

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS CO
Form 10-Q
October 30, 2009

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, 2009
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

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were required to file such reports), and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes S
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).

Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated	Yes S	No £
PSEG Power LLC	Yes £	No £
Public Service Electric and Gas Company	Yes £	No £

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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.

Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated	Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
PSEG Power LLC	Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
Public Service Electric and Gas Company	Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

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 15, 2009, Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated had outstanding 505,980,424 shares of its sole class of Common Stock, without par value.

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

As of October 15, 2009, 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.

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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, hypothetical, potential, forecast, 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 6. 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 energy industry
law, policies and
regulation,
including market
structures and
rules, and
reliability
standards,

any inability of
our energy
transmission and
distribution
businesses to
obtain adequate
and timely rate
relief and
regulatory
approvals from
federal and state
regulators,

changes in federal
and/or state
environmental
requirements that
could increase our
costs or limit
operations of our
generating units,

changes in
nuclear regulation
and/or
developments in

the nuclear power industry generally, that could limit operations of our nuclear generating units,

actions or activities at one of our nuclear units that might adversely affect our ability to continue to operate that unit or other units at the same site,

any inability to balance our energy obligations, available supply and trading risks,

any deterioration in our credit quality,

availability of capital and credit at reasonable pricing terms and our ability to meet cash needs,

any inability to realize anticipated tax benefits or retain tax credits,

changes in the cost of, or interruption in the supply of, fuel and other commodities necessary to the operation of our generating units,

delays or cost escalations in our construction and development activities,

adverse investment performance of our decommissioning and defined benefit plan trust funds and changes in discount rates and funding requirements, and

changes in technology and/or increased customer conservation.

Additional information concerning these factors is set forth in Part II under Item 1A. Risk Factors.

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 only apply 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.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(Millions)
(Unaudited)**

	For The Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 3,041	\$ 3,718	\$ 9,523	\$ 10,060
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	1,241	1,899	4,376	5,552
Operation and Maintenance	622	609	1,925	1,856
Depreciation and Amortization	224	214	634	597
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	30	31	100	101
Total Operating Expenses	2,117	2,753	7,035	8,106
OPERATING INCOME	924	965	2,488	1,954
Income from Equity Method Investments	10	8	29	27
Impairment on Equity Method Investments	(4)	(1)	(12)	(1)
Other Income	43	95	205	285
Other Deductions	(19)	(43)	(118)	(156)
Other-Than-Temporary Impairments		(65)	(61)	(135)
Interest Expense	(129)	(149)	(407)	(448)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	825	810	2,124	1,526
Income Tax Expense	(337)	(334)	(881)	(780)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	488	476	1,243	746
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax expense of \$160 and \$174 for the three and nine months ended 2008		180		208

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NET INCOME	\$	488	\$	656	\$	1,243	\$	954
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING (THOUSANDS):								
BASIC		505,982		507,724		505,986		508,233
DILUTED		507,242		508,326		506,957		508,890
EARNINGS PER SHARE:								
BASIC								
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$	0.96	\$	0.94	\$	2.45	\$	1.47
NET INCOME	\$	0.96	\$	1.29	\$	2.45	\$	1.88
DILUTED								
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$	0.96	\$	0.94	\$	2.45	\$	1.47
NET INCOME	\$	0.96	\$	1.29	\$	2.45	\$	1.88
DIVIDENDS PAID PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK								
	\$	0.3325	\$	0.3225	\$	0.9975	\$	0.9675

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Millions)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 130	\$ 321
Accounts Receivable, net of allowances of \$74 and \$66 in 2009 and 2008, respectively	1,242	1,398
Unbilled Revenues	272	454
Fuel	942	938
Materials and Supplies	360	317
Prepayments	318	150
Restricted Funds	10	118
Derivative Contracts	217	237
Other	50	66
 Total Current Assets	 3,541	 3,999
 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	 21,920	 20,818
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(6,777)	(6,385)
 Net Property, Plant and Equipment	 15,143	 14,433
 NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	5,806	6,352
Long-Term Investments	2,164	2,695
Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Funds	1,177	970
Other Special Funds	145	133
Goodwill	16	16
Other Intangibles	110	53
Derivative Contracts	125	160
Other	207	238
 Total Noncurrent Assets	 9,750	 10,617
 TOTAL ASSETS	 \$ 28,434	 \$ 29,049

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Millions)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	\$ 648	\$ 1,033
Commercial Paper and Loans	243	19
Accounts Payable	911	1,227
Derivative Contracts	232	356
Accrued Interest	146	99
Accrued Taxes	167	8
Clean Energy Program	163	142
Obligation to Return Cash Collateral	93	102
Other	390	424
Total Current Liabilities	2,993	3,410
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and Investment Tax Credits (ITC)	4,090	3,865
Regulatory Liabilities	472	355
Asset Retirement Obligations	605	576
Other Postretirement Benefit (OPEB) Costs	972	975
Accrued Pension Costs	899	1,196
Clean Energy Program	434	532
Environmental Costs	715	743
Derivative Contracts	60	164
Long-Term Accrued Taxes	717	1,241
Other	136	125
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	9,100	9,772
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 6)		
CAPITALIZATION		
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Long-Term Debt	6,326	6,621
Securitization Debt	1,201	1,342

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Project Level, Non-Recourse Debt	39	42
Total Long-Term Debt	7,566	8,005
 SUBSIDIARY S PREFERRED STOCK WITHOUT MANDATORY REDEMPTION	 80	 80
 STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Common Stock, no par, authorized 1,000,000,000 shares; issued, 2009 and 2008 533,556,660 shares	4,780	4,756
Treasury Stock, at cost, 2009 27,575,156 shares; 2008 27,538,762 shares	(587)	(581)
Retained Earnings	4,523	3,773
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(31)	(177)
Total Common Stockholders Equity	8,685	7,771
Noncontrolling Interest - Equity Investments	10	11
Total Capitalization	16,341	15,867
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION	\$ 28,434	\$ 29,049

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Millions)
(Unaudited)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$ 1,243	\$ 954
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Gain on Disposal of Discontinued Operations		(374)
Depreciation and Amortization	634	599
Amortization of Nuclear Fuel	88	75
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes (Other than Leases) and ITC	209	1
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Plan Costs	260	126
Lease Transaction Reserves, net of tax		490
Leveraged Lease Income, Adjusted for Rents Received and Deferred Taxes	(542)	20
Gain on Sale of Investments	(137)	(1)
Undistributed Earnings from Affiliates	(19)	(32)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains on Energy Contracts and Other Derivatives	(125)	(77)
Over (Under) Recovery of Electric Energy Costs (BGS and NTC) and Gas Costs	55	(21)
Over (Under) Recovery of Societal Benefits Charge (SBC)	40	(42)
Cost of Removal	(38)	(33)
Net Realized (Gains) Losses and (Income) Expense from NDT Funds	(25)	22
Net Change in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities	252	(2)
Employee Benefit Plan Funding and Related Payments	(426)	(122)
Other	(128)	9
 Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	 1,341	 1,592
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,232)	(1,237)
Proceeds from Sale of Discontinued Operations		772
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Leases and Investments	729	37
Proceeds from NDT Funds Sales	1,631	1,839
Investment in NDT Funds	(1,653)	(1,864)
Restricted Funds	113	(32)
NDT Funds Interest and Dividends	30	37

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Increase in Solar Loan Investments	(18)	
Investment in Joint Ventures and Partnerships	(11)	
Other	(8)	(11)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(419)	(459)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Change in Commercial Paper and Loans	224	116
Issuance of Long-Term Debt	209	700
Purchase of Common Treasury Stock		(92)
Redemptions of Long-Term Debt	(584)	(1,263)
Repayment of Non-Recourse Debt	(284)	(38)
Redemption of Securitization Debt	(133)	(127)
Premium Paid on Debt Exchange	(36)	
Net Premium Paid on Early Extinguishment of Debt		(80)
Cash Dividends Paid on Common Stock	(505)	(492)
Other	(4)	(8)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(1,113)	(1,284)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(191)	(151)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	321	380
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 130	\$ 229
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Income Taxes Paid	\$ 1,060	\$ 865
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$ 344	\$ 375
See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.		

PSEG POWER LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Millions)
(Unaudited)

	For The Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,833	\$ 5,097	\$ 5,831
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	526	904	2,551	3,360
Operation and Maintenance	255	282	784	796
Depreciation and Amortization	44	42	139	121
Total Operating Expenses	825	1,228	3,474	4,277
OPERATING INCOME	597	605	1,623	1,554
Other Income	40	88	196	267
Other Deductions	(17)	(39)	(111)	(147)
Other-Than-Temporary Impairments		(65)	(60)	(135)
Interest Expense	(37)	(42)	(119)	(125)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	583	547	1,529	1,414
Income Tax Expense	(236)	(219)	(607)	(571)
EARNINGS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED	\$ 347	\$ 328	\$ 922	\$ 843

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

PSEG POWER LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Millions)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 17	\$ 20
Accounts Receivable	379	472
Accounts Receivable - Affiliated Companies, net	740	732
Fuel	942	938
Materials and Supplies	260	233
Derivative Contracts	188	225
Restricted Funds	6	21
Prepayments	56	53
Other	2	11
Total Current Assets	2,590	2,705
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	7,940	7,441
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(2,144)	(1,960)
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	5,796	5,481
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Funds	1,177	970
Goodwill	16	16
Other Intangibles	101	43
Other Special Funds	29	27
Derivative Contracts	117	143
Other	84	74
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,524	1,273
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 9,910	\$ 9,459
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	\$	\$ 250

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Accounts Payable	475	752
Short-Term Loan from Affiliate	65	3
Derivative Contracts	224	338
Accrued Interest	80	35
Other	163	155
Total Current Liabilities	1,007	1,533
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and Investment Tax Credits (ITC)	587	335
Asset Retirement Obligations	354	334
Other Postretirement Benefit (OPEB) Costs	126	118
Derivative Contracts	32	111
Accrued Pension Costs	284	374
Environmental Costs	52	54
Long-Term Accrued Taxes	5	16
Other	67	47
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,507	1,389
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 6)		
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Total Long-Term Debt	3,166	2,653
MEMBER S EQUITY		
Contributed Capital	2,000	2,000
Basis Adjustment	(986)	(986)
Retained Earnings	3,197	2,988
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	19	(118)
Total Member s Equity	4,230	3,884
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBER S EQUITY	\$ 9,910	\$ 9,459

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

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

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$ 922	\$ 843
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	139	121
Amortization of Nuclear Fuel	88	75
Interest Accretion on Asset Retirement Obligations	20	19
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes and ITC	105	69
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains on Energy Contracts and Other Derivatives	(126)	(45)
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Plan Costs	58	18
Net Realized (Gains) Losses and (Income) Expense from NDT Funds	(25)	22
Net Change in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities:		
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	(31)	(287)
Margin Deposit Asset	(9)	146
Margin Deposit Liability	72	18
Accounts Receivable	312	45
Accounts Payable	(229)	(118)
Accounts Receivable/Payable-Affiliated Companies, net	258	209
Accrued Interest Payable	45	47
Other Current Assets and Liabilities	(43)	5
Employee Benefit Plan Funding and Related Payments	(112)	(20)
Other	(25)	42
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	1,419	1,209
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(632)	(677)
Proceeds from NDT Funds Sales	1,631	1,839
NDT Funds Interest and Dividends	30	37
Investment in NDT Funds	(1,653)	(1,864)
Restricted Funds	15	22
Other	(8)	(10)

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Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(617)	(653)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of Recourse Long-Term Debt	209	
Cash Dividend Paid	(725)	(475)
Redemption of Long-term Debt	(250)	
Short-Term Loan Affiliated Company, net	62	(70)
Accounts Receivable due from Affiliate Related to Debt Exchange	(101)	
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(805)	(545)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3)	11
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	20	11
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 17	\$ 22
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Income Taxes Paid	\$ 464	\$ 458
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$ 87	\$ 84
See disclosures regarding PSEG Power LLC included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.		

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PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Millions)
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 1,943	\$ 2,274	\$ 6,321	\$ 6,750
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	1,167	1,521	4,005	4,527
Operation and Maintenance	351	313	1,090	993
Depreciation and Amortization	169	161	462	443
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	30	31	100	101
Total Operating Expenses	1,717	2,026	5,657	6,064
OPERATING INCOME	226	248	664	686
Other Income	2	2	7	9
Other Deductions		(2)	(2)	(3)
Interest Expense	(77)	(82)	(236)	(244)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	151	166	433	448
Income Tax Expense	(63)	(68)	(177)	(161)
NET INCOME	88	98	256	287
Preferred Stock Dividends	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
EARNINGS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED	\$ 87	\$ 97	\$ 253	\$ 284

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

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Millions)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 27	\$ 91
Accounts Receivable, net of allowances of \$73 in 2009 and \$65 in 2008, respectively	839	909
Unbilled Revenues	272	454
Materials and Supplies	70	61
Prepayments	227	45
Restricted Funds	4	1
Derivative Contracts	1	
Deferred Income Taxes	45	52
Total Current Assets	1,485	1,613
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	12,824	12,258
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(4,297)	(4,122)
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	8,527	8,136
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	5,806	6,352
Long-Term Investments	179	158
Other Special Funds	50	46
Other	97	101
Total Noncurrent Assets	6,132	6,657
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 16,144	\$ 16,406

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

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Millions)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	\$ 594	\$ 248
Commercial Paper and Loans	73	19
Accounts Payable	330	336
Accounts Payable - Affiliated Companies, net	283	763
Accrued Interest	59	58
Accrued Taxes	3	3
Clean Energy Program	163	142
Derivative Contracts	8	14
Obligation to Return Cash Collateral	93	102
Other	190	227
 Total Current Liabilities	 1,796	 1,912
 NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and ITC	2,628	2,533
Other Postretirement Benefit (OPEB) Costs	799	813
Accrued Pension Costs	459	634
Regulatory Liabilities	472	355
Clean Energy Program	434	532
Environmental Costs	663	689
Asset Retirement Obligations	249	240
Derivative Contracts	24	53
Long-Term Accrued Taxes	94	82
Other	28	31
 Total Noncurrent Liabilities	 5,850	 5,962
 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 6)		
CAPITALIZATION		
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Long-Term Debt	3,065	3,463
Securitization Debt	1,201	1,342

Total Long-Term Debt	4,266	4,805
Preferred Stock Without Mandatory Redemption, \$100 par value, 7,500,000 authorized; issued and outstanding, 2009 and 2008 795,234 shares	80	80
STOCKHOLDER S EQUITY		
Common Stock; 150,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding, 2009 and 2008 132,450,344 shares	892	892
Contributed Capital	420	170
Basis Adjustment	986	986
Retained Earnings	1,850	1,597
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	4	2
Total Stockholder s Equity	4,152	3,647
Total Capitalization	8,498	8,532
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION	\$ 16,144	\$ 16,406

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

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Millions)
(Unaudited)

	For The Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$ 256	\$ 287
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	462	443
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes and ITC	99	33
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Plan Costs	177	97
Non-Cash Interest Expense	11	11
(Under) Over Recovery of Electric Energy Costs (BGS and NTC)	(9)	32
Over (Under) Under Recovery of Gas Costs	64	(53)
Over (Under) Recovery of SBC	40	(42)
Other Non-Cash Charges	(2)	(3)
Net Changes in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable and Unbilled Revenues	253	198
Materials and Supplies	(9)	(12)
Prepayments	(182)	(157)
Accrued Taxes		(26)
Accounts Payable	(6)	40
Accounts Receivable/Payable-Affiliated Companies, net	(334)	(264)
Obligation to Return Cash Collateral	(9)	102
Other Current Assets and Liabilities	(50)	(16)
Cost of Removal	(38)	(33)
Employee Benefit Plan Funding and Related Payments	(270)	(92)
Other	(31)	
 Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	 422	 545
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(580)	(534)
Proceeds from the Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1
Restricted Funds	2	(1)
Increase in Solar Loan Investment	(18)	

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Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(594)	(534)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Change in Short-Term Debt	54	116
Issuance of Long-Term Debt		700
Redemption of Long-Term Debt	(60)	(651)
Redemption of Securitization Debt	(133)	(127)
Contributed Capital	250	
Deferred Issuance Costs		(4)
Premium Paid on Early Retirement of Debt		(32)
Preferred Stock Dividends	(3)	(3)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	108	(1)
Net (Decrease) Increase In Cash and Cash Equivalents	(64)	10
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	91	32
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 27	\$ 42
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Income Taxes Paid	\$ 47	\$ 109
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$ 223	\$ 235
See disclosures regarding Public Service Electric and Gas Company included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.		

**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
within its
service
territory.

**PSEG Energy
Holdings
L.L.C.
(Energy
Holdings)** which
owns and
operates
primarily
domestic
projects

engaged in the generation of energy and has invested in energy-related leveraged leases 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 is also investing in solar generation projects and exploring opportunities for other investments in renewable generation.

PSEG Services Corporation (Services) which provides management and administrative and general services to PSEG and its subsidiaries.

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, PSEG's

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Power s and PSE&G s respective Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009.

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. 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, 2008.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications were made to the prior period financial statements in accordance with new accounting guidance adopted in 2009. Minority interests of \$11 million were reclassified from Other Noncurrent Liabilities to Noncontrolling Interests in PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2008.

In addition, other-than-temporary impairments related to Power's credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities in its Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Funds were reclassified from Other Deductions to a separate line caption in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations of PSEG and Power, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Certain reclassifications have also been made to the prior period financial statements to conform to the current presentation.

