UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT PURSUANT
TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of report (Date of earliest event reported): October 17, 2006

NRG Energy, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)	
001-15891	**41-1724239**
(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)
211 Carnegie Center	**Princeton, NJ 08540**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

609-524-4500
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Not Applicable
(Former Name or Former Address, if Changed Since Last Report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions (*see* General Instruction A.2. below):

☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure

NRG Energy, Inc., or NRG, is furnishing the slides included as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K because they are being provided to the investment community as part of NRG's Analyst Conference on October 17, 2006. The event, which will be webcast, will provide analysts and investors with an overview of the Company's "Repowering NRG" program and include presentations from President and Chief Executive Officer, David Crane, Chief Financial Officer, Robert Flexon, and other senior management.

Certain of the slides in Exhibit 99.1 contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions and include, but are not limited to statements regarding the expected timing of the closing of the acquisition, and can be identified by the use of words such as "will," "would," "expect," "estimate," "anticipate," "forecast," "plan," "believe," and similar terms. Although NRG believes that its expectations are reasonable, it can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to have been correct, and actual results may vary materially. NRG undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Factors that could cause NRG's actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in the forward-looking statements included in this news release should be considered in connection with information regarding risks and uncertainties that may affect NRG's future results included in NRG's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov.

The information contained in this Item 7.01 is not filed for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not deemed incorporated by reference by any general statements incorporating by reference this report or future filings into any filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent NRG specifically incorporates the information by reference. By including this Item 7.01 disclosure in the filing of this Current Report on Form 8-K and furnishing this information, we make no admission as to the materiality of any information in this report that is required to be disclosed solely by reason of Regulation FD.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Document
99.1	Slides, dated October 17, 2006

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

NRG Energy, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ TIMOTHY W.J. O'BRIEN
Timothy W. J. O'Brien
Vice President and General Counsel

Dated: October 17, 2006

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Safe Harbor & Legend

NRG

This investor presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions and include NRG's expectations regarding the timing, construction, equipment, costs, financing, environmental impact, job creation and financial success of the development projects described herein, our hedging strategy and our environmental compliance strategy and typically can be identified by the use of words such as "will," "should," "expect," "estimate," "anticipate," "forecast," "plan," "believe" and similar terms. Although NRG believes that its expectations are reasonable, it can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to have been correct, and actual results may vary materially. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated above include, among others, general economic conditions, permitting and regulatory obstacles, construction delays, the performance of new equipment and technologies, the volatility of energy and fuel prices, changes in the wholesale power markets and related government regulation, the availability of financing and the condition of capital markets generally, our ability to access capital markets, and the inability to implement value enhancing improvements to plant operations and companywide processes, and our inability to achieve expected benefits of our repowering program.

NRG undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The foregoing review of factors that could cause NRG's actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in the forward-looking statements included in this investor presentation should be considered in connection with information regarding risks and uncertainties that may affect NRG's future results included in NRG's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov.

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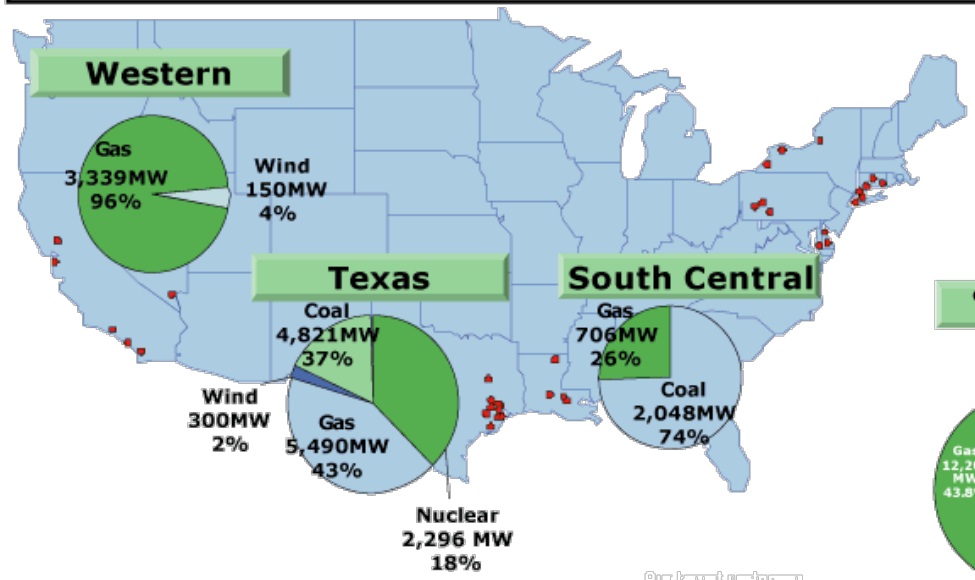
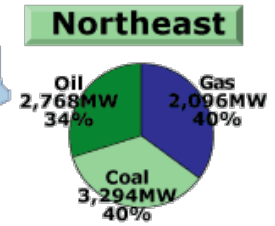
Reinforcing the Business Model

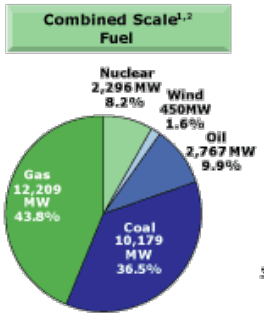
NRG

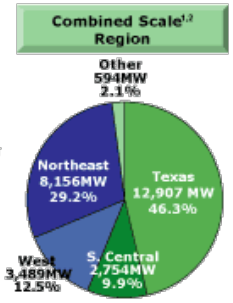
What we strive to be:

A regionally focused, multi-fuel, carbon-diversifed scale generator with assets across the merit order and around transmission in each of our core markets with the capability to procure, transport and trade all of the commodities involved in our business.









1. Reflects pro-forma net MW post-repowering: assumes 100% success rate and net of retirements
2. Includes other North America capacity of 594 MW. For combined scale 2,831 MW (12.4%) is dual-fuel capable. Reflects only domestic generation capacity.

