that obviously has arisen since Exelon proposed their made their proposal to us on October 19. What they have articulated several times in their public discussion is their preoccupation with credit ratings. Obviously they have already been downgraded by Standard and Poor's as a result of their initiative toward us. This is an area where I think there is the probably the starkest difference of opinion between ourselves and Exelon.

Our viewpoint based on five years of having run a competitive power generation company is that depending on the rating agencies for a friendly weighting agency and then the prospect of future upgrades is both futile and dangerous to equity shareholders. I make that point here. Look at our own track record. This is sort of a profile of NRG from a credit perspective from the time we emerged in bankruptcy in the fourth quarter of 2003. This is NRG five years later. You look at the vast improvement in the company's credit metrics. I will not pick out everything on this slide but liquidity up 1600%. EBITDA up over 300%. And let me show you how successful we have been in terms of getting actual credit rating improvements out of the rating agencies. So essential in my point is predicating any business plan in the competitive power

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generation plant industry on getting credit rating upgrades is one we don't think is destined for success. And then there is more importantly the dangerous part of this thing. And if anyone I would commend people to read the Consolation and Energy's Amendment Number One to their proxy statement which they filed at the end of September. Deep in the back of that proxy statement they give a chilling moment-by-moment account of the week of September 16th. What actually started on September 12th when the management concluded that in order to avoid credit rating downgrade they need to raise \$500 million to \$700 million of equity. Of course they reached that conclusion at the worst possible time possibly in the history of economics to do that. And it became very difficult and that led to the 72-hour period the following week which is depicted on this page where basically they received an offer from mid American that they wanted to refuse that management wanted to refuse, the Board of Directors wanted to refuse. The credit rating agencies kept putting a gun to their head. And so in order to avoid the rating triggers that came with the downgrade below investment grade, they had to agree to a transaction which from our point of view and probably from their point of view probably destroyed equity value on a level that they had not ever anticipated. So while it is counter intuitive to some people, we continue to believe very fervently and this is the point we have been making for five years that the optimal credit rating position to be and if you are a competitive power generator is BB. When you are sub investment grade, you don't have a rating downgrade triggers of the type that come with being a low investment-grade.

Now we have talked about cash and I will keep emphasizing the point that cash is king. Some of the commentators who have talked about this combination of Exelon and NRG noting that much greater size of Exelon have indicated that NRG being part of Exelon will give us a more solid financial base. I don't make any negative comment about Exelon's liquidity. I am sure it is right for the business they are doing. If you look at the most important metric within liquidity of cash, cash available to NRG right now \$1.5 billion and cash available to Exelon \$156 million. What I mean to demonstrate with this slide is that we have adequate cash indeed. We have excess cash and as I mentioned before, that allows us to announce the share buyback that we announced just a couple of weeks ago. So the idea that this proposal brings the necessary liquidity cushion to NRG is really untrue and unfounded.

That is where we stand with cash now. Then there is the question and I would say this is an uncertain question on our part. We've looked at the investor presentations that Exelon has put out and we listen to their CFO talk about how they will dedicate themselves if this combination goes forward to restore their credit rating and what that implies in terms of how they use their cash. But as we try and look at the various things that the cash as a combined company would go to, over the once the companies were combined. We see the things listed here. We see lots of uses of cash, but we don't see too many uses that actually benefit NRG shareholders. What we think benefits our shareholders which we think we can do on our own is buyback and investing in the company's future through growth CapEx.

The next slide essentially depicts that. Again trying to rebut the normal suggestion that because Exelon is bigger that this will allow NRG shareholders to sort of realize

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more cash and from our perspective and our analysis we don't see this transaction as being net cash generative to NRG shareholders. We don't see it resulting in more cash getting back into the hands of NRG shareholders than what we're capable of doing now.

Switching topics, there is the question of carbon. Another, that has been made by commentators is that NRG obviously being a high carbon emitting coal-fire generator, wouldn't we like to be part of a utility that has a bit of a green halo around them because they produce much less carbon with more megawatts. While that is undoubtedly true, we would certainly like to be part of a greener power company than we are now. We are working toward that.

Towards that with our decarbonizing initiatives in nuclear and elsewhere. We don't actually see how it works in this case. There is no point in putting value on having a green halo if by joining the company that you are talking about, the green halo will disappear. That is the point we have here. Exelon produces about 20 million tons of carbon right now. When you add NRG on top of Exelon, the pro forma company would produce over 80 million tons of carbon per year. Exelon has a laudable goal I think under the name Exelon 2020 of making themselves carbon neutral on the basis of their current carbon footprint by the year 2020. When you look at the three aspects of how they will do that; assisting their customers, greening their own operations, building a couple of wind farms and a couple combined cycle plants, you can at least arguably see how that adds up to 20 million tons. They have not outlined, and we cannot figure out, how you take a company which emits a total of 80 million tons of carbon and turns them into a zero carbon company in 12 years' time.