Income from Equity Method Investments, as well as any impairments or gains/losses on the sale of equity method investments which were reflected in Operating Revenues and Operating Expenses prior to the fourth quarter of 2008, have been reclassified to below Operating Income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations of PSEG for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 since these equity method investments are no longer an integral part of the business.

Note 2. Recent Accounting Standards

New Standards Adopted during 2009

During 2009, we have adopted new accounting standards relating to

Noncontrolling Interests
in Consolidated
Financial Statements,

Disclosures about
Derivative Instruments
and Hedging Activities,

Subsequent Events,

Recognition and
Presentation of
Other-Than-Temporary
Impairments,

Interim Disclosures
about Fair Value of
Financial Instruments,
and

the Financial
Accounting Standards
Board (FASB)
Accounting Standards
Codification and the
Hierarchy of Generally
Accepted Accounting
Principles (GAAP).

The new standards adopted did not have a material impact on our financial statements. The following is a summary of the requirements and impacts of the new guidance:

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

changes the
financial
reporting
relationship
between a
parent and
noncontrolling
interests,

requires all
entities to
report
noncontrolling
interests in
subsidiaries as a
separate
component of
equity in the
consolidated
financial
statements,

requires net
income
attributable to
the
noncontrolling
interests to be
shown on the
face of the
income
statement in
addition to net
income
attributable to
the controlling
interest, and

applies prospectively, except for presentation and disclosure requirements, which are applied retrospectively.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

We revised the balance sheet and income statement presentations as required by the standard. The income statement impact was immaterial.

Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

requires an
entity to
disclose an
understanding
of

i how and
why it uses
derivatives,

i how
derivatives
and related
hedged
items are
accounted
for, and

i the overall
impact of
derivatives
on an
entity's
financial
statements.

The required disclosures are included in Note 8. Financial Risk Management Activities.

Subsequent Events

establishes
general
standards
of
accounting
for and
disclosure
of events
that occur
after the
balance
sheet date

but before
financial
statements
are issued
or are
available to
be issued
and

requires the
disclosure
of the date
through
which
subsequent
events have
been
evaluated
and
whether
that date is
the date on
which the
financial
statements
were issued
or the date
on which
the
financial
statements
were
available to
be issued.

We evaluated any subsequent events through October 30, 2009, which is the date the financial statements were issued. See Note 17. Subsequent Events.

Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments

revises recognition
guidance in
determining whether a
debt security is
other-than-temporarily
impaired. A debt
security is considered
other-than-temporarily
impaired in either of
the following
circumstances if the

fair value is less than
the amortized cost

- j an entity has an intent to sell the security, or it is more-likely-than-not that an entity will be required to sell the security prior to the recovery of its amortized cost basis, or
- j an entity does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security.

provides further guidance to determine the amount of impairment to be recorded in earnings (credit-related loss) and/or Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (non-credit related loss).

This standard was adopted April 1, 2009 and we recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment to reclassify \$12 million of non-credit losses, net-of-tax, from Retained Earnings to Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). The expanded disclosures required by the standard are included in Note 4. Available-for-Sale Securities.

Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

requires a publicly traded company to disclose the following information, in the notes to the financial

statements:

- i fair value of its financial instruments in interim and annual reporting periods, together with the related carrying amounts,
- i methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value, and
- i changes in methods and significant assumptions, if any.

The required disclosures are included in Note 9. Fair Value Measurements.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

issued as the
single source of
authoritative
non-governmental
GAAP other than
the SEC rules and
regulations, and

does not change
current GAAP, but
is intended to
simplify user
access by
providing all the
authoritative
GAAP literature
related to a
particular topic in
one place.

We eliminated specific accounting references in our SEC filings and other documents and replaced them with more general topical references.

New Accounting Standards issued but not yet adopted

Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value

issued by the
FASB in
August 2009,

provides
clarification
that in
circumstances
in which a
quoted price in
an active
market for the
identical
liability is not
available, a
reporting
entity is
required to

measure fair value of such liability using one or more of the techniques prescribed by this standard, and

re-affirms the practice of measuring fair value using quoted market prices when a liability is traded as an asset.

We will adopt this standard effective for 2009 year-end reporting and do not anticipate a material impact on our financial statements.

Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value Per Share

issued by the FASB in September 2009,

provides guidance on measuring fair value of certain alternative investments, and

permits the use of an investment's net asset value to estimate its fair value, as a practical expedient, under certain circumstances.

We will adopt this standard for alternative investments, which are mainly included within our pension asset portfolio, effective for 2009 year-end reporting. We are currently assessing the impact of this standard on our financial statements.

Employers Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets

This accounting standard requires additional disclosures about the fair value of plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan, including

how
investment
allocation
decisions are
made by
management,

major
categories of
plan assets,

significant
concentrations
of risk within
plan assets,
and

inputs and
valuation
techniques
used to
measure the
fair value of
plan assets and
effect of fair
value
measurements
using
significant
unobservable
inputs on
changes in
plan assets for
the period.

We will adopt this standard effective for 2009 year-end reporting and do not anticipate that it will have a material impact on our financial statements.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

New accounting guidance has been issued to amend the requirements for consolidation of VIEs which

removes the
exception of
applying
consolidation
guidance to
qualifying
special-purpose
entities,

requires
ongoing
assessment of
our involvement
in the activities
of the VIEs, and

amends the
criteria in
determination
of a primary
beneficiary,
such that a
primary
beneficiary
would be an
enterprise with
the power to
direct the
activities of a
VIE that most
significantly
impact the
economic
performance of
a VIE and the
obligation to
absorb losses or
the right to
receive benefits
of the VIE that
could
potentially be
significant to

the VIE.

We will adopt this guidance effective January 1, 2010. We are currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on our financial statements.

Note 3. Discontinued Operations and Dispositions

Discontinued Operations

Bioenergie

In November 2008, Energy Holdings sold its 85% ownership interest in Bioenergie for \$40 million. The sale resulted in an after-tax loss of \$15 million. Net cash proceeds, after realization of tax benefits, were approximately \$70 million.

Bioenergie's operating results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008, which were reclassified to Discontinued Operations, are summarized below:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
	Millions	
Operating Revenues	\$ 13	\$ 35
Loss Before Income Taxes	\$ (29)	\$ (28)
Net Loss	\$ (8)	\$ (9)

SAESA Group

In July 2008, Energy Holdings sold its investment in the SAESA Group for a total of \$1.3 billion, including the assumption of \$413 million of the consolidated debt of the group. The sale resulted in an after-tax gain of \$187 million. Net cash proceeds, after Chilean and U.S. taxes of \$269 million, were \$612 million.

SAESA Group's operating results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008, which were reclassified to Discontinued Operations, are summarized below:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
	Millions	
Operating Revenues	\$ 38	\$ 379
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	\$ (5)	\$ 36
Net Income	\$ 1	\$ 30

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Dispositions

GWF Energy LLC (GWF Energy)

In May 2009, Energy Holdings entered into a Memorandum of Understanding under which it will sell, in two separate transactions, its 60% ownership interest in GWF Energy, an equity method investment, for a total purchase price of \$70 million. As a result, Energy Holdings recorded an after-tax impairment charge of \$3 million.

Energy Holdings completed the first stage of the sale in June 2009, selling a 10.1% interest in GWF Energy for approximately \$7 million. The sale of Energy Holdings' remaining 49.9% interest is subject to certain conditions, including the approval of a power purchase agreement by the California Public Utilities Commission and FERC's approval of the sale.

PPN Power Generating Company Limited (PPN)

In May 2009, Energy Holdings sold its 20% ownership interest in PPN, which owns and operates a 330 MW generation facility in India for approximately book value.

Leveraged Leases

During 2009, Energy Holdings sold its interest in 12 leveraged leases with a total book value of approximately \$551 million, including ten international leases for which the IRS has disallowed deductions taken in prior years. Total proceeds for the sales were approximately \$679 million and resulted in after-tax gains of \$52 million. Proceeds from these transactions are being used to reduce the tax exposure related to these lease investments. For additional information see Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities.

Other

In May 2009, Energy Holdings sold its 6.5% interest in the Midland Cogeneration Venture LP (MCV) for an after-tax gain of \$2 million.

Note 4. Available-for-Sale Securities

NDT Funds

In accordance with NRC regulations, entities owning an interest in nuclear generating facilities are required to determine the costs and funding methods necessary to decommission such facilities upon termination of operations. As a general practice, each nuclear owner places funds in independent external trust accounts it maintains to provide for decommissioning.

Power maintains the external master nuclear decommissioning trust which 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. In the most recent study of the total cost of decommissioning, Power's share related to its five nuclear units was estimated at approximately \$2.1 billion, including contingencies. The liability for decommissioning recorded on a discounted basis as of September 30, 2009 was approximately \$315 million and is included in the Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO). The trust funds are managed by third-party investment advisors who operate under investment guidelines developed by Power.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

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

	As of September 30, 2009			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
		Millions		
Equity Securities	\$ 458	\$ 166	\$ (2)	\$ 622
Debt Securities				
Government Obligations	293	6	(1)	298
Other Debt Securities	210	12	(3)	219
Total Debt Securities	503	18	(4)	517
Other Securities	39		(1)	38
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 1,000	\$ 184	\$ (7)	\$ 1,177

	As of December 31, 2008			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
		Millions		
Equity Securities	\$ 386	\$ 32	\$ (5)	\$ 413
Debt Securities				
Government Obligations	192	3		195
Other Debt Securities	284	6		290
Total Debt Securities	476	9		485
Other Securities	72	1	(1)	72
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 934	\$ 42	\$ (6)	\$ 970

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

The following table shows the value of securities in the NDT Funds that have been in an unrealized loss position for less than 12 months:

	As of September 30, 2009		As of December 31, 2008	
	Less Than 12 Months*		Less Than 12 Months*	
	Millions			
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Equity Securities (A)	\$ 34	\$ (2)	\$ 85	\$ (5)
Debt Securities				
Government Obligations (B)	42	(1)		
Other Debt Securities (C)	36	(3)		
Total Debt Securities	78	(4)		
Other Securities	1	(1)		(1)
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 113	\$ (7)	\$ 85	\$ (6)

* There were no gross unrealized losses as of each of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 for 12 months or longer.

(A) Equity Securities Investments in marketable equity securities within the NDT fund are primarily investments in common stocks within a broad range of industries and sectors. The unrealized losses are distributed over several hundred companies with limited impairment durations and a severity that is

generally less than ten percent of cost. Power does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2009.

(B) Debt Securities (Government) Unrealized losses on Power's NDT investments in US Treasury obligations and Federal Agency mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate changes. Since these investments are guaranteed by the US government or an agency of the US government, it is not expected that these securities will settle for less than their amortized cost basis, assuming Power does not intend to sell nor will it be more-likely-than-not required to sell. Power does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2009.

(C) Debt Securities (Corporate) Power's investments in corporate bonds are primarily with investment grade securities. It is not expected that these securities would settle at less than their amortized cost. Since Power does not intend to sell these securities nor will it be more-likely-than-not required to sell, Power does not consider these debt securities to be

other-than-temporarily
impaired as of September
30, 2009.

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

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
	Millions			
Proceeds from Sales	\$ 156	\$ 582	\$ 1,631	\$ 1,839
Net Realized Gains:				
Gross Realized Gains	\$ 29	\$ 74	\$ 156	\$ 221
Gross Realized Losses	(14)	(38)	(125)	(141)
Net Realized Gains	\$ 15	\$ 36	\$ 31	\$ 80

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Net realized gains disclosed in the above table were recognized in Other Income and Other Deductions in Power's Consolidated Statement of Operations. Net unrealized gains of \$88 million (after-tax) were recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Power's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2009.

The available-for-sale debt securities held as of September 30, 2009 had the following maturities:

\$5
million
less
than one
year,

\$83
million
after
one
through
five
years,

\$126
million
after
five
through
10
years,

\$51
million
after 10
through
15
years,
and

\$12
million
after 15
through
20
years,
and
\$240
million
over 20
years.

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 Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). In 2009, other-than-temporary impairments of \$60 million were recognized on securities in the NDT Funds. Any subsequent recoveries in the value of these securities are recognized in OCI unless the securities are sold, in which case, any gain is 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 detail of the securities.

Rabbi Trusts

PSEG maintains certain unfunded nonqualified benefit plans; assets have been set aside in grantor trusts commonly known as Rabbi Trusts to provide supplemental retirement and deferred compensation benefits to certain key employees.

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

	As of September 30, 2009			Estimated Fair Value
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
	Millions			
Equity Securities	\$ 10	\$ 3	\$	\$ 13
Debt Securities	101	17		118
Other Securities	14			14
Total PSEG Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 125	\$ 20	\$	\$ 145

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

	As of December 31, 2008			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
		Millions		
Equity Securities	\$ 11	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 9
Debt Securities	102	9	(1)	110
Other Securities	14			14
Total PSEG Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 127	\$ 9	\$ (3)	\$ 133

The Rabbi Trusts are invested in commingled indexed mutual funds, in which the shares have the characteristics of equity securities. Due to the commingled nature of these funds, 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. In the first nine months of 2009, other-than-temporary impairments of \$1 million were recognized on the equity investments of the Rabbi Trusts.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
	Millions			
Proceeds from Sales	\$	\$	\$ 2	\$ 23
Net Realized Gains (Losses):				
Gross Realized Gains	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2
Gross Realized Losses			(1)	
Net Realized Gains (Losses):	\$	\$	\$ (1)	\$ 2

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

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

As of September 30, 2009	As of December 31, 2008
---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

	Millions	
Power	\$ 29	\$ 27
PSE&G	50	46
Other	66	60
Total PSEG Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 145	\$ 133

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Note 5. Pension and OPEB

PSEG sponsors several qualified and nonqualified pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans covering PSEG 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.

	Pension Benefits Three Months Ended September 30,		OPEB Three Months Ended September 30,		Pension Benefits Nine Months Ended September 30,		2009
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Millions						
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost:							
Service Cost	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 57	\$ 58	\$ 9
Interest Cost	58	56	18	18	176	170	54
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(54)	(72)	(3)	(4)	(162)	(217)	(9)
Amortization of Net Transition Obligation			7	7			21
Prior Service Cost	2	2	3	4	6	7	10
Actuarial Loss	29	4			85	10	(2)
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	\$ 54	\$ 9	\$ 28	\$ 29	\$ 162	\$ 28	\$ 83
Effect of Regulatory Asset			5	4			15
Total Benefit Expense, Including	\$ 54	\$ 9	\$ 33	\$ 33	\$ 162	\$ 28	\$ 98

**Effect of
Regulatory
Asset**

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

	Pension Three Months Ended September 30,		OPEB Three Months Ended September 30,		Pension Nine Months Ended September 30,		OPEB Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Millions							
Power	\$ 16	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 49	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 10
PSE&G	30	4	29	28	90	12	87	85
Other	8	3	1	1	23	8	2	3
Total Benefit Costs	\$ 54	\$ 9	\$ 33	\$ 33	\$ 162	\$ 28	\$ 98	\$ 98

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, PSEG contributed its planned contributions for the year 2009 of \$364 million and \$11 million into its pension and postretirement healthcare plans respectively.

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Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities**Guaranteed Obligations**

Power has unconditionally guaranteed payments by its subsidiaries in commodity-related transactions to support current exposure, interest and other costs on sums due and payable in the ordinary course of business. These guarantees are provided to counterparties in order to 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 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). The probability of this is highly unlikely due to offsetting positions within the portfolio. For this reason, the current risk that others have from us 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 margins posted.

Power is subject to counterparty collateral calls related to commodity contracts and is subject to certain creditworthiness standards as guarantor under performance guarantees of its subsidiaries. Changes in commodity prices can have a material impact on margin requirements under such contracts, which are posted and received primarily in the form of 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.

The face value of outstanding guarantees, current exposure and margin positions as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	As of September 30, 2009	As of December 31, 2008
	Millions	
Face value of outstanding guarantees	\$ 1,981	\$ 1,856
Exposure under current guarantees	\$ 385	\$ 585
Letters of Credit Margin Posted	\$ 190	\$ 201
Letters of Credit Margin Received	\$ 185	\$ 250
Net Cash Received		
Counterparty Cash Margin Deposited	\$	\$ 3
Counterparty Cash Margin Received	(150)	(81)
Net Broker Balance Received	(65)	(74)
Total Net Cash Received	\$ (215)	\$ (152)

Power nets the fair value of cash collateral receivables and payables with the corresponding net energy contract balances. Of the net cash received, Power has included \$223 million and \$112 million in its corresponding net derivative contract positions as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 respectively. The remaining balance of net cash (received) deposited shown above is primarily included in Accounts Payable.

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 ratings, many of these agreements allow the counterparty to demand

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further performance assurance. As of September 30, 2009, if Power was to lose its investment grade rating, additional collateral of approximately \$850 million could be required.

As of September 30, 2009, there was \$2.6 billion of available liquidity that could be used to post collateral under the PSEG and Power credit facilities.

In addition to amounts in the table above, Power had posted \$96 million and \$101 million in letters of credit as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 respectively, to support various other contractual and environmental obligations.

