

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS CO
 Form 10-Q
 November 02, 2012
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UNITED STATES
 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
 FORM 10-Q
 (Mark One)
 QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED September 30, 2012
 OR
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO

Commission File Number	Registrants, State of Incorporation, Address, and Telephone Number	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
001-09120	PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED (A New Jersey Corporation) 80 Park Plaza, P.O. Box 1171 Newark, New Jersey 07101-1171 973 430-7000 http://www.pseg.com	22-2625848
001-34232	PSEG POWER LLC (A Delaware Limited Liability Company) 80 Park Plaza—T25 Newark, New Jersey 07102-4194 973 430-7000 http://www.pseg.com	22-3663480
001-00973	PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY (A New Jersey Corporation) 80 Park Plaza, P.O. Box 570 Newark, New Jersey 07101-0570 973 430-7000 http://www.pseg.com	22-1212800

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants (1) have filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to file such reports), and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants have submitted electronically and posted on their corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether each registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Public Service Enterprise
Group Incorporated

PSEG Power LLC Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Public Service Electric
and Gas Company Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether any of the registrants is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of October 16, 2012, Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated had outstanding 505,917,472 shares of its sole class of Common Stock, without par value.

As of October 16, 2012, Public Service Electric and Gas Company had issued and outstanding 132,450,344 shares of Common Stock, without nominal or par value, all of which were privately held, beneficially and of record by Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated.

PSEG Power LLC and Public Service Electric and Gas Company are wholly owned subsidiaries of Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated and meet the conditions set forth in General Instruction H(1) (a) and (b) of Form 10-Q. Each is filing its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the reduced disclosure format authorized by General Instruction H.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the matters discussed in this report constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. Such statements are based on management’s beliefs as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management. When used herein, the words “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “should,” “hypothetical,” “potential,” “forecast,” and “may” and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause actual results to differ are often presented with the forward-looking statements themselves. Other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statements made by us herein are discussed in Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 8. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and other factors discussed in filings we make with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These factors include, but are not limited to:

- adverse changes in the demand for or the price of the capacity and energy that we sell into wholesale electricity markets,
- adverse changes in energy industry law, policies and regulation, including market structures and a potential shift away from competitive markets toward subsidized market mechanisms, transmission planning and cost allocation rules, including rules regarding how transmission is planned and who is permitted to build transmission in the future, and reliability standards,
- any inability of our transmission and distribution businesses to obtain adequate and timely rate relief and regulatory approvals from federal and state regulators,
- changes in federal and state environmental regulations that could increase our costs or limit our operations,
- changes in nuclear regulation and/or general developments in the nuclear power industry, including various impacts from any accidents or incidents experienced at our facilities or by others in the industry, that could limit operations of our nuclear generating units,
- actions or activities at one of our nuclear units located on a multi-unit site that might adversely affect our ability to continue to operate that unit or other units located at the same site,
- any inability to balance our energy obligations, available supply and trading risks,
- any deterioration in our credit quality or the credit quality of our counterparties, including in our leveraged leases,
- availability of capital and credit at commercially reasonable terms and conditions and our ability to meet cash needs,
- changes in the cost of, or interruption in the supply of, fuel and other commodities necessary to the operation of our generating units,
- delays in receipt of necessary permits and approvals for our construction and development activities,
- delays or unforeseen cost escalations in our construction and development activities,
- any inability to achieve, or continue to sustain, our expected levels of operating performance,
- increase in competition in energy supply markets as well as competition for certain rate-based transmission projects,
- any inability to realize anticipated tax benefits or retain tax credits,
- challenges associated with recruitment and/or retention of a qualified workforce,
- adverse performance of our decommissioning and defined benefit plan trust fund investments and changes in funding requirements, and
- changes in technology and customer usage patterns.

All of the forward-looking statements made in this report are qualified by these cautionary statements and we cannot assure you that the results or developments anticipated by management will be realized or even if realized, will have the expected consequences to, or effects on, us or our business prospects, financial condition or results of operations. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements in making any investment decision. Forward-looking statements made in this report apply only as of the date of this report. While we may elect to update forward-looking statements from time to time, we specifically disclaim any obligation to do so, even if internal estimates change, unless otherwise required by applicable securities laws.

The forward-looking statements contained in this report are intended to qualify for the safe harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Table of ContentsPUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Millions

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
OPERATING REVENUES	\$2,402	\$2,620	\$7,375	\$8,443
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	879	1,167	2,819	3,740
Operation and Maintenance	619	603	1,876	1,829
Depreciation and Amortization	286	263	797	739
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	24	31	73	102
Total Operating Expenses	1,808	2,064	5,565	6,410
OPERATING INCOME	594	556	1,810	2,033
Income from Equity Method Investments	7	1	9	8
Other Income	121	45	216	176
Other Deductions	(26	) (11	) (61	) (39
Other-Than-Temporary Impairments	(2	) (8	) (14	) (13
Interest Expense	(106	) (117	) (310	) (361
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	588	466	1,650	1,804
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(241	) (201	) (599	) (757
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	347	265	1,051	1,047
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, including Gain on Disposal, net of tax (expense) benefit of \$(15) and \$(51) for the three and nine months ended 2011	—	29	—	96
NET INCOME	\$347	\$294	\$1,051	\$1,143
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING (THOUSANDS):				
BASIC	505,914	505,909	505,942	505,959
DILUTED	507,111	506,999	507,037	506,963
EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
BASIC				
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$0.69	\$0.52	\$2.08	\$2.07
NET INCOME	\$0.69	\$0.58	\$2.08	\$2.26
DILUTED				
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$0.68	\$0.52	\$2.07	\$2.06
NET INCOME	\$0.68	\$0.58	\$2.07	\$2.25
	\$0.3550	\$0.3425	\$1.0650	\$1.0275

DIVIDENDS PAID PER SHARE OF
COMMON STOCK

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See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Millions

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
NET INCOME	\$347	\$294	\$1,051	\$1,143
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax				
Available-for-Sale Securities, net of tax				
(expense) benefit of \$5, \$59, \$(16) and \$76 for	(10	) (58	) 12	(73
the three and nine months ended 2012 and)
2011, respectively				
Change in Fair Value of Derivative				
Instruments, net of tax (expense) benefit of \$1,	(2	) 12	13	11
\$(9), \$(10) and \$(8) for the three and nine				
months ended 2012 and 2011, respectively				
Reclassification Adjustments for Net Amounts				
included in Net Income, net of tax (expense)				
benefit of \$7, \$25, \$24 and \$62 for the three	(8	) (35	) (33	) (91
and nine months ended 2012 and 2011,)
respectively				
Pension/OPEB adjustment, net of tax (expense)				
benefit of \$(5), \$(4), \$(16) and \$(34) for the	8	4	23	53
three and nine months ended 2012 and 2011,				
respectively				
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax	(12	) (77	) 15	(100
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$335	\$217	\$1,066	\$1,043

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsPUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Millions

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$780	\$834
Accounts Receivable, net of allowances of \$52 and \$56 in 2012 and 2011, respectively	1,044	967
Tax Receivable	—	16
Unbilled Revenues	215	289
Fuel	657	685
Materials and Supplies, net	416	367
Prepayments	274	308
Derivative Contracts	123	156
Deferred Income Taxes	148	—
Regulatory Assets	280	167
Other	41	122
Total Current Assets	3,978	3,911
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	26,731	25,080
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(7,628	) (7,231
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	19,103	17,849
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	3,336	3,805
Regulatory Assets of Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)	760	925
Long-Term Investments	1,314	1,303
Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Fund	1,501	1,349
Other Special Funds	192	172
Goodwill	16	16
Other Intangibles	57	131
Derivative Contracts	144	106
Restricted Cash of VIEs	21	22
Other	284	232
Total Noncurrent Assets	7,625	8,061
TOTAL ASSETS	\$30,706	\$29,821

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsPUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Millions

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year (includes \$50 at fair value in 2011)	\$751	\$417
Securitization Debt of VIEs Due Within One Year	224	216
Accounts Payable	1,012	1,184
Derivative Contracts	51	131
Accrued Interest	119	97
Accrued Taxes	216	30
Deferred Income Taxes	—	170
Clean Energy Program	89	214
Obligation to Return Cash Collateral	122	107
Regulatory Liabilities	94	100
Other	361	291
Total Current Liabilities	3,039	2,957
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and Investment Tax Credits (ITC)	6,058	5,458
Regulatory Liabilities	248	228
Regulatory Liabilities of VIEs	10	9
Asset Retirement Obligations	513	489
Other Postretirement Benefit (OPEB) Costs	1,116	1,127
Accrued Pension Costs	629	734
Clean Energy Program	—	39
Environmental Costs	565	643
Derivative Contracts	112	26
Long-Term Accrued Taxes	166	292
Other	108	86
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	9,525	9,131
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 8)		
CAPITALIZATION		
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Long-Term Debt	6,729	6,694
Securitization Debt of VIEs	561	723
Project Level, Non-Recourse Debt	44	44
Total Long-Term Debt	7,334	7,461
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock, no par, authorized 1,000,000,000 shares; issued, 2012 and 2011—533,556,660 shares	4,836	4,823
Treasury Stock, at cost, 2012—27,664,188 shares; 2011—27,611,374 shares	(606	) (601
Retained Earnings	6,898	6,385
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(322) (337
Total Common Stockholders' Equity	10,806	10,270

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Noncontrolling Interest	2	2
Total Stockholders' Equity	10,808	10,272
Total Capitalization	18,142	17,733
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION	\$30,706	\$29,821

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsPUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Millions

(Unaudited)

Nine Months Ended
September 30,
2012 2011

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$1,051	\$1,143
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Gain on Disposal of Discontinued Operations	—	(122)
Depreciation and Amortization	797	745
Amortization of Nuclear Fuel	129	114
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes (Other than Leases) and ITC	221	629
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Plan Costs	203	138
Leveraged Lease Income, Adjusted for Rents Received and Deferred Taxes	(81)	(16)
Leveraged Lease Reserve, net of tax	—	170
Net Realized and Unrealized (Gains) Losses on Energy Contracts and Other Derivatives	116	(14)
Over (Under) Recovery of Electric Energy Costs (BGS and NTC) and Gas Costs	46	100
Over (Under) Recovery of Societal Benefits Charge (SBC)	(51)	(26)
Market Transition Charge Refund	(23)	(47)
Cost of Removal	(71)	(43)
Net Realized (Gains) Losses and (Income) Expense from NDT Fund	(107)	(110)
Net Change in Tax Receivable	16	312
Net Change in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities	305	(44)
Employee Benefit Plan Funding and Related Payments	(193)	(486)
Other	(47)	(34)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	2,311	2,409
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,969)	(1,479)
Proceeds from Sale of Discontinued Operations	—	687
Proceeds from Sales of Available-for-Sale Securities	1,473	1,088
Investments in Available-for-Sale Securities	(1,497)	(1,110)
Other	(58)	(13)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	(2,051)	(827)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Change in Commercial Paper and Loans	—	(64)
Issuance of Long-Term Debt	850	750
Redemption of Long-Term Debt	(439)	(606)
Repayment of Non-Recourse Debt	(1)	(1)
Redemption of Securitization Debt	(154)	(147)
Cash Dividends Paid on Common Stock	(538)	(520)
Other	(32)	(32)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	(314)	(620)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(54)	962