Finally before I turn it over to Bob, I want to talk a little bit about what we see as a very different growth prospects for the companies. Both companies think that they have significant growth in their future. We have analyzed the situation and while we are certainly comfortable with the type of growth that we are talking about, I'm personally not going to talk about it too much unless people have questions because we just talked about recently in our third quarter call. We have talked about it for years, what we're doing with our FORNRG program, which has been highly successful, our repowering NRG program which particularly features our nuclear development. And we have with me today is Steve Wynn (ph) who runs that effort. And our econrg which is our decarbonizing effort.

Exelon as we as a board evaluate Exelon's own growth prospects what struck us was how intertwined their growth prospects were with the political and regulatory environment as it depended on the PECO and the ComEd roll off to full competition in 2011, 2013. And most notably how much their growth depended on the enactment and the implementation of federal carbon legislation.

We have it here a great deal of detail about how we evaluate these things particularly the risk of carbon claw back which we feature here on slide 20. What I really want to do is just talk about very big picture which is basically to say, what we believe and our preparing for what may be the worst and most pronounced economic recession that any of us have experienced in our lifetime. We think that the timing for Exelon in terms of the things that lay ahead for them is very unfortunate in the sense that there is no doubt that Exelon's nuclear fleet could be a huge beneficiary of federal carbon

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legislation, for example. By some estimates, and we don't dispute this, their nuclear plants could achieve a \$7 billion NPV gain. But at the same time the other estimates that are important is that the cost of federal carbon legislation to the PECO and the ComEd customers could be \$5 billion. It is difficult for us to imagine in the current political environmental economic environment that the public policy makers are going to allow a bunch of nuclear power plants that were built well before carbon was an issue, to walk away with \$7 billion while imposing a \$5 billion cost on the rate paying voters who are the customers of that same company. So to us it is hard to quantify, but the carbon claw back risk was one that concerned us.

On top of that that is on top of of course the potential rate shock risk that PECO and ComEd customers will have. Obviously the PECO situation comes off at the end of 2010. Based on current prices in eastern PJ under the \$60 price that the customers are currently paying for their wholesale price would become \$77 which could result in an 18% increase in the cost to PECO customers. Again I think it is difficult to sustain these things under the best of times, but under the economic times we are going into, we think that will be a very challenging objective. From our perspective we see Exelon's financial growth at risk and largely beyond their control.

Another point we wanted to mention and I have had a lot of experience in this and this gets to some of the softer things which are much more apparent to us and possibly you and the investment community. But, the simple fact of the matter is that there are absolutely huge differences between the way a utility holding company is run and the way a competitive power generation company is run. There are cultural differences, structural differences. There are differences in terms of the type of managerial experience that you are looking for. One of the things that we found lacking in the information that Exelon has put out there is any indication of how the combined company would be run. Running a 48,000 megawatts company in the five key regions that the combined company would have is not for the faint of heart under any circumstances. But in this financial environment, how you hedge those how you hedge the positions of that enormous fleet, how you collateralize the hedge positions are all significant issues that we think need to be carefully looked at.

The other thing I would say about this is if you think I am just talking my own book as they sometimes say, I would just invite you to look at the track record and the history of utilities trying to manage competitive power generation companies is not good. When I made that point to some investors yesterday they indicated to me, well, what is the history of independent power companies? Didn't you go through a bad experience in your own industry several years ago? Of course that is true. I can tell you from personal experience having come into NRG at the end of 2003, NRG as it was originally constituted was a northern states power contractor. The history of the industry of the IPP industry leading into (inaudible) was that it was being run by utility people. You look at the people on the podium here, you won't see a single person from a utility company in the management team. You look at Jack Fusco's (ph) team at Calpine, you won't see a single utility manager. I am not trying to disparage utility managers because they have skill sets that are very important in the context of a rate-based utility. I'm just saying that running a competitive power generation company is a very different experience. And that's just on the management front. The way you structure utilities are overwhelming siloed, overlapping levels. They're

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set up to be secure, not lean, nimble entrepreneurial companies which is what we think is the future of independent power companies. I will come back to that point. This is a qualitative point. But it is a serious point that we would think that this company, if Exelon is to go forward, we would like to have more clarity as to how they actually expect to structure the company, how they expect to run the company.