Environmental Matters

Passaic River

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that a six-mile stretch of the Passaic River in the area of Newark, New Jersey is a facility within the meaning of that term under the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The EPA later expanded its study area to include 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 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 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 study would greatly exceed the original estimated cost of \$20 million. 73 PRPs, including Power and PSE&G, agreed to assume responsibility for the study and to divide the associated costs according to a mutually agreed-upon formula. The PRP group is presently executing the study. Approximately five percent of the study 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 that proposes six options to address the contamination cleanup of the lower eight miles of the Passaic River, with estimated costs from \$900 million to \$2.3 billion. The work contemplated by the study is not subject to the cost sharing agreement discussed above. A revised focused feasibility study is expected to be released in 2010.

In June 2008, an agreement was announced between the EPA and two PRPs for removal of a portion of the contaminated sediment in the Passaic River at an estimated cost of \$80 million. The two PRPs have reserved their rights to seek contribution for the removal costs from the other PRPs, including Power and PSE&G.

NJDEP Litigation

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 the Passaic River. 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 they allegedly discharged into the Passaic River. The third-party complaints seek statutory contribution and contribution under the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act (Spill Act) to recover past and future removal costs and damages. 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.

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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 NJ 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 November 2008, PSEG and a number of other PRPs agreed in an interim cooperative assessment agreement to pay an aggregate of \$1 million for past costs incurred by the Federal trustees, and certain costs the trustees will incur going forward, and to work with the trustees for a 12-month period to explore whether some or all of the trustees' claims can be resolved in a cooperative fashion. That initial 12 month period ends in December, 2009 and it is presently uncertain whether that effort will continue into 2010.

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 is participating in and partially funding this study.

PSEG, Power and PSE&G cannot predict what further actions, if any, or the costs or the timing thereof, that may be required with respect to the Passaic River, the NJDEP Litigation, the Newark Bay Study Area or with respect to natural resource damages claims; however, such costs could be material.

MGP Remediation Program

PSE&G is working with the NJDEP to assess, investigate and remediate environmental conditions at PSE&G's former MGP sites. To date, 38 sites requiring some level of remedial action have been identified. The NJDEP has also announced initiatives to accelerate the investigation and subsequent remediation of the riverbeds underlying surface water bodies that have been impacted by hazardous substances from adjoining sites. In 2005, the NJDEP initiated a program on the Delaware River aimed at identifying the 10 most significant sites for cleanup. One of the sites identified was PSE&G's former Camden Coke facility.

During the second quarter of 2009, PSE&G updated the estimated cost to remediate all MGP sites to completion and determined that the cost to completion could range between \$704 million and \$804 million from June 30, 2009 through 2021. Since no amount within the range was considered to be most likely, PSE&G reflected a liability of \$704 million in its Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2009. During the third quarter of 2009 PSE&G had \$2 million of expenditures, reducing the liability to \$702 million as of September 30, 2009. Of this amount, \$39 million was recorded in Other Current Liabilities and \$663 million was reflected as Environmental Costs in Noncurrent Liabilities. As such, PSE&G has recorded a \$702 million Regulatory Asset with respect to these costs.

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,

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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 November 2006, Power reached an agreement with the EPA and the NJDEP to achieve emissions reductions targets at certain of Power's generating stations. Under this agreement, Power was required to undertake a number of technology projects, plant modifications and operating procedure changes at Hudson and Mercer designed to meet targeted reductions in emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), particulate matter and mercury. As of December 2008, Power had installed selective catalytic reduction equipment and placed baghouses in service at Mercer at a total cost of \$381 million. The remaining projects necessary to implement the balance of this program are expected to be completed by 2010 at an estimated cost of \$200 million to \$250 million for Mercer and \$700 million to \$750 million for Hudson, of which \$643 million has been spent on both projects as of September 30, 2009.

In January 2009, the EPA issued a notice of violation to Power and the other owners of the Keystone coal-fired plant in Pennsylvania, alleging, among other things, that various capital improvement projects were made 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.

Mercury Regulation

In March 2005, the EPA established a New Source Performance Standard limit for nickel emissions from oil-fired electric generating units and a cap-and-trade program for mercury emissions from coal-fired electric generating units. In February 2008, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision rejecting the EPA's mercury emissions program and requiring the EPA to develop standards for mercury and nickel emissions that adhere to the Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) provisions of the Clean Air Act. Although the EPA initially filed a petition with the U.S. Supreme Court to review the lower court's decision, in February 2009, the EPA withdrew its petition with the U.S. Supreme Court and indicated that it intended to move forward with a rule-making process to develop MACT standards consistent with the Court's ruling. While certain industry litigants also petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court to review the lower court's decision, in February 2009, the Supreme Court denied the petition. The full impact to PSEG of these developments is uncertain. It is expected that new MACT requirements, which the EPA has agreed to finalize by November 2011, will require more stringent control than the cap-and-trade program struck down by the D.C. Circuit Court; however, the costs of compliance with mercury MACT standards will have to be compared with the existing state mercury-control requirements, as described below.

Pennsylvania

In February 2007, Pennsylvania finalized its state-specific requirements to reduce mercury emissions from coal-fired electric generating units. These requirements were more stringent than the EPA's Clean Air Mercury Rule (vacated by the court in February 2008) but not as stringent as would be required by a MACT process. In January 2009, the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania struck down the state rule, indicating that the rule violated Pennsylvania law because it is inconsistent with the Clean Air Act. The Commonwealth Court's decision has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. If the Commonwealth Court's decision were to be overturned and the above-mentioned requirements are upheld, the Keystone and Conemaugh generating stations would be positioned by

2010 to meet Phase I of the

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Pennsylvania mercury rule by benefiting from reductions realized from the installation of planned or completed controls for compliance with SO₂ and NO_x reductions. Total estimated costs for compliance for ongoing projects are between \$150 million and \$200 million with \$137 million spent as of September 30, 2009. Power will evaluate Phase II of the Pennsylvania mercury rule after a full evaluation of the Phase I reductions. If the Commonwealth Court's ruling is sustained and the EPA undertakes a MACT process, it is uncertain whether the Keystone and Conemaugh generating stations will be able to achieve the necessary reductions at these stations with currently planned capital projects.

Connecticut

Mercury emissions control standards were effective in July 2008 and require coal-fired power plants to achieve either an emissions limit or 90% mercury removal efficiency through technology installed to control mercury emissions. With the recently installed activated carbon injection and baghouse at Bridgeport Unit 3, it has demonstrated that it complies with the mercury limits in these standards.

New Jersey

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.

Power has or will achieve the required reductions with mercury-control technologies 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.

NO_x Reduction

New Jersey

In April 2009, the NJDEP finalized revisions to NO_x emission control regulations that impose new NO_x emission reduction requirements and limits for New Jersey fossil fuel-fired electric generation units. The rule will have a significant impact on Power's generation fleet, as it imposes NO_x emissions limits that will likely require the retirement of up to 102 combustion turbines (approximately 2,000 MW) and five older New Jersey steam electric generation units (approximately 800 MW) by April 30, 2015.

Power has been working with the NJDEP throughout the development of this rulemaking to minimize financial impact and to provide for transitional lead time for it to address the retirement of electric generation units. Power cannot predict the financial impact resulting from compliance with this rulemaking.

Connecticut

Under current Connecticut regulations, Power's Bridgeport and New Haven facilities utilize Discrete Emission Reduction Credits (DERCs) to comply with certain NO_x emission limitations that were incorporated into the facilities operating permits. Power's agreements with the State of Connecticut authorizing the DERCs expire on May 1, 2010. If not extended, Power could potentially be forced to utilize lower NO_x-producing fuels, or install NO_x emission controls in order to operate the units. Power cannot predict the financial impact of such costs, but such costs could be material and could impact the continued viability of these units.

New Jersey Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA)

Potential environmental liabilities related to the alleged discharge of hazardous substances at certain generating stations have been identified. In the second quarter of 1999, in anticipation of the transfer of PSE&G's generation-related assets to Power, a study was conducted pursuant to ISRA, which applied to the sale of certain assets. Power has a \$50 million liability as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008

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related to these obligations, which is included in Environmental Costs in Power's and PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Permit Renewals

In June 2001, the NJDEP issued a renewed New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDDES) 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 NJPDDES permit until a new permit is issued.

Power prepared its renewal application in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's (FWPCA) Section 316(b) and the Phase II 316(b) rules, which govern cooling water intake structures at large electric generating facilities. Under these rules, Power had historically used restoration and/or a site-specific cost-benefit test in applications it had filed to renew the permits at its once-through cooled plants, including Salem, Hudson and Mercer. The Phase II Rule would also have been applicable to Bridgeport, and possibly, Sewaren and New Haven stations. In addition to the Salem renewal application, permit renewal applications have been submitted to the NJDEP for Hudson and Sewaren, and to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection for Bridgeport.

In January 2007, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued a decision in litigation of the Phase II 316(b) regulations brought by several environmental groups, the Attorneys General of six Northeastern states, including New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York, the Utility Water Act Group and several of its members, including Power. In its ruling, the Court

remanded
major
portions of
the
regulations
and
determined
that Section
316(b) of
the FWPCA
does not
support the
use of
restoration
and the
site-specific
cost-benefit
test; and

instructed
the EPA to
reconsider
the
definition of

best
technology
available
without
comparing
the costs of
the best
performing
technology
to its
benefits.

On April 1, 2009, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the Second Circuit's opinion, concluding 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. The Supreme Court's decision became effective on April 27, 2009, and the matter was sent back to the Second Circuit for further proceedings consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion. On September 29, 2009, the Second Circuit issued an order remanding the matter to the EPA in light of the Supreme Court's opinion. The EPA will have to undertake a rulemaking which takes into account the Supreme Court's opinion concerning the use of cost-benefit analysis, and the Second Circuit's opinion with respect to significant portions of the Phase II rule which were remanded by the Second Circuit but which were not considered by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court's ruling allows the EPA to continue to use the site-specific cost-benefit test in determining best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact. However, the results of further proceedings on this matter could have a material impact on our ability to renew permits at our larger once-through cooled plants, including Salem, Hudson, Mercer, Bridgeport and possibly Sewaren and New Haven, without making significant upgrades to our existing intake structures and cooling systems. The costs of those upgrades to one or more of our once-through cooled plants could 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 are approximately \$1 billion, of which Power's share would be approximately \$575 million. Currently, potential costs associated with any closed cycle cooling requirements are not included in Power's forecasted capital expenditures.

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Stormwater

In October 2008, the NJDEP notified Power that it must apply for an individual stormwater discharge permit for its Hudson generating station. Hudson stores its coal in an open air pile and, as a result, it is exposed to precipitation. Discharge of stormwater from Hudson has been regulated pursuant to a Basic Industrial Stormwater General Permit, authorization of which has been previously approved by the NJDEP. The NJDEP has now determined that Hudson is no longer eligible to utilize this general permit and must apply for an individual NJPDES permit for stormwater discharges. While the full extent of these requirements remains unclear, to the extent Power may be required to reduce or eliminate the exposure of coal to stormwater, or be required to construct technologies preventing the discharge of stormwater to surface water or groundwater, those costs could be material.

New Generation and Development

Nuclear

Power has approved the expenditure of approximately \$192 million for a steam path retrofit and related upgrades at Peach Bottom Units 2 and 3. Completion of these upgrades is expected to result in an increase of Power's share of nominal capacity by 32 MW (14 MW at Unit 3 in 2011 and 18 MW at Unit 2 in 2012). Total expenditures through September 2009 are \$18 million and are expected to continue through 2012. We anticipate expenditures in pursuit of additional output through an extended power up-rate of our co-owned Peach Bottom nuclear plants. The up-rate is expected to be in service in 2015 for Unit 2 and 2016 for Unit 3. Our share of the increased capacity is expected to be 133 MW with an anticipated cost of approximately \$400 million.

Connecticut

Power has been selected by the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control in a regulatory process to build 130 MW of gas-fired peaking capacity. Final approval has been received and construction is expected to commence in June 2011. The project is expected to be in-service by June 2012. Power estimates the cost of these generating units to be \$130 million to \$140 million. Total capitalized expenditures through September 2009 are \$13 million, which are included in Other Noncurrent Assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of PSEG and Power.

PJM Interconnection L.L.C. (PJM)

Power plans to construct 178 MW of gas-fired peaking capacity at the Kearny site. This capacity was bid into and has cleared the PJM Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) base residual capacity auction for the 2012-2013 period. Final approval has been received and construction is expected to commence in the third quarter of 2011. The project is expected to be in-service by June 2012. Power estimates the cost of these generating units to be \$160 million to \$200 million. Total capitalized expenditures to date were \$8 million which are included in Property, Plant and Equipment in Power's and PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Solar Source

Energy Holdings has developed a solar project in western New Jersey and has acquired two additional solar projects to be developed in Florida and Ohio, which together have a total capacity of approximately 29 MW. Completion of the additional projects is expected by the end of 2010 with a total investment of approximately \$100 million. Energy Holdings has issued guarantees of up to \$95 million for payment of obligations related to the construction of these two projects. These guarantees will terminate upon successful completion of the projects.

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,

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PSE&G enters into the Supplier Master Agreement (SMA) 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. In addition to the BGS-related contracts, Power also enters into firm supply contracts with EDCs, as well as other firm sales and commitments.

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

	Auction Year			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
36-Month Terms Ending	May 2009	May 2010	May 2011	May 2012 (a)
Load (MW)	2,882	2,758	2,840	2,840
\$per kWh	0.10251	0.09888	0.11150	0.10372

(a) Prices set in the 2009 BGS auction became effective on June 1, 2009 when the 2006 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. The contract extends through March 31, 2012, and year-to-year thereafter. 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 15. Related-Party Transactions.

Minimum Fuel Purchase Requirements

Power has various long-term fuel purchase commitments for coal and oil 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 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.

Power's strategy is to maintain certain levels of uranium concentrates and uranium hexafluoride in inventory and to make periodic purchases to support such levels. As such, the commitments referred to below include estimated quantities to be purchased that are in excess of contractual minimum quantities.

Power's nuclear fuel commitments cover approximately 100% of its estimated uranium, enrichment and fabrication requirements through 2011 and a portion for 2012 and 2013 at Salem, Hope Creek and Peach Bottom.

As of September 30, 2009, the total minimum purchase requirements included in these commitments are as follows:

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Fuel Type	Commitments through 2013	Power's Share
	Millions	
Nuclear Fuel		
Uranium	\$ 772	\$ 487
Enrichment	\$ 445	\$ 252
Fabrication	\$ 261	\$ 171
Natural Gas	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Coal/Oil	\$ 811	\$ 811

Included in the \$811 million commitment for coal and oil above is \$433 million related to a certain coal contract under which Power can cancel contractual deliveries at minimal cost. Through September 2009, Power has cancelled one million tons of coal and twelve freight shipments related to that coal at a total cost of approximately \$17 million.

Power has entered into gas supply option agreements for the anticipated fuel requirements at the Texas generation facilities to satisfy obligations under the facilities forward energy sales contracts. As of September 30, 2009, Power's fuel purchase options totaled \$19 million under those agreements, which is not included in the above table.

The Texas generation facilities also have a contract for low BTU content gas commencing in late 2009 with a term of 15 years and a minimum volume of approximately 13 MMBtu's per year. The gas must meet an availability and quality specification. PSEG has the right to cancel delivery of the gas at a minimal cost.

Nuclear Fuel Disposal

The Federal government has entered into contracts with the operators of nuclear power plants for transportation and ultimate disposal of nuclear fuel. To pay for this service, nuclear plant owners are required to contribute to a Nuclear Waste Fund. Under the contracts, the US Department of Energy (DOE) was required to begin taking possession of the spent nuclear fuel by no later than 1998. Earlier this year, the Federal government announced that it would form a group to study and provide recommendations for a long-term resolution of the nuclear waste issue. Given the uncertainty of the timing and nature of the recommendations, it is not clear when the government will begin taking possession of the spent nuclear fuel.

On September 30, 2009, Power signed an agreement with the DOE applicable to Salem and Hope Creek under which we will be reimbursed for past and future reasonable and allowable costs resulting from the DOE's delay in accepting spent nuclear fuel for permanent disposition. Under this settlement, we will receive approximately \$47 million for our spent fuel management costs incurred through December 2007. Payment was received in October 2009. A similar settlement agreement was reached related to Peach Bottom in 2004. The majority of this amount is related to the recovery of the capitalized costs of building on-site storage and related improvements, therefore nearly all of this payment will result in a reduction of previously capitalized plant-related costs rather than an increase in earnings. Power has on-site storage facilities that are expected to satisfy its storage needs through current licensed lives plus an additional twenty years of operation.

Regulatory Proceedings

Competition Act

In April 2007, PSE&G and PSE&G Transition Funding LLC (Transition Funding) were served with a copy of 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

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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. Under New Jersey law, the Competition Act, enacted in 1999, is presumed constitutional.

In July 2007, the plaintiff filed an amended Complaint to also seek injunctive relief from continued collection of related taxes as well as recovery of such taxes previously collected. In July 2007, PSE&G filed a motion to dismiss the amended Complaint, or, in the alternative, for summary judgment. In October 2007, PSE&G's and Transition Funding's motion to dismiss the amended Complaint was granted. In November 2007, the plaintiff filed a notice of appeal with the Appellate Division of the New Jersey Superior Court. In February 2009, the New Jersey Appellate Division affirmed the decision of the lower court dismissing the case. In May 2009 the New Jersey Supreme Court denied a request from the plaintiff to review the Appellate Division's decision.

In July 2007, the same plaintiff also filed a petition with the BPU requesting review and adjustment to PSE&G's recovery of the same stranded cost charges. In September 2007, PSE&G filed a motion with the BPU to dismiss the petition, which remains pending.