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Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	834	280
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$780	\$1,242
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Income Taxes Paid (Received)	\$109	\$60
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$280	\$341
Accrued Property, Plant and Equipment Expenditures	\$259	\$211

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Table of ContentsPSEG POWER LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Millions

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
OPERATING REVENUES	\$1,038	\$1,398	\$3,584	\$4,650
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	456	597	1,725	2,335
Operation and Maintenance	255	262	780	810
Depreciation and Amortization	60	56	175	166
Total Operating Expenses	771	915	2,680	3,311
OPERATING INCOME	267	483	904	1,339
Other Income	104	37	171	156
Other Deductions	(20	) (10	) (52	) (37
Other-Than-Temporary Impairments	(2	) (8	) (14	) (10
Interest Expense	(35	) (42	) (97	) (134
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	314	460	912	1,314
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(133	) (187	) (374	) (539
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	181	273	538	775
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, including Gain on Disposal, net of tax (expense) benefit of \$(15) and \$(51) for the three and nine months ended 2011	—	29	—	96
EARNINGS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED	\$181	\$302	\$538	\$871

See disclosures regarding PSEG Power LLC included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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PSEG POWER LLC

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Millions

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	2012	2011	
NET INCOME	\$181	\$302	\$538	\$871	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax Available-for-Sale Securities, net of tax (expense) benefit of \$6, \$58, \$(16) and \$77 for the three and nine months ended 2012 and 2011, respectively	(11	) (60	) 11	(77)
Change in Fair Value of Derivative Instruments, net of tax (expense) benefit of \$1, \$(9), \$(10) and \$(8) for the three and nine months ended 2012 and 2011, respectively	(2	) 12	13	11	
Reclassification Adjustments for Net Amounts included in Net Income, net of tax (expense) benefit of \$7, \$25, \$24 and \$62 for the three and nine months ended 2012 and 2011, respectively	(9	) (35	) (34	) (91)
Pension/OPEB adjustment, net of tax (expense) benefit of \$(4), \$(3), \$(14) and \$(31) for the three and nine months ended 2012 and 2011, respectively	7	3	21	45	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax	(15	) (80	) 11	(112)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$166	\$222	\$549	\$759	

See disclosures regarding PSEG Power LLC included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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PSEG POWER LLC
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 Millions
 (Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$5	\$12
Accounts Receivable	295	267
Accounts Receivable—Affiliated Companies, net	100	381
Short-Term Loan to Affiliate	890	907
Fuel	657	685
Materials and Supplies, net	310	272
Derivative Contracts	102	139
Prepayments	22	24
Total Current Assets	2,381	2,687
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	9,564	9,191
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(2,692	) (2,460
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	6,872	6,731
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Fund	1,501	1,349
Goodwill	16	16
Other Intangibles	57	131
Other Special Funds	36	33
Derivative Contracts	22	55
Other	109	85
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,741	1,669
TOTAL ASSETS	\$10,994	\$11,087

See disclosures regarding PSEG Power LLC included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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PSEG POWER LLC
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 Millions
 (Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	\$300	\$66
Accounts Payable	433	541
Derivative Contracts	51	124
Deferred Income Taxes	4	53
Accrued Interest	49	32
Other	90	86
Total Current Liabilities	927	902
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and Investment Tax Credits (ITC)	1,463	1,266
Asset Retirement Obligations	275	259
Other Postretirement Benefit (OPEB) Costs	189	180
Derivative Contracts	6	24
Accrued Pension Costs	205	236
Long-Term Accrued Taxes	66	8
Other	84	83
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,288	2,056
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 8)		
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Total Long-Term Debt	2,386	2,685
MEMBER'S EQUITY		
Contributed Capital	2,028	2,028
Basis Adjustment	(986	) (986
Retained Earnings	4,616	4,678
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(265	) (276
Total Member's Equity	5,393	5,444
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	\$10,994	\$11,087

See disclosures regarding PSEG Power LLC included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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PSEG POWER LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Millions
(Unaudited)

Nine Months Ended
September 30,
2012 2011

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$538	\$871
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Gain on Disposal of Discontinued Operations	—	(122)
Depreciation and Amortization	175	173
Amortization of Nuclear Fuel	129	114
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes and ITC	189	74
Net Realized and Unrealized (Gains) Losses on Energy Contracts and Other Derivatives	116	(14)
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Plan Costs	53	33
Net Realized (Gains) Losses and (Income) Expense from NDT Fund	(107)	(110)
Net Change in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities:		
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	(10)	(82)
Margin Deposit	(107)	(63)
Accounts Receivable	50	157
Accounts Payable	(31)	(103)
Accounts Receivable/Payable-Affiliated Companies, net	193	650
Accrued Interest Payable	17	23
Other Current Assets and Liabilities	2	48
Employee Benefit Plan Funding and Related Payments	(40)	(127)
Other	5	(35)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	1,172	1,487
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(493)	(530)
Proceeds from Sale of Discontinued Operations	—	687
Proceeds from Sales of Available-for-Sale Securities	1,295	1,088
Investments in Available-for-Sale Securities	(1,315)	(1,106)
Short-Term Loan—Affiliated Company, net	17	(1,176)
Other	(10)	19
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	(506)	(1,018)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of Recourse Long-Term Debt	—	500
Cash Dividend Paid	(600)	(350)
Redemption of Long-Term Debt	(66)	(606)
Other	(7)	(10)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	(673)	(466)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(7)	3
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	12	11
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$5	\$14

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Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Income Taxes Paid (Received)	\$130	\$110
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$73	\$111
Accrued Property, Plant and Equipment Expenditures	\$84	\$86

See disclosures regarding PSEG Power LLC included in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsPUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Millions

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
OPERATING REVENUES	\$1,683	\$1,841	\$5,029	\$5,718
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	756	943	2,380	3,124
Operation and Maintenance	366	342	1,092	1,014
Depreciation and Amortization	216	197	594	548
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	24	31	73	102
Total Operating Expenses	1,362	1,513	4,139	4,788
OPERATING INCOME	321	328	890	930
Other Income	16	7	39	16
Other Deductions	(6	) (1	) (8	) (2
Other-Than-Temporary Impairments	—	—	—	(1
Interest Expense	(73	) (77	) (220	) (234
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	258	257	701	709
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(103	) (103	) (248	) (287
EARNINGS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED	\$155	\$154	\$453	\$422

See disclosures regarding Public Service Electric and Gas Company included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsPUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Millions

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
NET INCOME	\$ 155	\$ 154	\$ 453	\$ 422
Available-for-Sale Securities, net of tax (expense) benefit of \$(1), \$(0), \$(0) and \$(1) for the three and nine months ended 2012 and 2011, respectively	1	1	—	2
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 156	\$ 155	\$ 453	\$ 424

See disclosures regarding Public Service Electric and Gas Company included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsPUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Millions

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$71	\$143
Accounts Receivable, net of allowances of \$52 and \$56 in 2012 and 2011, respectively	729	691
Tax Receivable	—	16
Unbilled Revenues	215	289
Materials and Supplies	105	94
Prepayments	145	117
Regulatory Assets	280	167
Derivative Contracts	3	—
Other	30	21
Total Current Assets	1,578	1,538
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	16,509	15,306
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(4,674	) (4,539
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	11,835	10,767
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	3,336	3,805
Regulatory Assets of VIEs	760	925
Long-Term Investments	334	280
Other Special Funds	63	57
Derivative Contracts	70	4
Restricted Cash of VIEs	21	22
Other	118	89
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,702	5,182
TOTAL ASSETS	\$18,115	\$17,487

See disclosures regarding Public Service Electric and Gas Company included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsPUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Millions

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	\$450	\$300
Securitization Debt of VIEs Due Within One Year	224	216
Accounts Payable	449	498
Accounts Payable—Affiliated Companies, net	155	280
Accrued Interest	71	65
Clean Energy Program	89	214
Derivative Contracts	—	7
Deferred Income Taxes	16	32
Obligation to Return Cash Collateral	122	107
Regulatory Liabilities	94	100
Other	243	186
Total Current Liabilities	1,913	2,005
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and ITC	3,916	3,675
Other Postretirement Benefit (OPEB) Costs	879	900
Accrued Pension Costs	285	355
Regulatory Liabilities	248	228
Regulatory Liabilities of VIEs	10	9
Clean Energy Program	—	39
Environmental Costs	514	592
Asset Retirement Obligations	233	226
Derivative Contracts	106	—
Long-Term Accrued Taxes	19	83
Other	37	35
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	6,247	6,142
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 8)		
CAPITALIZATION		
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Long-Term Debt	4,294	3,970
Securitization Debt of VIEs	561	723
Total Long-Term Debt	4,855	4,693
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common Stock; 150,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding, 2012 and 2011—132,450,344 shares	892	892
Contributed Capital	420	420
Basis Adjustment	986	986
Retained Earnings	2,800	2,347
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	2	2
Total Stockholder's Equity	5,100	4,647

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Total Capitalization	9,955	9,340
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION	\$18,115	\$17,487

See disclosures regarding Public Service Electric and Gas Company included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsPUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Millions

(Unaudited)

Nine Months Ended
September 30,

2012 2011

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net Income	\$453	\$422	
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	594	548	
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes and ITC	131	563	
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Plan Costs	134	92	
Cost of Removal	(71)	(43))
Market Transition Charge (MTC) Refund	(23)	(47))
Over (Under) Recovery of Electric Energy Costs (BGS and NTC) and Gas Costs	46	100	
Over (Under) Recovery of SBC	(51)	(26))
Net Changes in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities:			
Accounts Receivable and Unbilled Revenues	97	261	
Materials and Supplies	(11)	(1))
Prepayments	(28)	(203))
Net Change in Tax Receivable	16	(21))
Accounts Receivable/Payable-Affiliated Companies, net	(41)	(381))
Other Current Assets and Liabilities	2	(66))
Employee Benefit Plan Funding and Related Payments	(137)	(311))
Other	(70)	(15))
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	1,041	872	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,369)	(939))
Proceeds from Sale of Available-for-Sale Securities	73	—	
Investments in Available-for-Sale Securities	(73)	—	
Solar Loan Investments	(56)	(34))
Restricted Funds	1	(1))
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	(1,424)	(974))
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of Long-Term Debt	850	250	
Redemption of Long-Term Debt	(373)	—	
Redemption of Securitization Debt	(154)	(147))
Deferred Issuance Costs	(12)	(4))
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	311	99	
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents	(72)	(3))
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	143	245	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$71	\$242	
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:			

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Income Taxes Paid (Received)	\$(30)	\$(44)
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$205		\$225	
Accrued Property, Plant and Equipment Expenditures	\$175		\$125	

See disclosures regarding Public Service Electric and Gas Company included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

This combined Form 10-Q is separately filed by Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated (PSEG), PSEG Power LLC (Power) and Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G). Information relating to any individual company is filed by such company on its own behalf. Power and PSE&G each is only responsible for information about itself and its subsidiaries.