Our target customer:

Load serving entities in our core regions willing to contract for their bulk generation needs at a premium price in exchange for our assistance mitigating their customers' aggregate electricity and fuel cost and transmission constraint risks.

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Reinforcing the Business Model

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Repowering Plan

	Gross MW	Fuel	Technology	Operation
Texas				
STP – units 3&4	2,716	NUCLEAR	ABWR	2014-2015
Limestone - unit 3	800	COAL PRB/EASTERN	Pulverized Coal (BACT)	2012
CTs - Houston	500	GAS	GE LM 6000	2008
Texas Adds	**4,016**			
Louisiana				
BC-II - unit 4	775	COAL - /ILLINOIS	Pulverized Coal (BACT)	2010
BC-1	230	PET COKE/COAL	Fluidized Bed Boiler	2010
South Central Adds	**1,005**			
Northeast				
Indian River	752	COAL-L/PETCOKE	IGCC - Shell Gasifier	2011-2012
Montville	752	COAL-L/PETCOKE	IGCC - Shell Gasifier	2011-2012
Cos Cob	40	GAS/OIL	P&W FT4	2008
Middletown	300	GAS/OIL	GE LMS 100	2009
Devon	200	GAS/OIL	GE LM 6000	2009
Huntley	752	COAL-B/PETCOKE	IGCC - Shell Gasifier	2012
Astoria	200-400	GAS/OIL	GE LMS 100	2008-2010
Northeast Adds	**3,096**			
California				
Long Beach Rebuild	250	GAS	Existing Alstom 11D5 Units	2007
Long Beach Repower	360	GAS	Siemens 501FD3	2010
Encina Peakers*	200	GAS	GE LM 6000	2009
El Segundo	630	GAS	GE 7FA	2009
West Adds	**1,440**			
New Business				
Wind Power - Texas	300	WIND	Wind turbines	2008-2010
Wind Power - California	150	WIND	Wind turbines	2008
Total New Business	**450**			
Total Gross MW Added	**10,007**			

*Likelihood for peaker and real estate development

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Impact on Portfolio

NRG

	Current		After[1]	
Scale in Core Regions	22,800	to	32,800	MWs
Regenerate Asset Base	39[2]	to	28	Year of avg unit life[3]
Reduce Carbon Profile	0.9	to	0.7	Carbon intensity[4]
Reduce Merchant Volatility	78%[5]	to	85%[6]	Hedged as % of asset base

1. Assume 100% success rate and 100% equity ownership in new projects
2. Age of assets by 2015 with no repowering
3. Comparison of average unit life of current fleet in 2015 vs average unit life in 2015 after repowering effort is complete. Average life is weighted by summer capacity.
4. Carbon intensity expressed in tons/Mwh; fleet carbon intensity reduces further to 0.6 if we assume the three IGCC plants are built and their carbon is sequestered.
5. Average across 2007-2011 period (baseload only)
6. Expected average across 2015-2019 period (baseload only). Assumes the following: hedge profile on current baseload fleet is maintained. Baseload assets hedged at 90%, IGCCs with 10+ year PPAs.

Repowering provides financial and operational benefits to NRG's portfolio

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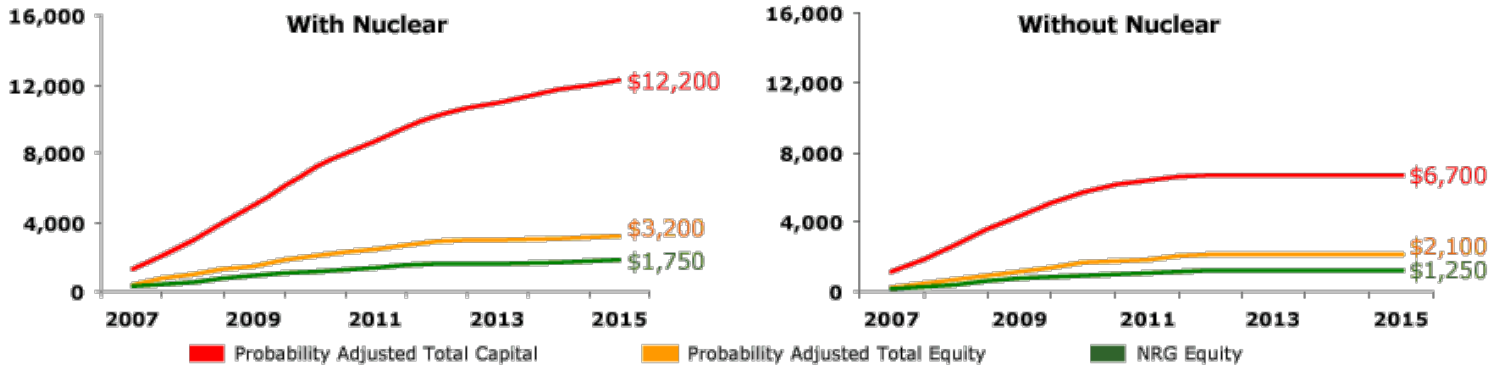
What We Are Not Going To Do

Repowering NRG: Probability Matrix (current base case)

Gross MW	TPC ($MM)	Type	Number	Success Probability	Leverage (%)	NRG Ownership (%)	NRG Equity[1] ($MM)
450	$750	Wind	2	75%	70%	50%	$75
2,800	$2,150	Gas	9	75%	70%	80%	$375
1,800	$2,950	Solid Fuel	3	50%	70%	67%	$275
2,250	$4,550	IGCC	3	67%	65%	50%	$525
2,700	$5,500	Nuclear	1	50%	80%	44%	$250
10,000	$15,900		18				$1,500



1) Excludes potential value from in-kind contributions

Dissipate the Company's long term Free Cash Flow on Repowering NRG capital expenditures...