BPU Deferral Audit

The BPU Energy and Audit Division conducts audits of deferred balances under various adjustment clauses. A draft Deferral Audit Phase II report relating to the 12-month period ended July 31, 2003 was released by the consultant to the BPU in April 2005.

That report, which addresses SBC, Market Transition Charge (MTC) and non-utility generation (NUG) deferred balances, found that the Phase II deferral balances complied in all material respects with applicable BPU Orders. It also noted that the BPU Staff had raised certain questions with respect to the reconciliation method PSE&G had employed in calculating the overrecovery of its MTC and other charges during the Phase I and Phase II four-year transition period. The matter was referred to the Office of Administrative Law. The amount in dispute is \$114 million, which if required to be refunded to customers with interest through September 2009, would be \$142 million.

Hearings before an administrative law judge (ALJ) were held in July 2008. In January 2009, the ALJ issued a decision which upheld PSE&G's central contention that the 2004 BPU Order approving the Phase I settlement resolved the issues being raised by the Staff and Advocate, and that these issues should not be subject to re-litigation in respect of the first three years of the transition period. The ALJ's decision stated that the BPU could elect to convene a separate proceeding to address the fourth and final year reconciliation of MTC recoveries. The amount in dispute with respect to this Phase II period is approximately \$50 million.

The BPU requested supplemental briefs which were filed in September 2009 reiterating PSE&G's position that the accounting approach followed was consistent with the BPU's Restructuring Order. Reply briefs were filed in October 2009.

New Jersey Clean Energy Program

In the third quarter of 2008, the BPU approved funding requirements for each New Jersey utility 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 of the \$1.2 billion program is \$705 million. PSE&G has recorded a discounted liability of \$597 million as of September 30, 2009. Of this amount, \$163 million was recorded as a current liability and \$434 million as a noncurrent liability. 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 SBC.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Leveraged Lease Investments

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has issued reports with respect to its audits of PSEG's federal corporate income tax returns for tax years 1997 through 2003, which disallowed all deductions associated with certain lease transactions. The IRS reports also proposed a 20% penalty for substantial understatement of tax liability. PSEG has filed protests of these findings with the Office of Appeals of the IRS.

PSEG believes its tax position related to these transactions was proper based on applicable statutes, regulations and case law in effect at the time that the deductions were taken. There are several pending tax cases involving other taxpayers with similar leveraged lease investments. To date, five cases have been decided at the trial court level, three of which were decided in favor of the government. An appeal of one of these decisions was affirmed. The fourth case involves a jury verdict that was challenged by both parties on inconsistency grounds but was later settled by the parties. One case, involving an investment in an energy transaction by a utility, was decided in favor of the taxpayer.

The IRS has also issued letters to a number of taxpayers with these types of lease transactions containing settlement offers. While many bank lessors have agreed to settle on terms that are favorable to the IRS, PSEG has analyzed potential settlements with the IRS and to date has declined to participate.

In order to reduce the cash tax exposure related to these leases, Energy Holdings is pursuing opportunities to terminate international leases with lessees that are willing to meet certain economic thresholds. Energy Holdings has terminated ten of these leasing transactions in 2009 and one in December 2008 and reduced the related cash tax exposure by \$525 million. As of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, PSEG's total gross investment in such transactions was \$490 million and \$1 billion respectively.

Cash Impact

As of September 30, 2009, an aggregate of approximately \$780 million would become currently payable if PSEG conceded all deductions taken through that date. PSEG has deposited \$320 million with the IRS to defray potential interest costs associated with this disputed tax liability, reducing its potential cash exposure to \$460 million. In the event PSEG is successful in defense of its position, the deposit is fully refundable with interest.

As of September 30, 2009, penalties of \$150 million would also become payable if the IRS successfully asserted and litigated a case against PSEG. PSEG has not established a reserve for penalties because it believes it has strong defenses to the assertion of penalties under applicable law. Interest and penalty exposure grow at the rate of \$9 million per quarter during 2009. If the IRS is successful in a litigated case consistent with the positions it has taken in the generic settlement offer recently proposed, an additional \$100 million to \$130 million of tax would be due for tax positions through September 30, 2009.

PSEG currently anticipates that it may be required to pay between \$120 million and \$290 million in tax, interest and penalties for the tax years 1997-2000 during the first quarter of 2010 and subsequently commence litigation to recover these amounts. Further it is possible that an additional payment of between \$220 million and \$510 million could be required in the first quarter of 2010 for tax years 2001-2003 followed by further litigation to recover those taxes. These amounts are in addition to tax deposits already made.

Earnings Impact

As a result of the changes in the timing of projected cash flows related to these leases, in the second quarter of 2008, PSEG recalculated its lease transactions and recorded an after-tax charge of \$355 million. This charge was reflected as

a reduction in Operating Revenues of \$485 million with a partially offsetting reduction in Income Tax Expense of \$130 million. This represents PSEG's view of most of the earnings impact related to these transactions, although a total loss, consistent with the broad settlement offer proposed by the IRS, would result in an additional earnings charge of \$100 million to \$120 million.

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Note 7. Changes in Capitalization

Power and Energy Holdings

In September 2009, Power completed an exchange offer with eligible holders of Energy Holdings 8.50% Senior Notes due 2011 in order to manage long-term debt maturities. Under this transaction, an aggregate principal amount of \$368 million, or 74% of Energy Holdings Senior Notes, was exchanged for total consideration from Power of \$404 million. The \$404 million was comprised of \$303 million of newly issued 5.32% Senior Notes due September 2016 and cash payments of \$101 million. Since the debt exchange was between two subsidiaries of the same parent company, PSEG, the resulting premium of \$36 million was deferred and will be amortized over the term of the newly issued debt. The deferred amount is reflected as an offset to Long-Term Debt on PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

As of September 30, 2009, Power had a receivable from Energy Holdings for the full consideration Power provided to Energy Holdings bondholders in this transaction. Energy Holdings had a payable to Power for the same amount. See Note 17. Subsequent Events for additional information.

Energy Holdings has \$127 million of 8.50% Senior Notes due 2011 still outstanding as of September 30, 2009.

In addition to the debt exchange, the following capital transactions occurred in the first nine months of 2009:

PSEG

paid \$200
million of
4.66%
Senior
Notes at
maturity in
September.

Power

converted \$44
million of
4.00%
Pollution
Control
Bonds to
variable rate
demand
bonds backed
by letters of
credit
expiring in
2012, and

established a program for the issuance of up to \$500 million of unsecured medium-term notes (MTNs) to retail investors in January. Under this program we

i issued \$161 million of 6.5% MTNs due January 2014 (issued January, callable in one year), and

i issued \$48 million of 6% MTNs due January 2013 (issued January, callable in one year).

paid cash dividends of \$725 million to PSEG, and

paid \$250 million of 3.75% Senior Notes at maturity in April.

PSE&G

paid \$44 million of 8.10% MTNs, Series A at maturity in May,

paid \$16 million of 8.16% MTNs, Series A at maturity in May,

received a \$250 million equity contribution from PSEG,

paid \$128 million of Transition Funding s securitization debt, and

paid \$5 million of Transition Funding II s securitization debt.

Energy Holdings

redeemed \$280 million of floating rate non-recourse

project debt
due in
December
2009
associated
with PSEG
Texas,

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**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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repurchased \$10 million
of its 8.5% Senior Notes
due 2011, and

paid a total of \$4 million
of non-recourse project
debt other than PSEG
Texas.

In October 2009, PSEG paid \$49 million of 6.89% Senior Notes at maturity. In addition, PSE&G purchased \$100 million (Series 2003 B-1 and 2003 B-2) of tax-exempt variable rate bonds of the Pollution Control Financing Authority of Salem County (Salem County Authority Bonds). These bonds are serviced and secured by like principal amount of PSE&G's pollution control Mortgage Bonds and were held by the broker/dealer or tendered by bondholders upon the mandatory tender in October 2009. These purchases were recorded as a reduction of PSE&G's Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year included in its Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 8. 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 and Energy Holdings use physical and financial transactions in the wholesale energy markets to mitigate the effects of adverse movements in fuel and electricity prices. Contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting are marked to market 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. The financial effect of using such modeling techniques is not material to PSEG's or Power's financial statements.

Cash Flow Hedges

Power and Energy Holdings use forward sale and purchase contracts, swaps, futures and firm transmission right contracts to hedge

forecasted
energy sales
from their

generation
stations and
the related
load
obligations
and

the price of
fuel to meet
their fuel
purchase
requirements.

These derivative transactions are designated and effective as cash flow hedges. As of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the fair value and the impact on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) associated with these hedges was as follows:

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	As of September 30, 2009	As of December 31, 2008
	Millions	
Power		
Fair Value of Cash Flow Hedges	\$ 372	\$ 331 *
Impact on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (after tax)	\$ 225	\$ 176
Energy Holdings		
Fair Value of Cash Flow Hedges	\$	\$ 3
Impact on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (after tax)	\$ 2	\$ 2

* Power's fair value of cash flow hedges of \$331 million at December 31, 2008 shown in the table above was corrected from \$320 million disclosed in our 2008 Form 10-K.

The expiration date of the longest-dated cash flow hedge at Power is in 2011. Power's after-tax unrealized gains on these derivatives that are expected to be reclassified to earnings during the 12 months ending September 30, 2010 and September 30, 2011 are \$133 million and \$76 million respectively. Ineffectiveness associated with these hedges was \$6 million at September 30, 2009.

The expiration date of the longest-dated cash flow hedge for Energy Holdings is in 2009. Therefore, substantially all of the after-tax unrealized gains on its commodity derivatives are expected to be reclassified to earnings during 2009. There was no ineffectiveness associated with these hedges.

Trading Derivatives

In general, the main 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 we serve. Power does engage in some trading of electricity and energy-related products where such transactions are not associated with the output or fuel purchase requirements of our facilities. This trading consists mostly of energy supply contracts where we secure sales commitments with the intent to supply the energy services from purchases in the market rather than from our owned generation. Such trading activities represent approximately one percent of Power's gross margin.

Other Derivatives

Power and Energy Holdings enter into other contracts that are derivatives, but do not qualify for cash flow hedge accounting.

For Power, most of these contracts are used for fuel purchases for generation requirements and for electricity purchases for contractual sales obligations. Prior to June 2009, some of the derivative contracts were also used in Power's NDT Funds.

For Energy Holdings, these are electricity forward and capacity sale contracts entered into to sell a portion of the Texas facilities' capacity and gas purchase contracts to support the electricity forward sales contracts.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Changes in fair market value of these contracts are recorded in earnings. The fair value of these contracts as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 was as follows:

	As of September 30, 2009		As of December 31, 2008
	Millions		
Net Fair Value of Other Derivatives			
Power	\$ (16)		\$ 67 *
Energy Holdings	\$ 28		\$ 32

* The net fair value of other derivatives related to energy contracts for Power of \$67 million at December 31, 2008 in the table above was corrected from \$(9) million disclosed in our 2008 Form 10-K.

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 through the use of fixed and floating rate debt and interest rate derivatives.

Fair Value Hedges

In May and June 2009, we entered into three interest rate swaps to convert Power's \$250 million of 5.00% Senior Notes due April 2014 and \$300 million of 5.50% Senior Notes due December 2015 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 fair value changes in the underlying debt. As of September 30, 2009, the fair value of the underlying hedges was \$4 million.

Cash Flow Hedges

PSEG, PSE&G and Energy Holdings use interest rate swaps and other derivatives, which are designated and effective as cash flow hedges to manage their exposure to the variability of cash flows, primarily related to variable-rate debt instruments. As of September 30, 2009, there was no hedge ineffectiveness associated with these hedges. The total fair value of these interest rate derivatives was less than \$(1) million and \$(7) million as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 respectively. The Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss related to interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges was \$(5) million and \$(6) million as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 respectively.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

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

As of September 30, 2009

Balance Sheet Location	Cash Flow Hedges Energy-Related Contracts	Power (A)		Netting (B)	Total Power	PSE&G Non Hedges Energy-Related Contracts	Energy Holdings (A) Non Hedges Energy-Related Contracts	Con
		Non Hedges Energy-Related Contracts						
Millions								
Derivative Contracts								
Current Assets	\$ 469	\$ 559	\$ (840)	\$ 188	\$ 1	\$ 20	\$	\$
Noncurrent Assets	\$ 383	\$ 160	\$ (426)	\$ 117	\$	\$ 8	\$	\$
Total Mark-to-Market Derivative Assets	\$ 852	\$ 719	\$ (1,266)	\$ 305	\$ 1	\$ 28	\$	\$
Derivative Contracts								
Current Liabilities	\$ (100)	\$ (699)	\$ 575	\$ (224)	\$ (8)	\$	\$	\$
Noncurrent Liabilities	\$ (39)	\$ (123)	\$ 130	\$ (32)	\$ (24)	\$	\$	\$
Total Mark-to-Market Derivative (Liabilities)	\$ (139)	\$ (822)	\$ 705	\$ (256)	\$ (32)	\$	\$	\$
Total Net Mark-to-Market Derivative Assets (Liabilities)	\$ 713	\$ (103)	\$ (561)	\$ 49	\$ (31)	\$ 28	\$	\$
Other Noncurrent Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

- (A) The table above excludes intercompany derivatives between Power and Energy Holdings.
- (B) Represents the netting of fair value balances with the same counterparty and the application of collateral. Includes cash collateral of \$(190) million and \$(140) million netted against current assets and noncurrent assets respectively. Includes cash collateral of \$74 million and \$33 million netted against current liabilities and noncurrent liabilities respectively.
- (C) Includes PSEG parent company interest rate swap assets of \$8 million and interest rate swap liability of \$(4) million, designated as fair value hedges, recorded in Current Assets-Derivative Contracts and Noncurrent Liability-Derivative Contracts respectively.

The aggregate fair value of derivative contracts in a liability position as of September 30, 2009 that contain triggers for additional collateral was \$600 million. This potential additional collateral is included in the \$850 million discussed in Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

The following shows the effect on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges for the three months ended September 30, 2009:

Derivatives in SFAS 133 Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)
Millions					
PSEG (A)					
Energy-Related Contracts	\$ (19)	Operating Revenue	\$ 141	Operating Revenue	\$ (8)
Energy-Related Contracts	(6)	Energy Costs	(19)		
Interest Rate Swaps	(3)	Interest Expense	(1)		
Total PSEG	\$ (28)		\$ 121		\$ (8)
PSEG Power					
Energy-Related Contracts	\$ (20)	Operating Revenue	\$ 129	Operating Revenue	\$ (8)
Energy-Related Contracts	(6)	Energy Costs	(11)		
Total Power	\$ (26)		\$ 118		\$ (8)
PSE&G					
Interest Rate Swaps	\$	Interest Expense	\$		\$
Total PSE&G	\$		\$		\$
Energy Holdings					
Energy-Related Contracts	\$ 1	Operating Revenue	\$ 12		\$

Energy-Related Contracts		Energy Costs	(8)	
Interest Rate Swaps		Interest Expense		
Total Energy Holdings	\$ 1		\$ 4	\$

(A) Includes amounts for PSEG parent.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

The following shows the effect on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges for the nine months ended September 30, 2009:

Derivatives in SFAS 133 Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)
			Millions		
PSEG (A)					
Energy-Related Contracts	\$ 502	Operating Revenue	\$ 452	Operating Revenue	\$ (17)
Interest Rate Swaps		Income from Equity Method Investments	(1)		
Energy-Related Contracts	(50)	Energy Costs	(82)		
Interest Rate Swaps	(4)	Interest Expense	(7)		
Total PSEG	\$ 448		\$ 362		\$ (17)
PSEG Power					
Energy-Related Contracts	\$ 483	Operating Revenue	\$ 417	Operating Revenue	\$ (17)
Energy-Related Contracts	(42)	Energy Costs	(59)		
Total Power	\$ 441		\$ 358		\$ (17)
PSE&G					
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ (1)	Interest Expense	\$ (2)		\$

Total PSE&G	\$	(1)	\$	(2)	\$
Energy Holdings					
Energy-Related Contracts	\$	19	Operating Revenue	\$	35
Interest Rate Swaps	\$		Income from Equity Method Investments	\$	(1)
Energy-Related Contracts		(8)	Energy Costs		(23)
Interest Rate Swaps			Interest Expense		(4)
Total Energy Holdings	\$	11	\$	7	\$

(A) Includes amounts for PSEG parent.

The following reconciles the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income for derivative activity included in the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income of PSEG on a pre-tax and after-tax basis:

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Pre-Tax	After-Tax
	Millions	
Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$ 292	\$ 172
Gain Recognized in AOCI (Effective Portion)	477	282
Less: Gain Reclassified into Income (Effective Portion)	(243)	(143)
Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$ 526	\$ 311
Loss Recognized in AOCI (Effective Portion)	(28)	(16)
Less: Gain Reclassified into Income (Effective Portion)	(121)	(73)
Balance as of September 30, 2009	\$ 377	\$ 222

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The following shows the effect on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments or as normal purchases and sales for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2009:

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges	Location of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
		Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
		Millions	
PSEG			
Energy-Related Contracts	Operating Revenues	\$ 65	\$ 269
Energy-Related Contracts	Energy Costs	(33)	(157)
Interest Rate Swaps	Interest Expense		1
Derivatives in NDT Funds	Other Income		13
Total PSEG		\$ 32	\$ 126
Power			
Energy-Related Contracts	Operating Revenue	\$ (13)	\$ 111
Energy-Related Contracts	Energy Costs	(33)	(140)
Derivatives in NDT Funds	Other Income		13
Total Power		\$ (46)	\$ (16)
Energy Holdings			
Operating Revenue		\$ 78	\$ 158
Energy-Related Contracts	Energy Costs		(17)
Interest Rate Swap	Interest Expense		1
Total Energy Holdings		\$ 78	\$ 142

Power's derivative contracts reflected in the preceding tables include contracts to hedge the purchase and sale of electricity and the purchase of fuel. Not all of these contracts qualify for hedge accounting. Most of those contracts are marked to market. The tables above do not include contracts for which Power has elected the normal purchase/normal sales exemption, such as its BGS contracts and certain other energy supply contracts that it has with other utilities and companies with retail load.

