

Part 1 General and Financial Information

1.0 Introduction

Effective January 28, 2009, STP 3 & 4 Investments LLC changed its name to Nuclear Innovation North America LLC (NINA), NRG South Texas 3 LLC changed its name to NINA Texas 3 LLC (NINA 3), and NRG South Texas 4 LLC changed its name to NINA Texas 4 LLC (NINA 4).

This Combined License Application (COLA) is submitted by NINA on behalf of itself, the STP Nuclear Operating Company (STPNOC), NINA 3, NINA 4, and the City of San Antonio, Texas, acting by and through the City Public Service Board (CPS Energy), for the construction and operation of two nuclear powered generating plants designated as South Texas Project Units 3 & 4 (STP 3 & 4). In addition, special nuclear material licenses, by-product material licenses, and source material licenses as required for construction and operation are requested. NINA will be the lead applicant and lead licensee responsible for design and construction of each unit until the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license (COL) under 10 CFR 52.103(c), at which point STPNOC will be the lead licensee responsible for operations.

STP 3 & 4 will each utilize the NRC-Certified Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR) light water reactor design. This COLA presents descriptions and analyses of the station design, and incorporates by reference Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 52 as required by Section III.B of that Appendix.

The Application has been divided into parts as follows:

Part 1 - General and Financial Information

Part 2 - Final Safety Analysis Report

Part 3 - Environmental Report

Part 4 - Plant-Specific Technical Specifications

Part 5 - Emergency Plan

Part 6 - Site Redress Plan

Part 7 - Generic DCD Departures Report

Part 8 - Security Plans (under separate cover)

Part 9 - Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC)

Part 10 - Proprietary Information

Part 11 - Mitigative Strategies Report 10 CFR 52.80(d)

Two complete COLAs were submitted. One included proprietary and security sensitive information that is subject to a request for withholding from public dissemination. The other has such information redacted and is available for public dissemination.

Subsequent COLA revisions will submit only the COLA Parts impacted by the current revision. The unaffected COLA Parts will remain valid at their last submittal revision level.

Proprietary information shall be marked in the COLA file as follows:

The beginning of the proprietary information shall be marked with the designation '[s#]' and the designation '[e#]' at the end of the proprietary information. The "#" shall be a number between 1 and 7, denoting the reason the information is being requested to be withheld from public disclosure as proprietary. The number designation is in accordance with NRC Regulatory Issue Summary 2004-11: "Supporting Information Associated with Requests for Withholding Proprietary Information."

The number designators indicating the reason the information is being requested to be withheld from public disclosure as proprietary, are as follows:

- (1) The information is considered Security Sensitive. (Short title: Security Sensitive)
- (2) The information reveals the distinguishing aspects of a process (or component, structure, tool, method, etc.) whose use by any of the submitter's competitors, without a license from the submitter, would constitute a competitive economic disadvantage to the submitter. (Short Title: Distinguishing Aspects of a Process)
- (3) The information consists of supporting data, including test data, relative to a process (or component, structure, tool, method, etc.), and the application of the data secures a competitive economic advantage, as described more fully in the affidavit. (Short Title: Supporting Data Relative to a Process)
- (4) Use by a competitor of the information would reduce the competitor's expenditure of resources, or improve its competitive position, in the design, manufacture, shipment, installation, assurance of quality, or licensing of a similar product. (Short Title: Competitive Advantage)
- (5) The information reveals cost or price information, production capacities, budget levels, or commercial strategies of the submitter or customers or suppliers. (Short Title: Financial and Commercial)
- (6) The information reveals aspects of privately funded development plans or programs of commercial value to the submitter or owner of the information. (Short Title: Development Plans)
- (7) The information consists of patentable ideas. (Short Title: Patentable Ideas)

The number will serve as notification to the NRC of the reason the information is being requested to be withheld from public disclosure.

1.1 License Actions Requested

The purpose of this COLA is to obtain NRC approval to construct and operate two nuclear powered generating plants. The plants will be located at the existing South Texas Project Electric Generating Station in Matagorda County, Texas.

In support of this objective, NINA requests the following license actions:

- License NINA, pursuant to Section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and 10 CFR Part 52 to construct, possess, and use South Texas Project Unit 3 at the designated location in Matagorda County, Texas. It is requested that the license contains a provision that includes the applicable license under 10 CFR Part 70 (including Reporting Criteria of 10 CFR 70) to receive, possess, and use at any time such quantities of source, byproduct and special nuclear material as needed to construct the utilization facility and transition the utilization facility to STPNOC for operation on the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103(c).
- License STPNOC pursuant to Section 103 of the Act and 10 CFR Part 52 to possess, use, and operate South Texas Project Unit 3 at the designated location in Matagorda County, Texas, beginning on the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103 (c). It is requested that the term of the license be for a period of 40 years from the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103(c), and contains a provision that includes the applicable license under 10 CFR Part 70 (including Reporting Criteria of 10 CFR 70) to receive, possess, and use at any time such quantities of source, byproduct, and special nuclear material as needed to operate the utilization facility.
- License NINA 3 and CPS Energy pursuant to Section 103 of the Act and 10 CFR Part 52 to possess South Texas Project Unit 3 and own a 92.375% and a 7.625% undivided interest, respectively, therein, at the designated location in Matagorda County, Texas. It is requested that the term of the license be for a period of 40 years from the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103(c).
- License NINA pursuant to Section 103 of the Act and 10 CFR Part 52 to construct, possess, and use South Texas Project Unit 4 at the designated location in Matagorda County, Texas. It is requested that the license contains a provision that includes the applicable license under 10 CFR Part 70 (including Reporting Criteria of 10 CFR 70) to receive, possess, and use at any time such quantities of source,

byproduct, and special nuclear material as needed to construct the utilization facility and transition the utilization facility to STPNOC for operation on the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103 (c).

- License STPNOC pursuant to Section 103 of the Act and 10 CFR Part 52 to possess, use, and operate South Texas Project Unit 4 at the designated location in Matagorda County, Texas, beginning on the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103(c). It is requested that the term of the license be for a period of 40 years from the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103(c), and contains a provision that includes the applicable license under 10 CFR Part 70 (including Reporting Criteria of 10 CFR 70) to receive, possess, and use at any time such quantities of source, byproduct, and special nuclear material as needed to operate the utilization facility.
- License NINA 4 and CPS Energy pursuant to Section 103 of the Act and 10 CFR Part 52 to possess South Texas Project Unit 4 and own a 92.375% and a 7.625% undivided interest, respectively, therein, at the designated location in Matagorda County, Texas. It is requested that the term of the license be for a period of 40 years from the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103(c).

Pursuant to the license for each facility, NINA will be responsible for meeting all of the requirements of the license, including compliance with the regulations and maintaining all of the programs required by each license (such as quality assurance program, security program, records management, etc.) until responsibility under each license is transitioned to STPNOC on the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103(c). To the extent that STPNOC engages in activities prior to such date in order to prepare for operations, it will do so pursuant to the licenses and NINA's programs, processes and procedures; NINA will be responsible for such activity conducted by STPNOC.

Responsibility under each license, including compliance with the regulations and maintaining all of the programs required by each license, will be completely transitioned to STPNOC on the date for each unit on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103(c). To the extent that NINA conducts construction activities relating to a facility after responsibility for the license has been transitioned to STPNOC, STPNOC will be the responsible licensee, and NINA will conduct such activities pursuant to STPNOC's programs, processes, and procedures.