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

PSEG is a holding company with a diversified business mix within the energy industry. Its operations are primarily in the Northeastern and Mid Atlantic United States and in other select markets. PSEG's four principal direct wholly owned subsidiaries are:

Power—which is a multi-regional, wholesale energy supply company that integrates its generating asset operations and gas supply commitments with its wholesale energy, fuel supply, energy trading and marketing and risk management functions through three principal direct wholly owned subsidiaries. Power's subsidiaries are subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the states in which they operate.

- PSE&G—which is an operating public utility engaged principally in the transmission of electricity and distribution of electricity and natural gas in certain areas of New Jersey. PSE&G is subject to regulation by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU) and FERC. PSE&G is also investing in the development of solar generation projects and energy efficiency programs, which are regulated by the BPU.

- PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C. (Energy Holdings)—which has invested in leveraged leases and owns and operates domestic projects engaged in the generation of energy through its direct wholly owned subsidiaries. Certain Energy Holdings' subsidiaries are subject to regulation by FERC and the states in which they operate. Energy Holdings has also invested in solar generation projects and is exploring opportunities for other investments in renewable generation and has been awarded a contract to manage the transmission and distribution assets of the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) starting in 2014.

- PSEG Services Corporation (Services)—which provides management, administrative and general services to PSEG and its subsidiaries at cost.

Basis of Presentation

The respective financial statements included herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) applicable to Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Notes) should be read in conjunction with, and update and supplement matters discussed in, the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial information furnished herein reflects all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to fairly state the results for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation, except as discussed in Note 17. Related-Party Transactions. The year-end Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets were derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Note 2. Recent Accounting Standards

New Standards Adopted during 2012

Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

This accounting standard was issued to update guidance related to fair value measurements and disclosures as a step towards achieving convergence between GAAP and IFRS. The updated guidance clarifies intent about application of existing fair value measurements and disclosures, changes some requirements for fair value measurements, and requires expanded disclosures.

We adopted this standard prospectively effective January 1, 2012. Upon adoption there was no material impact on our

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows; however, it has resulted in expanded disclosures. For additional information, see Note 11. Fair Value Measurements.

Presentation of Comprehensive Income

This accounting standard addresses the presentation of comprehensive income as a step towards achieving convergence between GAAP and IFRS. The updated guidance

allows an entity to present components of net income and other comprehensive income in one continuous statement, referred to as the statement of comprehensive income, or in two separate, but consecutive statements, and eliminates the current option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in equity.

In December 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to this standard to indefinitely defer the effective date for some of the specific disclosure requirements that relate to the presentation of reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement in which net income is presented and the statement in which other comprehensive income is presented. During the deferral period, the existing requirements in GAAP for the presentation of reclassification adjustments must continue to be followed.

We adopted this standard retrospectively effective January 1, 2012. Upon adoption of the new amended guidance, there was no impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows, but there was a change in the presentation of the components of other comprehensive income.

New Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted

Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities

This accounting standard was issued concerning balance sheet offsetting disclosures to facilitate comparability between financial statements prepared on the basis of GAAP and IFRS. This standard requires entities to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on an entity's financial position, and to present both net (offset amounts) and gross information in the notes to the financial statements for relevant assets and liabilities that are offset.

The guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. As this standard requires disclosures only, it will not have any impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows upon adoption.

Note 3. Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

Variable Interest Entities for which PSE&G is the Primary Beneficiary

PSE&G is the primary beneficiary and consolidates two marginally capitalized VIEs, PSE&G Transition Funding LLC (Transition Funding) and PSE&G Transition Funding II LLC (Transition Funding II), which were created for the purpose of issuing transition bonds and purchasing bond transitional property of PSE&G, which is pledged as collateral to a trustee. PSE&G acts as the servicer for these entities to collect securitization transition charges authorized by the BPU. These funds are remitted to Transition Funding and Transition Funding II and are used for interest and principal payments on the transition bonds and related costs.

The assets and liabilities of these VIEs are presented separately on the face of the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of PSEG and PSE&G because the Transition Funding and Transition Funding II assets are restricted and can only be used to settle their respective obligations. No Transition Funding or Transition Funding II creditor has any recourse to the general credit of PSE&G in the event the transition charges are not sufficient to cover the bond principal and interest payments of Transition Funding or Transition Funding II, respectively.

PSE&G's maximum exposure to loss is equal to its equity investment in these VIEs which was \$16 million as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The risk of actual loss to PSE&G is considered remote. PSE&G did not provide any financial support to Transition Funding or Transition Funding II during the first nine months of 2012 or in 2011. Further, PSE&G does not have any contractual commitments or obligations to provide financial support to

Transition Funding or Transition Funding II.

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Note 4. Discontinued Operations and Dispositions

Discontinued Operations

Power

In March 2011, Power completed the sale of its 1,000 MW gas-fired Guadalupe generating facility for a total price of \$352 million, resulting in an after-tax gain of \$54 million.

In July 2011, Power completed the sale of its 1,000 MW gas-fired Odessa generating facility for approximately \$335 million, resulting in an after-tax gain of approximately \$25 million.

PSEG Texas' operating results for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2011, which were reclassified to Discontinued Operations, are summarized below:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011 Millions	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011
Operating Revenues	\$20	\$112
Income Before Income Taxes	\$6	\$26
Net Income	\$4	\$17

Note 5. Financing Receivables

PSE&G

PSE&G sponsors a solar loan program designed to help finance the installation of solar power systems throughout its electric service area. The loans are generally paid back with Solar Renewable Energy Certificates (SRECs) generated from the installed solar electric system. The following table reflects the outstanding short and long-term loans by class of customer, none of which are considered "non-performing."

Credit Risk Profile Based on Payment Activity

	As of September 30, 2012 Millions	As of December 31, 2011
Consumer Loans		
Commercial/Industrial	\$159	\$106
Residential	14	10
Total	\$173	\$116

Energy Holdings

Energy Holdings through various of its indirect subsidiary companies has investments in domestic energy and real estate assets subject primarily to leveraged lease accounting. A leveraged lease is typically comprised of an investment by an equity investor and debt provided by a third party debt investor. The debt is recourse only to the assets subject to lease and is not included on PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As an equity investor, Energy Holdings' investments in the leases are comprised of the total expected lease receivables on its investments over the lease terms plus the estimated residual values at the end of the lease terms, reduced for any income not yet

earned on the leases. This amount is included in Long-Term Investments on PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The more rapid depreciation of the leased property for tax purposes creates tax cash flow that will be repaid to the taxing authority in later periods. As such, the liability for such taxes due is recorded in Deferred Income Taxes on PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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The table below shows Energy Holdings' gross and net lease investment as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

	As of September 30, 2012	As of December 31, 2011
	Millions	
Lease Receivables (net of Non-Recourse Debt)	\$724	\$763
Estimated Residual Value of Leased Assets	535	553
	1,259	1,316
Unearned and Deferred Income	(423	) (435
Gross Investments in Leases	836	881
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(696	) (716
Net Investments in Leases	\$140	\$165

The corresponding receivables associated with the lease portfolio are reflected below, net of non-recourse debt. The ratings in the table represent the ratings of the entities providing payment assurance to Energy Holdings. "Not Rated" counterparties relate to investments in leases of commercial real estate properties.

Counterparties' Credit Rating (S&P) as of September 30, 2012	Lease Receivables, Net of Non-Recourse Debt	
	As of September 30, 2012	As of December 31, 2011
	Millions	
AA	\$21	\$21
A+	73	110
BBB+ - BBB-	316	316
B-	165	299
CCC	133	—
Not Rated	16	17
Total	\$724	\$763

The "B-" and "CCC" ratings above represent lease receivables related to coal-fired assets in Illinois and Pennsylvania. As of September 30, 2012, the gross investment in the leases of such assets, net of non-recourse debt, was \$555 million (\$40 million, net of deferred taxes). A more detailed description of such assets under lease is presented in the table below.

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Asset	Location	Gross Investment Millions	% Owned	Total MW	Fuel Type	Counterparties' S&P Credit Ratings	Counterparty
Powerton Station Units 5 and 6	IL	\$ 134	64	% 1,538	Coal	CCC	Edison Mission Energy
Joliet Station Units 7 and 8	IL	\$ 84	64	% 1,044	Coal	CCC	Edison Mission Energy
Keystone Station Units 1 and 2	PA	\$ 114	17	% 1,711	Coal	B-	GenOn REMA, LLC
Conemaugh Station Units 1 and 2	PA	\$ 114	17	% 1,711	Coal	B-	GenOn REMA, LLC
Shawville Station Units 1, 2, 3 and 4	PA	\$ 109	100	% 603	Coal	B-	GenOn REMA, LLC

Although all lease payments are current, no assurances can be given that future payments in accordance with the lease contracts will continue. Factors which may impact future lease cash flows include, but are not limited to, new environmental legislation and regulation regarding air quality, water and other discharges in the process of generating electricity, market prices for fuel and electricity, overall financial condition of lease counterparties and the quality and condition of assets under lease.