So that is it in terms of running the day-to-day operation of the company. Then there's also the question of the history of utilities in terms of actually developing power projects. That history is not particularly strong either as well. The point I would like to make here and this is directly relative to Exelon and us is that many of the commentators who have commented on this proposal combination have said that they actually see positive combination in terms of Exelon taking over NRG nuclear development program. What we try and highlight over the next three pages and we will leave them for you to read. I will not go through it in detail. Steve Wynn (ph), like I said is here and can talk to you about it. But suffice it to say that NRG has almost a diametrically opposite approach to nuclear development from Exelon. Our approach is based on spreading the risk, maximizing the value and most of all, given the size of nuclear development, protecting the NRG balance sheet. This is a very, very different approach from the approach they have gone down.

I leave you with the conclusionary statement that I totally reject the notion that our own industry leading nuclear development program would be actually improved by being in the hands of Exelon. I actually think it would be imperiled.

On that note, I will turn it over to Bob Flexon to talk about where we go from here.

**Bob Flexon NRG EVP and COO**

Good morning and thank you David. I will be beginning on slide 27.

On slide 27, we highlighted what our third quarter looked like. The point of this slide is not so much as to take a look at what happened the last three months where we reported record operating profits, record financial results, and record liquidity. The point of this slide is to talk about what we have done for the previous 54 months prior to that quarter. Since NRG emerged in December 2003, we have understood that this business is one that is driven by free cash flow. We focused our efforts on free cash flow. What we have done over those 54 months prior to this quarter is we focused on having an accident free environment, safe reliable operations and also as David showed on one of his slides, we have a program called FORNRG which is our internal improvement program and doing what we can to get costs out of the system, bring efficiency into this system and gain a level of reliability from our plants. That all culminated in the third quarter by really just hitting for this cycle, if I can use a baseball term, where we got the safety and we're at our best performance ever on safety and we're at our best performance from a plant standpoint. We certainly are doing particularly well in our cost improvement program where we achieved the \$250 million goal. And finally, the record financial performance brings it all together as being a home run for us during the course of the year. That is the point of this slide as to what we have been able to do since we emerged.

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One key element in our strategy is how we manage the business is our hedging program and how we manage commodity prices risk. On page 28 we have highlighted our hedging program there. There are four key takeaways when you think about our hedging program at NRG. First of all, it's a rolling 5 to 6 years out. When you look at the hedging profile, the prompt year and the prompt second year are typically nearing fully hedged status. If you take a look at the fuel and the energy, we keep it closely matched. That's the second point. We have the five-year rollout, we have the matchbook, and then the third point being that the hedging occurs during periods of volatilities. If you take a look at what we had in hedges last year versus this year, we have been far more active this year as we saw in the first month six months of this year were very high commodity prices, high volatility and we locked in about 54 terawatts hours of power hedges during the course of 2008. That's how we see the hedging program continuing in the future, is to pivot off that volatility.

The fourth point and probably the most important point for any actively managed portfolio is how to have an efficient collateral vehicle to do that. On the right-hand side of the slide it shows our Lien program and the capacity of our Lien program. But our Lien program provides a cashless means for us to make these hedges or have these hedges going out for five years. And to the extent that commodity prices go up after we do the hedges, that the counter party takes the first lien position. So we don't run the risk of a rating downgrade, suddenly have to post additional cash collateral and the like. It's a very efficient vehicle that allows us to do this hedging program. A little bit later on, I will talk about the benefits of being hedged over the next 24 months as we get into some recessionary pressures in this business.

When we take a look at our portfolio and where we're going in terms of our profitability, we will be if largely levered to Texas as we have been in the past. In Texas it is a story of two things. One is heat rates and then the second is gas. When we first talked about the heat rate side of it, Texas is the marketplace that when you're in a recession is the least affected in the country. If you take a look going back to 1999, Texas has outperformed the national average in things like GDP, employment, and in load (ph) growth. If you take a look at the past history there and as we look forward Texas is likely to be less impacted by recession and more likely to come out of the recovery faster. If you look on the supply side, the issue on the supply side is how much gets built. If you've got 27 gigawatts over the next few years that are forecasted to be built in Ercot, but given the current market environment for commodities, for financing, for hedging, the likelihood of that being built is rather low at this period of time. If you take away that 27 gigawatts of proposed build, you see a reserve margin as you go into 2011 and 2012 becoming very tight, call it in the midteens areas. As you go through a recessionary period, if you think back to our hedging slide a moment ago, over the next 24 months we are largely protected with our hedges of power and energy. As you go out on our hedging program three or four or five years down the road, as our portfolio starts opening up, that's the same point in time that you would expect, based on past history for recessionary pressures to wane. Without new build, you would expect the heat rate to tighten up very quickly in that type of environment. So we remain a bullish - our view remains very bullish on the Texas marketplace.