Revisions have been made to this COLA in Part 1 and in Part 2 Chapters 1, 13, and 17 of the Final Safety Analysis Report, in order to properly reflect the division of responsibility under the licenses as between NINA and STPNOC. Otherwise, throughout the COLA and supplemental information submitted regarding the COLA, all other references to STPNOC should be construed to mean the licensee with primary responsibility for each license, i.e., NINA during design and construction and thereafter STPNOC, unless the context requires otherwise. For example, references to historical actions taken by STPNOC (e.g., “STPNOC performed an analysis of . . .”) reflect such actions. Other references may reflect future actions (e.g., “STPNOC will . . .”) to be taken either by NINA during design and construction or thereafter, by STPNOC. Nevertheless, the applicable licensee with primary responsibility assumes full responsibility under the application and licenses for responsibilities associated with all historical references.

1.2 General Information

The applicants for STP 3 & 4 are NINA 3, NINA 4, CPS Energy, STPNOC and NINA as described in the requested license actions above. Effective as of January 24, 2011, NINA became the applicant with overall responsibility for the COLA, including design and quality activities conducted prior to issuance of the requested licenses. The required general information for the applicants is provided below separated by applicant.

Nuclear Innovation North America LLC

NINA is a company whose focus is to market and promote ABWR nuclear technology, and to develop and construct ABWR nuclear power generation facilities in the U.S. NINA has assumed responsibility for the design and construction of STP 3 & 4, and it has organized itself for this purpose by transitioning the previously existing STPNOC organization responsible for the development of STP 3 & 4 from STPNOC to NINA. This transition includes the programs, processes and procedures developed by STPNOC for STP 3 & 4.

NINA is a Delaware limited liability company that was formed in February 2008 by NRG Energy, Inc. (NRG Energy). On February 29, 2008, Toshiba Corporation (Toshiba) entered into agreements with NRG Energy to invest up to \$300 million in NINA in return initially for 12% of the membership interests, with NRG Energy owning the remaining 88%. The ownership interests are subject to change based upon ongoing capital contributions by the members. The parties closed on the joint venture transaction on May 1, 2008.

NINA is currently owned approximately 89.5% by NRG Energy and 10.5% by Toshiba America Nuclear Energy Corporation (Toshiba America Nuclear), a Delaware corporation. Toshiba America Nuclear is a wholly owned subsidiary of Toshiba America, Inc., a Delaware corporation, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Toshiba Corporation, a Japanese corporation (together, with its U.S. subsidiaries, referred to as the Toshiba Companies). The existing ownership structure of these companies is reflected in Figure 1.1-1.

In addition, NINA has entered into certain agreements with Stone & Webster Inc. (S&W), a Louisiana corporation, whereby S&W has the right to acquire an ownership interest in NINA from NRG Energy, which would reduce NRG Energy's interest in NINA. S&W is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Shaw Group Inc., a Louisiana corporation, which is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

The ownership percentages held by each of the members of NINA can change over time based upon S&W exercising its option to acquire ownership interests or based upon equity contributions by the members being made to fund NINA activities in amounts that are disproportionate to the ownership interests of the members. For example, if Toshiba were to fund NINA activities with equity contributions and NRG Energy did not contribute its proportionate share, Toshiba's total ownership interest in NINA would increase through accretion and NRG Energy's total ownership interest in NINA would be reduced through dilution. However, if funding is provided through loans to NINA, the ownership percentages do not change.

In a Press Release issued on April 19, 2011, NRG announced that "while it will cooperate with and support its current partners and any prospective future partners in attempting to develop STP 3&4 successfully, NRG will not invest additional capital in the STP development effort." Thus, the ownership percentages among the NINA owners may change in the future. It is routine for there to be periodic, indeed daily, changes in the ownership of publicly traded holding companies that own subsidiary companies that hold NRC licenses. Therefore, the fact that there may be changes in the ownership of NINA from time to time is consistent with current NRC practice, which accepts the practical reality that there are routine minor changes in the ownership of the holding companies for existing reactor licensees throughout the United States, without any need for NRC action or routine notices to NRC regarding these changes in ownership. However, because NINA is owned by multiple parent holding companies that are themselves publicly traded, NINA plans to keep the NRC informed regarding the ownership percentages of each such parent holding company. If there are any material changes in the ownership percentages among the current owners, e.g., 5% or more variance from the ownership percentages previously described in the COLA, NINA will notify the NRC in a timely manner and identify the change in the next update to the COLA. If any material new investors join in the ownership of NINA, NINA will also notify NRC of such owners, and the investors will be identified in the next update to the COLA.

After issuance of the COL, any changes in the ownership of NINA may require prior review by the NRC under NRC's existing regulations. NRC review may be required for purposes of either: (1) obtaining prior written consent of the NRC pursuant to 10 CFR 50.80, if such changes involve a direct or indirect transfer of control of any NINA license; or (2) obtaining a threshold determination by the NRC that no such approval is required.

In addition, material changes in the foreign ownership of NINA will be reported to NRC in accordance with NRC's Regulatory Information Summary 2000-01, "Changes Concerning Foreign Ownership, Control, or Domination of Nuclear Reactor Licensees" (Feb. 1, 2000). Foreign ownership issues are addressed in Section 1.5 of this Part 1

and in the Negation Action Plan (NAP) provided as Appendix 1D of Final Safety Analysis Report Chapter 1. Section 2.0(c) of the NAP, provides that NINA will assure that U.S. owners at all times hold at least 10% of the equity of NINA. Taking into account CPS Energy's 7.625% ownership interests, indirect foreign ownership of STP 3&4 will at all times be less than 85%.

In a May 5, 2011 Form 10 Q filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, NRG stated as follows:

NRG evaluated its investment in NINA for impairment. As part of this process, NRG evaluated the contractual rights and economic interests held by the various stakeholders in NINA, and concluded that **while it continues to hold majority legal ownership**, NRG ceased to have a controlling financial interest in NINA at the end of the first quarter of 2011. Consequently, NRG deconsolidated NINA as of March 31, 2011, in accordance with ASC-810, Consolidation, or ASC 810.

(Emphasis added.) The phrase "ceased to have a controlling financial interest" relates to financial accounting standards, and NRG's conclusion that it would deconsolidate its financial interests in NINA as of March 31, 2011, for purposes of NRG's accounting treatment, which has impacts on NRG's consolidated balance sheet. However, NRG continues to have a controlling legal ownership interest in NINA, and it will continue to exercise control over nuclear safety and security matters, *i.e.*, control of NINA within the meaning of Section 103.d of the Act and 10 CFR 50.38, until such time as the earlier of either: (1) the implementation of the NAP described in Section 1.5 below; or (2) the occurrence of NINA ownership changes that amount to a change in control of NINA for purposes of 10 CFR 50.80 (if such regulation were to apply, *i.e.*, after issuance of a license), but which in any event will be subject to the implementation of the NAP as described in Section 1.5 below.

NINA's principal offices are located at:

521 Fifth Avenue, 30th Floor
New York, NY 10175

NINA's STP 3 & 4 organization that is focused on the design and construction of STP 3 & 4 and coordination with STPNOC for the operation of STP 3 & 4 maintains offices at:

4000 Avenue F
Bay City, Texas 77414

The name, address, and citizenship of each director and principal officer of NINA are provided in Table 1.2-1.

NRG Energy, Inc.