Of facilities under lease by indirect subsidiary companies of Energy Holdings to GenOn REMA, LLC (GenOn REMA), a subsidiary of GenOn Energy Inc (GenOn), Energy Holdings believes Keystone has adequate environmental controls installed. Conemaugh has flue gas desulfurization control. Selective catalytic reduction (SCR) equipment for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and mercury control are scheduled to be installed and operational at Conemaugh in the first quarter of 2015. GenOn's plan for the coal-fired units at the Shawville facility is to place them in a "long-term protective layup" by April 2015; however, GenOn has indicated that it will continue paying the required rent and maintaining the facility in accordance with the lease terms. GenOn has further stated that the lessee is evaluating its options under the lease, including termination for obsolescence or continuing to keep the facility in "long-term protective layup." In the event that the lessee is able to terminate for obsolescence, the lessee would be required, among other things, to pay the contractual termination value structured to recover Energy Holdings' indirect subsidiaries' lease investment as specified in the lease agreement. On July 22, 2012, GenOn announced that it has signed a definitive agreement to merge with NRG Energy, Inc. Energy Holdings is carefully monitoring these developments. With respect to Edison Mission Energy's (EME) Midwest Generation leases on the Powerton and Joliet coal units in Illinois, the lessees completed investments in mercury removal (Activated Carbon Injection), low NOx burners and Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction systems and plan to employ a dry sorbent (Trona) system to reduce sulfur. EME and these units remain in litigation with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Illinois regarding certain environmental matters; however, EME has announced that the above actions should enable compliance with pending environmental rules. The federal district court has dismissed new source review claims in reference to Powerton and Joliet, but certain opacity claims remain active and under appeal by the EPA and the State of Illinois. The federal district court has stayed proceedings in connection with the opacity claims until the appeal is resolved. In its most recent quarterly report filed on July 31, 2012, EME's parent, Edison International, reported that it will no longer provide financial support to EME; that Midwest Generation is largely dependent upon EME for its funding; and that, based upon current projections, EME will not be able to meet its debt obligation in June 2013. In

addition, Edison International also reported that, if EME and Midwest Generation failed to restructure their obligations, EME and Midwest Generation may need to file for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, which could have an impact on the Powerton and Joliet leases.

The credit exposure for lessors is partially mitigated through various credit enhancement mechanisms within the lease transactions. These credit enhancement features vary from lease to lease. The leasing transactions include letters of credit, affiliate guarantees, or covenants that restrict the flow of dividends from the lessee to its parent. These covenants are designed to maintain cash reserves in the transaction entity for the benefit of the non-recourse lenders and the lessor/equity participants in the event of a temporary market downturn or degradation in operating performance of the leased assets. Upon the occurrence of certain defaults, indirect subsidiary companies of Energy Holdings could step into the lease directly to protect its investments. In the event of a default in any of the lease transactions, Energy Holdings' indirect subsidiary companies would exercise their rights and attempt to seek recovery of their investment. The results of such efforts may not be known for a period of time. A bankruptcy of a lessee would likely delay any efforts on the part of the lessors to assert their rights upon default. Failure to recover adequate value could ultimately lead to a foreclosure on the lease by the lenders. If foreclosures were to

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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occur, Energy Holdings could potentially record a pre-tax write-off up to its gross investment in these facilities and may also be required to pay significant cash tax liabilities.

On December 13, 2011, indirect subsidiary companies of Energy Holdings and Dynegy reached a settlement agreement resolving disputes that had arisen between them with regard to Dynegy Holding's (DH) rejection of the Dynegy leases. The settlement agreement resolved certain disputes regarding Energy Holdings' Dynegy leases, including claims under Tax Indemnity Agreements that indirect subsidiaries of Energy Holdings have with DH. The original terms of the settlement agreement included a cash payment to Energy Holdings of \$7.5 million, which was received on January 4, 2012, and an allowed claim in Bankruptcy Court of \$110 million against DH. On December 30, 2011, the effective date of the court order authorizing the Dynegy lease rejections, the leases no longer qualified for leveraged lease accounting treatment under GAAP. As a result, Energy Holdings wrote off the \$264 million gross lease investment against the previously recorded reserve. The Energy Holdings' indirect subsidiary companies that are owners/lessors of the two plants ceased leveraged lease accounting and recorded the generation assets and related nonrecourse project debt on their balance sheets at their respective fair values (See Note 11. Fair Value Measurements).

On June 1, 2012, an amended and restated settlement agreement entered into by DH, Dynegy and their creditors (including indirect subsidiary companies of Energy Holdings) was approved by the Bankruptcy Court and became effective on June 5, 2012. As part of that settlement, the indirect subsidiary companies of Energy Holdings, DH and the creditors of DH agreed to commence a process to sell the Roseton and Danskammer facilities; the agreement allocates proceeds from the sale of the facilities to pay DH's creditors, including the lease bondholders, and grants the lease bondholders claims in agreed upon amounts against DH in its bankruptcy proceedings. The settlement agreement also includes an exchange of releases by various settling claimants, including parties to the leases with respect to claims arising out of the leases. Concurrently with the entry into the settlement agreement, DH filed an amended plan of reorganization, which was supported by the various settling claimants, providing that Energy Holdings and other unsecured creditors of DH would be paid claims partially in cash and partially in stock in a reorganized Dynegy that would emerge at the conclusion of the bankruptcy. On September 5, 2012, the Bankruptcy Court approved Dynegy's plan of reorganization. On October 1, 2012, Dynegy emerged from bankruptcy and distributed cash and stock settlements to the claimants. The total recovery of Energy Holdings' indirect subsidiary companies from the Dynegy leases, including proceeds from the liquidation of Dynegy common stock, the aforementioned cash payment received in January 2012 and the recovery of professional fees of \$5.2 million received in June 2012, was approximately \$63 million, of which the remaining \$49.9 million was recorded in Operating Revenues in the fourth quarter 2012.

Note 6. Available-for-Sale Securities

Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Fund

Power maintains an external master nuclear decommissioning trust to fund its share of decommissioning for its five nuclear facilities upon termination of operation. The trust contains two separate funds: a qualified fund and a non-qualified fund. Section 468A of the Internal Revenue Code limits the amount of money that can be contributed into a qualified fund. The trust funds are managed by third-party investment advisers who operate under investment guidelines developed by Power. In September 2012, Power restructured a portion of its NDT Fund and realized gains of \$59 million. The investments were transitioned to new investment managers to remove under-performing managers.

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(UNAUDITED)

Power classifies investments in the NDT Fund as available-for-sale. The following tables show the fair values and gross unrealized gains and losses for the securities held in the NDT Fund:

	As of September 30, 2012			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	Millions			
Equity Securities	\$626	\$128	\$(5	) \$749
Debt Securities				
Government Obligations	274	14	—	288
Other Debt Securities	311	22	—	333
Total Debt Securities	585	36	—	621
Other Securities	131	—	—	131
Total NDT Available-for-Sale Securities	\$1,342	\$164	\$(5	) \$1,501

	As of December 31, 2011			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	Millions			
Equity Securities	\$582	\$126	\$(23	) \$685
Debt Securities				
Government Obligations	343	16	—	359
Other Debt Securities	268	15	(2	) 281
Total Debt Securities	611	31	(2	) 640
Other Securities	24	—	—	24
Total NDT Available-for-Sale Securities	\$1,217	\$157	\$(25	) \$1,349

These amounts do not include receivables and payables for NDT Fund transactions which have not settled at the end of each period. Such amounts are included in Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as shown in the following table.

	As of September 30, 2012 Millions	As of December 31, 2011
Accounts Receivable	\$61	\$27
Accounts Payable	\$80	\$22

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The following table shows the value of securities in the NDT Fund that have been in an unrealized loss position for less than and greater than 12 months. Power does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2012.

	As of September 30, 2012				As of December 31, 2011			
	Less Than 12 Months		Greater Than 12 Months		Less Than 12 Months		Greater Than 12 Months	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	Millions							
Equity Securities (A)	\$215	\$(5)	\$—	\$—	\$183	\$(23)	\$—	\$—
Debt Securities								
Government Obligations (B)	11	—	2	—	20	—	3	—
Other Debt Securities (C)	7	—	3	—	56	(1)	4	(1)
Total Debt Securities	18	—	5	—	76	(1)	7	(1)
Other Securities	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NDT Available-for-Sale Securities	\$239	\$(5)	\$5	\$—	\$259	\$(24)	\$7	\$(1)

(A) Equity Securities—Represent investments primarily in common stock within a broad range of industries and sectors. The unrealized losses are distributed over two hundred companies with limited impairment durations.

Debt Securities (Government)—Unrealized losses on investments in United States Treasury obligations and Federal Agency mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate changes. Since these investments are guaranteed (B) by the United States government or an agency of the United States government, it is not expected that these securities will settle for less than their amortized cost basis. Power does not intend to sell nor will it be more-likely-than-not required to sell these securities.

Debt Securities (Corporate)—Represent investment grade corporate bonds which are not expected to settle for less (C) than their amortized cost. Power does not intend to sell nor will it be more-likely-than-not required to sell these securities.

The proceeds from the sales of and the net realized gains on securities in the NDT Fund were:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	2011	September 30, 2012	2011
	Millions			
Proceeds from NDT Fund Sales	\$617	\$431	\$1,252	\$1,088
Net Realized Gains (Losses) on NDT Fund:				
Gross Realized Gains	\$94	\$26	\$136	\$121
Gross Realized Losses	(19)	(10)	(41)	(28)

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Net Realized Gains (Losses) on NDT Fund	\$75	\$16	\$95	\$93
-----------------------------------------	------	------	------	------

Net realized gains disclosed in the above table were recognized in Other Income and Other Deductions in PSEG's and Power's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Net unrealized gains of \$77 million (after-tax) were recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss on Power's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2012.

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The NDT available-for-sale debt securities held as of September 30, 2012 had the following maturities:

Time Frame	Fair Value Millions
Less than one year	\$21
1 - 5 years	129
6 - 10 years	173
11 - 15 years	38
16 - 20 years	9
Over 20 years	251
Total NDT Available-for-Sale Debt Securities	\$621

The cost of these securities was determined on the basis of specific identification.

Power periodically assesses individual securities whose fair value is less than amortized cost to determine whether the investments are considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired. For equity securities, management considers the ability and intent to hold for a reasonable time to permit recovery in addition to the severity and duration of the loss. For fixed income securities, management considers its intent to sell or requirement to sell a security prior to expected recovery. In those cases where a sale is expected, any impairment would be recorded through earnings. For fixed income securities where there is no intent to sell or likely requirement to sell, management evaluates whether credit loss is a component of the impairment. If so, that portion is recorded through earnings while the noncredit loss component is recorded through Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). In 2012, other-than-temporary impairments of \$14 million were recognized on securities in the NDT Fund. Any subsequent recoveries in the value of these securities would be recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) unless the securities are sold, in which case, any gain would be recognized in income. The assessment of fair market value compared to cost is applied on a weighted average basis taking into account various purchase dates and initial cost of the securities.

Rabbi Trust

PSEG maintains certain unfunded nonqualified benefit plans to provide supplemental retirement and deferred compensation benefits to certain key employees. Certain assets related to these plans have been set aside in a grantor trust commonly known as the "Rabbi Trust." In March 2012, PSEG restructured the fixed income component of the Rabbi Trust.

PSEG classifies investments in the Rabbi Trust as available-for-sale. The following tables show the fair values, gross unrealized gains and losses and amortized cost basis for the securities held in the Rabbi Trust.