In addition, PSEG has interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges. The effect of these hedges for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2009 was to reduce interest expense by \$13 million and \$8 million respectively.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The following reflects the gross volume, on an absolute value basis, of derivatives as of September 30, 2009:

Type	Notional	Total	PSEG	Power	PSE&G	Energy Holdings
				Millions		
Natural Gas	Dth	1,376		1,139	237	
Electricity	MWh	201		196		5
Capacity	MW days	1		1		
FTRs	MWh	33		33		
Emissions Allowances	Tons	2		2		
Oil	Barrels	2		2		
Renewable Energy Credits	MWh	1		1		
Interest Rate Swaps	US Dollars	550	550			

Credit Risk

Credit risk relates to the risk of loss that we would incur as a result of non-performance by counterparties pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations. We have established credit policies that we believe significantly minimize credit risk. These policies include an evaluation of potential counterparties' financial condition (including credit rating), collateral requirements under certain circumstances and the use of standardized agreements, which allow for the netting of positive and negative exposures associated with a single counterparty.

In the event of non-performance or non-payment by a major counterparty, there may be a material adverse impact on Power's financial condition, results of operations or net cash flows. As of September 30, 2009, 99% of the credit exposure (MTM plus net receivables and payables, less cash collateral) for Power's operations was with investment grade counterparties.

The following table provides information on Power's credit risk from others, net of collateral, as of September 30, 2009. Credit exposure is defined as any positive results of netting accounts receivable/accounts payable and the forward value on open positions. It further delineates that exposure by the credit rating of the counterparties and provides guidance on the concentration of credit risk to individual counterparties and an indication of the quality of the company's credit risk by credit rating of the counterparties.

Schedule of Credit Risk Exposure on Energy Contracts Net Assets as of September 30, 2009

Rating	Current Exposure	Securities held as Collateral Millions	Net Exposure	Number of Counterparties >10%	Net Exposure of Counterparties >10% Millions
Investment Grade External Rating	\$ 1,182 5	\$ 213 5	\$ 1,065	2	\$ 575(A)

Non-Investment Grade External Rating					
Investment Grade No External Rating	9		9		
Non-Investment Grade No External Rating	10	21	7		
Total	\$ 1,206	\$ 239	\$ 1,081	2	\$ 575

(A) Includes net exposure of \$426 million with PSE&G. The remaining net exposure of \$149 million is with a nonaffiliated power purchaser which is a regulated investment grade counterparty.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The net exposure listed above, in some cases, will not be the difference between the current exposure and the collateral held. A counterparty may have posted more cash collateral than the outstanding exposure, in which case there would not be exposure. When letters of credit have been posted as collateral, the exposure amount is not reduced, but the exposure amount is transferred to the rating of the issuing bank. As of September 30, 2009, Power had 183 active counterparties.

Note 9. Fair Value Measurements

PSEG, Power and PSE&G adopted accounting guidance for Fair Value Measurements for financial assets and liabilities effective January 1, 2008, and for non-financial assets and liabilities effective January 1, 2009. The fair value measurements guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement guidance emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement, and establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between assumptions based on market data obtained from independent sources and those based on an entity's own assumptions. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurement into three levels:

Level 1 measurements utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that PSEG, Power and PSE&G have the ability to access. These consist primarily of listed equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and certain U.S. government treasury securities.

Level 2 measurements include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and other observable inputs such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. These consist primarily of non-exchange traded derivatives such as forward contracts or options and most fixed income securities.

Level 3 measurements use unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities, based on the best information available and might include an entity's own data and assumptions. In some valuations, the inputs used may fall into different levels of the hierarchy. In these cases, the financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. These consist mainly of various financial transmission rights, other longer term capacity and transportation contracts and certain commingled securities.

In addition to establishing a measurement framework, the fair value measurement guidance nullified the prior guidance which did not allow an entity to recognize an unrealized gain or loss at the inception of a derivative instrument unless the fair value of that instrument was obtained from a quoted market price in an active market or was otherwise evidenced by comparison to other observable current market transactions or based on a valuation technique incorporating observable market data.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The following tables present information about PSEG's, Power's, and PSE&G's respective assets and (liabilities) measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, including the fair value measurements and the levels of inputs used in determining those fair values. Amounts shown for PSEG include the amounts shown for Power and PSE&G.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements as of September 30, 2009

Description	Total	Cash Collateral Netting (E)	Quoted Market Prices of Identical Assets (Level 1) Millions	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
PSEG					
Assets:					
Derivative Contracts:					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$ 334	\$ (330)	\$	\$ 486	\$ 178
Interest Rate Swaps (B)	\$ 8	\$	\$	\$ 8	\$
NDT Funds (C)					
Equity Securities	\$ 622	\$	\$ 621	\$ 1	\$
Debt Securities-Government Obligations	\$ 298	\$	\$	\$ 298	\$
Debt Securities-Other	\$ 219	\$	\$	\$ 219	\$
Other Securities	\$ 38	\$	\$ 13	\$ 6	\$ 19
Rabbi Trusts (C)	\$ 145	\$	\$ 13	\$ 118	\$ 14
Other Long-Term Investments (D)	\$ 1	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$
Liabilities:					
Derivative Contracts:					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$ (288)	\$ 107	\$	\$ (343)	\$ (52)
Interest Rate Swaps (B)	\$ (4)	\$	\$	\$ (4)	\$
Power					
Assets:					
Derivative Contracts:					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$ 305	\$ (330)	\$	\$ 486	\$ 149
NDT Funds (C)					
Equity Securities	\$ 622	\$	\$ 621	\$ 1	\$
Debt Securities-Government Obligations	\$ 298	\$	\$	\$ 298	\$
Debt Securities-Other	\$ 219	\$	\$	\$ 219	\$

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Other Securities	\$ 38	\$	\$ 13	\$ 6	\$ 19
Rabbi Trusts (C)	\$ 29	\$	\$ 3	\$ 23	\$ 3
Liabilities:					
<i>Derivative Contracts</i>					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$ (256)	\$ 107	\$	\$ (343)	\$ (20)
PSE&G					
<i>Assets:</i>					
Derivative Contracts:					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1
Rabbi Trusts (C)	\$ 50	\$	\$ 4	\$ 41	\$ 5
<i>Liabilities:</i>					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$ (32)	\$	\$	\$	\$ (32)

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**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Recurring Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2008

Description	Total	Cash Collateral Netting (E)	Quoted Market Prices of Identical Assets (Level 1) Millions	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
PSEG					
<i>Assets:</i>					
Derivative Contracts:					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$ 399	\$ (154)	\$	\$ 439 *	\$ 114 *
NDT Funds (C)					
Equity Securities	\$ 413	\$	\$ 412	\$ 1	\$
Debt Securities-Government Obligations	\$ 195	\$	\$	\$ 195	\$
Debt Securities-Other	\$ 290	\$	\$	\$ 285	\$ 5
Other Securities	\$ 72	\$	\$ 1	\$ 35	\$ 36
Rabbi Trusts (C)	\$ 133	\$	\$ 9	\$ 110	\$ 14
Other Long-Term Investments (D)	\$ 1	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$
<i>Liabilities:</i>					
Derivative Contracts:					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$ (510)	\$ 42	\$	\$ (470)*	\$ (82)*
Interest Rate Swaps (B)	\$ (10)	\$	\$	\$ (10)	\$
Power					
<i>Assets:</i>					
Derivative Contracts:					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$ 368	\$ (154)	\$	\$ 450 *	\$ 72 *
NDT Funds (C)					
Equity Securities	\$ 413	\$	\$ 412	\$ 1	\$
Debt Securities-Government Obligations	\$ 195	\$	\$	\$ 195	\$
Debt Securities-Other	\$ 290	\$	\$	\$ 285	\$ 5
Other Securities	\$ 72	\$	\$ 1	\$ 35	\$ 36
Rabbi Trusts (C)	\$ 27	\$	\$ 2	\$ 22	\$ 3
<i>Liabilities:</i>					

Derivative Contracts:	\$					
Energy-Related Contracts (A)	\$	(449)	\$	42	\$	(480)*
	\$		\$		\$	(11)*

PSE&G**Assets:**

Derivative Contracts:

Energy-Related Contracts

(A)	\$	2	\$		\$		\$	2
Rabbi Trusts (C)	\$	46	\$		\$	3	\$	38
	\$		\$		\$		\$	5

Liabilities:

Derivative Contracts:

Energy-Related Contracts

(A)	\$	(66)	\$		\$		\$	(66)
Interest Rate Swaps (B)	\$	(1)	\$		\$		\$	(1)

* The amounts shown in energy-related contract assets and liabilities in the table above have been corrected from such amounts shown in our 2008 Form 10-K to reflect a \$22 million increase in the Level 2 net liability and a corresponding increase in the Level 3 net asset.

(A) Whenever possible, fair values for energy-related contracts are obtained from quoted market sources in active markets. When this pricing is

unavailable,
contracts are
valued using
broker or
dealer quotes
or auction
prices
(primarily
Level 2).

For
energy-related
contracts,
which include
more complex
agreements
where limited
observable
inputs or
pricing
information is
available,
modeling
techniques are
employed
using
assumptions
reflective of
contractual
terms, current
market rates,
forward price
curves,
discount rates
and risk
factors, as
applicable
(primarily
Level 3).

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

- (B) Interest rate swaps are valued using quoted prices on commonly quoted intervals, which are interpolated for periods different than the quoted intervals, as inputs to a market valuation model. Market inputs can generally be verified and model selection does not involve significant management judgment.
- (C) The NDT Funds maintain investments in various equity and fixed income securities classified as available for sale. These securities are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. All fair value measurements for the fund securities are provided by the trustees of these funds. Most

equity securities are priced utilizing the principal market close price or in some cases midpoint, bid or ask price (primarily Level 1). Fixed income securities are priced using an evaluated pricing approach or the most recent exchange or quoted bid (primarily Level 2). Short-term investments are valued based upon internal matrices using observable market prices or market parameters such as time-to-maturity, coupon rate, quality rating and current yield (primarily Level 2). Certain commingled cash equivalents included in temporary investment funds are measured with significant unobservable inputs and internal assumptions (primarily Level 3). The Rabbi Trust mutual funds are mainly invested in a US Bond Index fund,

an S&P 500 Index fund and a commingled temporary investment fund. The equity index fund is valued based on quoted prices in an active market (Level 1) while the bond index fund is valued using recent exchange prices or a quoted bid (Level 2).

(D) Other long-term investments consist of equity securities and are valued using a market based approach based on quoted market prices.

(E) Cash collateral netting represents collateral amounts netted against derivative assets and liabilities as permitted under FIN 39-1.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of Level 3 derivative contracts and securities follows:

Changes in Level 3 Assets and (Liabilities) Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2009

Description	Balance as of July 1, 2009	Total Gains or (Losses) Realized/Unrealized		Transfers, Purchases, Sales and Settlements	Balance as of September 30, 2009
		Included in Income (A)	Included in Regulatory Assets/ Liabilities (B)		
Millions					

PSEG

Net Derivative Assets	\$ 150	\$ 18	\$ 6	\$ (48)	\$ 126
NDT Funds	\$ 30	\$	\$	\$ (11)	\$ 19
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 14	\$	\$	\$	\$ 14

Power

Net Derivative Assets	\$ 159	\$ 18	\$	\$ (48)	\$ 129
NDT Funds	\$ 30	\$	\$	\$ (11)	\$ 19
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 3	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3

PSE&G

Net Derivative Liabilities	\$ (37)	\$	\$ 6	\$	\$ (31)
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

**Changes in Level 3 Assets and (Liabilities) Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis
for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009**

Description	Balance as of January 1, 2009	Total Gains or (Losses) Realized/Unrealized		Transfers, Purchases, Sales and Settlements	Balance as of September 30, 2009
		Included in Income (C)	Included in Regulatory Assets/ Liabilities (B)		
Millions					
PSEG					
Net Derivative Assets	\$ 32	\$ 102	\$ 33	\$ (41)	\$ 126
NDT Funds	\$ 41	\$ (2)	\$	\$ (20)	\$ 19
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 14	\$	\$	\$	\$ 14
Power					
Net Derivative Assets	\$ 61	\$ 109	\$	\$ (41)	\$ 129
NDT Funds	\$ 41	\$ (2)	\$	\$ (20)	\$ 19
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 3	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3
PSE&G					
Net Derivative Liabilities	\$ (64)	\$	\$ 33	\$	\$ (31)
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5

(A) PSEG's gains and losses are mainly attributable to changes in derivative assets and liabilities of which \$29 million (realized) is included in Operating Revenues at Power and \$(11) million is included in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) at Power.

- (B) Mainly includes losses on PSE&G's derivative contracts that are not included in either earnings or OCI, as they are deferred as a Regulatory Asset and are expected to be recovered from PSE&G's customers.
- (C) PSEG's gains and losses are mainly attributable to changes in derivative assets and liabilities of which \$94 million is included in Operating Revenues and \$8 million is included in OCI. Of the \$94 million in Operating Revenues, \$(7) million unrealized is at PSEG Texas and \$101 million, of which \$38 million is unrealized, is at Power. The \$8 million included in OCI is at Power.

As of September 30, 2009, PSEG carried approximately \$1.4 billion of net assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, of which approximately \$159 million were measured using unobservable inputs and classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. These Level 3 net assets represent less than 1% of PSEG's total assets. During

the quarter, approximately \$15 million of net derivative liabilities were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 due to more observable pricing in the Texas market.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

**Changes in Level 3 Assets and (Liabilities) Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis
for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2008**

Description	Balance as of July 1, 2008	Total Gains or (Losses) Realized/Unrealized		Purchases and (Sales) and Settlements	Balance as of September 30, 2008
		Included in Income (A)	Included in Regulatory Assets/ Liabilities (B)		
Millions					
PSEG					
Net Derivative Assets	\$ 1	\$ 147	\$ 14	\$ (80)	\$ 82
NDT Funds	\$ 32	\$ (2)	\$	\$ (7)	\$ 23
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 14	\$	\$	\$	\$ 14
Power					
Net Derivative Assets	\$ 79	\$ 73	\$	\$ (59)	\$ 93
NDT Funds	\$ 32	\$ (2)	\$	\$ (7)	\$ 23
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 3	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3
PSE&G					
Net Derivative Liabilities	\$ (89)	\$	\$ 14	\$	\$ (75)
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5

**Changes in Level 3 Assets and (Liabilities) Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis
for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008**

Description	Balance as of January 1, 2008	Total Gains or (Losses) Realized/Unrealized		Purchases and (Sales) and Settlements	Balance as of September 30, 2008
		Included in Income (C)	Included in Regulatory Assets/ Liabilities (B)		
Millions					
PSEG					
Net Derivative Assets (Liabilities)	\$ (9)	\$ 184	\$ (26)	\$ (67)	\$ 82
NDT Funds	\$ 27	\$ (3)	\$	\$ (1)	\$ 23
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 16	\$	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 14
Power					
Net Derivative Assets	\$ 10	\$ 100	\$	\$ (17)	\$ 93
NDT Funds	\$ 27	\$ (3)	\$	\$ (1)	\$ 23

Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 3	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3
PSE&G					
Net Derivative Liabilities	\$ (49)	\$	\$ (26)	\$	\$ (75)
Rabbi Trust Funds	\$ 6	\$	\$	\$ (1)	\$ 5

(A) PSEG's gains and losses are mainly attributable to changes in derivative assets and liabilities of which \$153 million is included in Operating Revenues and \$(6) million is included in OCI. Of the \$153 million in Operating Revenues, \$69 million unrealized is at PSEG Texas and \$84 million (of which \$22 million is unrealized) is at Power. Of the \$(6) million in OCI, \$5 million is at PSEG Texas and \$(1) million is at Power.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

- (B) Mainly includes losses on PSE&G's derivative contracts that are not included in either earnings or OCI, as they are deferred as a Regulatory Asset and are expected to be recovered from PSE&G's customers.
- (C) PSEG's gains and losses are mainly attributable to changes in derivative assets and liabilities of which \$182 million is included in Operating Revenues and \$2 million is included in OCI. Of the \$182 million in Operating Revenues, \$79 million unrealized is at PSEG Texas and \$103 million (of which \$47 million is unrealized) is at Power. Of the \$2 million in OCI, \$5 million is at PSEG Texas and \$(3) million is at Power.