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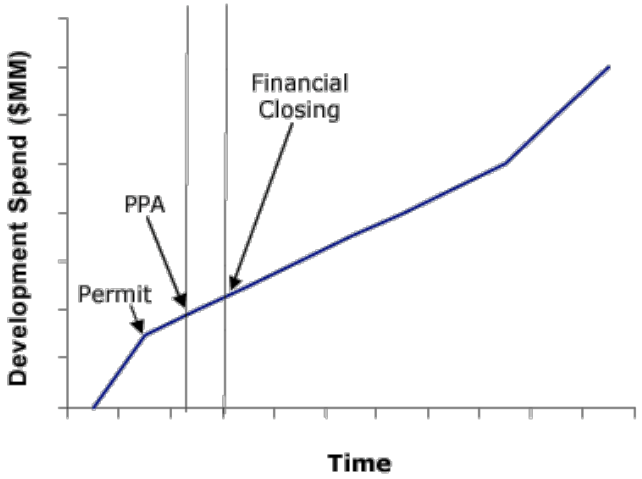
What We Are Not Going To Do

...nor dissipate the Company 's short term Free Cash Flow on Repowering NRG development spend

Pre- PPA Development Spend (Excl. STP)



"Total Development Spend" is back-end loaded, with great majority of spend incurred after PPA is negotiated with. Post-PPA is much lower risk and mainly capitalized

Net Development Benefit (Costs)[1]

	2006E	2007E	2008E
Pre-PPA Costs[2]	($20)	($20)	($15)
Development Fee[3]	-	$45	$80
Net Benefit (Cost)	**($20)**	**$25**	**$65**

1) Excludes STP 3&4
2) Costs from PPA to Financial Closing are deemed to be capitalized
3) Assumes gas, wind, and solid fuel unit projects achieve financial closing in 2007 and an additional IGCC and remaining solid fuel units in 2008

Development fees, paid at financial closing, render the development program self-sustaining by 2008

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STP 3&4 COL Application in Perspective

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"Apply to Win"

The "cost at risk" of the COL application has not been fully explained

2006-2007 Development Spend

	NRG Gross Expense	Mitigant	NRG Net Exposure
COL Application	$40	56% sell-down	$18
Finalize ABWR Design	40	Design centered workgroup	10
NRG Response	6	56% sell-down	3
Options on Heavy Forging	8	Transferable	0
Total Expenditures	**$94**		**$31**

The time benefit of an approved COL has not been fully appreciated

"First Mover" Benefit

	100%	44%
Unrealized Site Value[1]	$500	$220
Production Tax Credit[2]	500	220
Federal Loan Guarantee[3]	400	176
Standby Support	[Priceless]	
Total	**$1,400**	**$616**

1) Reflects value of cooling pond, security, administrative and common facilities
2) PV of 8 year credits
3) 80% leverage at Treasuries vs. 80% leverage at NRG borrowing rates for 30 years

An early Construction Operating License is an extremely valuable asset for NRG regardless of whether NRG is the company that actually builds and operates STP 3&4

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Enhancing Shareholder Value

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Competitive Advantages	Wind	Gas	Solid Fuel	IGCC	Nuclear
NRG Intrinsic Value					
Existing Sites		✓	✓	✓	✓
Location in Constrained Areas		✓		✓	
Trading and Risk Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coal Supply and Transport			✓	✓	
Operational Expertise	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corp/Regional Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Environmental Technology	✓			✓	✓
Project Value Enhancements					
PPAs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Loan Guarantees				✓	✓
Tax Credits	✓			✓	✓

Potential Value Creation:	$1.5 Billion +		
Implied Value Creation:	>$150 / kw	>10% NPV/I	>$10 / Share

Repowering NRG opportunity in excess of $10 per share for shareholders

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NRG Can Satisfy These Unique Needs

	Existing Coal	Existing Nuclear	Existing Gas	New Coal	New Nuclear	New Wind	New Gas
Amount Available (MWs)	Up to 4,200	Up to 1,100	Up to 5,500	800	1,200	300	500
Basis ($/MWhr)	$40	$40	Varying Heat Rates	$52-$54	$35-$44	Cost net of PTCs	<9,000 Heat Rate
Dispatch Position	Baseload	Baseload	Shaping	Baseload	Baseload	Baseload	Shaping
Deliveries Begin	2007	2007	2007	2012	2014	2008	2008
Emissions Sensitivity	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ownership	PPA	PPA	PPA	Equity or PPA	Equity or PPA	Equity or PPA	Equity or PPA

NRG has the capability to create low-cost customer solutions by blending our generation

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Three Initiatives

Cedar Bayou

- Permit will be filed with TCEQ this month
- Combined Cycle with by-pass stacks
- 10,500 heat rate as 340 MW simple cycle (first two hours of a cold start)
- 7,200 heat rate as 500 MW combined cycle
- Online in early 2009
- Utilize Bourbonnais settlement equipment
- Cedar Bayou 3 to be retired eventually
- All-in cash cost of less than $500/kW