	As of September 30, 2012			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	Millions			
Equity Securities	\$13	\$4	\$—	\$17
Debt Securities				
Government Obligations	113	3	—	116
Other Debt Securities	45	2	—	47
Total Debt Securities	158	5	—	163

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Other Securities	3	—	—	3
Total Rabbi Trust Available-for-Sale Securities	\$174	\$9	\$—	\$183

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	As of December 31, 2011			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	Millions			
Equity Securities	\$16	\$3	\$—	\$19
Debt Securities	148	5	—	153
Total Rabbi Trust Available-for-Sale Securities	\$164	\$8	\$—	\$172

As of September 30, 2012, amounts in the above table do not include Accounts Receivable of \$4 million and Accounts Payable of \$5 million for Rabbi Trust Fund transactions which had not yet settled. These amounts are included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	Millions			
Proceeds from Rabbi Trust Sales	\$6	\$—	\$221	\$—
Net Realized Gains (Losses) on Rabbi Trust:				
Gross Realized Gains	\$—	\$—	\$6	\$—
Gross Realized Losses	—	—	—	—
Net Realized Gains (Losses) on Rabbi Trust	\$—	\$—	\$6	\$—

Gross realized gains disclosed in the above table were recognized in Other Income in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Net unrealized gains of \$5 million (after-tax) were recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2012. The Rabbi Trust available-for-sale debt securities held as of September 30, 2012 had the following maturities:

Time Frame	Fair Value Millions
Less than one year	\$—
1 - 5 years	58
6 - 10 years	31
11 - 15 years	10
16 - 20 years	5
Over 20 years	59
Total Rabbi Trust Available-for-Sale Debt Securities	\$163

The cost of these securities was determined on the basis of specific identification.

PSEG periodically assesses individual securities whose fair value is less than amortized cost to determine whether the investments are considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired. For equity securities, the Rabbi Trust is invested in a commingled indexed mutual fund. Due to the commingled nature of this fund, PSEG does not have the ability to hold these securities until expected recovery. As a result, any declines in fair market value below cost are recorded as a charge to earnings. For fixed income securities, management considers its intent to sell or requirement to sell a security prior to expected recovery.

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In those cases where a sale is expected, any impairment would be recorded through earnings. For fixed income securities where there is no intent to sell or likely requirement to sell, management evaluates whether credit loss is a component of the impairment. If so, that portion is recorded through earnings while the noncredit loss component is recorded through Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). The assessment of fair market value compared to cost is applied on a weighted average basis taking into account various purchase dates and initial cost of the securities.

The fair value of assets in the Rabbi Trust related to PSEG, Power and PSE&G are detailed as follows:

	As of September 30, 2012 Millions	As of December 31, 2011
Power	\$36	\$33
PSE&G	61	57
Other	86	82
Total Rabbi Trust Available-for-Sale Securities	\$183	\$172

Note 7. Pension and OPEB

PSEG sponsors several qualified and nonqualified pension plans and OPEB plans covering PSEG's and its participating affiliates' current and former employees who meet certain eligibility criteria. The following table provides the components of net periodic benefit costs relating to all qualified and nonqualified pension and OPEB plans on an aggregate basis. OPEB costs are presented net of the federal subsidy expected for prescription drugs under the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. Federal health care legislation enacted in March 2010 eliminates the tax deductibility of retiree health care costs beginning in 2013, to the extent of federal subsidies received by plan sponsors that provide retiree prescription drug benefits equivalent to Medicare Part D coverage. See Note 13. Income Taxes for additional information.

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Pension and OPEB costs for PSEG are detailed as follows:

	Pension Benefits		OPEB		Pension Benefits		OPEB	
	Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	2011	September 30, 2012	2011	September 30, 2012	2011	September 30, 2012	2011
Millions								
Components of Net								
Periodic Benefit								
Cost								
Service Cost	\$26	\$22	\$5	\$3	\$76	\$69	\$13	\$10
Interest Cost	56	56	17	15	167	172	49	45
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(76)	(85)	(4)	(5)	(229)	(248)	(13)	(13)
Amortization of								
Net								
Transition	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4
Obligation	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4
Prior Service Cost (Credit)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(14)	(6)	(11)	(10)
Actuarial Loss	41	29	7	4	125	89	23	11
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	\$42	\$18	\$22	\$14	\$125	\$76	\$63	\$47
Special								
Termination	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Benefits	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Effect of	—	—	4	5	—	—	14	15
Regulatory Asset	—	—	4	5	—	—	14	15
Total Benefit	—	—	4	5	—	—	14	15
Costs, Including	\$43	\$18	\$26	\$19	\$126	\$76	\$77	\$62
Effect of	\$43	\$18	\$26	\$19	\$126	\$76	\$77	\$62
Regulatory Asset	\$43	\$18	\$26	\$19	\$126	\$76	\$77	\$62

Pension and OPEB costs for Power, PSE&G and PSEG's other subsidiaries are detailed as follows:

	Pension Benefits		OPEB		Pension Benefits		OPEB	
	Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	2011	September 30, 2012	2011	September 30, 2012	2011	September 30, 2012	2011
Millions								
Power	\$14	\$6	\$5	\$3	\$39	\$24	\$14	\$9

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PSE&G	24	9	21	16	73	41	61	51
Other	5	3	—	—	14	11	2	2
Total Benefit Costs	\$43	\$18	\$26	\$19	\$126	\$76	\$77	\$62

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, PSEG contributed its entire planned contribution for the year 2012 of \$124 million and \$11 million into its pension and postretirement healthcare plans, respectively.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Guaranteed Obligations

Power's activities primarily involve the purchase and sale of energy and related products under transportation, physical,

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financial and forward contracts at fixed and variable prices. These transactions are with numerous counterparties and brokers that may require cash, cash-related instruments or guarantees.

Power has unconditionally guaranteed payments to counterparties by its subsidiaries in commodity-related transactions in order to

• support current exposure, interest and other costs on sums due and payable in the ordinary course of business, and
• obtain credit.

Under these agreements, guarantees cover lines of credit between entities and are often reciprocal in nature. The exposure between counterparties can move in either direction.

In order for Power to incur a liability for the face value of the outstanding guarantees, its subsidiaries would have to fully utilize the credit granted to them by every counterparty to whom Power has provided a guarantee, and all of the related contracts would have to be “out-of-the-money” (if the contracts are terminated, Power would owe money to the counterparties).

Power believes the probability of this result is unlikely. For this reason, Power believes that the current exposure at any point in time is a more meaningful representation of the potential liability under these guarantees. This current exposure consists of the net of accounts receivable and accounts payable and the forward value on open positions, less any collateral posted.

Power is subject to

• counterparty collateral calls related to commodity contracts, and

• certain creditworthiness standards as guarantor under performance guarantees of its subsidiaries.

Changes in commodity prices can have a material impact on collateral requirements under such contracts, which are posted and received primarily in the form of cash and letters of credit. Power also routinely enters into futures and options transactions for electricity and natural gas as part of its operations. These futures contracts usually require a cash margin deposit with brokers, which can change based on market movement and in accordance with exchange rules.

In addition to the guarantees discussed above, Power has also provided payment guarantees to third parties on behalf of its affiliated companies. These guarantees support various other non-commodity related contractual obligations. The face value of Power's outstanding guarantees, current exposure and margin positions as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are shown below:

	As of September 30, 2012	As of December 31, 2011
	Millions	
Face Value of Outstanding Guarantees	\$1,514	\$1,756
Exposure under Current Guarantees	\$214	\$315
Letters of Credit Margin Posted	\$178	\$135
Letters of Credit Margin Received	\$109	\$91
Cash Deposited and Received		
Counterparty Cash Margin Deposited	\$19	\$20
Counterparty Cash Margin Received	(3	) (7
Net Broker Balance Deposited (Received)	12	(92
In the Event Power were to Lose its Investment Grade Rating:		
Additional Collateral that could be Required	\$610	\$812
Liquidity Available under PSEG's and Power's Credit Facilities to Post Collateral	\$3,429	\$3,415
Additional Amounts Posted		

Other Letters of Credit

\$45

\$52

As part of determining credit exposure, Power nets receivables and payables with the corresponding net energy contract balances. See Note 10. Financial Risk Management Activities for further discussion. In accordance with PSEG's accounting

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policy, where it is applicable, cash (received)/deposited is allocated against derivative asset and liability positions with the same counterparty on the face of the Balance Sheet. The remaining balances of net cash (received)/deposited after allocation are generally included in Accounts Payable and Receivable, respectively.

In the event of a deterioration of Power's credit rating to below investment grade, which would represent a two level downgrade from its current S&P ratings or a three level downgrade from its current Moody's and Fitch ratings, many of these agreements allow the counterparty to demand further performance assurance. See table above.

In addition, during 2012, the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) are continuing efforts to implement new rules to enact stricter regulation over swaps and derivatives. The CFTC has issued Final Rules regarding the definition of a swap dealer and the definition of a swap. However, in September 2012 a federal court vacated the CFTC's rule on monitoring of position limits for several commodities, including natural gas, thereby indefinitely delaying the effectiveness of these position limits rules. PSEG is carefully monitoring all of these new rules as they are issued to analyze the potential impact on its swap and derivatives transactions, including any potential increase in its collateral requirements.

In addition to amounts for outstanding guarantees, current exposure and margin positions, Power had posted letters of credit to support various other non-energy contractual and environmental obligations. See table above.

Environmental Matters

Passaic River

Historic operations of PSEG companies and the operations of hundreds of other companies along the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers are alleged by federal and state agencies to have discharged substantial contamination into the Passaic River/Newark Bay Complex.

Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)

The EPA has determined that an eight-mile stretch of the Passaic River in the area of Newark, New Jersey is a "facility" within the meaning of that term under CERCLA. The EPA has determined the need to perform a study of the entire 17-mile tidal reach of the lower Passaic River.

PSE&G and certain of its predecessors conducted operations at properties in this area on or adjacent to the Passaic River. The properties included one operating electric generating station (Essex Site), which was transferred to Power, one former generating station and four former manufactured gas plant (MGP) sites. When the Essex Site was transferred from PSE&G to Power, PSE&G obtained releases and indemnities for liabilities arising out of the former Essex generating station and Power assumed any environmental liabilities.

The EPA believes that certain hazardous substances were released from the Essex Site and one of PSE&G's former MGP locations (Harrison Site). In 2006, the EPA notified the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) that the cost of its Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) would greatly exceed the original estimated cost of \$20 million. The total cost of the RI/FS is now estimated at approximately \$110 million. 73 PRPs, including Power and PSE&G, agreed to assume responsibility for the RI/FS and formed the Cooperating Parties Group (CPG) to divide the associated costs according to a mutually agreed upon formula. The CPG group, currently 70 members, is presently executing the RI/FS. Approximately five percent of the RI/FS costs are attributable to PSE&G's former MGP sites and approximately one percent to Power's generating stations. Power has provided notice to insurers concerning this potential claim.