As of September 30, 2008, PSEG carried approximately \$1.1 billion of net assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, of which approximately \$119 million were measured using unobservable inputs and classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. These Level 3 net assets represent less than 1% of PSEG's total assets and there were no significant transfers in or out of Level 3 during the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

As discussed in Note 3, Energy Holdings sold a 10.1% interest in its GWF Energy investment and recorded an after-tax impairment charge of \$3 million on the entire investment prior to the sale. The remaining investment of \$63 million is carried as a nonrecurring fair value measurement as of September 30, 2009. This investment is considered a Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy based on the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Debt

The estimated fair values were determined using the market quotations or values of instruments with similar terms, credit ratings, remaining maturities and redemptions as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

	September 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	Millions			
Long-Term Debt:				
PSEG (Parent)*	\$ 53	\$ 53	\$ 249	\$ 250
Power	3,166	3,527	2,903	2,800
PSE&G	3,464	3,764	3,523	3,569
Transition Funding (PSE&G)	1,325	1,521	1,454	1,658
Transition Funding II (PSE&G)	71	76	76	80
Energy Holdings:				
Senior Notes	127	133	505	474
Project Level, Non-Recourse Debt	44	44	328	328
	\$ 8,250	\$ 9,118	\$ 9,038	\$ 9,159

* Amounts for 2009 exclude \$36 million of unamortized discount related to the debt exchange between Power and Energy Holdings. See Note 7. Changes in Capitalization for a description of this transaction.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Note 10. Other Income and Deductions

Other Income	Power	PSE&G	Other (A)	Consolidated Total
			Millions	
Three Months Ended September 30, 2009				
NDT Fund Gains	\$ 29	\$	\$	\$ 29
NDT Interest, Dividend and Other Income	10			10
Other Interest and Dividend Income	1		1	2
Other		2		2
Total Other Income	\$ 40	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 43
Three Months Ended September 30, 2008				
NDT Fund Gains	\$ 73	\$	\$	\$ 73
NDT Interest, Dividend and Other Income	14			14
Other Interest and Dividend Income	1		5	6
Other		2		2
Total Other Income	\$ 88	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ 95
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009				
NDT Fund Gains	\$ 156	\$	\$	\$ 156
NDT Interest, Dividend and Other Income	35			35
Other Interest and Dividend Income	5	1	1	7
Other		6	1	7
Total Other Income	\$ 196	\$ 7	\$ 2	\$ 205
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008				
NDT Fund Gains	\$ 220	\$	\$	\$ 220
NDT Interest, Dividend and Other Income	40			40
Other Interest and Dividend Income	5	4	7	16
Other	2	5	2	9

Total Other Income	\$	267	\$	9	\$	9	\$	285
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**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Other Deductions	Power	PSE&G	Other (A)	Consolidated Total
	Millions			
Three Months Ended September 30, 2009				
NDT Fund Losses and Expenses	\$ 16	\$	\$	\$ 16
Other	1		2	3
Total Other Deductions	\$ 17	\$	\$ 2	\$ 19
 Three Months Ended September 30, 2008				
NDT Fund Losses and Expenses	\$ 39	\$	\$	\$ 39
Other		2	2	4
Total Other Deductions	\$ 39	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 43
 Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009				
NDT Fund Losses and Expenses	\$ 105	\$	\$	\$ 105
Other	6	2	5	13
Total Other Deductions	\$ 111	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ 118
 Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008				
NDT Fund Losses and Expenses	\$ 147	\$	\$	\$ 147
Other		3	6	9
Total Other Deductions	\$ 147	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 156

(A) Other primarily consists of activity at PSEG (as parent company), Energy Holdings,

Services and
intercompany
eliminations.

Note 11. Income Taxes

PSEG's effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was 40.8% as compared to 41.2% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease in the effective tax rate was due primarily to tax benefits from reductions of reserves for uncertain tax positions in 2009. This was partially offset by the sale of leveraged lease assets in 2009.

PSEG's effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was 41.5% as compared to 38.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, excluding the tax effect of a charge of \$490 million, after tax, taken in the second quarter of 2008 related to leveraged lease transactions. The increase in the effective tax rate was due primarily to the sale of leveraged lease assets in 2009 and the absence of tax benefits, accrued in 2008, applicable to an IRS refund claim. This was partially offset by tax benefits from reductions of reserves for uncertain tax positions in 2009 and benefits of a manufacturing deduction under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.

Power's effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was 40.5% as compared to 40.0% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The increase in the effective tax rate was due primarily to higher earnings in the NDT fund, partially offset by increased benefits of a manufacturing deduction under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.

Power's effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was 39.7% as compared to 40.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease in effective tax rate was due primarily to tax

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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benefits from reductions of reserves for uncertain tax positions and increased benefits of a manufacturing deduction under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, partially offset by higher earnings in the NDT Fund.

PSE&G's effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was 41.7% as compared to 41.0% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. PSE&G's effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was 40.9% as compared to 35.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The increase in the effective tax rate for the nine months was due primarily to the absence of tax benefits, accrued in 2008, applicable to an IRS refund claim

PSEG and PSE&G have \$1.016 billion and \$33 million respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits as of September 30, 2009. PSEG made tax deposits with the IRS totaling \$320 million to defray interest costs associated with disputed tax assessments associated with certain lease investments (see Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities). The deposits are fully refundable and are recorded as a reduction to the Long-Term Accrued Taxes in PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, but are not reflected in the \$1.016 billion amount shown above. PSEG and PSE&G are no longer subject to examination for New Jersey Corporate Business Tax for years 2000 to 2004. During 2009, PSEG materially reduced its unrecognized tax benefits by terminating several leases involved in the IRS lease issue. (see Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities).

It is reasonably possible that unrecognized tax benefits associated with the leasing tax issue discussed in Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities will change significantly. This change could be triggered by a settlement with the IRS or developments in other litigated cases. Based upon these developments, unrecognized tax benefits could increase by as much as \$305 million or decrease by as much as \$803 million. It is not possible to predict the magnitude, timing or direction of any such change.

It is reasonably possible that the total unrecognized tax benefits (including interest) at PSEG will decrease by approximately \$71 million within the next 12 months due to either agreement with various taxing authorities upon audit or the expiration of the Statute of Limitations. This amount includes an \$85 million decrease for Energy Holdings, a \$26 million decrease for Services, a \$30 million increase for PSE&G, a \$5 million increase for Power and a \$5 million increase for PSEG.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Note 12. Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax

	Power (A)	PSE&G	Other (B)	Consolidated Total
	Millions			
Three Months Ended September 30, 2009:				
Net Income	\$ 347	\$ 88	\$ 53	\$ 488
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(31)	1	(1)	(31)
Comprehensive Income	\$ 316	\$ 89	\$ 52	\$ 457
 Three Months Ended September 30, 2008:				
Net Income	\$ 328	\$ 98	\$ 230	\$ 656
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	775		(75)	700
Comprehensive Income	\$ 1,103	\$ 98	\$ 155	\$ 1,356
 Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009:				
Net Income	\$ 922	\$ 256	\$ 65	\$ 1,243
Other Comprehensive Income	137	2	7	146
Comprehensive Income	\$ 1,059	\$ 258	\$ 72	\$ 1,389
 Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008:				
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 843	\$ 287	\$ (176)	\$ 954
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	115		(95)	20
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 958	\$ 287	\$ (271)	\$ 974

(A) Changes at Power primarily relate to changes in unrealized gains and

losses on derivative contracts that qualify for hedge accounting in 2009 and 2008 and NDT Fund activity, as detailed below.

- (B) Other consists of activity at PSEG (as parent company), Energy Holdings, Services and intercompany eliminations.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Balance as of December 31, 2008	Power	PSE&G Millions	Other	Balance as of September 30, 2009
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009:					
Derivative Contracts	\$ 172	\$ 49	\$	\$ 1	\$ 222
Pension and OPEB Plans	(371)	16		3	(352)
NDT Funds (A)	18	70			88
Other	4	2	2	3	11
	\$ (177)	\$ 137	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ (31)

- (A) Includes reclassification of \$12 million of non-credit losses, net-of-tax, from Retained

Earnings to
Accumulated
Other
Comprehensive
Income (Loss)
recorded upon
adoption of new
guidance for

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Recognition and Presentation of
Other-Than-Temporary-Impairments of Debt
Securities effective April 1, 2009. See Note 2.
Recent Accounting Standards for additional
information.

	Balance as of December 31, 2007	Power	PSE&G Millions	Other	Balance as of September 30, 2008
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008:					
Derivative Contracts	\$ (259)	\$ 181	\$	\$ 5	\$ (73)
Pension and OPEB Plans	(167)	1			(166)
Currency Translation Adjustment	107			(99)	8
NDT Funds	97	(67)			30
Other	6			(1)	5
	\$ (216)	\$ 115	\$	\$ (95)	\$ (196)

Note 13. Earnings Per Share (EPS)**PSEG**

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing Net Income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding, including shares issuable upon exercise of stock options outstanding or vesting of restricted stock awards granted under our stock compensation plans and upon payment of performance units or restricted stock units. The following table shows the effect of these stock options, restricted stock awards, performance units and restricted stock units on the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in calculating diluted EPS:

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months End	
	2009		2008		2009	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
EPS						
Numerator:						
Earnings						
(Millions)						
Continuing Operations	\$ 488	\$ 488	\$ 476	\$ 476	\$ 1,243	\$ 1,243
Discontinued Operations			180	180		

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Net Income	\$	488	\$	488	\$	656	\$	656	\$	1,243	\$	1,243
EPS												
Denominator												
(Thousands):												
Weighted												
Average												
Common												
Shares												
Outstanding		505,982		505,982		507,724		507,724		505,986		505,986
Effect of												
Stock												
Options				181				369				187
Effect of												
Stock												
Performance												
Share Units				945				176				700
Effect of												
Restricted												
Stock Units				134				57				84
Total Shares		505,982		507,242		507,724		508,326		505,986		506,957
EPS:												
Continuing												
Operations	\$	0.96	\$	0.96	\$	0.94	\$	0.94	\$	2.45	\$	2.45
Discontinued												
Operations						0.35		0.35				
Net Income	\$	0.96	\$	0.96	\$	1.29	\$	1.29	\$	2.45	\$	2.45

Dividend payments on common stock for the quarters ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$0.3325 and \$0.3225 per share respectively, and totaled \$168 million and \$164 million respectively. Dividend

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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payments on common stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$0.9975 and \$0.9675 per share respectively, and totaled approximately \$505 million and \$492 million respectively.

Note 14. Financial Information by Business Segments

	Power	PSE&G	Energy Holdings Millions	Other (A)	Consolidated
Three Months Ended September 30, 2009:					
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,943	\$ 200	\$ (524)	\$ 3,041
Net Income	347	88	34	19	488
Preferred Securities Dividends		(1)		1	
Segment Earnings	347	87	34	20	488
Gross Additions to Long-Lived Assets	207	201	5	3	416
Three Months Ended September 30, 2008:					
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 1,833	\$ 2,274	\$ 354	\$ (743)	\$ 3,718
Income (Loss) From Continuing Operations	328	98	56	(6)	476
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax			180		180
Net Income (Loss)	328	98	236	(6)	656
Preferred Securities Dividends		(1)		1	
Segment Earnings (Loss)	328	97	236	(5)	656
Gross Additions to Long-Lived Assets	293	189	2	14	498
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009:					
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 5,097	\$ 6,321	\$ 493	\$ (2,388)	\$ 9,523
Net Income	922	256	51	14	1,243

Preferred Securities Dividends		(3)		3	
Segment Earnings	922	253	51	17	1,243
Gross Additions to Long-Lived Assets	632	580	18	2	1,232

**Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2008:**

Total Operating Revenues	\$ 5,831	\$ 6,750	\$ 245	\$ (2,766)	\$ 10,060
Income (Loss) From Continuing Operations	843	287	(367)	(17)	746
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax			208		208
Net Income (Loss)	843	287	(159)	(17)	954
Preferred Securities Dividends		(3)		3	
Segment Earnings (Loss)	843	284	(159)	(14)	954
Gross Additions to Long-Lived Assets	677	534	6	20	1,237

**As of September 30,
2009:**

Total Assets	\$ 9,910	\$ 16,144	\$ 3,476	\$ (1,096)	\$ 28,434
Investments in Equity Method Subsidiaries	\$ 46	\$	\$ 187	\$	\$ 233

**As of December 31,
2008:**

Total Assets	\$ 9,459	\$ 16,406	\$ 4,256	\$ (1,072)	\$ 29,049
Investments in Equity Method Subsidiaries	\$ 35	\$	\$ 180	\$	\$ 215

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

(A) Other activities include amounts applicable to PSEG (as parent company), Services, and intercompany eliminations, primarily relating to intercompany transactions between Power and PSE&G. No gains or losses are recorded on any intercompany transactions; rather, all intercompany transactions are priced in accordance with applicable regulations, including affiliate pricing rules, or at cost or, in the case of the BGS and BGSS contracts between Power and PSE&G, at rates prescribed by the BPU. For a further discussion of

the intercompany transactions between Power and PSE&G, see Note 15. Related-Party Transactions. The net losses primarily relate to financing and certain administrative and general costs.

Note 15. Related-Party Transactions

The following discussion relates to intercompany transactions, which are eliminated during the PSEG consolidation process in accordance with GAAP.

Power

The financials statements for Power include transactions with related parties presented as follows:

Related Party Transactions	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Millions			
Revenue from Affiliates:				
Billings to PSE&G through BGSS (A)	\$ 126	\$ 210	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,606
Billings to PSE&G through BGS (A)	388	506	1,051	1,113
Total Revenue from Affiliates	\$ 514	\$ 716	\$ 2,360	\$ 2,719
Expense Billings from Affiliates:				
Administrative Billings from Services (B)	\$ (36)	\$ (41)	\$ (114)	\$ (122)
Total Expense Billings from Affiliates	\$ (36)	\$ (41)	\$ (114)	\$ (122)

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Related Party Balances	As of September 30, 2009	As of December 31, 2008
	Millions	
Receivables from PSE&G Related to Gas Supply Hedges for BGSS (A)	\$ 180	\$ 319
Receivables from PSE&G through BGS and BGSS Contracts (A)	149	475
Payable to Services (B)	(20)	(26)
Tax Sharing Payable to PSEG (C)	(8)	(36)
Current Unrecognized Tax Receivable from PSEG (C)	5	
Amounts Receivable from Energy Holdings Relating to Debt Exchange (D)	405	
Amounts Payable to PSEG Texas	(11)	
Amounts Receivable from PSEG	40	
Accounts Receivable Affiliated Companies, net	\$ 740	\$ 732
Short-Term Loan from Affiliate (Demand Note Payable to PSEG) (E)	\$ (65)	\$ (3)
Working Capital Advances to Services (F)	\$ 17	\$ 17
Long-Term Accrued Taxes Payable (C)	\$ (5)	\$ (16)

PSE&G

The financials statements for PSE&G include transactions with related parties presented as follows:

Related Party Transactions	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Millions			
Expense Billings from Affiliates:				
Billings from Power through BGSS (A)	\$ (126)	\$ (210)	\$ (1,309)	\$ (1,606)
Billings from Power through BGS (A)	(388)	(506)	(1,051)	(1,113)
Administrative Billings from Services (B)	(57)	(61)	(186)	(194)
Total Expense Billings from Affiliates	\$ (571)	\$ (777)	\$ (2,546)	\$ (2,913)

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Related Party Balances	As of September 30, 2009	As of December 31, 2008
	Millions	
Payable to Power Related to Gas Supply Hedges for BGSS (A)	\$ (180)	\$ (319)
Payable to Power through BGS and BGSS Contracts (A)	(149)	(475)
Payable to Services (B)	(29)	(54)
Tax Sharing Receivable from PSEG (C)	14	21
Current Unrecognized Tax Receivable from PSEG (C)	61	55
Amounts Receivable from PSEG		9
Accounts Payable Affiliated Companies, net	\$ (283)	\$ (763)
Working Capital Advances to Services (F)	\$ 33	\$ 33
Long-Term Accrued Taxes Payable (C)	\$ (94)	\$ (82)

(A) PSE&G has entered into a requirements contract with Power under which Power provides the gas supply services needed to meet PSE&G's BGSS and other contractual requirements through March 31, 2012 and year-to-year thereafter. Power has also entered into contracts to supply energy, capacity and

ancillary
services to
PSE&G
through the
BGS auction
process.

(B) Services
provides and
bills
administrative
services to
Power and
PSE&G. In
addition,
Power and
PSE&G have
other payables
to Services,
including
amounts
related to
certain
common costs,
such as
pension and
OPEB costs,
which
Services pays
on behalf of
each of the
operating
companies.
Power and
PSE&G
believe that
the costs of
services
provided by
Services
approximate
market value
for such
services.

(C) PSEG and its
subsidiaries
adopted the
accounting
guidance for
Accounting

for
Uncertainty in
Income Taxes
effective
January 1,
2007, which
prescribes a
model for how
a company
should
recognize,
measure,
present and
disclose in its
financial
statements
uncertain tax
positions that
it has taken or
expects to take
on a tax return.

(D) Amount
represents the
\$404 million
consideration
paid by Power
to Energy
Holdings
bondholders
on completion
of the debt
exchange
transaction in
September
2009
combined with
\$1 million of
transaction
costs. See
Note 7.
Changes in
Capitalization
and Note 17.
Subsequent
Events for
additional
information.

(E) Short-term
loans are for

short-term
needs. Interest
Income and
Interest
Expense
relating to
these
short-term
funding
activities were
immaterial.