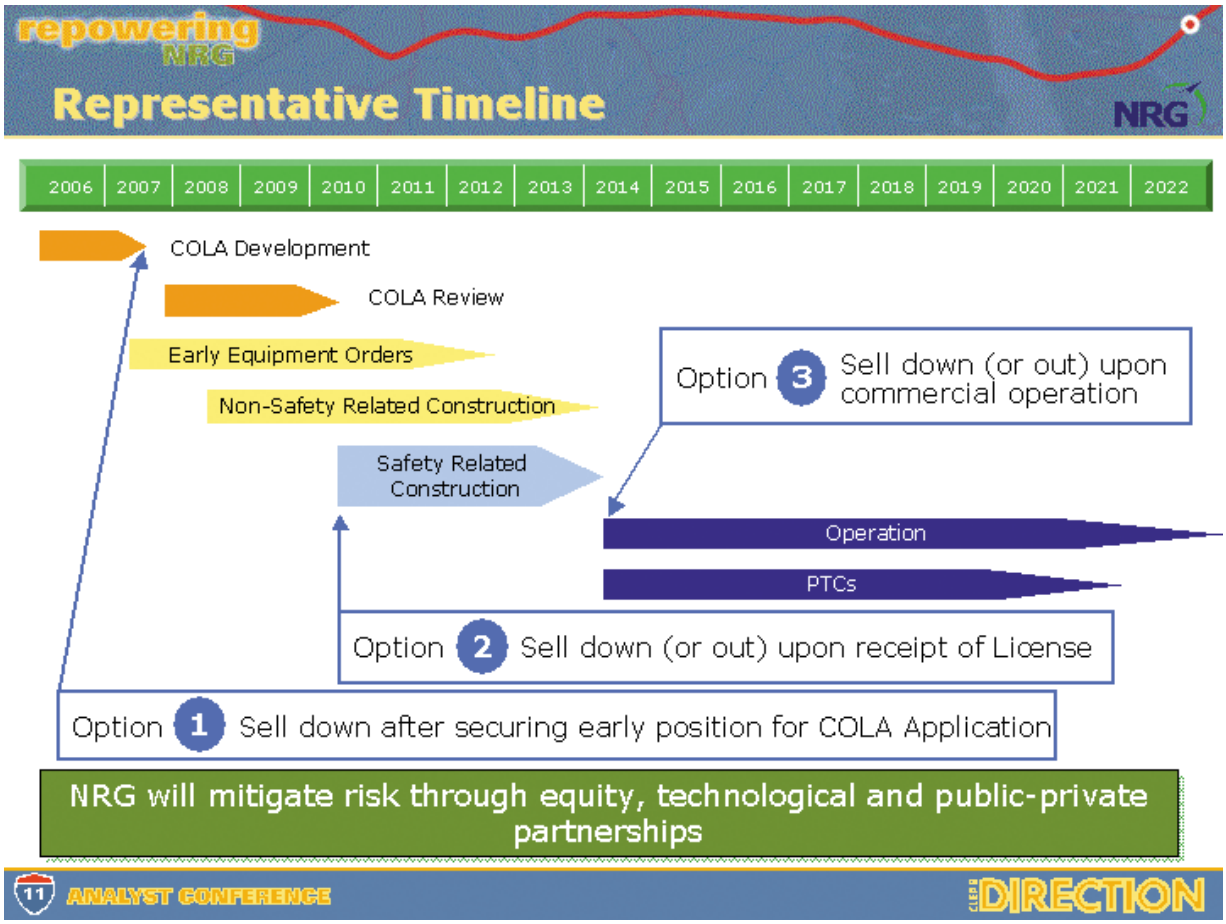
SR Bertron

- Permit filed with TCEQ this month
- 8 LM 6000
- 9,400 or lower heat rate units
- Online dates for mid-2008
- All-in cash cost of $450/kW

Limestone

- 800 MW pulverized coal unit
- Coal flexibility
- Air-cooled condenser
- Upgrades to existing units will offset NOx and SO_2 emissions from the new unit
- All-in cash cost of $1,600/kW

Creating optionality by permitting multiple sites and technologies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Representative Timeline
NRG
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
COLA Development
COLA Review
Early Equipment Orders
Non-Safety Related Construction
Safety Related Construction
Option 3 Sell down (or out) upon commercial operation
Operation
PTCs
Option 2 Sell down (or out) upon receipt of License
Option 1 Sell down after securing early position for COLA Application
NRG will mitigate risk through equity, technological and public-private partnerships
11
ANALYST CONFERENCE
DIRECTION

2006 and 2007 Spend

4th Quarter 2006	1st Quarter 2007	2nd Quarter 2007	3rd Quarter 2007	4th Quarter 2007

Update of Design $40mm

- Our anticipated 44% of design cost is $18mm
- These costs are shared with a "design-centered work group" with other ABWR developers. Assuming one other, our net exposure would be ~$10mm

Site Specific COL Costs $40mm

- Our anticipated 44% of design cost is $18mm

NRC Review Support $6mm

Long Lead Procurement $8mm

$40mm site specific cost for two units is consistent with other announced nuclear build

El Segundo – A Winning Formula

El Segundo Repowering	
Design:	630 MW CCGT (2 on 1)
Technology:	General Electric 7FA
Fuel:	Gas
Unique Qualifications:	CEC Permit to construct (only Project!) Fully approved Emissions Offsets (Only Project!) Ability to meet 2009 COD Located in Load Pocket Use of Once-through cooling (Heat Rate Advantage) Existing Gas and Electrical Interconnects

Shortlisted

PPA award anticipated by January 2007

Development Potential: Long Beach Projects

	Long Beach Peakers	Long Beach Rebuild
Specs: Design: Technology: Fuel:	360 MW Peakers 2 Siemens 501FD3s Gas	Rebuild existing units (250 MW) Existing Alstom Units Gas
Comparable Advantage:	Located in Load Pocket Existing gas and electrical interconnects Ability to meet 2010 COD	Ability to meet 2007 COD Holds significant portion of necessary Emission Credits < $400/kW to build Located in load pocket

Shortlisted

Two solid options for advantaged site

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Development Potential – Encina

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Repowering

- East Parcel can host 200+ MW
- Potential for a desalination plant
- Gas and electrical interconnects
- Significant inventory of air credits
- Potential inland site under review

AND

Real Estate

- Prime north San Diego county location
- 363 total acres, 91 acres can be developed
- 4,600 feet of frontage along Carlsbad Blvd (fronts Pacific Ocean)
- Substantial NPV value ($300-$500MM)

Development options will maximize value for NRG shareholders

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Competitive Advantage

Category	Advantage
Advantaged sites	➢ Astoria in-city site: scarce land in NYC to develop generation ➢ Montville (CT), Indian River (DE) and Huntley (NY) ideal for IGCC ➢ Brownfield sites with an average of $100-150/kW advantage versus greenfield ➢ Access to rail, water and grid ➢ Sufficient land and skilled labor ➢ Strong local support ➢ Cos Cob and Devon in Southwest CT load pocket
Scale economies	➢ IGCC 3-pack could offer lower cost on gasifier, EPC, turbine packs, and other equipment ➢ Scale savings could be in the $50-100/kW range
Shell gasification technology	➢ Overall cost advantage of $25-$35/kW relative to other gasification technologies ➢ Advantage from lower fuel cost due to greater fuel flexibility, lower O&M, higher availability, lower heat rate, less O_2 consumption, and higher quality saleable slag

NRG in the lead on IGCC and instrumental in shaping RFPs to address IGCC demand

Competitive Advantage (Cont.)