In 2007, the EPA released a draft "Focused Feasibility Study" (FFS) that proposed six options to address the contamination cleanup of the lower eight miles of the Passaic River. The EPA estimated costs for the proposed remedy range from \$1.3 billion to \$3.7 billion. The work contemplated by the FFS is not subject to the cost sharing agreement discussed above. The EPA is conducting a revised FFS which may be released as early as the fourth quarter of 2012.

In June 2008, an agreement was announced between the EPA and Tierra Solutions, Inc. and Maxus Energy Corporation (Tierra/Maxus) for removal of a portion of the contaminated sediment in the Passaic River at an estimated cost of \$80 million. That removal work is underway. Tierra/Maxus have reserved their rights to seek contribution for

the removal costs from the other PRPs, including Power and PSE&G.

The EPA has advised that the levels of contaminants at Passaic River mile 10.9 will require removal in advance of the completion of the RI/FS or the issuance of a revised draft FFS. The CPG members, with the exception of Tierra/Maxus, which are no longer members of the CPG, have agreed to fund the removal, currently estimated at approximately \$30 million. PSEG's share of that effort is approximately three percent.

Except for the Passaic River 10.9 mile removal, Power and PSE&G are unable to estimate their portion of the possible loss or range of loss related to the Passaic River matters.

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New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act (Spill Act)

In 2005, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) filed suit against a PRP and its related companies in the New Jersey Superior Court seeking damages and reimbursement for costs expended by the State of New Jersey to address the effects of the PRP's discharge of hazardous substances into both the Passaic River and the balance of the Newark Bay Complex. Power and PSE&G are alleged to have owned, operated or contributed hazardous substances to a total of 11 sites or facilities that impacted these water bodies. In February 2009, third party complaints were filed against some 320 third party defendants, including Power and PSE&G, claiming that each of the third party defendants is responsible for its proportionate share of the clean-up costs for the hazardous substances it allegedly discharged into the Passaic River and the Newark Bay Complex. The third party complaints seek statutory contribution and contribution under the Spill Act to recover past and future removal costs and damages. Power and PSE&G filed answers to the complaints in June 2010. A special master for discovery has been appointed by the court and document production has commenced. In October 2012, the Court issued a 90 day stay of discovery for the third-party defendants to explore a possible settlement of this matter with the State of New Jersey. Power and PSE&G believe they have good and valid defenses to the allegations contained in the third party complaints and will vigorously assert those defenses. Power and PSE&G are unable to estimate their portion of the possible loss or range of loss related to this matter.

Natural Resource Damage Claims

In 2003, the NJDEP directed PSEG, PSE&G and 56 other PRPs to arrange for a natural resource damage assessment and interim compensatory restoration of natural resource injuries along the lower Passaic River and its tributaries pursuant to the Spill Act. The NJDEP alleged that hazardous substances had been discharged from the Essex Site and the Harrison Site. The NJDEP estimated the cost of interim natural resource injury restoration activities along the lower Passaic River at approximately \$950 million. In 2007, agencies of the United States Department of Commerce and the United States Department of the Interior sent letters to PSE&G and other PRPs inviting participation in an assessment of injuries to natural resources that the agencies intended to perform. In 2008, PSEG and a number of other PRPs agreed to share certain immaterial costs the trustees have incurred and will incur going forward, and to work with the trustees to explore whether some or all of the trustees' claims can be resolved in a cooperative fashion. That effort is continuing. PSE&G is unable to estimate its portion of the possible loss or range of loss related to this matter.

Newark Bay Study Area

The EPA has established the Newark Bay Study Area, which it defines as Newark Bay and portions of the Hackensack River, the Arthur Kill and the Kill Van Kull. In August 2006, the EPA sent PSEG and 11 other entities notices that it considered each of the entities to be a PRP with respect to contamination in the Study Area. The notice letter requested that the PRPs fund an EPA-approved study in the Newark Bay Study Area and encouraged the PRPs to contact Occidental Chemical Corporation (OCC) to discuss participating in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study that OCC was conducting. The notice stated the EPA's belief that hazardous substances were released from sites owned by PSEG companies and located on the Hackensack River, including two operating electric generating stations (Hudson and Kearny sites) and one former MGP site. PSEG has participated in and partially funded the second phase of this study. Notices to fund the next phase of the study have been received but it is uncertain at this time whether the PSEG companies will consent to fund the third phase. Power and PSE&G are unable to estimate their portion of the possible loss or range of loss related to this matter.

MGP Remediation Program

PSE&G is working with the NJDEP to assess, investigate and remediate environmental conditions at its former MGP sites. To date, 38 sites requiring some level of remedial action have been identified. Based on its current studies, PSE&G has determined that the estimated cost to remediate all MGP sites to completion could range between \$610 million and \$697 million through 2021. Since no amount within the range is considered to be most likely, PSE&G has recorded a liability of \$610 million as of September 30, 2012. Of this amount, \$107 million was recorded in Other

Current Liabilities and \$503 million was reflected as Environmental Costs in Noncurrent Liabilities. PSE&G has recorded a \$610 million Regulatory Asset with respect to these costs. PSE&G periodically updates its studies taking into account any new regulations or new information which could impact future remediation costs and adjusts its recorded liability accordingly.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)/New Source Review (NSR)

The PSD/NSR regulations, promulgated under the Clean Air Act, require major sources of certain air pollutants to obtain permits, install pollution control technology and obtain offsets, in some circumstances, when those sources undergo a “major modification,” as defined in the regulations. The federal government may order companies that are not in compliance with the PSD/NSR regulations to install the best available control technology at the affected plants and to pay monetary penalties ranging from \$25,000 to \$37,500 per day for each violation, depending upon when the alleged violation occurred.

In 2009, the EPA issued a notice of violation to Power and the other owners of the Keystone coal-fired plant in Pennsylvania,

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alleging, among other things, that various capital improvement projects were completed at the plant which are considered modifications (or major modifications) causing significant net emission increases of PSD/NSR air pollutants, beginning in 1985 for Keystone Unit 1 and in 1984 for Keystone Unit 2. The notice of violation states that none of these modifications underwent PSD/NSR permitting process prior to being put into service, which the EPA alleges was required under the Clean Air Act. The notice of violation states that the EPA may issue an order requiring compliance with the relevant Clean Air Act provisions and may seek injunctive relief and/or civil penalties. Power owns approximately 23% of the plant. Power cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Hazardous Air Pollutants Regulation

In accordance with a ruling of the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia (Court of Appeals), the EPA published a Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) regulation on February 16, 2012. These Mercury Air Toxics Standards (MATS) go into effect on April 16, 2015 and establish allowable emission levels for mercury as well as other hazardous air pollutants pursuant to the Clean Air Act. In February 2012, members of the electric generating industry filed a petition challenging the existing source National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), new source NESHAP and the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS). In March 2012, PSEG filed a motion to intervene with the Court of Appeals in support of the EPA's implementation of MATS. The Court of Appeals has split the litigation related to these matters into three cases, addressing separately the existing source NESHAP, new source NESHAP and the NSPS. These cases remain pending. The EPA has stayed implementation of the new source NESHAP rule pending its reconsideration until November 2, 2012.

Power believes that the back-end technology environmental controls recently installed at its Hudson and Mercer coal facilities will meet the rule's requirements. Power also believes that it will not be necessary to install any material controls at its other New Jersey facilities. Additional controls may be necessary at Power's Bridgeport Harbor coal-fired unit at an immaterial cost. In December 2011, a decision was reached to upgrade the previously planned two flue gas desulfurization scrubbers and install Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems at Power's jointly owned coal-fired generating facility at Conemaugh in Pennsylvania. This installation is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2015. Power's share of this investment is approximately \$147 million.

New Jersey regulations required coal-fired electric generating units to meet certain emissions limits or reduce mercury emissions by approximately 90% by December 15, 2007. Companies that are parties to multi-pollutant reduction agreements, such as Power, have been permitted to postpone such reductions on half of their coal-fired electric generating capacity until December 15, 2012.

With newly installed controls at its plants in New Jersey, Power has achieved the required mercury reductions that are part of Power's multi-pollutant reduction agreement that resolved issues arising out of the PSD/NSR air pollution control programs discussed above.

Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) Regulation

In April 2009, the NJDEP finalized revisions to NOx emission control regulations that impose new NOx emission reduction requirements and limits for New Jersey fossil fuel-fired electric generating units. The rule will have a significant impact on Power's generation fleet, as it imposes NOx emissions limits that will require significant capital investment for controls or the retirement of up to 102 combustion turbines (approximately 2,000 MW) and four older New Jersey steam electric generating units (approximately 400 MW) by May 30, 2015. Power is currently evaluating its compliance options.

Under current Connecticut regulations, Power's Bridgeport and New Haven facilities have been utilizing Discrete Emission Reduction Credits (DERCs) to comply with certain NOx emission limitations that were incorporated into the facilities' operating permits. In 2010, Power negotiated new agreements with the State of Connecticut extending the continued use of DERCs for certain emission units and equipment until May 31, 2014.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)

In July 2011, the EPA issued the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) that limits power plant emissions in 28 states that contribute to the ability of downwind states to attain and/or maintain current particulate matter and ozone

emission standards. In August 2012, the Court of Appeals vacated CSAPR and ordered that the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) requirements remain in effect until an appropriate substitute rule has been promulgated. On October 5, 2012, the EPA filed a request for rehearing with the court with the support from several states, cities, environmental groups and industry. The matter remains pending.

The continuation of CAIR affects Power's generating stations in Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. The purpose of CAIR is to improve Ozone and Fine Particulate (PM_{2.5}) air quality within states that have not demonstrated achievement of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). CAIR was implemented through a cap-and-trade program and to date the

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impact has not been material to Power as the allowances allocated to its stations were sufficient. If 2012 operations are similar to those in the past three years, it is expected that the impact to operations from the implementation of CAIR in 2012 will not be significant.

Clean Water Act Permit Renewals

Pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permits expire within five years of their effective date. In order to renew these permits, but allow a plant to continue to operate, an owner or operator must file a permit application no later than six months prior to expiration of the permit.

One of the most significant NJPDES permits governing cooling water intake structures at Power is for Salem. In 2001, the NJDEP issued a renewed NJPDES permit for Salem, expiring in July 2006, allowing for the continued operation of Salem with its existing cooling water intake system. In February 2006, Power filed with the NJDEP a renewal application allowing Salem to continue operating under its existing NJPDES permit until a new permit is issued.