NRG Energy is a wholesale power generation company with a significant presence in major competitive power markets in the United States. NRG Energy is engaged in the

ownership, development, construction and operation of power generation facilities, the transacting in and trading of fuel and transportation services, and the trading of energy, capacity and related products in the United States and select international markets. As of December 31, 2009, NRG Energy had a total global generation portfolio of 187 active operating fossil fuel and nuclear generation units, at 44 power generation plants, with an aggregate generation capacity of approximately 24,115 MW, and approximately 400 MW under construction which includes partner interests of 200 MW. In addition to its fossil fuel plant ownership, NRG Energy has ownership interests in operating renewable facilities with an aggregate generation capacity of 365 MW, consisting of three wind farms representing an aggregate generation capacity of 345 MW (which includes partner interest of 75 MW) and a solar facility with an aggregate generation capacity of 20 MW.

NRG Energy is incorporated in the State of Delaware and was formed in 1992 as the non utility subsidiary of Northern States Power Company, which was itself merged into New Century Energies, Inc. to form Xcel Energy, Inc., in 2000. NRG Energy is no longer affiliated with Northern States Power or Xcel Energy, Inc. NRG Energy is a wholesale power generation company that is publicly owned and traded on the New York Stock Exchange. It primarily engages in the ownership and operation of power generation facilities, the transacting in and trading of fuel and transportation services, and the marketing and trading of energy, capacity and related products in the United States and internationally. NRG Energy has a diverse portfolio of electric generation facilities in terms of geography, fuel type, and dispatch levels. In the Texas deregulated electricity market, NINA 3 and NINA 4 will sell their portions of the electrical energy produced at STP to the general ERCOT market described below.

NRG Energy's principal offices are located at:

211 Carnegie Center
Princeton, NJ 08540

The name, address, and citizenship of each director and principal officer of NRG Energy are provided in Table 1.2-2.

NINA Texas 3 LLC and NINA Texas 4 LLC

NINA 3 and NINA 4 are limited liability companies organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, and they operate in the state of Texas. NINA 3 and NINA 4 are wholly owned subsidiaries of NINA Investments LLC, a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of NINA Investments Holdings LLC (NINA Holdings), a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, and a wholly owned subsidiary of NINA. Through its wholly owned subsidiaries, NINA owns 100% of NINA 3 and NINA 4.

It is anticipated that there may be additional equity investors in NINA and/or its subsidiaries prior to beginning construction under the COL. If additional foreign or domestic investors agree to participate in the ownership of NINA 3 and NINA 4, any

such investors will be subject to a foreign ownership control and domination Negation Action Plan as described in greater detail in Section 1.5 below.

The offices for NINA 3 and NINA 4, their controlling parent companies, and the Toshiba Companies are located at:

Nuclear Innovation North America LLC
 NINA Investments Holdings LLC
 NINA Investments LLC
 NINA Texas 3 LLC
 NINA Texas 4 LLC
 521 5th Avenue, 30th Floor
 New York, New York 10175
 and
 4000 Avenue F
 Bay City, Texas 77414

NRG Energy, Inc.
 211 Carnegie Center
 Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Toshiba Corporation
 1-1, Shibaura 1-chome, Minato-ku,
 Tokyo 105-8001, Japan

Toshiba America Nuclear Energy Corporation
 3545 Whitehall Park Drive, Suite 500
 Charlotte, NC 28273

Toshiba America, Inc.
 1251 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 4110
 New York, NY 10020

The name, address, and citizenship of each of the directors and officers of NINA 3 and NINA 4 are provided in Table 1.2-3.

City Public Service Board of the City of San Antonio

CPS Energy is a Texas municipal utility and an independent Board of the City of San Antonio. The City of San Antonio, Texas acquired its electric and gas utilities in 1942 from the American Light and Traction Company, which had been ordered by the federal government to sell properties under provisions of the Holding Company Act of 1935. Today, CPS Energy is the nation's largest municipally owned energy company providing both natural gas and electric service, serving more than 700,000 electric customers and approximately 320,000 natural gas customers in and around the seventh largest city in the United States. CPS Energy has earned the highest financial rating of any municipal gas and electric system in the nation.

The offices for CPS Energy are located at:

CPS Energy
145 Navarro
San Antonio, Texas 78205

CPS Energy
PO Box 1771
San Antonio, Texas
78296

The name, address, and citizenship of each of the trustees and senior executive team members of CPS Energy are provided in Table 1.2-4.

STP Nuclear Operating Company

Pursuant to an Operating Agreement between the participants of STP 1 & 2, STPNOC is responsible for the licensing, operation, maintenance, modification, decontamination, and decommissioning of STP 1 & 2, and STPNOC will have the same responsibility for STP 3&4 after responsibility under each license is transitioned to STPNOC on the date on which the Commission makes a finding that acceptance criteria are met under 10 CFR 52.103(g) or allows operation during an interim period under the combined license under 10 CFR 52.103(c). The participants of STP 1 & 2 are liable for payments that are chargeable to STP 1 & 2 in proportion to each of the participant's respective undivided ownership interest in STP 1 & 2. During commercial operation, the participants in STP 3 & 4 will be liable for payments chargeable to STP 3 & 4 in proportion to each of the participant's respective undivided ownership interest in STP 3 & 4. Common facilities charges are shared by the STP 1 & 2 and STP 3 & 4 participants. STPNOC will operate STP 3 & 4 pursuant to terms of the existing Operating Agreement. STPNOC is a Texas non-profit corporation.

The offices for STPNOC are located at:

STP Nuclear Operating Company
4000 Avenue F
Bay City, Texas 77414

The name, address, and citizenship of each of the directors and officers of STPNOC are provided in Table 1.2-5

Regulatory Agencies with Jurisdiction over Rates and Services

Retail Service Rates:

Under the Texas Public Utility Regulatory Act (PURA), significant original jurisdiction over the rates, services, and operations of "electric utilities" is vested in the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT). In this context, "electric utility" means an electric investor-owned utility. Since the electric deregulation aspects of PURA became effective on January 1, 2002, the PUCT's jurisdiction over electric investor-owned utility (IOU) companies primarily encompasses only the transmission and distribution functions.

The PUCT has jurisdiction over the electric market in the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) region. That authority is focused on wholesale and retail market oversight, customer protection rules, utility (delivery) ratemaking and oversight, reliability compliance, and matters related to the transition to the competitive market, such as oversight of nuclear decommissioning trusts of existing nuclear plants in ERCOT. Traditional retail ratemaking for much of the ERCOT region has been replaced with a “customer choice” model where retail rates are established in a competitive market, subject to PUCT customer protection rules. Likewise, the wholesale electric market pricing is set by competitive processes (under the market oversight of the PUCT and a Wholesale Market Monitor selected by the PUCT), both through bilateral power agreements and as part of ERCOT ancillary service auctions. The ERCOT corporate organization serves as the independent system operator responsible for transmission system open access, energy scheduling and accounting, transmission control area management, system planning, and support of the competitive retail market and financial settlement of the wholesale market. Municipal utilities, including CPS Energy, and electric cooperatives have authority to acquire energy and set retail rates under their own authority and may choose to be exempt from the competitive market.

PURA generally excludes municipally-owned utilities (Municipal Utilities), such as CPS Energy, from PUCT jurisdiction, although the PUCT has jurisdiction over electric wholesale transmission rates. Under the PURA, a municipal governing body or the body vested with the power to manage and operate a Municipal Utility such as CPS Energy has exclusive jurisdiction to set rates applicable to all services provided by the Municipal Utility with the exception of electric wholesale transmission activities and rates. Unless and until the City Council and Board choose to opt-in to electric retail competition, CPS Energy retail service electric rates are subject to appellate, but not original rate regulatory jurisdiction by the PUCT in areas that CPS Energy serves outside the San Antonio City limits. To date, no such appeal to the PUCT of CPS Energy retail electric rates has ever been filed. CPS Energy is not subject to the annual PUCT gross receipts fee payable by electric utilities.