Category	Advantage
Competition	➢ Intelligence suggests few, if any, players ready to bid IGCC plants ➢ Few power generation brownfield sites with NRG advantages ➢ Potential Competitors: ❑ NY In-City (NYPA) – PSEG (trans-river cable); ❑ NY Clean Coal (NYPA) – AES Somerset (PC) and Dynegy (PC); ❑ CT Peakers – LS Power, Kleen Energy, Competitive Power Ventures, CMEEC; ❑ CT Baseload – Kleen Energy (CCGT); ❑ DE – SCS Energy (CCGT – dry cooled), BlueWater Wind (Offshore Wind)
Attractive environmental tradeoffs	➢ Retirements and/or emissions control investments on existing units in exchange for new, state of the art generation with PPAs ➢ EBITDA loss from CT retirements not material relative to estimated potential upside from CT repowering
IRS Section 48A tax credits	➢ NRG IGCC projects only to file for Section 48A credits in the Northeast ➢ Could result in $30-50 million in tax savings per project

NRG can bid attractive economics and price at, or below, current annual average energy prices

Expectations (12 to 18 months)

- Selected for the following projects:

	Probable	Reasonable Likelihood
IGCCs	2	3
CT Peakers	Devon – 200 MWs Cos Cob – 40 MWs Middletown – 100 MWs	Devon – 200 MWs Cos Cob – 40 MWs Middletown – 200 MWs
Astoria-NYPA In-City	200 MWs	400 MWs

- Negotiated PPAs for awarded projects
- Following PPA signing, completed the following:
  - Front-end engineering and design for EPC
  - Technology license agreement
  - Partnership, O&M, commercial management, fuel supply and transport, project management agreement, and common facilities arrangements
- Filed and received approval for environmental permits and interconnection agreement for all projects
- Solicited project financing and closed; negotiated intercreditor agreements

Due to auction processes, we will know early

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Equity Participation/PPAs

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Equity Committed

	MW
Entity A	150
Entity B	50
Entity C	60
Entity D	50
Total	310

Net Development Megawatts 912 MW

Equity Negotiating

	MW
Entity I	150
Total	150

Final Stages of Negotiating

	MW
Entity E (PPA)	30
Entity F (PPA)	10
Entity G (PPA)	375
Entity H (Equity)	50
Total	465

PPAs Negotiating

	MW
Entity J	30
Entity K	30
Entity L	50
Entity M	200
Total	310

Committed (310) + Final Stages of Negotiating (465) + Negotiating (460) = 1,235 MW

Strong market demand driving potential oversubscription for new solid fuel resources

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Development Progress and Critical Path – BC II-4 and BC I

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Progress

- **Feasibility**
  - Initial Cost Analysis
  - Environmental Analysis
  - Risk Analysis
- **Definition**
  - Tech & Fuel Selection
  - Public Relations
  - Environmental Permit Developed
- **Development**
  - Licenses/Permits
  - Business Structure and Off-takes
- **Construction**
  - Financial Close
  - EPC & Issue NTP

Critical Path

- **100% Complete**
- **90% Complete**
- **Finalize Business Structure & Off takes – 50% Complete**
- **Bid & Select EPC and issue NTP, Financial Close – 40% Complete**

Development Spend ($millions)

	2005	2006	Total
Big Cajun II – Unit 4	**$0.4**	**$0.6**	**$1.0**
Modified Air Permit	-	**$0.6**	**$0.6**
Big Cajun I Repowering	-	**$0.3**	**$0.3**

Development costs are recovered pro-rata from equity partners

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Capital Allocation Alternatives and Criteria

	Reinvestment in Core Facilities	Debt Management	Share Repurchase Program	Repowering Opportunities
2007 Allocation	➢Maintenance and environmental capex of approximately $350 million	➢Debt reduction of at least $400 million	➢Complete $750 million share repurchase program ($250 million in 2007)	➢Gross development expenses ~$99 million, potentially offset by ~$108 million of cost sharing and development fees
Long-Term Strategy	➢Optimize operational performance—achieve *FORNRG* goals	➢Maintain "BB" credit metrics	➢Ongoing return of capital to shareholders	➢Long-term PPAs and acceptable EPC contracts, diversifying and reducing the risk associated with NRG's existing asset profile
Criteria in Allocating Capital	➢Safe and reliable operations ➢Environmental regulations ➢Excess bank of emission allowances and retrofit costs ➢ROIC	➢Compliance with and impact on covenants ➢Credit impact ➢Preserve access to various markets on attractive terms	➢Compliance with and impact on covenants ➢Credit impact ➢Implied FCF yield on equity ➢Balanced approach to returning capital to debt and equity holders	➢ROIC consistent with development risk ➢NPV relative to equity at risk ➢Equity at risk relative to NRG market value ➢Payback period ➢Credit impact

All repowering opportunities are subject to a disciplined cost / benefit comparison to other uses of capital

Potential Development Expenses and Fee Income

$millions pre-tax

	2006	2007	Total
Nuclear			
Outflows	(15)	(79)	(94)
Inflows	-	63	63
Net	(15)	(16)	(31)
Non-Nuclear			
Outflows	(20)	(20)	(40)
Inflows	-	45	45
Net	(20)	25	5
Total			
Outflows	(35)	(99)	(134)
Inflows	-	108	108
Net	(35)	9	(26)

(1) Assumes 56% reimbursed by partners and other risk mitigations in 2007
(2) Assumes ~67% hit rate on certain gas, wind, and solid fuel unit projects achieving financial close in 2007

Cost of near-term development activities, net of likely development fees and cost reimbursements, is less than $1 per share

Potential Capital Requirements[1]