Power prepared its renewal application in accordance with the FWPCA Section 316(b) and the 316(b) rules published in 2004. Those rules did not mandate the use of cooling towers at large existing generating plants. Rather, the rules provided alternatives for compliance with 316(b), including the use of restoration efforts to mitigate for the potential effects of cooling water intake structures, as well as the use of site-specific analysis to determine the best technology available for minimizing adverse impact based upon a cost-benefit test. Power has used restoration and/or a site-specific cost-benefit test in applications filed to renew the permits at its once-through cooled plants, including Salem, Hudson and Mercer.

As a result of several legal challenges to the 2004 316(b) rule by certain northeast states, environmentalists and industry groups, the rule has been suspended and has been returned to the EPA to be consistent with a 2009 United States Supreme Court decision which concluded that the EPA could rely upon cost-benefit analysis in setting the national performance standards and in providing for cost-benefit variances from those standards as part of the Phase II regulations.

In late 2010, the EPA entered into a settlement agreement with environmental groups that established a schedule to develop a new 316(b) rule by July 27, 2012. In April 2011, the EPA published a new proposed rule which did not establish any particular technology as the best technology available (e.g. closed cycle cooling). Instead, the proposed rule established marine life mortality standards for existing cooling water intake structures with a design flow of more than two million gallons per day. Power reviewed the proposed rule, assessed the potential impact on its generating facilities and used this information to develop its comments to the EPA which were filed in August 2011. Although the EPA has recently stated that a revision of the proposed rule to include an alternative framework for compliance is currently being considered, if the rule were to be adopted as proposed, the impact would be material since the majority of Power's electric generating stations would be affected. In June 2012, the EPA posted a Notice of Data Availability (NODA) requesting comment on a series of technical issues related to the impingement mortality proposed standards. In June 2012, the EPA also posted a second NODA outlining its plans to finalize a "Willingness to Pay" survey it initiated to develop non-use benefits data in support of the April 2011 rule proposal. In July 2012, PSEG and industry trade associations submitted comments on both NODAs and the EPA and environmental groups agreed to delay the deadline for finalization of the Rule to June 27, 2013 to allow for more time to address public comments and analyze data submitted in response to the NODAs.

Power is unable to predict the outcome of this proposed rulemaking, the final form that the proposed regulations may take and the effect, if any, that they may have on its future capital requirements, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The results of further proceedings on this matter could have a material impact on Power's ability to renew permits at its larger once-through cooled plants, including Salem, Hudson, Mercer, Bridgeport and possibly Sewaren and New Haven, without making significant upgrades to existing intake structures and cooling systems. The costs of those upgrades to one or more of Power's once-through cooled plants would be material, and would require economic review to determine whether to continue operations at these facilities. For example, in

Power's application to renew its Salem permit, filed with the NJDEP in February 2006, the estimated costs for adding cooling towers for Salem were approximately \$1 billion, of which Power's share would have been approximately \$575 million. These cost estimates have not been updated. Currently, potential costs associated with any closed cycle cooling requirements are not included in Power's forecasted capital expenditures.

Power has received a preliminary draft of the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC) water discharge permit that would revise Mercer Generating Station's thermal discharge limits and require compliance within five years of approval. Power is reviewing the proposed revisions with NJDEP and DRBC staff. Power cannot at this time determine the final form of the permit that will be presented to the DRBC commissioners for approval and what, if any, impact this permit would have on Mercer's operations.

New Generation and Development

Nuclear

Power has approved the expenditure of approximately \$192 million for a steam path retrofit and related upgrades at its co-

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owned Peach Bottom Units 2 and 3. Unit 3 upgrades were completed in October 2011. Unit 2 upgrades were completed in October 2012. The balance of work to ensure efficient operations will be completed in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Total expenditures through September 30, 2012 were \$138 million.

Power has also approved the expenditure of \$419 million for an extended power uprate of the Peach Bottom nuclear units. The uprate is expected to result in an increase in Power's share of nominal capacity by approximately 130 MW. The uprate is expected to be in service in 2015 for Unit 2 and 2016 for Unit 3. Total expenditures through September 30, 2012 were \$56 million.

Connecticut

Power was selected by the Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA), formerly the Department of Public Utility Control, in a regulatory process to build 130 MW of gas-fired peaking capacity. Final approval was received and construction began in the second quarter of 2011. The project was placed in service in June 2012. Power's total capitalized expenditures for these generating units, which are included in Property, Plant and Equipment on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of PSEG and Power, are approximately \$150 million as of September 30, 2012 (not including the capitalized cost to finance during construction).

PJM Interconnection L.L.C. (PJM)

In June 2012, Power completed construction and placed in service new 267 MW gas-fired peaking facilities at its Kearny site. Power's total capitalized expenditures for these generating units, which are included in Property, Plant and Equipment on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of PSEG and Power, are approximately \$247 million as of September 30, 2012.

PSE&G—Solar

As part of the BPU-approved Solar 4 All Program, PSE&G is installing up to 40 MW of solar generation on existing utility poles within its service territory. PSE&G estimates the total cost of this project to be \$249

million. Approximately 33 MW have been installed as of September 30, 2012. PSE&G's cumulative investments for these solar units were approximately \$232 million, with additional purchases to be made on a quarterly basis during the remaining two-year term of the purchase agreement, to the extent adequate space on poles is available.

Another aspect of the Solar 4 All program is the installation of 40 MW of solar systems on land and buildings owned by PSE&G and third parties. PSE&G estimates the total cost of this phase of the program to be \$194 million. Through September 30, 2012, 38 MW representing 22 projects had been placed into service with an investment of approximately \$190 million.

Energy Holdings—Solar

In September 2012, Energy Holdings acquired a 15 MW solar project currently under construction in Delaware. Energy Holdings expects to complete construction of this project in the first quarter of 2013. Energy Holdings issued guarantees of up to \$37 million for payment of obligations related to the construction of the project, all of which were outstanding as of September 30, 2012. The total investment for the project is expected to be approximately \$47 million.

In October 2012, Energy Holdings began commercial operation of its newly constructed 25 MW solar project in Arizona. Energy Holdings had issued guarantees of up to \$72 million for payment of obligations related to the construction of the project, of which \$17 million was outstanding as of September 30, 2012. The total investment for the project was approximately \$75 million.

Basic Generation Service (BGS) and Basic Gas Supply Service (BGSS)

PSE&G obtains its electric supply requirements for customers who do not purchase electric supply from third party suppliers through the annual New Jersey BGS auctions. Pursuant to applicable BPU rules, PSE&G enters into the Supplier Master Agreement with the winners of these BGS auctions following the BPU's approval of the auction results. PSE&G has entered into contracts with Power, as well as with other winning BGS suppliers, to purchase BGS for PSE&G's load requirements. The winners of the auction (including Power) are responsible for fulfilling all the requirements of a PJM Load Serving Entity including the provision of capacity, energy, ancillary services,

transmission and any other services required by PJM. BGS suppliers assume all volume risk and customer migration risk and must satisfy New Jersey's renewable portfolio standards.

Power seeks to mitigate volatility in its results by contracting in advance for the sale of most of its anticipated electric output as well as its anticipated fuel needs. As part of its objective, Power has entered into contracts to directly supply PSE&G and other New Jersey electric distribution companies (EDCs) with a portion of their respective BGS requirements through the New Jersey BGS auction process, described above.

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PSE&G has contracted for its anticipated BGS-Fixed Price eligible load, as follows:

	Auction Year				(A)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	
36-Month Terms Ending	May 2012	May 2013	May 2014	May 2015	
Load (MW)	2,900	2,800	2,800	2,900	
\$ per kWh	0.10372	0.09577	0.09430	0.08388	

(A) Prices set in the 2012 BGS auction became effective on June 1, 2012 when the 2009 BGS auction agreements expired.

PSE&G has a full requirements contract with Power to meet the gas supply requirements of PSE&G's gas customers. Power has entered into hedges for a portion of these anticipated BGSS obligations, as permitted by the BPU. The BPU permits PSE&G to recover the cost of gas hedging up to 115 billion cubic feet or 80% of its residential gas supply annual requirements through the BGSS tariff. For additional information, see Note 17. Related-Party Transactions. Current plans call for Power to hedge on behalf of PSE&G approximately 70 billion cubic feet or 50% of its residential gas supply annual requirements.

Minimum Fuel Purchase Requirements

Power has various long-term fuel purchase commitments for coal through 2016 to support its fossil generation stations and for supply of nuclear fuel for the Salem and Hope Creek nuclear generating stations and for firm transportation and storage capacity for natural gas.

Power's strategy is to maintain certain levels of uranium and to make periodic purchases to support such levels. As such, the commitments referred to below may include estimated quantities to be purchased that deviate from contractual nominal quantities. Power's nuclear fuel commitments cover approximately 100% of its estimated uranium, enrichment and fabrication requirements through 2015 and a portion for 2016 at Salem, Hope Creek and Peach Bottom.

Power's various multi-year contracts for firm transportation and storage capacity for natural gas are primarily used to meet its gas supply obligations to PSE&G. These purchase obligations are consistent with Power's strategy to enter into contracts for its fuel supply in comparable volumes to its sales contracts.

As of September 30, 2012, the total minimum purchase requirements included in these commitments were as follows:

Fuel Type	Power's Share of Commitments through 2016 Millions
Nuclear Fuel	
Uranium	\$452
Enrichment	\$445
Fabrication	\$145
Natural Gas	\$876
Coal	\$533

Regulatory Proceedings

Electric Discount and Energy Competition Act (Competition Act)

In 2007, PSE&G and Transition Funding were served with a purported class action complaint (Complaint) in New Jersey Superior Court challenging the constitutional validity of certain stranded cost recovery provisions of the Competition Act, seeking injunctive relief against continued collection from PSE&G's electric customers of the Transition Bond Charge (TBC) of Transition Funding, as well as recovery of TBC amounts previously collected. The Superior Court subsequently granted PSE&G's motion to dismiss the Complaint, which dismissal was upheld by the Appellate Division.

In July 2007, the same plaintiff also filed a petition with the BPU requesting review and adjustment to PSE&G's recovery of

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the same stranded cost charges. In June 2010, the BPU granted PSE&G's motion to dismiss, and the plaintiff/petitioner subsequently appealed this dismissal to the Appellate Division. In June 2012, the Appellate Division affirmed the BPU's decision, concluding that the BPU had correctly found that the plaintiff's claims failed as a matter of law. The petitioner has filed a Notice of Petition for Certification with the New Jersey Supreme Court.