Transmission Access and Related Rate Regulation:

ERCOT manages the flow of electric power to approximately 20 million Texas customers, representing 85 percent of the state's electric load and 75 percent of the Texas land area. As the independent system operator for the region, ERCOT schedules power on an electric grid that connects 38,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines and more than 500 generation units. ERCOT also manages financial settlements for the competitive wholesale bulk-power market and administers customer switching for 5.9 million Texans in competitive choice areas. ERCOT is a membership-based nonprofit corporation, governed by a board of directors and subject to oversight by the PUCT and the Texas Legislature. ERCOT's members include retail consumers, investor- and municipal-owned electric utilities, rural electric cooperatives, river authorities, independent generators, power marketers and retail electric providers.

Pursuant to amendments made by the Texas Legislature in 1995 to the PURA (PURA95), Municipal Utilities, including CPS Energy, became subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the PUCT for transmission of wholesale energy. PURA95 requires the PUCT to establish open access transmission on the interconnected Texas grid for all utilities, co-generators, power marketers, independent power producers and other transmission customers.

The 1999 Texas Legislature amended the PURA95 to expressly authorize rate authority over Municipal Utilities for wholesale transmission and to require that the postage stamp method be used exclusively for pricing wholesale transmission transactions. The PUCT in late 1999 amended its transmission rule to incorporate fully the postage stamp pricing method which sets the price for transmission at the system average for ERCOT. CPS Energy's wholesale open access transmission charges are set out in tariffs filed at the PUCT, and are based on its transmission cost of service approved by the PUCT, representing CPS Energy's input to the calculation of the statewide postage stamp pricing method. The PUCT's rule, consistent with provisions in PURA §35.005(b), also provides that the PUCT may require construction or enlargement of transmission facilities in order to facilitate wholesale transmission service.

The offices for PUCT and ERCOT are located at:

Public Utility Commission of Texas
1701 N. Congress Avenue
P.O. Box 13326
Austin, Texas 78711-3326

Electric Reliability Council of Texas
7620 Metro Center Drive
Austin, Texas 78744

Trade and News Publications

Table 1.2-6 provides a list of trade and news publications that would be appropriate to provide reasonable notice of the application to those municipalities, private utilities, public bodies, and cooperatives that might have a potential interest in the facility.

1.3 Financial Qualifications

NINA 3 and NINA 4

As of January 31, 2010, the owners (NINA 3, NINA 4, and CPS Energy) had incurred expenditures of approximately \$706 million developing STP 3 & 4, and funding for these costs has already been committed to the project. CPS Energy has completely funded its entire share of the costs incurred through January 31, 2010. The remaining funding for the construction of STP 3 will be provided by NINA 3, and the remaining funding for the construction of STP 4 will be provided by NINA 4.

On March 1, 2010, the owners reached an agreement whereby CPS Energy has reduced its ownership interest in the project to 7.625%, and NINA 3 and NINA 4 will be responsible for arranging for the financing and equity contributions necessary to complete development and construction of STP 3 & 4. CPS Energy is not responsible

for any further funding obligations until commercial operation. As such, NINA 3 and NINA 4 demonstrate herein that, upon meeting certain conditions, there is reasonable likelihood that they will have sources for funding 100% of the remaining costs during construction.

Table 1.3-1 provides a summary of project costs for STP 3 & 4 as estimated by NINA. Table 1.3-2 provides the projected source of funds. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, NINA 3 and NINA 4 are expected to make certain payments to CPS Energy in the future. As such, CPS Energy's projected "net" contribution toward construction is reflected as a source of funds in Table 1.3-2, rather than an amount equal to 50% of the costs incurred through January 31, 2010. NINA 3 and NINA 4 expect to obtain a Department of Energy (DOE) Loan Guarantee to provide funding for the estimated costs in Table 1.3 1. The anticipated terms of such a Loan Guarantee and prerequisites for a financial closing for such a Loan Guarantee are set forth in detail in the draft Term Sheet for DOE conditional loan guarantee commitment dated February 9, 2011. These conditions require that a complex package of equity commitments, reserve funds, and credit facilities (including working capital) be obtained and put in place prior to financial closing, consistent with the source of funds in Table 1.3 2. Thus, NINA 3 and NINA 4 are financially qualified based upon the following license condition being met prior to pouring any safety related concrete for STP 3 & 4:

The pouring of safety-related concrete for STP Units 3 and 4 shall not commence before funding is committed, as evidenced by the licensees making available for NRC inspection, executed copies of:

- (a) the Loan Guarantee Documents, the Supplemental Facility Documents, and the Working Capital Documents, as defined in the draft Term Sheet for DOE conditional loan guarantee commitment dated February 9, 2011; or
- (b) other documentation evidencing a financial closing, which includes financing through loan arrangements, including requirements regarding equity commitments and working capital, that are equivalent or substantially comparable to the financing arrangements contemplated by the draft Term Sheet for DOE conditional loan guarantee commitment dated February 9, 2011.

Table 1.3-3 provides the operations and maintenance costs corresponding to NINA's share of the Project for the first five years for Unit 3 and Unit 4. The sources to cover the operating costs for NINA will come from the sale of electricity through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) as well as through merchant sales to the wholesale power market. A description of the PPAs is provided in Table 1.3-4. The terms of the draft Term Sheet for DOE conditional loan guarantee commitment dated February 9, 2011 require that NINA 3 and NINA 4 meet certain conditions relating to the execution of PPAs as well as impose working capital requirements to assure that adequate funds are available during operation. As such, meeting the license condition described

above also provides reasonable assurance that NINA 3 and NINA 4 will have adequate funds to pay for operating costs during plant operations.

The financial qualifications of NINA 3 and NINA 4 are demonstrated through the information provided in Tables 1.3-1 through 1.3-4. Further background information is provided below.

All tables referenced above are proprietary and confidential, and should be withheld from public disclosure.

Nuclear Innovation North America LLC

NINA is a company whose focus is to market and promote ABWR nuclear technology, and develop and construct ABWR nuclear power generation facilities in the U.S. NINA was formed in February 2008 by NRG Energy. On February 29, 2008, Toshiba entered into agreements with NRG Energy to invest up to \$300 million in NINA in return initially for 12% of the membership interests, with NRG Energy owning the remaining 88%. The ownership interests are subject to change based upon ongoing capital contributions by the members. The parties closed on the joint venture transaction on May 1, 2008. In addition to its up to \$300 million investment in NINA, Toshiba has extended EPC terms exclusively to NINA for an additional four units beyond STP 3 & 4 in order to facilitate the development of additional ABWR plants in the U.S. With the support of its shareholders, NINA is uniquely positioned to lead the nuclear renaissance in the U.S. with ABWR as the nuclear technology of choice.

NINA plans to execute a licensing, design and construction services agreement with NINA 3 and NINA 4. The licensing, design and construction services agreement will clearly delineate NINA's authority with respect to design and construction, the authority of NINA 3 and NINA 4 with respect to financial decisions, and the obligation of NINA 3 and NINA 4 to pay for the costs of construction. As such, NINA's financial qualifications are derived from the reasonable assurance that NINA 3 and NINA 4 will provide funding during construction.