	Wind	Gas	Solid Fuel	IGCC	Nuclear	Total
Gross MW	~450	~2,800	~1,800	~2,250	~2,700	~10,000
Cost[2] / kW	~$1,550	~$700	~$1,400	~$2,050	~$1,800	~$1,400
Sub-total Cost ($MM)	~$700	~$2,000	~$2,500	~$3,900	~$4,900	~$14,000
IDC Cost ($MM)	~$50	~$150	~$450	~$650	~$600	~$1,900
Total Cost ($MM)	~$750	~$2,150	~$2,950	~$4,550	~$5,500	~$15,900
Primary Outlay Years	'07-'08	'07-'09	'07-'11	'08-'12	'09-'14	
Likely Debt/Cap	70%+	70%+	70%+	65%+	TBD; 80%	72%+
Target NRG Stake	50%-80%	50%-80%	50%-80%	40%-50%	25%-45%	40%-60%
NRG Contribution	~$100-200MM	~$350-500MM	~$450-700MM	~$650-800MM	~$250-500MM	~$1,800-2,700MM
NRG In-Kind[3] Contribution						~$750MM+
NRG Cash Contribution						~$1,050-1,950MM

(1) Assumes all projects are developed
(2) Costs excluding IDC
(3) Potential development fees and common facilities value from equity sell-downs

Level of cash contribution is manageable even if all projects are developed

Potential Capital Requirements: Scenario Analysis

Repowering Development Success Ratio

	100%	75%	50%	25%
Gross MW	~10,000	~7,500	~5,000	~2,500
Cost[1] / kW	~$1,400	~$1,400	~$1,400	~$1,400
Sub-total Cost ($MM)	~$14,000	~$10,450	~$7,000	~$3,500
IDC Cost ($MM)	~$1,900	~$1,450	~$950	~$450
Total Cost ($MM)	~$15,900	~$11,900	~$7,950	~$3,950
Likely Debt/Cap	72%+	72%+	72%+	72%+
Target NRG Stake	40%-60%	40%-60%	40%-60%	40%-60%
NRG Total Contribution	~$1,800-2,700MM	~$1,350-2,000MM	~$900-1,350MM	~$450-650MM
NRG In-Kind[2] Contribution	~750MM+	~550MM+	~$375MM+	~$200MM+
NRG Cash Contribution	~$1,050-1,950MM	~$800-1,450MM	~$525-975MM	~$250-450MM

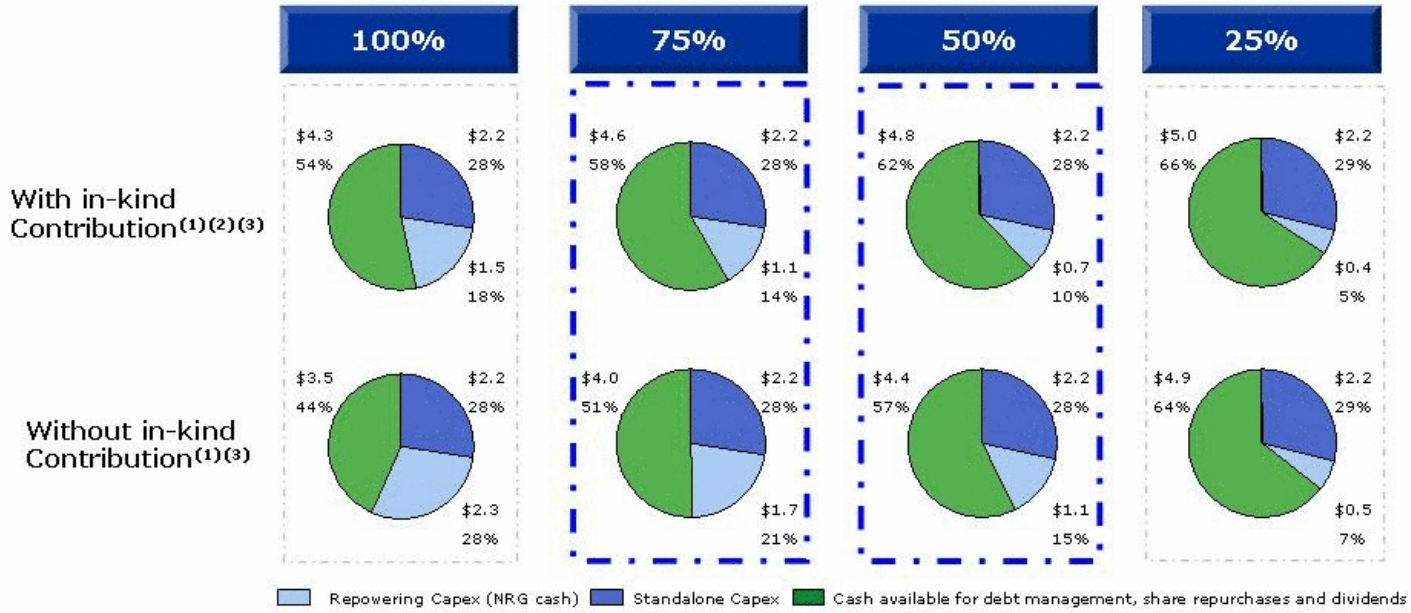
(1) Costs excluding IDC
(2) Potential development fees and common facilities value from equity sell-downs

Required cash contribution from NRG is expected to be less than less than $1.5 billion