New Jersey Clean Energy Program

In 2008, the BPU approved funding requirements for each New Jersey EDC applicable to its Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency programs for the years 2009 to 2012. The aggregate funding amount is \$1.2 billion for all years. PSE&G's share is \$705 million. PSE&G has recorded a current liability of \$89 million as of September 30, 2012. The liability is reduced as normal payments are made. The liability has been recorded with an offsetting Regulatory Asset, since the costs associated with this program are expected to be recovered from PSE&G ratepayers through the Societal Benefits Charge (SBC).

The BPU has started a new Comprehensive Resource Analysis proceeding to determine SBC funding for the years 2013-2016. The proceeding has no impact on current SBC assessments.

Long-Term Capacity Agreement Pilot Program (LCAPP)

In 2011, New Jersey enacted the LCAPP Act that resulted in the selection of three generators to build a total of approximately 2,000 MW of new combined-cycle generating facilities located in New Jersey. Each of the New Jersey EDCs, including PSE&G, was directed to execute a standard offer capacity agreement (SOCA) with the three selected generators, but did so under protest preserving their legal rights. The SOCA provides for the EDCs to guarantee specified annual capacity payments to the generators subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement. Legal challenges to the BPU's implementation of the LCAPP Act were filed in New Jersey appellate court and the challenge filed by the EDCs has been remanded back to the BPU for consideration of certain procedural issues. In addition, the LCAPP Act has been challenged on constitutional grounds in federal court. On September 28, 2012, the federal court denied all motions for summary judgment. All issues in this litigation will now be scheduled for hearing.

In May 2012, two of the three generators cleared the Reliability Pricing Model auction for the 2015/2016 delivery year in the aggregate notional amount of approximately 1,300 MW of installed capacity. SOCA payments are for a 15 year term, which are scheduled to commence for one of the generators in the 2015/2016 delivery year and for the other generator in the 2016/2017 delivery year.

Under current accounting guidance, the estimated fair value of the SOCAs is recorded as a Derivative Asset or Liability with an offsetting Regulatory Asset or Liability on PSE&G's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. See Note 11. Fair Value Measurements for additional information.

Leveraged Lease Investments

On January 31, 2012, PSEG entered into a specific matter closing agreement settling the dispute with the IRS over previously challenged leveraged lease transactions. This agreement settles the leasing dispute with finality for all tax periods in which PSEG realized tax deductions from these transactions. On January 31, 2012, PSEG also signed a Form 870-AD settlement agreement covering all audit issues for tax years 1997 through 2003. On March 26, 2012, PSEG executed a Form 870-AD settlement agreement covering all audit issues for tax years 2004 through 2006. These two agreements conclude ten years of audits for PSEG and the leasing issue for all tax years. For PSEG, the impact of these agreements is an increase in financial statement Income Tax Expense of approximately \$175 million. In prior periods, PSEG had established financial statement tax liabilities for uncertain tax positions in the amount of \$245 million with respect to these tax years. Accordingly, the settlement resulted in a net \$70 million decrease in the Income Tax Expense of PSEG.

Cash Impact

For tax years 1997 through 2003, the tax and interest PSEG owes the IRS as a result of this settlement will be reduced by the \$320 million PSEG has on deposit with the IRS for this matter. PSEG paid a net deficiency for these years of approximately \$4 million during the second quarter 2012. Based upon the closing agreement and the Form 870-AD for tax years 2004 through 2006, PSEG owes the IRS approximately \$620 million in tax and interest for tax years

from 2004 through 2006. Based on the settlement of the leasing dispute, for tax years 2007 through 2010, the IRS owes PSEG approximately \$676 million. It is possible that PSEG would have to pay \$620 million over the next year to the IRS and file claims for refunds for \$676 million which the IRS would process in the normal course; it could take several years for the IRS to process these claims. In addition to the above, PSEG will claim a tax deduction for the accrued deficiency interest associated with this settlement in 2012, which will give rise to a cash tax savings of approximately \$100 million.

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Note 9. Changes in Capitalization

The following capital transactions occurred in the first nine months of 2012:

Power

paid \$66 million of 5.00% Pollution Control Revenue Refunding bond at maturity, and
paid cash dividends of \$600 million to PSEG.

PSE&G

paid \$300 million of 5.13% Secured Medium-Term Notes at maturity,
issued \$350 million of 3.65% Secured Medium-Term Notes, Series H due September 2042,
refinanced at par \$50 million of 5.45% fixed rate Pollution Control Financing Authority of Salem County Authority
Bonds due February 1, 2032, which were serviced and secured by PSE&G's First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds of
like tenor, with \$50 million of weekly-reset variable rate demand bonds due April 1, 2046, which are serviced and
secured by PSE&G's First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds of like tenor,
redeemed and retired at par \$23 million of 5.20% fixed rate Pollution Control Financing Authority of Salem County
Authority Bonds due March 1, 2025, which were serviced and secured by PSE&G's First and Refunding Mortgage
Bonds of like tenor,
issued \$450 million of 3.95% Secured Medium-Term Notes, Series H due May 2042,
paid \$149 million of Transition Funding's securitization debt, and
paid \$5 million of Transition Funding II's securitization debt.

Energy Holdings

was released from \$50 million of nonrecourse project debt related to the Dynegy Leases.

Note 10. Financial Risk Management Activities

The operations of PSEG, Power and PSE&G are exposed to market risks from changes in commodity prices, interest rates and equity prices that could affect their results of operations and financial condition. Exposure to these risks is managed through normal operating and financing activities and, when appropriate, through hedging transactions. Hedging transactions use derivative instruments to create a relationship in which changes to the value of the assets, liabilities or anticipated transactions exposed to market risks are expected to be offset by changes in the value of these derivative instruments.

Commodity Prices

The availability and price of energy commodities are subject to fluctuations due to weather, environmental policies, changes in supply and demand, state and federal regulatory policies, market conditions, transmission availability and other events. Power uses physical and financial transactions in the wholesale energy markets to mitigate the effects of adverse movements in fuel and electricity prices. Derivative contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting or normal purchases/normal sales treatment are marked to market (MTM) with changes in fair value recorded in the income statement. The fair value for the majority of these contracts is obtained from quoted market sources. Modeling techniques using assumptions reflective of current market rates, yield curves and forward prices are used to interpolate certain prices when no quoted market exists.

Cash Flow Hedges

Power uses forward sale and purchase contracts, swaps and futures contracts to hedge
forecasted energy sales from its generation stations and the related load obligations,
the price of fuel to meet its fuel purchase requirements, and
certain forecasted natural gas sales and purchases made to support the BGSS contract with PSE&G.
These derivative transactions are designated and effective as cash flow hedges. During the second quarter of 2012,
Power de-designated certain of its commodity derivative transactions that had previously qualified as cash flow

hedges as they were deemed to no longer be highly effective as required by the relevant accounting guidance. As a result, subsequent to June 1, 2012, Power recognizes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of these derivatives immediately in earnings rather than deferring any such amounts in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). The fair values of Power's de-designated hedges were frozen in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) as the original forecasted transactions are still expected to occur and are reclassified into earnings as the original derivative transactions settle.

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As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the fair value and the impact on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) associated with accounting hedge activity was as follows:

	As of September 30, 2012 Millions	As of December 31, 2011
Fair Value of Cash Flow Hedges	\$—	\$57
Impact on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (after tax)	\$13	\$33

The expiration date of the longest-dated cash flow hedge at Power is in 2014. Power's after-tax unrealized gains on these derivatives that are expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next 12 months are \$10 million. There was no ineffectiveness associated with qualifying hedges as of September 30, 2012.

Trading Derivatives

The primary purpose of Power's wholesale marketing operation is to optimize the value of the output of the generating facilities via various products and services available in the markets it serves. Historically, Power engaged in trading of electricity and energy-related products where such transactions were not associated with the output or fuel purchase requirements of its facilities. This trading consisted mostly of energy supply contracts where Power secured sales commitments with the intent to supply the energy services from purchases in the market rather than from its owned generation. Such trading activities were marked to market through the income statement and represented less than one percent of gross margin (revenues less energy costs) on an annual basis. Effective July 2011, Power anticipates that it will not enter into any more trading derivative contracts.

Other Derivatives

Power enters into additional contracts that are derivatives, but do not qualify for or are not designated as cash flow hedges. These transactions are intended to mitigate exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and optimize the value of its expected generation. Trade types include financial options, futures, swaps, fuel purchases and forward purchases and sales of electricity. Changes in fair market value of these contracts are recorded in earnings.

PSE&G is a party to certain long-term natural gas sales contracts to optimize its pipeline capacity utilization. In addition, as further described in Note 8. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, PSE&G was directed to execute long-term SOCAs with certain generators to support the LCAPP Act. These contracts qualify as derivatives and are marked to fair value with the offset recorded to Regulatory Assets and Liabilities.

Interest Rates

PSEG, Power and PSE&G are subject to the risk of fluctuating interest rates in the normal course of business. Exposure to this risk is managed by targeting a balanced debt maturity profile which limits refinancing in any given period or interest rate environment. In addition, they have used a mix of fixed and floating rate debt, interest rate swaps and interest rate lock agreements.

Fair Value Hedges

PSEG enters into fair value hedges to convert fixed-rate debt into variable-rate debt. As of September 30, 2012, PSEG had eight interest rate swaps outstanding totaling \$1.1 billion. These swaps convert Power's \$250 million of 5% Senior Notes due April 2014, Power's \$300 million of 5.5% Senior Notes due December 2015, \$300 million of Power's \$303 million of 5.32% Senior Notes due September 2016 and Power's \$250 million of 2.75% Senior Notes due September 2016 into variable-rate debt. These interest rate swaps are designated and effective as fair value hedges. The fair value changes of the interest rate swaps are fully offset by the changes in the fair value of the underlying debt. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the fair value of all the underlying hedges was \$70 million and \$62 million, respectively.

Cash Flow Hedges

PSEG uses interest rate swaps and other derivatives, which are designated and effective as cash flow hedges, to manage its exposure to the variability of cash flows, primarily related to variable-rate debt instruments. The Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (after tax) related to interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges was \$(2) million as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

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Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

The following are the fair values of derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

Balance Sheet Location	As of September 30, 2012				PSE&G Non Hedges Energy- Related Contracts	PSEG Fair Value Hedges Interest Rate Swaps	Consolidated Total Derivatives
	Power Cash Flow Hedges Energy- Related Contracts Millions	Non Hedges Energy- Related Contracts	Netting (A)	Total Power			
Derivative Contracts							
Current Assets	\$3	\$354	\$(255)	\$102	\$3	\$18	\$123
Noncurrent Assets	—	81	(59)	22	70	52	144
Total Mark-to-Market Derivative Assets	\$3	\$435	\$(314)	\$124	\$73	\$70	\$267
Derivative Contracts Current Liabilities	\$(3)						