CPS Energy

CPS Energy is the trademarked name through which the City of San Antonio, acting by and through the City Public Service Board, does business. CPS Energy is a Texas municipal utility and an independent Board of the City of San Antonio. CPS Energy generates and distributes electricity and recovers the cost of this electricity through rates approved by its rate regulator, the City of San Antonio, thus meeting the definition of an "electric utility" in 10 CFR 50.2. Therefore, CPS Energy is exempt from financial qualification review for the operating license pursuant to 10 CFR 50.33(f) and in accordance with Section III.1.b. of NUREG-1577, Rev. 1. As noted above, CPS Energy has already provided substantial funding for the development of STP 3 & 4, originally as a 50% owner. It now is relying upon NINA 3 and NINA 4 to provide funding for the remaining costs to develop and construct STP 3 & 4, including CPS Energy's 7.625% interests in STP 3 & 4.

CPS Energy is an "electric utility" as defined in 10 CFR 50.2 and in COL-ISG-02, "Interim Staff Guidance on Financial Qualifications of Applicants for Combined License Applications," and therefore, in accordance with 10 CFR 50.33(f), CPS Energy is not required to provide detailed O&M finance estimates as part of this submittal.

STPNOC

Pursuant to an Operating Agreement between the participants of STP 1 & 2, STPNOC is responsible for the licensing, operation, maintenance, modification, decontamination, and decommissioning of STP 1 & 2, and during the operation of STP 3 & 4, STPNOC will have the same responsibility for STP 3 & 4. STPNOC is not responsible for construction activities; therefore, the NRC review of STPNOC's financial qualifications is limited to its ability to fund activities during operations. As indicated above, the terms of the operating Agreement provide that the owners fund STPNOC's costs for operating STP 1 & 2 and STP 3 & 4. As such, STPNOC's financial qualifications are derived from the reasonable assurance that NINA 3, NINA 4, and CPS Energy will provide funding during operations.

1.4 Decommissioning Funding Assurance

The plant owners certify that prior to initial fuel load they will provide assurance for funding decommissioning based upon the NRC minimum "formula" amount calculated pursuant to 10 CFR 50.75(c). Table 1.4-1 provides the current calculation of the NRC formula amount, which is the same for STP 3 and STP 4. This amount will be adjusted annually in accordance with 10 CFR 50.75(b)(2). The plant owners' funding proposals to cover those costs in accordance with 10 CFR 50.75 are set forth below.

CPS Energy will provide decommissioning funding assurance for its proportionate obligation for decommissioning based upon its percentage interests of 7.625% in each unit using the external sinking fund method as provided for in 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1)(ii). CPS Energy qualifies to use this as its exclusive mechanism under the provisions of 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1)(ii)(A), because it is a municipality that establishes its own rates and is able to recover its cost of service allocable to decommissioning. In accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1)(ii), CPS Energy will set aside funds periodically, no less frequently than annually, in a trust fund account segregated from its assets and outside its administrative control and in which the total amount of funds will be sufficient to fund decommissioning at the time permanent cessation of operations is expected.

In accordance with the terms of 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1)(vi), NINA 3 and NINA 4 will provide decommissioning funding assurance for their proportionate obligations for decommissioning based upon their percentage interests of 92.375% in each unit as described in Section 1.1 above using the external sinking fund method consistent with the provisions of 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1)(ii), except that NINA 3 and NINA 4 will not ordinarily collect funding from ratepayers. In accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1)(ii), NINA 3 and NINA 4 will set aside funds periodically, no less frequently than annually, in a trust fund account segregated from their assets and outside of their administrative control and in which the total amount of funds will be sufficient to fund decommissioning at the time permanent cessation of operations is

expected. However, the funds periodically set aside are expected to be generated from sales of power. Although NINA 3 and NINA 4 will not ordinarily collect funds from ratepayers as required by 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1)(ii)(A), exclusive reliance on this mechanism should be acceptable, because Texas Law provides a mechanism whereby NINA 3 and NINA 4 can elect to set aside funds under the jurisdiction and oversight of the PUCT, and pursuant to this mechanism, Texas law provides that ratepayers would be obligated to fund the total cost of decommissioning in the event that NINA 3 and NINA 4 fail to periodically set aside funds as planned. Tex. Util. Code Ann. § 39.206 (Vernon 1998 and Supp. 2007); P.U.C. Subst. R. 25.304. Thus, if NINA 3 and NINA 4 do not provide periodic funding from their own revenues, Texas Law would provide for a mechanism for funding decommissioning that does meet the requirements of 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1)(ii)(A).

A Decommissioning Report and certifications are provided in Table 1.4-1 consistent with the requirements of 10 CFR 50.75(b) and 10 CFR 50.75(e)(3).

1.5 Foreign Ownership Restrictions

CPS Energy

CPS Energy is a Texas municipal utility and an independent Board of the City of San Antonio. CPS Energy is neither owned, controlled, nor dominated by an alien, foreign corporation or foreign government.

NRG Energy

Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 78m(d), requires that a person or entity that owns or controls more than 5% of the securities of a company must file notice with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Based upon filings with the SEC, as of June 30, 2010, the only alien, foreign corporation, or foreign government that NRG Energy is aware of that holds more than 5% of the securities of NRG Energy is Orbis Investment Management, which is located in the United Kingdom and holds 15,435,027 shares of NRG Energy (which equates to an approximate ownership of 6%).

The directors and executive officers of NRG Energy are United States citizens, except for one executive officer. The one executive officer with foreign citizenship will not be able to exercise control over NRG Energy. As such, neither NRG Energy, nor the subsidiaries that it controls are owned, controlled, or dominated by any alien, foreign corporation, or foreign government.

NINA, NINA 3 and NINA 4

NINA has implemented the STP 3&4 Negation Action Plan (NAP) to provide requirements and guidance to ensure negation of potential foreign ownership, control or domination (FOCD) over the STP 3&4 licenses held by NINA, NINA 3, NINA 4 and CPS Energy. To allow for flexibility regarding NINA's ultimate ownership structure, the NAP assumes that the NINA ownership structure could include having a foreign owner or combination of foreign owners with ownership shares that are substantially greater

than 50%, but NINA will assure that U. S. owners at all times hold at least 10% of the equity of NINA. The measures undertaken in the NAP provide the basis to conclude that NINA, NINA 3 and NINA 4 will not be owned, dominated, or controlled by foreign interests within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act, and that issuance of a COL would not be inimical to the common defense and security. The NAP is provided as Appendix 1D of Final Safety Analysis Report Chapter 1, and implements measures to fully negate FOCD with respect to matters involving the nuclear safety, security, and reliability of STP 3&4 throughout the design, construction and operation of STP 3&4. The NAP describes the controls implemented to assure that the governance of NINA and the licensed activities undertaken by NINA, NINA 3 and NINA 4 are not subject to FOCD within the meaning 10 CFR 50.38 and Section 103.d of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (Section 103.d of the Act).

The NAP was developed using the guidance provided by the NRC's "Final Standard Review Plan on Foreign Ownership, Control, or Domination," 64 FR 52355 (September 28, 1999) (FOCD SRP). Defense-in-depth is provided through a number of measures in order to assure that there is U.S. control over matters relating to nuclear safety, security and reliability, including most significantly the security programs and safety programs, including Quality Assurance. These measures effectively negate the risk that the foreign owned parent companies might exercise control, domination, or influence over matters that are required to be under U.S. control pursuant to the terms of 10 CFR 50.38 and Section 103.d of the Act.

