B. Raiph Sylvia Senior Vice President



6400 North Dixie Highway Newport, Michigan 48166 (313) 586-4150

> November 30, 198 NRC-89-0241

Dr. Thomas Murley Director, Nuclear Reactor Regulation NRR/DONRR Mail Stop 12G18 U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Reference:

Fermi 2

NRC Docket No. 50-341 NRC License No. NPF-43

Subject:

Dear Dr. Murley:

Price-Anderson Act Guarantee of Payment of Deferred Premiums

Enclosed is Detroit Edison's certified cash flow statement to meet the requirements of 10CFR140.21. The statement was prepared in accordance with Regulatory Guide 9.4 and outlines the Company's financial obligation, as detailed under the Secondary Financial Protection of the amended Price-Anderson Act.

As you know, Wolverine Power Supply Cooperative, Inc., has an ownership interest in Fermi 2. Therefore, we are also enclosing copies of April 29 and May 28, 1976 memorandums, which constitute Wolverine's response to the Secondary Financial Protection requirements.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Lewis Bregni at (313) 586-4072.

Sincerely,

BRalph Syles

Attachment

cc: A. B. Davis

R. W. Defayette

I. P. Dinitz

W. G. Rogers

J. F. Stang

USNFC Document Control Desk Washington, D. C. 20555

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CERTIFICATE

I, Ronald W. Gresens, Vice President and Controller, and Chief Accounting Officer of The Detroit Edison Company ("Company"), do hereby certify that the 1988 Actual financial data shown on the Company's 1989 Internal Cash Flow Projection is derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1988 and that the 1989 Projection is the latest projection of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1989. The financial data is that of the Company only and does not include that of Wolverine Power Supply Cooperative, Inc., a joint owner of Fermi 2.

Dated: November 3, 1989

Ronald W. Gresens, Vice President and Controller

The Detroit Edison Company

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

1989 Internal Cash Flow Projection For Fermi 2 Nuclear Power Station (Thousands of Dollars)

	1980 Actual	1989 Projection
Net income (loss) after taxes	\$ (378,826)	\$ 422,076
Less: Dividends Loss on preferred and preference	(304,106)	(284,022)
stock purchased and retired Retained earnings	<u>(19,905)</u> <u>(702,837)</u>	(558) 137,496
Adjustments: Cumulative effect for years prior to 1988 of accounting changes for:		
Disallowed plant costs and abandonments - net Unbilled revenues and property taxes - net	344,147 (200,655)	
Current year disallowed plant costs Accretion income	849,506	(50,183)
Depreciation and amortization Deferred Fermi 2 depreciation and return Deferred income taxes and investment tax	325,423 (178,407)	364,569 (142,404)
Amortization of property losses and unrecovered	(137,522)	88,100
plant costs Allowance for funds used during construction Total adjustments	7,128 (4,887) 1,004,733	7,128 (3,982) 263,228
Internal cash flow	\$ 301,896	\$ 400,724
Average quarterly cash flow	\$ 75,474	\$ 100,181
Percentage ownership in all operating nuclear units		88,802%(a)
Maximum total contingent liability per year		\$ 10,000

⁽a) Fermi 2 is Detroit Edison's only nuclear unit.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRIL LTURE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON, D.C. 18110

April 29, 1976

SUBJECT: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Call re Price-Anderson Act

TO:

David A. Hamil Administrator

On this date Mr. Dinitz of NRC called me about the Price-Anderson Act. He said they had published a proposed rule on March 18 which might not have come to our attention. He said that in case of a major accident, there could be an assessment against a nuclear plant in the range of \$4 to \$5 million, and he wondered how this might affect our borrowers. He was aware that our borrowers at present have no more than a minority interest in any major plants.

In discussion I mentioned that in case of necessity REA has authority to make an operating loan to a borrower, and that an amount of \$5 million was not large in comparison to our annual loan program. He said that this backup would satisfy them with respect to the ability of an REA financed system to meet their assessment. He said he would send us a copy of their proposed rule for our comments, and it would be helpful for us to mention our authority to make an operating loan.

DAVID H. ASKEGAARD

Deputy Administrator

CC:

AAE AAA

LARC

PSMESD

John Holt

Mr.: Ira Dinitz, Indemnity Specialist Antitrust and Indemnity Group Nuclear Reactor Regulation Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

IR EGEIVED

MORTHERA MICHIGAL

Dear Mr. Dinita:

I wish to thank you for your telephone call of April 29, 1976, and the ensuing letter pointing out the changes to the Price Andersea Act of 1957, which were enacted by Public Law 94-197.

We were aware of these changes and the fact that owners of nuclear reactors may be charged retrospective premiums of up to \$5 million in the unlikely occurrence of a nuclear incident. The Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration is authorized, pursuant to the RE Act, to make loans for such retrospective premiums. Of course, all of our borrowers, to date, would be liable only for purcentages of these retrospective premiums since the borrowers usually own less than a full portion of the reactor. The premiums would not be large with respect to the total nuclear plant investment or the annual operating cost of a large nuclear reactor.

Lo your letter you further caked our opinion as to the likelihood of default on the premiums by one or more utilities. In our judgment, the retrospective premium would be relatively small when compared to the total utility responsibilities of conducting business. I cannot - forward how any utility large enough to be involved in nuclear superation would forfeit payment of its retrospective premiums.

SLucerely.

David H. Askegaard .

DAVID H. ASKEGAARD Deputy Administrator ec:

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