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On the gas side of it, and the case here again is what is happening in the commodity markets and the financing markets. You see on the supply side we have plotted out on page 30 on the bottom left hand side gas recount at various natural gas prices over the past 14 years or so. If you took a look at where gas prices are today, it implies roughly a 4 Bcf decline in gas production. If we take a look at the financial markets and some of the announcements recently coming out around capital expenditure, you can see the CapEx had been cut roughly \$6 billion over the next year due to the financing pressures and the commodity price pressures. The supply side we see cutting back. It's a very different story on the demand side when you look at what is happening globally with natural gas becoming the fuel of choice. We expect continued demand for natural gas in the marketplace globally. LNG continues to sell at a premium to the U.S. markets so we are seeing very little LNG imports into this country. When you look at the unconventional supply in the U.S., the break-even cost including the return from published reports we looked at, is upwards of \$8.50 per million Bcf. Our fundamental view on natural gas is bullish long-term and in the near-term, again with this commodity price pressure and recessionary pressure, that again is the period in time in which we have a hedged profile.

What this all means is going back to day one when we originally started out back in the summer 2003 in recognizing it is not all about one thing, it's about being able to take the free cash flow and using it for all parts of your business. First and foremost we reinvest in the business. We'll continue to do that. Our maintenance CapEx, our environmental CapEx. We manage our debt levels. We have our targeted capital structure that we operate within. We have the development program where we are bringing new assets online and will continue to allocate cash for that. And finally, a key component of how we manage our cash is to provide a regular return to shareholders which we have been doing over the course of the past several years and we will continue in the future.

So to wrap this up, in the short term while we see a lot of pressures economically, our hedge profile provides the free cash flow that we've been accustomed to seeing. Our free cash flow rates of over 20%, where they are today will continue on into 2009 and beyond. And in the medium term going out 3 to 5 years as the recession falls back and Texas recovers and the overall market recovers, gas demand continues to climb. We remain very bullish on what that outlook means for us and the long-term value of NRG.

I will turn it back to David.

**David Crane NRG President & CEO**

Thank you Bob. Now I will just wrap up by talking about a couple of things about the future—a couple of big picture things. I think one thing that we have always been a proponent of in this industry is consolidation. The initiative of Exelon toward us, if it's a harbinger of anything to come as a harbinger that maybe that consolidation is upon us. Another wave of consolidation and that can be a good thing. I think it is important as we think about consolidation in this industry, that one does not want to pursue scale just for scale sake. We don't want to get back into the period we had a decade ago where people were pursuing bragawatts not megawatts. What we talk about in our company when we talk about consolidation is scale with a purpose. Over the last

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four and a half years we have done deals like Texas Jenco (ph), buying the other half of West Coast Power which we think undeniably and incontrovertibly made us both bigger but also better. Created value for our shareholders. We also avoided deals, avoided more deals than people in the room know which we think would not have had the same affect. So for us, we think we have the track record, we are not opposed to doing transactions. I know the letter we sent to Exelon was very lengthy, but I particularly invite people's attention to the last paragraph of the letter where we say we are a willing seller and willing buyer at the right price.

Specifically what I want to talk about in conclusion is if we look at the situation and we have said this in the past, we feel that we are in the best positioned power generation company in the country. We think the statements that Exelon has made about how they scour the country, look far and wide and look up and down and this is the one investment in the country that makes sense for them, I think legitimates that. But we have also said in our investment presentations that there is no denying that as good a position energy is, we could be better. We could have, as I like to say, greater scale with more purpose. We have never denied and we put on this side what we think would make the NRG portfolio better. PJM baseload, low carbon baseload, more balanced market diversification, more green technologies. There is no denying and nowhere in the six pages of our response to Exelon do we deny that the fit between NRG and Exelon Generation is a good fit because it is. Our focus is on the price and by the price I mean the exchange ratio and essentially a category of other things which basically adds up to the fact that the structure that they proposed is wrong for a competitive power generation company.

As my colleagues know, that if they come to me not liking that the course of action that NRG is on is the right one, that they just can't say it's a bad course, they have to come up with something better. In that spirit, I wanted to at least suggest to you a constructive alternative. I noted that in the Exelon Investor Presentation they took one of our slides from a previous presentation we made talking about the five imperatives to being an ideal competitive power generation company. And I think that if they were going to troll through old NRG presentations, they should have gone back a little further to the Merrill Lynch presentation that we made in September 2006. That was the and I'm glad to see that Elizabeth is here because a long time expert in the industry and I'm sure she remembers that conference very well. That was the one where Elizabeth paired myself and Joel Staff (ph) and John Wilder (ph). Most of that discussion that day of course was us articulating our position on carbon and John Wilder articulating his position on why he thought building 11 coal plants in Ercot was the thing to do.