STPNOC

STPNOC is a not for profit Texas corporation that is controlled by a board of four directors, three members of which are appointed by the City of Austin (Austin), CPS Energy, and NRG South Texas LP, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NRG Energy. These three directors choose the fourth director, who then also serves as the Chief Executive Officer. Austin and CPS Energy are governmental organizations in the State of Texas that are controlled by city councils elected by the citizens of these U.S. cities. NRG Energy is a publicly traded, widely held U.S. corporation, and it is not under FOCD.

Pursuant to Article VI of STPNOC's Restated Articles of Incorporation, Austin, CPS Energy and NRG South Texas LP appoint the three "Participant Directors" of STPNOC. Notably, NRG South Texas LP is the successor to "Texas Genco LP," which is the entity named in the Restated Articles of Incorporation dated April 27, 2005. The three Participant Directors elect a fourth CEO/Director by a unanimous vote of all three. As such, all of the STPNOC directors currently are U.S. citizens appointed by organizations that are under U.S. control. The STPNOC directors control STPNOC pursuant to Article V of the Restated Articles of Incorporation, which provides that STPNOC "is to have no members," i.e., it has no owners, but rather "its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors."

STPNOC is subject to U.S. control, and it will exercise authority over nuclear safety, security, and reliability matters free from any potential for foreign domination or control over its decision making in any area of concern to the NRC under the Atomic Energy

Act of 1954, as amended. The NAP provides further information regarding STPNOC and the reasons that STPNOC is and will remain free from any foreign control or domination with regard to nuclear safety, security or reliability matters.

1.6 Restricted Data and Classified National Security Information

The COLA for STP 3 & 4 does not contain any Restricted Data or other Classified National Security Information, nor does it result in any change in access to any Restricted Data or Classified National Security Information. In addition, it is not expected that activities conducted in accordance with the proposed combined license will involve such information. In compliance with Section 145(a) of the Act and 10 CFR 50.37, the applicants agree that they will not permit any individual to have access to, or any facility to possess, Restricted Data or Classified National Security Information until the individual and/or facility has been approved for such access under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 25 and/or 10 CFR Part 95.

Table 1.2-1 Officers and Directors of Nuclear Innovation North America LLC

Nuclear Innovation North America LLC
521 Fifth Avenue, 30th Floor
New York, NY 10175

Contact Name	Position / Title	Citizenship
Officers		
Seely, Jamey	President and CEO	United States
McBurnett, Mark	Chief Nuclear Officer	United States
Chung, Bruce	Chief Financial Officer	United States
Directors		
Crane, David	Manager	United States
Murphy, Drew	Alternate Manager	United States
Igarashi, Yasuharu	Manager	Japan
Sakamoto, Hiroshi	Alternate Manager	Japan

Table 1.2-2 Officers and Directors of NRG Energy, Inc.

NRG Energy, Inc.
211 Carnegie Center
Princeton, NJ 08540

Contact Name	Position / Title	Citizenship
Officers		
Crane, David	President and CEO	United States
Schade, Christian S.	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	United States
Baliff, Jonathan	Executive Vice President, Strategy	United States
Murphy, J. Andrew	Executive Vice President and President, Northeast Region	United States
Ragan, John	Executive Vice President and President, Texas Region	United States
Baudier, Jeff	Senior Vice President and President, South Central Region	United States
Hoffmann, Steve	Senior Vice President and President, West Region	United States
Ingoldsby, Jim	Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer	United States
Wilson, Denise	Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer	United States
Bramnick, Michael	Senior Vice President and General Counsel	United States
Gutierrez, Mauricio	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	Mexico
Directors		
Caldwell, Kirbyjon H.	Director	United States
Chlebowski, John	Director	United States
Coben, Lawrence	Director	United States
Cosgrove, Howard	Chairman and Director	United States
Crane, David	Director, President and CEO	United States
Cropper, Stephen	Director	United States
Hantke, William	Director	United States
Hobby, Paul	Director	United States
Luterman, Gerald	Director	United States
McGinty, Kathleen	Director	United States
Schaumburg, Anne	Director	United States
Tate, Herbert	Director	United States
Weidemeyer, Thomas	Director	United States
Young, Walter	Director	United States

Table 1.2-3 Directors and Officers of NINA Texas 3 LLC, NINA Texas 4 LLC, and their Parent Companies

Nuclear Innovation North America Investments LLC
NINA Texas 3 LLC
NINA Texas 4 LLC
521 Fifth Avenue, 30th Floor
New York, NY 10175

Name	Position	Citizenship
Seely, Jamey	President and CEO	United States
McBurnett, Mark	Chief Nuclear Officer	United States
Chung, Bruce	Chief Financial Officer	United States

Table 1.2-4 Trustees and Senior Executive Team of CPS Energy

**City Public Service Board of San Antonio, Texas
(CPS Energy)
P.O. Box 1771
San Antonio, Texas 78296**

Name	Position	Citizenship
Howard, Derrick	Chair, Board of Trustees	US
Guevara, Homer	Vice Chair, Trustee	US
Chavez, Nora W.	Trustee	US
Kelley, Edward	Trustee	US
Castro, Julian	Mayor; ex-officio Trustee	US
Beneby, Doyle	President and CEO	US
Shellman, Carolyn E.	Exec VP; Gen Counsel	US
Gold-Williams, Paula Y.	Exec VP; CFO	US
LeBlanc-Burley, Jelynn	Exec VP	US
Eugster, Cris	Exec VP	US
Peña, Richard	Senior VP	US
Kotara, Michael	Senior VP	US
James, Frederick A.	Senior VP	US

Table 1.2-5 Directors and Officers of STP Nuclear Operating Company

STP Nuclear Operating Company			
Name	Position	Citizenship	Address
Mele, Cheryl	Director	US	721 Barton Springs Road Austin, TX 78704
Ragan, John	Director	US	1201 Fannin Houston, TX 77002
Peña, Richard	Director	US	145 Navarro San Antonio, TX 78205
Halpin, Ed	President & CEO, Chairman of the Board	US	PO Box 289 Wadsworth, TX 77483
Meier, Mike	VP and Assistant to the President & CEO	US	PO Box 289 Wadsworth, TX 77483
Powell, Tim	VP Technical Support & Oversight	US	PO Box 289 Wadsworth, TX 77483
Rencurrel, Dave	Senior VP	US	PO Box 289 Wadsworth, TX 77483
Richards, Kevin	Senior VP	US	PO Box 289 Wadsworth, TX 77483
John Crenshaw	VP, New Plant Deployment and Special Projects	US	PO Box 289 Wadsworth, TX 77483
Nemeth, Peter	Board Secretary	US	1401 McKinney Street Suite 1700 Houston, TX 77010