- (F) Power and
PSE&G have
advanced
working
capital to
Services. The
amounts are
included in
Other
Noncurrent
Assets on
Power s and
PSE&G s
Condensed
Consolidated
Balance
Sheets.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

Note 16. Guarantees of Debt

Each series of Power's Senior Notes, Pollution Control Notes and its syndicated revolving credit facilities are fully and unconditionally and jointly and severally guaranteed by PSEG Fossil LLC (Fossil), PSEG Nuclear LLC (Nuclear), and PSEG Energy Resources & Trade LLC (ER&T). The following table presents condensed financial information for the guarantor subsidiaries, as well as Power's non-guarantor subsidiaries.

	Power	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
	Millions				
Three Months Ended September 30, 2009					
Operating Revenues	\$	\$ 1,702	\$ 28	\$ (308)	\$ 1,422
Operating Expenses	3	1,101	28	(307)	825
Operating Income	(3)	601		(1)	597
Equity Earnings (Losses) of Subsidiaries	354	(4)		(350)	
Other Income	11	43		(14)	40
Other Deductions	(1)	(15)		(1)	(17)
Interest Expense	(30)	(15)	(6)	14	(37)
Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	16	(253)	2	(1)	(236)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 347	\$ 357	\$ (4)	\$ (353)	\$ 347
Three Months Ended September 30, 2008					
Operating Revenues	\$	\$ 2,129	\$ 31	\$ (327)	\$ 1,833
Operating Expenses	3	1,522	31	(328)	1,228
Operating Income (Loss)	(3)	607		1	605
Equity Earnings (Losses) of Subsidiaries	328	(10)		(318)	
Other Income	38	110		(60)	88
Other Deductions		(39)			(39)
Other Than Temporary Impairments		(65)			(65)

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Interest Expense	(44)	(43)	(15)	60	(42)
Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	9	(232)	5	(1)	(219)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 328	\$ 328	\$ (10)	\$ (318)	\$ 328

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

	Power	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
			Millions		
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009					
Operating Revenues	\$	\$ 5,958	\$ 90	\$ (951)	\$ 5,097
Operating Expenses	9	4,326	90	(951)	3,474
Operating Income (Loss)	(9)	1,632			1,623
Equity Earnings (Losses) of Subsidiaries	943	(15)		(928)	
Other Income	48	216		(68)	196
Other Deductions Other Than Temporary Impairments	(1)	(110)			(111)
Interest Expense	(119)	(60)	(21)	68	(119)
Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	60	(673)	6		(607)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 922	\$ 943	\$ (15)	\$ (928)	\$ 922

**Nine Months Ended September 30,
2009**

Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	\$ (123)	\$ 2,178	\$ (7)	\$ (629)	\$ 1,419
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	\$ 188	\$ (1,229)	\$ (1)	\$ 425	\$ (617)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	\$ (66)	\$ (952)	\$ 8	\$ 205	\$ (805)

**Nine Months Ended September 30,
2008**

Operating Revenues	\$	\$ 6,661	\$ 90	\$ (920)	\$ 5,831
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Operating Expenses	8	5,100	90	(921)	4,277
Operating Income (Loss)	(8)	1,561		1	1,554
Equity Earnings (Losses) of Subsidiaries	858	(30)		(828)	
Other Income	111	317		(161)	267
Other Deductions Other Than Temporary Impairments		(147)			(147)
Interest Expense	(150)	(92)	(43)	160	(125)
Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	32	(616)	13		(571)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 843	\$ 858	\$ (30)	\$ (828)	\$ 843

**Nine Months Ended September 30,
2008**

Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	\$ (297)	\$ 1,692	\$ (104)	\$ (82)	\$ 1,209
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	\$ 774	\$ (1,926)	\$ (20)	\$ 519	\$ (653)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	\$ (475)	\$ 244	\$ 124	\$ (438)	\$ (545)

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

	Power	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
			Millions		
As of September 30, 2009:					
Current Assets	\$ 3,140	\$ 5,894	\$ 455	\$ (6,899)	\$ 2,590
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	55	4,841	899	1	5,796
Investment in Subsidiaries	4,559	520		(5,079)	
Noncurrent Assets	227	1,398	61	(162)	1,524
Total Assets	\$ 7,981	\$ 12,653	\$ 1,415	\$ (12,139)	\$ 9,910
Current Liabilities	\$ 148	\$ 6,980	\$ 778	\$ (6,899)	\$ 1,007
Noncurrent Liabilities	437	1,115	117	(162)	1,507
Long-Term Debt	3,166				3,166
Member s Equity	4,230	4,558	520	(5,078)	4,230
Total Liabilities and Member s Equity	\$ 7,981	\$ 12,653	\$ 1,415	\$ (12,139)	\$ 9,910
As of December 31, 2008:					
Current Assets	\$ 2,395	\$ 5,507	\$ 439	\$ (5,636)	\$ 2,705
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	44	4,513	924		5,481
Investment in Subsidiaries	4,758	384		(5,142)	
Noncurrent Assets	244	1,166	50	(187)	1,273
Total Assets	\$ 7,441	\$ 11,570	\$ 1,413	\$ (10,965)	\$ 9,459
Current Liabilities	\$ 371	\$ 5,880	\$ 919	\$ (5,637)	\$ 1,533
Noncurrent Liabilities	532	935	109	(187)	1,389
Long-Term Debt	2,653				2,653
Member s Equity	3,885	4,755	385	(5,141)	3,884
	\$ 7,441	\$ 11,570	\$ 1,413	\$ (10,965)	\$ 9,459

**Total Liabilities and
Member s Equity**

Note 17. Subsequent Events

On October 1, 2009, Energy Holdings distributed the outstanding stock of PSEG Texas to PSEG. PSEG in turn contributed the stock to Power as an additional equity investment. Power has been responsible for the operation of the Texas facilities under a management agreement since January 2008. PSEG Texas had operating revenues of \$297 million and net income of \$21 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. As of September 30, 2009, PSEG Texas had total assets of \$763 million.

Power s consolidated financial statements for any period subsequent to September 30, 2009 will include the earnings and assets and liabilities related to PSEG Texas, and will be restated to reflect such activity for any prior periods to be presented.

Also on October 1, 2009, Power distributed to PSEG its \$405 million receivable from Energy Holdings. PSEG then contributed such receivable to Energy Holdings to offset Energy Holdings payable to Power related to the debt exchange transaction.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (MD&A)

This combined MD&A is separately filed by PSEG, Power and PSE&G. Information contained herein relating to any individual company is filed by such company on its own behalf. Power and PSE&G each make representations only as to itself and make no representations whatsoever as to any other company.

PSEG's business consists of three reportable segments, which are:

Power, our wholesale energy supply company that integrates its generating asset operations with its wholesale energy, fuel supply, energy trading and marketing and risk management activities primarily in the Northeast and Mid Atlantic U.S.,

PSE&G, which provides transmission and distribution of electricity and gas in New Jersey, and

Energy Holdings, which owns our other generation assets and holds other energy-related investments.

Our business discussion in Part I Item 1 Business of our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K provides a review of the regions and markets where we operate and compete, as well as our strategy for conducting our businesses within these markets. The following supplements that discussion and the discussion included in the Overview of 2008 and Future Outlook provided in Item 7 in our Form 10-K by describing significant events and business developments that have occurred during 2009 and any changes to the key factors that we expect will drive our future performance. The following discussion refers to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Statements) and the Related Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Notes). This information should be read in conjunction with such Statements, Notes and the 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

OVERVIEW OF 2009 AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

During 2009, our business has been impacted by many factors, including lower gas prices, milder weather, the economic slowdown and increased pension costs.

The milder weather and the economic slowdown have caused an overall reduction in customer demands for electricity and gas in the markets where we operate. As a result, our generation volumes for the first nine months in 2009 were approximately 10% lower than in the same period of 2008. This reduced volume was experienced mainly at our coal facilities as lower gas prices have made gas-fired generation more economic.

In addition to the overall reduction in customer demands during the first nine months of 2009, we have experienced a higher number of customers choosing to contract with independent electric suppliers rather than remain under the BGS contracts. This migration away from BGS could be sustained or increase if energy prices continue to be lower than the energy price component of the BGS contracts. Migration has and could continue to result in reduced margins as volumes that were previously sold to satisfy obligations under the BGS contracts are replaced with spot market sales at lower prices.

Our distribution operations were also impacted by both the economy and weather conditions in 2009. Our electric delivery volumes for the first nine months of 2009 declined by 4% due to reduced cooling loads in the summer of 2009, reflecting a temperature humidity index that was 22% cooler than the summer of 2008. However, we experienced a 4% increase in our gas delivery volumes for the first nine months of 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008. Winter weather in 2009, as measured by heating degree days, was 10% higher resulting in higher gas space heating demand and sales.

Excluding the impact of weather, residential electric and gas volumes were down 0.9% and 0.7% respectively. These declines were in line with our expectations for the impact of the economy on sales to this sector. Residential sales contribute approximately 45% of our electric margin and 75% of our gas margin. In the Commercial and Industrial segments, margins from electric customers are not based on total energy consumption as measured by kilowatt-hours, but are based on fixed, monthly demand charges that are set by the highest electric demand for an hour period during the previous 12-month period or, in the

case of some electric rates, by the peak demand during the current month. From May through September 2009, the number of hours exceeding 90 degrees was 67% lower than under normal summer weather conditions. This adversely impacted our billed demands, reducing revenues during the summer months. Commercial and Industrial gas customers also have a significant fixed component to billings. Therefore, any changes in energy usage over comparative periods may not have an equivalent effect on sales margin.

Current economic conditions have also caused deterioration in certain customer payment patterns resulting in a higher portion of our accounts receivable balances remaining outstanding for more than 180 days. This represents 15% of our total customer accounts receivable as of September 2009 as compared to 8% last year. We are increasing our activities on the oldest and largest accounts to expedite these collections. PSE&G believes it has sufficient liquidity to manage these delays in customer payments.

There have also been significant regulatory and legislative developments during the year which may affect our operations in the future as new rules and regulations are adopted.

In March 2009, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an order regarding PJM Interconnection LLC's (PJM) RPM. The effect of this order includes an increase in the cost of new entry to more accurately reflect construction and equipment costs. This should incent both new build and continued operation of existing facilities. For additional information, see Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

In April 2009, the U.S.

Supreme Court concluded that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) permissibly relied 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 Section 316(b) regulations of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

This is important to us because it allows the EPA to continue to use the site-specific cost-benefit test in determining best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact. For additional information, see Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities.

In April 2009, the EPA released a proposed

finding under the Clean Air Act concluding that CO₂ is one type of six specific greenhouse gases which causes or contributes to the climate change problem and constitutes air pollution which endangers both public health and welfare. If applied to fossil fuel generation facilities, additional regulation of CO₂ emissions could affect our operations, our ability to renew permits and licenses and could result in additional material compliance costs.

In June 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill that promotes renewable energy and requires a reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases from the majority of emission sources,

including the generation sector. The bill sets forth major initiatives which include: 1) establishing a national renewable energy standard and 2) creating a market mechanism for the sale and purchase of greenhouse gas emission allowances (cap-and-trade program). If enacted in its current form, the bill could reduce or eliminate existing regional inconsistencies in greenhouse gas regulations. The Senate is expected to consider these issues as well as transmission planning, siting and cost allocation issues in the fourth quarter, but ultimate enactment into law of a bill with comparable provisions and rules is not certain.

In August 2009, the EPA

announced that it is reconsidering whether coal ash, a by-product of generation at our coal facilities, should be re-regulated. The EPA indicated that it intends to propose a rule by the end of 2009. We currently have a program at Hudson, Mercer and Bridgeport to beneficially use the coal ash in other uses as currently allowed by Federal and state regulations. Proposed regulations which more stringently regulate coal ash, including the potential regulation of coal ash as hazardous waste, could materially increase costs for our coal facilities.

In September 2009, the EPA announced that it would be proposing rules which would subject many

power
generating units,
including ours,
to Clean Air Act
permitting for
greenhouse
gases (GHG),
including CO₂.
The proposed
rule would
require
installation of
the best
available
control
technologies
whenever an
applicable
modification is
made. Current
limits for the
implementation
of such
technologies are
much lower for
pollutants
regulated under
the Clean Air
Act. The EPA

announced this proposal because it is expected to make an endangerment finding as it relates to GHG. Once such a finding is made, it will be immediately applicable to Clean Air Act requirements for permitting. We cannot predict the ultimate resolution of this matter, nor the effect on our operations.

During the year various legislative proposals have been made with the intention of enacting stricter regulation over derivatives in light of the financial market issues experienced last year, largely caused by derivative trading in connection with mortgage loans. The U.S. House of Representatives is working on a bill, which is expected to be finalized by the end of December. The

Senate is expected to work on its own bills in the first quarter of 2010. It is difficult to predict what the final legislation will contain. If the final legislation required all trading to be done over an exchange, we would expect to see our collateral requirements increase substantially to support our activities. If the definition of the types of trades and traders included in the current House drafts remain, then it is unlikely that our collateral requirements will change.

Our future success will depend on our ability to respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by these various regulatory and legislative initiatives.

Looking forward, continued lower market prices and reduced demands would result in lower margins for our generation output. To help offset these reduced margins, we will explore prudent growth opportunities and we have and will continue to look for ways to reduce costs while maintaining our safety, reliability and environmental standards. We will do this focusing on operational excellence, improving our financial strength and making disciplined investments.

Operational Excellence

While total generation volumes were down about 10% in 2009, our generating assets continued to perform well. Our lower cost nuclear generation output was 4% higher for the first nine months of 2009 than in the comparable period in 2008.

In addition, our hedging strategy has resulted in higher average realized electric prices which helped to mitigate the effect of our reduced generation resulting from recent mild weather and recessionary conditions. The increase in

realized prices for the first nine months of 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 was due to comparably higher-priced contracts entered into in prior years that replaced older, lower-priced contracts, such as the 2005 and 2006 Basic Generation Service (BGS) auction contracts which expired in May 2008 and May 2009.

We continue to receive fair pricing for our capacity. Prices set earlier in 2009 under the most recent Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) auction for the 2012-2013 period were higher than those set for 2011-2012 period and once again varied based on the constraints in each of the PJM zones, as compared to the uniform zonal pricing set for the periods from June 2010 to May 2012.

On October 1, 2009, ownership of the Texas facilities was transferred to Power (See Note 17. Subsequent Events for additional information). Since Power has been responsible for the operation of the Texas facilities under a management agreement since January 2008, there are no anticipated operational or commercial impacts resulting from this transaction.

Energy Holdings remaining portfolio consists primarily of its lease investments at Resources and smaller equity method investments at Global, including GWF Energy which we intend to sell pending the necessary approvals. See Note 3. Discontinued Operations and Dispositions for additional information. As a result, Energy Holdings is focused on:

continuing to
reduce our
cash tax
exposure
related to
certain
leveraged
leases by
pursuing
opportunities
to terminate
international
leases with
lessees that are
willing to
meet certain
economic
thresholds
(See Note 6.
Commitments
and
Contingent
Liabilities for
additional
information),

earning
adequate
returns on its
remaining
investments,

and

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exploring opportunities for investment in renewable energy products, including solar investments, such as those discussed below, our offshore wind project and compressed air energy storage technology.

Financial Strength

Our businesses continued to generate strong cash from operations in 2009. In addition, Power established a program for the issuance of up to \$500 million of unsecured medium-term notes (MTNs) to retail investors and has issued \$209 million under this program. We used these funds, cash from operations, and cash on hand to:

contribute \$364 million into our pension plans in 2009,

pay our maturing debt obligations in 2009 (See Note 7. Changes in Capitalization),

make an additional \$140 million deposit with the IRS to defray potential interest costs associated with the disputed tax liability for the leveraged lease investments,

redeem \$280
million of
non-recourse
debt at our
Texas plants,
and

repurchase \$10
million of
Energy
Holdings
remaining
Senior Notes.

The Board of Directors has also approved an increase in the quarterly dividends from \$0.3225 per share to \$0.3325 per share of Common Stock for the first three quarters of 2009 resulting in an indicated annual dividend of \$1.33 per share. This increase is consistent with maintaining our target payout ratio of 40% to 50% of Operating Earnings.

Disciplined Investment

We expect to continue to invest in areas that complement our existing businesses and provide attractive risk-adjusted returns. These areas include responding to climate change and continuing to improve environmental performance, upgrading critical energy infrastructure and providing new energy supplies in markets with growing demand. During 2009:

We were assigned construction and operating responsibility for an additional 500 kV transmission project in New Jersey. The project would run from Branchburg to Hudson. In October 2009, we filed a petition with FERC seeking incentive rate treatment for this project. We have requested that the incentives be effective January 1, 2010.

We are continuing to pursue obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals for the \$750 million Susquehanna-Roseland transmission project. We are awaiting numerous regulatory

approvals for this project, including a decision from the BPU which we expect in early 2010. We cannot predict the outcome of the regulatory approvals that are currently pending.

We requested approval from the BPU for a new solar loan program, called Solar Loan II. Under Solar Loan II, we would help finance the installation of an additional 40 MW of solar-powered generating systems in our electric service territory. Any remaining financing capacity from our current solar loan program would be rolled into this new program.

The BPU approved our Solar 4 All Program. Under this program, we anticipate investing approximately \$515 million to develop 80 MW of utility-owned solar photovoltaic systems over a four-year horizon.

The BPU approved our Capital Economic Stimulus Program. Under this program, we anticipate accelerating \$694 million of capital infrastructure investments through our distribution business for electric and gas programs in

New Jersey over a 24-month period. The program seeks to support employment in New Jersey, while enhancing the distribution business infrastructure. This program provides for a charge for contemporaneous recovery of a return on the program expenditures plus depreciation of the assets which will be adjusted each January.