Also what we talked about on that day and what we presented was this slide. In the immediate wake of the demise of the Exelon PSEG merger we talked about future of consolidation as we saw it. You will note particularly looking along the bottom, that we thought there really two types of combinations that made sense. Regulated utilities and merchant generators and merchant generators and merchant generators. And you see how we played it out across the bottom right of the slide. There is one very, very important aspect of what we proposed on that day which is missing from the current Exelon proposal. That is that in order to make this really work, you have to disaggregate the utility, you have to split the deregulated generation from the

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regulated T&D business. If you think of the risks and concerns that we raise in our letter about this proposal as structured by Exelon, the number of things that would be solved or at least mitigated by working out a combination that splits the companies. It would reduce the ongoing regulatory risk, it would reduce the potential for carbon claw back. It would separate the highly cash generation business from the cash absorbing T&D business. It would handle the credit rating issue and the T&D business the regulated T&D business to get the BBB rating with complete with the rating triggers that they see while the generation business could be solid BB as we advocate. And you might also if you look at this such a transaction this way, you might also be able to solve the equation as the whole equaling more being greater than the sum of the parts. And if you look at the overhead cost structure or a utility versus the overhead costs structure of a company like NRG, there are probably two or three more times more cost that can be taken out on the other side then taking out the cost of the IPP.

So, if we want to talk about a transaction with Exelon I think we really need to talk about two things. One is an exchange ratio that makes sense and the other is a structure that makes us. That's something like what we're talking about here.

Finally, in summary and before we answer your questions, I think we have made it clear why we feel that the Exelon offer was not accepted by the NRG board. We see immense opportunity for NRG in the years to come as NRG responds to what we see as the great dynamics in our industry going forward; the focus on sustainability and climate change, the need to rebuild the nation's energy structure. We think we're very well positioned to capitalize on those trends right now. But in order to capitalize on those trends, it would certainly be useful to be bigger, but it's more important to be lean and nimble and entrepreneurial. In that situation the structure is critical. So actually going back to the Merrill Lynch conference in 2008, my focus then was that the key to being a success competitive power generation company in the future is to take our queues and be more like the Silicon Valley venture capitalists. That is looking forward approach not the looking backward approach of being more like a traditional utility.

So at the end of the day what I would say to you the equity holders of NRG is that we remain committed as a management team and we are empowered power right now to focus every day on working for you. That is what we want to continue to do. Not put ourselves in a position where the company is basically working for the benefit of the credit rating agencies.

So with that we would be happy to take any questions that anyone has. I think we have 10 or 15 minutes before people have to get back to the conference. Do we have microphones?

**Jeff Rosenbaum from DE Shaw (ph)**

So as part of the transaction sorry Jeff Rosenbaum from DE Shaw (ph). As part of the Exelon transaction they talked about the path they took and the timing being accelerated, but they are worried about or concerned about other potential transactions that NRG might take which they might consider poison pill to doing a transaction to NRG. Can you comment on what the status of other strategic

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alternatives are at the current time and if you're putting them on hold to figure where (inaudible) forward?

**David Crane NRG President & CEO**

One of the comments I made during the presentation was we think in the present environment there is a lot of talk between a lot of people about transactions, about consolidations. One of the points I made is that the week that Exelon approached me about having the meeting that resulted in the September 30th discussion, John Rowe was not even the first utility executive to call me that week. There is a lot of discussion going on between a lot of people both on the selling and buying side. We are participating in those. We think we have a duty to our shareholders to look and see where value can be created. In our view, and we have held this view through out even when we were looking at Calpine, it was not our intention that Calpine thing be in the public. Any combination in this sector I think is a very, very complicated thing and it needs to be done in a cooperative way and quite frankly it needs to be negotiated in a private way. So I can't comment on any specific thing. To the extent that Exelon thought that they were preempting something that was eminent, they were completely wrong. So, but we have in the past we have a group of people that look at this stuff every day. They will continue to look at this stuff every day. I can't really predict when anything happens. All I can predict is that we will make sure from our perspective and shareholder's perspective it only happens if it is value creative to our shareholders.

Are there any other questions? I know it is early in the morning and you getting yourself primed for an exciting conference over at EII (ph). We really appreciate you coming over this morning. Thank you very much and if you have any specific questions for any of our team, they would be happy to answer those questions. Thank you very much.

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