Table 1.2-6 Trade and News Publications

Organization	Contact	Phone	Fax	E-mail
Bay City Tribune	Mike Reddell	979-245-5555	979-244-5908	news@baycitytribune.com mike.reddell@baycitytribune.com
Victoria Advocate	Allison Miles	361-580-6511	361-574-1220	amiles@vicad.com
Matagorda Advocate	Adriana Acosta Sandra Hudgeons	979-244-1330	979-244-1708	aacosta@vicad.com shudgeons@vicad.com
Brazosport Facts	Nathaniel Lukefahr	979-237-0151	979-265-7885	nathaniel.lukefahr@thefacts.com news@thefacts.com
El Campo Leader-News	Chris Barbee	979-543-3363	979-543-0097	cbarbee@leader-news.com
Palacios Beacon	Nick West Bert West	361-972-3009	361-972-2610	palaciosbeacon@gmail.com bert.palaciosbeacon@gmail.com
Houston Chronicle	Tom Fowler Laura Goldberg	713-220-7171	713-220-6806	tom.fowler@chron.com laura.goldberg@chron.com
Austin American Statesman	Kathy Warbelow	512-912-3500	512-445-3971	kwarbelow@statesman.com
Corpus Christi Caller Times	Fanny S. Chirinos	361-886-3759	361-886-3732	chirinosf@caller.com
San Antonio Express News	City Desk Craig Thomason	210-250-3000 210-250-3244	210-250-3105 210-250-3232	citydesk@express-news.net cthomason@express-news.net
Associated Press	Mike Graczyk	281-872-8900	281-872-9988	mgraczyk@ap.org
Houston Business Journal	Bill Schadewald	713-395-9634	713-968-8025 713-963-0482	bschadewald@bizjournals.com
Wall St. Journal	Angel Gonzalez	713-547-9214	713-547-9228	angel.gonzalez@dowjones.com
Reuters	Eileen O'Grady Eileen Moustakis	713-210-8522 646-223-6074	646-223-6079	eileen.ogrady@reuters.com eileen.moustakis@reuters.com
Dow Jones	Michael Rieke Kristen McNamara	713-227-5440 201-938-2061	713-547-9234	kristen.mcnamara@dowjones.com
Nuc Net	John Shepherd	+41-58-286-6111	+41-58-286-6845	john.shepherd@worldnuclear.org
Nucleonics Week	Jenny Weil Elaine Hiruo	202-383-2170 202-383-2163	202-383-2125	jenny_weil@platts.com elaine_hiruo@platts.com
Nuclear News	Rick Michal	708-579-8244	708-352-6464	rmichal@ans.org
Nuclear Plant Journal	Newal Agnihotri Michelle Gaylord	630-858-6161	630-858-8787	newal@goinfo.com michelle@goinfo.com
Nuclear Engineering International	Will Dalrymple	+44-20-8269-7773	+44-20-8269-7804	wdal@neimagazine.com
NEI	Scott Peterson Steve Kerekes	202-739-8044 202-739-8073	202-785-4113	jsp@nei.org sck@nei.org
Power Engineering	David Wagman	918.831.9866		pe-editor@pennwell.com
KIOX/KXGJ 96.9 FM	R. Zillarreal	713-315-3400		rzillarreal@lbimedia.com
KMKS 102.5 FM	Kay/Larry Sandlin	979-244-4242	979-245-0107	kmks@kmks.com
KTRH AM 740	Bryan Erickson	713-212-8812	713-212-8957	bryanerickson@clearchannel.com
KUHF 88.7 FM	Robert Stevenson	713-743-0887	713-743-1818	bstevenson@kuhf.org
KZRC 92.5 FM	Ernie Cunnar	979-323-7771	708-671-1202	KZRC@KZRC.com

Table 1.2-6 Trade and News Publications (Continued)

Organization	Contact	Phone	Fax	E-mail
KAVU TV (Victoria Ch. 25)	Don Bradley	361.575.2500	361.575.2255	
KHOU TV (CBS 11)	Bill Bishop	713-521-4388	713-521-4381	news@khou.com
KNWS TV 51		713-974-5151	713-974-5188	
KPRC TV (NBC 2)	Ken Cockroft	713-778-4972	713-781-4930	kcockroft@kprc.com
KRIV TV (FOX 26)	Ruben Dominquez	713-479-2801	713-479-2859	newsdesk@fox26.com
KTRK TV (ABC 13)	Dave Strickland	713-663-4501	713-663-4648	dave.strickland@abc.com
Northland Cable TV for PSAs	Kelly Hermenitt	979-543-6858	979-543-9501	

Table 1.3-1 Projected Total Project Costs for STP Units 3 and 4 (Proprietary)
[s5]



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

[e5]

Table 1.3-2 Sources and Uses for STP Units 3 & 4 (Proprietary)

[s5]

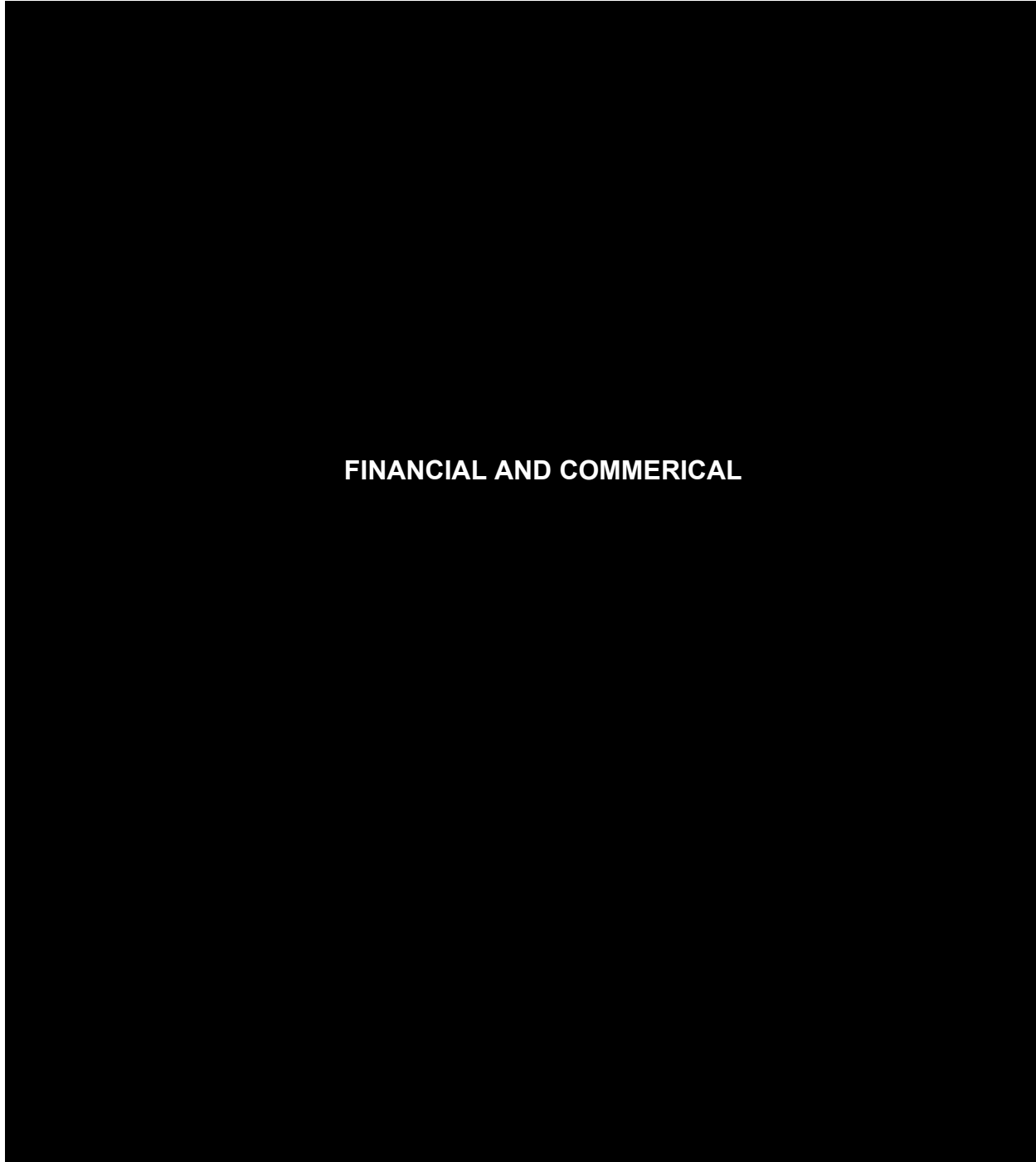


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[e5]

Table 1.3-3 STP Units 3 & 4 O&M Costs for the First Five Years (Proprietary)

[s5]



FINANCIAL AND COMMERICAL

[e5]

Table 1.3-4 Summary of PPA Agreements for STP Units 3 & 4 (Proprietary)

[s5]



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

[e5]

Table 1.4-1 Report and Certification Regarding Decommissioning Funding Assurance

The following reports the calculation of the formula amount as of December 31, 2009 for each of the two nuclear powered generating plants designated as STP 3 & 4, calculated in accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR 50.75(c) and the guidance provided in NUREG-1307, Rev. 13.