Allocation of Cash Flow From Operations 2007-2012

NRG

Repowering Development Success Ratio

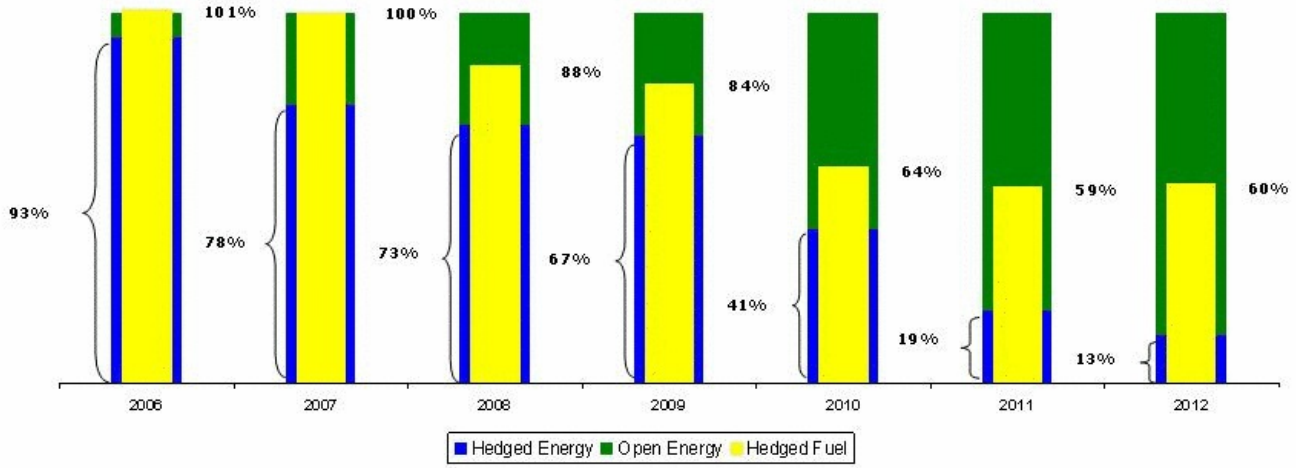


(1) Assumes 80% ownership for all gas assets and Limestone; 50% for wind, IGCCs, and Big Cajuns; and 44% for STP
(2) Assumes in-kind contribution of $750 million for 100% success ratio or average of ~$150/kw for each interest sold
(3) All figures in $Bn

Cash from operations over next several years can fund standalone and Repowering NRG while preserving substantial free cash flow for debt and equity holders

Risk Management: Focus on Baseload Power

Hedging Baseload Power



1. Energy position as of Sep 9, 2006; 2006 reflects balance of year revenues and ancillary services.
2. Includes Northeast, South Central and Texas portfolios within the U.S portfolio and excludes Thermal and International.
3. Includes financial gas swaps (reflected in equivalent MWh by taking the volume in MMBtu's and divided by the forward market heat rate in ERCOT).
4. Hedge percentages are subject to change due to market volatility and commodity prices which drive changes in expected generation.
5. Hedged fuel represents weighted average of coal and uranium.

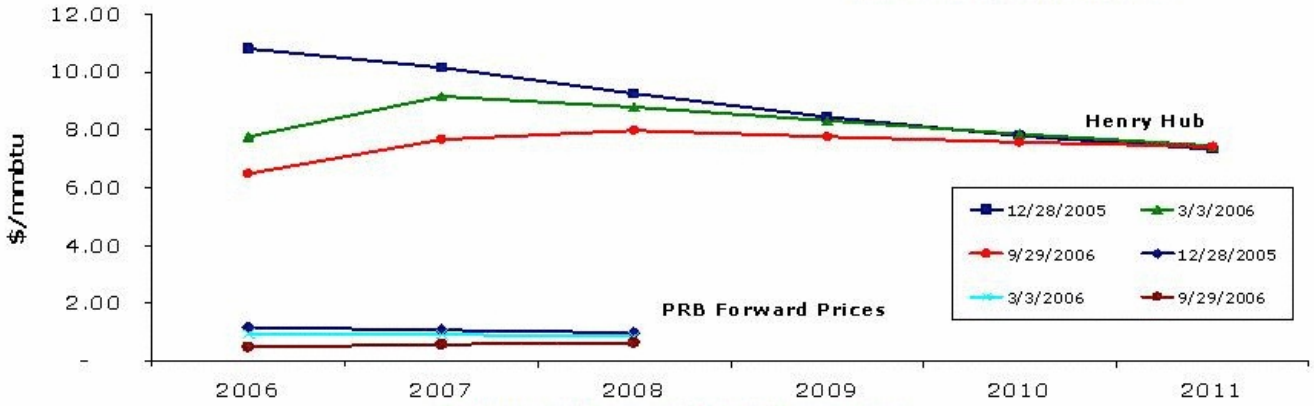
Locking in 2009 and beyond utilizing commodity cycles

repowering NRG

Risk Management: Focus on Baseload Power

NRG

Locking in Dark Spread



Optimizing Excess SO2 Allowances

Historic Bank from prior years	209,547
YTD Actual vs Expected Allowance Consumption	**22,046**
Sales @ avg. price ~ $1,117 per allowance	**(70,777)**
Purchases @ avg. price ~ $798 per allowance	**93,700**
Net sales and purchases (tons)	22,923
Net cash difference ($ in thousands)	$4,295
Forecasted Dec 31 Bank	312,000

Locking in 2009 and beyond utilizing commodity cycles

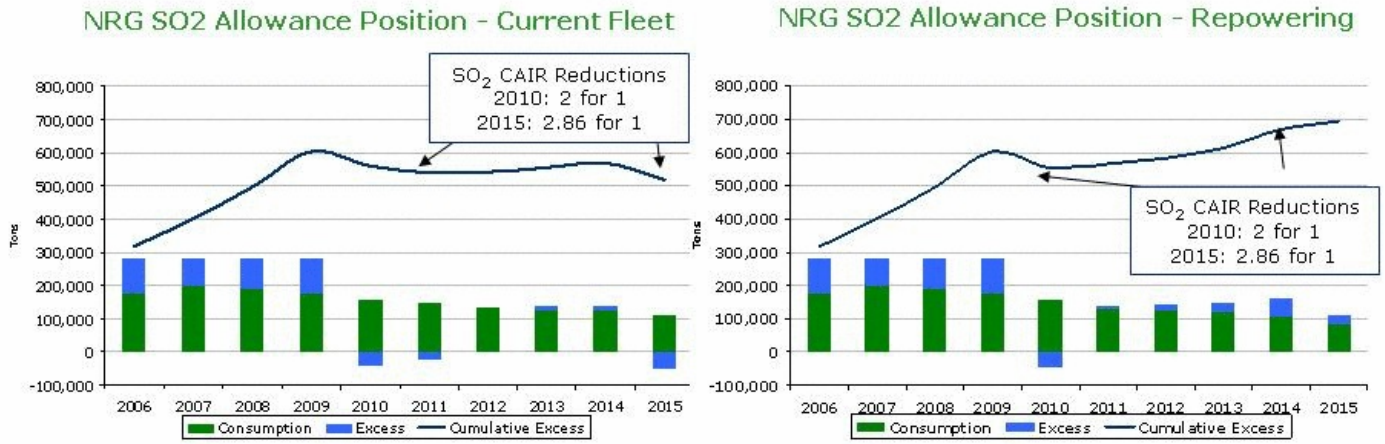
Procuring Commodity

Hedging strategy for the new fleet:

- RFP for coal supply issued in early September
- Strong response with over 400 million tons offered
- Coal supply offers cover 2007–2021 timeframe
- Plan to select short list of suppliers mid-October and finalize contract price and terms by year end
- RFP for transportation to be issued this month
- Bring in third parties with low cost of capital
- Structure long-term contracts which take advantage of each party's strengths

Identify coal supply partners whose long-term strategies align with ours

Proactive Strategy for Environmental and Emissions Compliance – Emissions Allowances



Note: Excess allowances do not reflect any forecasted sales

- Harvest economic value of excess bank of allowances
  - Active management of emissions portfolio
  - Incremental fuel switching between coal types
  - Conservative approach: maintain at least enough allowances to operate fleet through 2020

repowering NRG

Financial Impact of Revised Capex Spending

NRG

Impact	Current Budget 2007 - 2012 ($M)	2005 10K Budget 2007 - 2012 ($M)	Variance ($M)
Total Budget	1,283	773[1]	510
South Central portion at 90%[3]	433	227	206
Less emissions[2]	196	N/A	196
Net impact to shareholders	654	546	108

1) 2007-2011 from 2005 Form 10K; 2012 capex (previously not reported) from internal estimates at Dec 2005
2) Estimated value of all emissions allowance sales beyond what is required to operate current fleet through 2020
3) Assumes contracts renew with capital recovery

Capex Increase – after value of credits and South Central contract recovery - ~$100M

Additional Mitigation Possibilities

➢ EPC/commercial strategy	Alternate commercial procurement strategies, e.g., ▫ Scale benefits ▫ Lower price with NRG carrying additional risks (i.e., non-turnkey approaches to EPC's)
➢ Dropping commodity/steel prices	Price quotes at top of commodity markets – some evidence of increasing inventories potentially creating downward pressure on steel
➢ Securitization of South Central environmental capital expenditures	Opportunity to remove South Central spending from balance sheet given contractual obligation of customers
➢ Retirement of certain assets in conjunction with the Repowering program	Select RFP responses to include creative options for different retrofit/retirement plans for some plants
➢ South Central customer discussions	Delaying South Central capex through allowance purchases that would be recouped through co-op charges

Opportunities in process

Summary of Changes and Rationale in Investment Decisions

Units	Region	Change	Rationale
Huntley & Dunkirk	New York	No scrubbers on Huntley 67, 68 Earlier SNCRs and baghouses	➢ Scrubbers not required under consent decree – SO2 reductions can be achieved via the co-benefit of Hg retrofits (FF-ACI) ➢ Timing advanced with NY Hg and particulate rules and substitute for scrubbers
Indian River	Delaware	Added SCR to unit 4 Added baghouse to units 1-3 Added low-NOx burners to all units	➢ Expected minimum investment under one multi-pollutant settlement
Big Cajun II	South Central	Use of baghouses in place of other controls for Hg mitigation. One SCR required, not two Delayed Capex on other units	➢ Certainty in Hg compliance ➢ Louisiana expected to adopt federal cap and trade program
Limestone	Texas	SNCR on Units 1 and 2	➢ Further NOx controls anticipated by 2012 for regional compliance or to offset new Limestone 3 unit

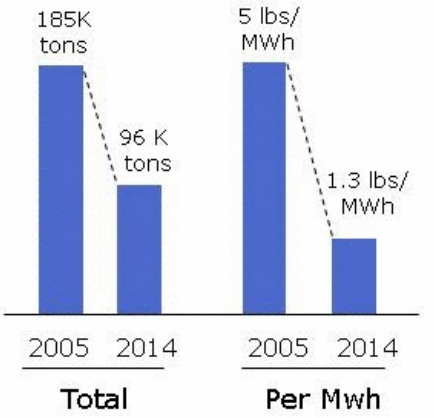
Regulatory rule evolution driving majority of planned retro-fit changes

Key Takeaways on Retrofits

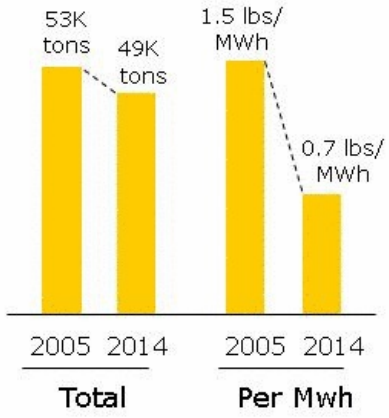
- Program still in some flux with state rules and RFP program - unlikely to do any additional retrofits beyond those described
- South Central contracts provide meaningful incremental cash flow
- Various mitigants to cash flow impact exist with real potential for impact
  - Conservatively, $200m of allowance sales
  - Potential for securitization of South Central spread
  - Additional $/kw savings from procurement and commodity pricing

Environmental Benefit of Repowering

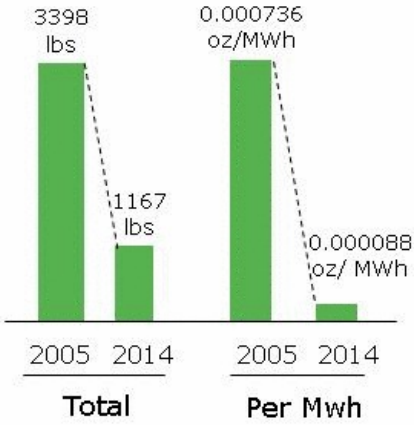
SO_2 emissions decrease overall and on a per mwh basis



NOx emissions decrease slightly overall and on a per mwh basis



Mercury emissions decrease overall and on a per mwh basis



New build program will dramatically lower the NRG emissions profile