**NRC MINIMUM CALCULATION (4Q 2009)
REACTOR TYPE / BASE COST
BWR
\$135,000,000**

ESCALATION FACTOR	Labor	Energy		Waste (Waste Vendor)
(0.65L + 0.13E + 0.22B)	South Regional Data	<u>Power</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	Barnwell (100%)
	L = 4Q 2009 / 2005	P = 4Q 2009 / 1986	F = 4Q 2009 / 1986	B = 11.198
	(110.7 x 1.98 / 100)	187.1 / 114.2	197.7 / 82	
	110.7	1.638	2.41098	
		E = (0.54P + 0.46F)		
		E = (0.54 x 1.638) + (0.46 x 2.41098)		
	2.192	1.9938		11.198
0.65L + 0.13E + 0.22B =	0.65 x 2.192	+	0.13 x 1.9938	+
(L + E + B) =	1.4248	+	0.259194	+
Escalation Factor =	4.1474578			
Total Escalated Cost =	\$135,000,000	x 4.1474578	=	\$559,906,800

The plant owners will annually adjust the minimum formula amount calculation in accordance with 10 CFR 50.75(b)(2).

The plant owners hereby certify that, no later than 30 days after the Commission publishes a notice in the *Federal Register* under 10 CFR 52.103(a), they will provide decommissioning funding assurance using the methods in accordance with 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1), as described in COLA Part 1, Section 1.4, or as otherwise permitted by 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1) after having provided prior written notice to the NRC Staff of any proposed change(s) in the method of providing decommissioning funding assurance.

Table 1.4-1 Report and Certification Regarding Decommissioning Funding Assurance (cont'd)

They further certify that they will provide such funding assurance in amounts not less than the formula amount calculation. Each owner of a share in each unit will provide its *pro rata* share of the decommissioning funding assurance based upon the ratio of its percentage ownership share to the total formula amount for such unit. Taking into account credit for projected earnings on trust fund balances and annual contributions using a two percent real rate of return, as permitted by 10 CFR 50.75(e)(1), the annual funding for each plant would be expected to be in the range of \$12,000,000 per unit in current year dollars. However, the plant owners expect that actual annual contributions by CPS Energy will be established in connection with its setting of its own rates, and the actual annual contributions by NINA 3 and NINA 4 will be established in connection with proceedings to be conducted by the Public Utility Commission of Texas.

In addition, both two years and one year before the scheduled date of initial loading of fuel, and consistent with the schedule required by 10 CFR 50.75(e)(3), the plant owners will submit a report updating this certification and the information provided in this report, as well as a copy of the form(s) of financial instrument(s) to be used in providing assurance of funding for decommissioning (e.g., a decommissioning trust agreement for an external sinking fund).

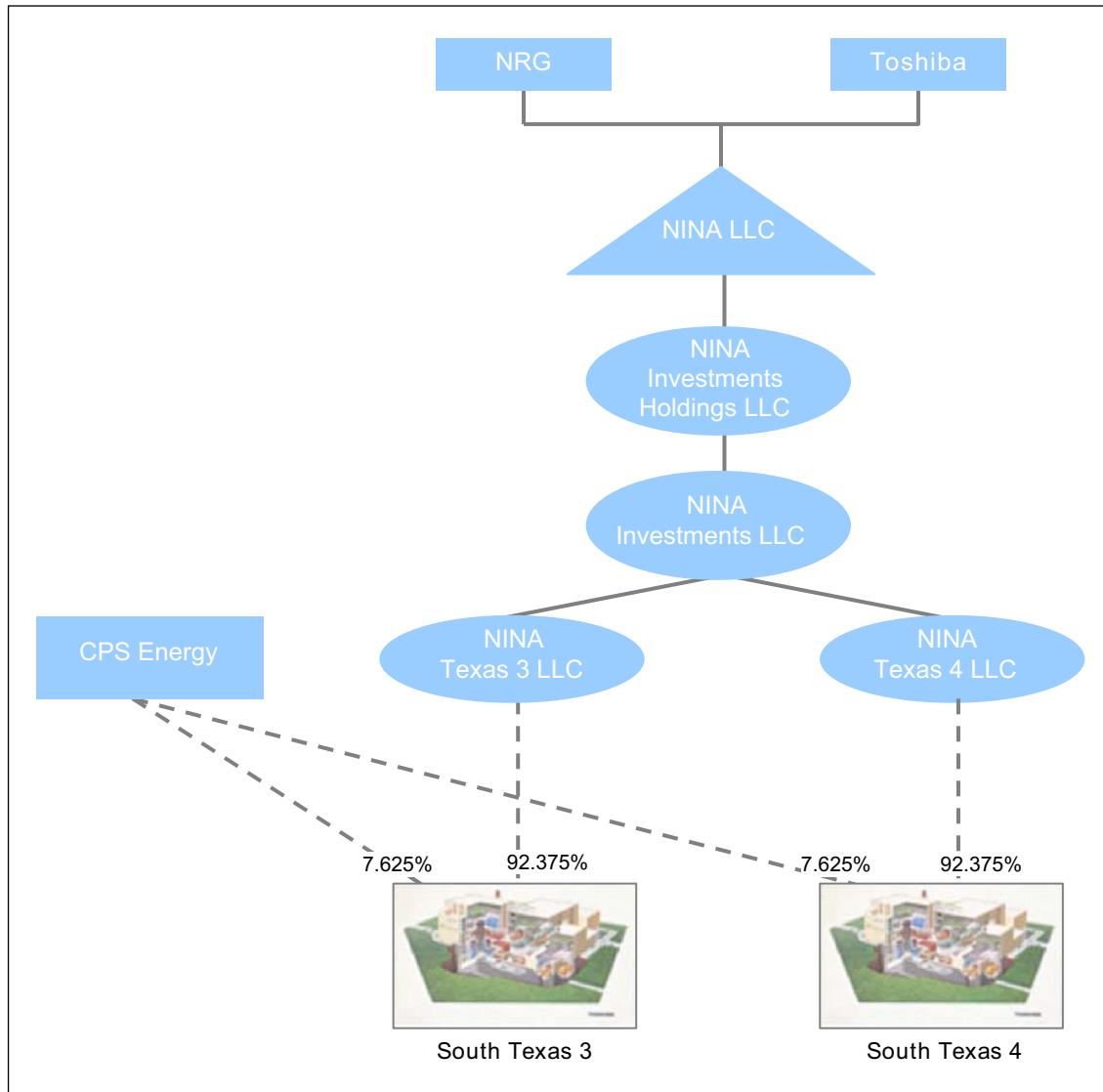


Figure 1.1-1 South Texas Units 3 and 4 Corporate Ownership Structure