The BPU approved our Energy Efficiency Economic Stimulus Program. Under this program, we anticipate investing approximately \$166 million in energy efficiency expenditures through PSE&G for electric and gas programs in New Jersey over an 18-month period. The program seeks to help New Jersey meet its Energy Master Plan goal of reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2020 and to support employment in New Jersey. This program provides for a charge for contemporaneous recovery of a return on the program expenditures.

We have approved the expenditure of \$192 million for a steam path retrofit and related upgrades at Peach Bottom. Approximately \$18 million has been spent as of September 2009.

These upgrades are expected to result in an increase of our share of capacity by 32 MW (14 MW at Unit 3 in 2011 and 18 MW at Unit 2 in 2012). We also anticipate expenditures in pursuit of additional output through an extended power uprate at Peach Bottom. The uprate is expected to be in service in 2015 for Unit 2 and 2016 for Unit 3. Our share of the increased capacity is expected to be 133 MW with an anticipated cost of approximately \$400 million.

We plan to construct 178 MW of gas-fired peaking capacity at our Kearny site. This capacity was bid and cleared the PJM RPM base residual capacity auction for the 2012-2013 period. We expect to begin construction in the third quarter of 2011. The project is expected to be in-service by June 2012. We estimate the cost

of these
generating units
to be \$160 million
to \$200 million,
with
approximately \$8
million spent as
of September
2009.

We developed a
solar project in
New Jersey and
have acquired two
additional solar
projects at Energy
Holdings to be
developed in
Florida and Ohio,
which together
have a total
capacity of
approximately 29
MW. Completion
of these projects
is expected by the
end of 2010 with
a total investment
of approximately
\$100 million.

There is no guarantee that these or future initiatives will be achieved since many issues need to be favorably resolved, such as system conditions, regulatory approvals and funding of construction or development costs.

We receive immediate recovery of our transmission investments and costs through our FERC-approved formula transmission rate. The formula rate mechanism provides for an annual setting of our transmission rates as well as an annual true up to ensure timely recovery of the actual costs of providing transmission service and PSE&G's approved return on equity. In accordance with our formula rate protocols, in October 2009, we filed our 2010 Annual Formula Rate Update with FERC. The update provides for approximately \$23 million in increased revenues as part of our 2010 transmission rates.

In May 2009, we filed a Petition with the BPU for an increase in electric and gas distribution base rates. The amounts requested were \$134 million and \$97 million for electric and gas respectively. An update to the Petition was filed September 25, 2009 requesting \$147 million and \$106 million for electric and gas respectively. The matter is pending with a decision expected in the first half of 2010.

We anticipate that any current spending under the Capital Economic Stimulus Program will be included in our rate base with the expected decision in our Base Rate Case and that we will continue to receive contemporaneous recovery of future expenditures under this program with the return on equity adjusted to reflect the rate allowed in the Base Rate Case. The recovery mechanisms approved by the BPU for our Solar 4 All, Solar Loan, Energy Efficiency and Demand Response programs are scheduled to be reset on January 1st of each year, with the return on equity to be adjusted to reflect the rate allowed in the Base Rate Case at the time of the BPU Order.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The results for PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 are presented below:

Earnings (Losses)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Millions			
Power	\$ 347	\$ 328	\$ 922	\$ 843
PSE&G	88	98	256	287
Energy Holdings	34	56	51	(367)
Other	19	(6)	14	(17)
PSEG Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 488	\$ 476	\$ 1,243	\$ 746
Income from Discontinued Operations		180		208
Net Income	\$ 488	\$ 656	\$ 1,243	\$ 954

Earnings Per Share (Diluted)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
PSEG Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.94	\$ 2.45	\$ 1.47
Income from Discontinued Operations		0.35		0.41
PSEG Net Income	\$ 0.96	\$ 1.29	\$ 2.45	\$ 1.88

Our results include the following after-tax impacts of mark-to-market (MTM) activity:

Non-Trading Mark-to-Market (MTM) Gains (Losses) After Tax	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Millions			
Power	\$ 1	\$ (20)	\$ (15)	\$ 10
Energy Holdings	16	31	(7)	20
Total	\$ 17	\$ 11	\$ (22)	\$ 30

Both the quarter-over-quarter and nine-month over nine month increases in our Income from Continuing Operations

reflect the following large drivers:

improved earnings at Power due to lower generation costs and higher contract pricing,

partially offset by lower sales volumes due to milder weather in the second and third quarter and economic conditions.

The nine-month over nine month increases also included:

the absence of a charge taken in June 2008 related to IRS disallowance of deductions taken in prior years associated with certain types of leveraged lease transactions, and

the absence of tax benefits taken in 2008 at PSE&G and Energy

Holdings
related to an
IRS refund
claim and
other tax
items.

PSEG

Our results of operations are primarily comprised of the results of operations of our operating subsidiaries, Power, PSE&G and Energy Holdings, excluding charges related to intercompany transactions, which are eliminated in consolidation. We also include certain financing costs, and charitable contributions along with general and administrative costs at the parent company. For additional information on intercompany transactions, see Note 15. Related-Party Transactions. For an explanation of the variances, see the discussions for Power, PSE&G and Energy Holdings that follow the table below.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)		Nine Months Ended September 30,		In (D 200
	2009	2008	2009 vs 2008		2009	2008	
	Millions		Millions	%	Millions		Millions
Operating Revenues	\$ 3,041	\$ 3,718	\$ (677)	(18)	\$ 9,523	\$ 10,060	\$ (537)
Energy Costs	1,241	1,899	(658)	(35)	4,376	5,552	(1,176)
Operation and Maintenance	622	609	13	2	1,925	1,856	69
Depreciation and Amortization	224	214	10	5	634	597	37
Income from Equity Method Investments	10	8	2	25	29	27	2
Impairment on Equity Method Investments	4	1	3	N/A	12	1	11
Other Income and (Deductions) Other Than Temporary Impairments	24	52	(28)	(56)	87	129	(42)
Interest Expense	129	149	(20)	(13)	407	448	(41)
Income Tax Expense	337	334	3	1	881	780	101
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax		180	(180)	(100)		208	(208)
Power							

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease) 2009 vs 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease) 2009 vs 2008
	2009	2008		2009	2008	
	Millions		Millions	Millions		Millions
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 347	\$ 328	\$ 19	\$ 922	\$ 843	\$ 79
Net Income	\$ 347	\$ 328	\$ 19	\$ 922	\$ 843	\$ 79

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, the primary reasons for the \$19 million increase in Income from Continuing Operations were

the absence of other-than-temporary losses on investments in the Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Funds and lower maintenance costs,

partially offset by lower gains on the NDT Funds,

lower average gas sales prices under the Basic Gas Supply Service (BGSS) contract, and

lower sales volumes on generation and BGS contracts nearly mitigated by lower generation costs.

Included is the recognition of non-trading MTM gains of less than \$1 million, after-tax, in 2009 as compared to \$20 million of losses, after-tax, in 2008.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the primary reasons for the \$79 million increase in Income from Continuing Operations were

lower fuel costs and higher pricing under our BGS and other contracts partially offset by lower generation,

lower other-than-temporary impairments on investments in the NDT Funds, and

lower maintenance costs for planned outage work,

partially offset by higher depreciation due to additional assets having been placed in service and lower net gains on the NDT Funds.

Included is the recognition of non-trading MTM losses of \$15 million, after-tax, in 2009 as compared to \$10 million of after-tax MTM gains in 2008.

The quarter and year-to-date details for these variances are discussed below:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2009	2008	2009 vs 2008		2009	2008	2009 vs 2008	
	Millions		%		Millions			
Operating Revenues	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,833	\$ (411)	(22)	\$ 5,097	\$ 5,831	\$ (734)	
Energy Costs	526	904	(378)	(42)	2,551	3,360	(809)	
Operation and Maintenance	255	282	(27)	(10)	784	796	(12)	
Depreciation and Amortization	44	42	2	5	139	121	18	

Other Income and (Deductions)	23	49	(26)	(53)	85	120	(35)
Other Than Temporary Impairments		65	(65)		60	135	(75)
Interest Expense	37	42	(5)	(12)	119	125	(6)
Income Tax Expense	236	219	17	8	607	571	36

For the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to 2008

Operating Revenues decreased \$411 million due to

Generation revenues decreased \$254 million due to

- i lower revenues of \$140 million resulting from lower volumes of generation sold at lower prices in PJM and NEPOOL and lower prices on a higher volume of generation sold in the New York power pool,
- j a net decrease of

\$136 million due to a lower volume of BGS contracts partially offset by higher prices, and

i a reduction of \$6 million in ancillary services,

i partially offset by higher revenues of \$27 million due to several new wholesale contracts that were entered into in late 2008 and early 2009.

Gas Supply revenues decreased \$151 million due to

i a net decrease of \$105 million resulting from sales under the BGSS contract,

comprised of
\$95 million
from lower
average gas
prices in
2009 and
\$10 million
of net losses
on financial
hedging
transactions,
and

- j a net
decrease of
\$46 million
due to lower
prices
partially
offset by
increased
sales volume
to third party
customers.

Trading

revenues
decreased \$6
million due
primarily to
losses on gas
contracts,
partly offset by
gains on
electric-related
contracts.

Operating Expenses

Energy Costs

represent the cost of generation, which includes fuel purchases for generation as well as purchased energy in the market, and gas purchases to meet Power s obligation under its BGSS contract with PSE&G. Energy Costs decreased by \$378 million due to

- i **Generation costs** decreased by \$245 million due primarily to \$300 million of lower fuel costs, reflecting lower average natural gas prices and lower volumes of

natural gas and coal purchases, partly offset by \$16 million of charges incurred in 2009 for cancelling coal shipments, \$15 million of increased congestion charges, and \$14 million for increased power purchases.

i **Gas costs** decreased \$133 million, reflecting a decrease of \$88 million related to Power s obligations under the BGSS contract, reflecting lower inventory costs and a decrease of \$45 million in sales to third party customers

Operation and Maintenance decreased \$27 million due primarily to

2008 planned maintenance costs at our Hudson, Mercer, Linden and Bridgeport stations.

Depreciation and

Amortization

increased \$2 million due to

- i an increase of \$4 million due to pollution control equipment being placed into service in December 2008 at our Mercer 1 and 2 generating facilities, and
- j an increase of \$2 million resulting from larger depreciable asset bases in 2009 at both Fossil and Nuclear,
- j partially offset by a \$4 million reversal of depreciation expense in 2009 related to previously capitalized storage costs for spent nuclear fuel resulting from a favorable

settlement in
September
2009 for
reimbursement
of such costs
by the U.S.
Department of
Energy.

Other Income and Deductions decreased \$26 million due primarily to

a decrease in
net gains of
\$22 million on
the NDT Fund
securities,

and a decrease
of \$3 million
in NDT
interest,
dividends and
miscellaneous
income.

Other Than Temporary Impairments decreased \$65 million due to the absence of charges in 2009 related to the NDT Fund securities.

Interest Expense decreased \$5 million due to higher capitalized interest related to increased construction activity in 2009 at Fossil, most notably the installation of back-end pollution-control technology.

Income Tax Expense increased \$17 million due primarily to higher pre-tax income.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to 2008

Operating Revenues decreased \$734 million due to

Generation
revenues
decreased
\$363
million due
to

j lower
revenues
of \$325
million
resulting
from lower
volumes of

generation
sold at
lower
prices in
PJM and
NEPOOL
and lower
prices on a
higher
volume of
generation
sold in the
New York
power
pool,

i a net
decrease of
\$74
million
due to a
lower
volume of
BGS
contracts
partially
offset by
higher
prices, and

i a decrease
of \$22
million
due to
lower
ancillary
services
revenues
and
reduced
operating
reserve
credits and
auction
revenue
rights,

i partially
offset by
higher
revenues

of \$60 million due to several new wholesale contracts that were entered into in late 2008 and early 2009.

Gas Supply

revenues decreased \$364 million

- i including a net decrease of \$223 million resulting from sales under the BGSS contract, comprised of \$262 million from lower average gas prices in 2009 net of gains on financial

hedging transactions, partly offset by higher sales volumes of \$39 million due to colder winter temperatures in 2009, and

- i a net decrease of \$141 million due to lower prices on a reduced sales volume to third party customers.

Trading

revenues decreased \$7 million due primarily to losses on gas contracts, partially offset by gains on electric-related contracts.

Operating Expenses

Energy

Costs

represent the cost of generation, which includes fuel purchases for generation as well as purchased energy in the market,

and gas purchases to meet Power's obligation under its BGSS contract with PSE&G. Energy Costs decreased by \$809 million due to

i **Generation costs** decreased by \$451 million due to \$719 million of lower fossil fuel costs, primarily reflecting lower average natural gas prices and lower volumes of natural gas and coal purchases, partly offset by \$15 million of higher nuclear fuel costs, net losses of \$124 million from financial hedging transactions, \$37 million for increased power

purchases,
\$25 million
for CO₂
allowances,
\$22 million
for higher
purchases of
financial
transmission
rights, \$17
million for
cancellation
charges on
cancelled
coal
shipments,
and \$27
million for
congestion
charges.

i **Gas costs**
decreased
\$358 million,
reflecting net
decreases of
\$209 million
and \$149
million
related to
Power s
obligations
under the
BGSS
contract and
sales to third
party
customers
respectively,
reflecting
lower
inventory
costs
partially
offset by
higher
volumes.

***Operation
and
Maintenance***

*decreased
\$12 million
due primarily
to*

i net decrease
of \$54
million due
to lower
planned
maintenance
costs at our
fossil
stations,

i partially
offset by
\$41million
related to
planned
outages at
Peach
Bottom and
Hope Creek
in 2009 and
preventative
maintenance
costs at all
our nuclear
stations.

*Depreciation
and
Amortization*
increased \$18
million due to

i an increase of
\$13 million due
to pollution
control
equipment
being placed
into service in
December
2008 at our
Mercer 1 and 2
generating
facilities, and

i

an increase of
\$9 million
resulting from
larger
depreciable
asset bases in
2009 at both
Fossil and
Nuclear,

- i partially offset
by a \$4 million
reversal of
depreciation
expense in
2009 related to
previously
capitalized
storage costs
for spent
nuclear fuel
resulting from
a favorable
settlement in
September
2009 for
reimbursement
of such costs
by the U.S.
Department of
Energy.

Other Income and Deductions decreased \$35 million due primarily to

a decrease in
net gains of
\$25 million
on the NDT
Fund
securities,
and

a decrease of
\$5 million in
interest,
dividends
and gains on
NDT Fund
derivative
instruments.

Other Than Temporary Impairments decreased \$75 million due to the lower charges in 2009 related to the NDT Fund securities.

Interest Expense decreased \$6 million due to

higher capitalized interest of \$11 million in 2009 due primarily to increased installation of back-end pollution-control technology in 2009 at Fossil, and

lower interest expense of \$5 million due to the maturity of \$250 million of 3.75% Notes in April 2009,

partially offset by \$9 million of higher interest expense in 2009 related to the issuance of \$209 million of medium-term notes in January 2009.

Income Tax Expense increased \$36 million in 2009 due primarily to

an increase of \$47 million due to higher pre-tax income and \$5 million due to higher earnings from the NDT Funds,

partially offset by \$10 million from the reduction of the reserve for uncertain tax positions, and

also offset by \$6 million due to increased benefits from a manufacturing deduction under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.

PSE&G

	Three Months Ended September 30,		2009 vs 2008	Nine months Ended September 30,		2009 vs 2008
	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)
	Millions					
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 88	\$ 98	\$ (10)	\$ 256	\$ 287	\$ (31)
Net Income	\$ 88	\$ 98	\$ (10)	\$ 256	\$ 287	\$ (31)

For the quarter ended September 30, 2009, the primary reasons for the decreases in Income from Continuing Operations were

lower electric margins due to

unfavorable
weather and
economic
conditions,
and

increased
Operation and
Maintenance
expense and
depreciation,

partially
offset by a
Transmission
formula rate
increase.

With the exception of gas margins, which were comparably higher for the nine month period in 2009 due to colder winter weather at the beginning of the year, the nine-month over nine month decrease in Income from Continuing Operations was driven by the same factors as the quarter combined with comparably higher taxes resulting from tax benefits recorded in 2008 related to an IRS refund claim and other tax items.

The quarter and year-to-date details for these variances are discussed below:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Incr (Decr 2009 v
	2009	2008	2009 vs 2008		2009	2008	
	Millions		%		Millions		
Operating Revenues	\$ 1,943	\$ 2,274	\$ (331)	(15)	\$ 6,321	\$ 6,750	\$ (429)
Energy Costs	1,167	1,521	(354)	(23)	4,005	4,527	(522)
Operation and Maintenance	351	313	38	12	1,090	993	97
Depreciation and Amortization	169	161	8	5	462	443	19
Other Income and (Deductions)	2		2	N/A	5	6	(1)
Interest Expense	77	82	(5)	(6)	236	244	(8)
Income Tax Expense	63	68	(5)	(7)	177	161	16

For the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to 2008

Operating Revenues decreased \$331 million due primarily to

Commodity

related
revenues
decreased
\$356
million due
to

j decreased
electric
revenues
of \$272
million
due
primarily
to

\$206
million in
lower BGS
and
non-utility
generation
charges
(NGC)
revenues
due mainly
to
decreased
sales of
\$202
million
and lower
prices of
\$4 million
and

\$67 million in lower non-utility generation (NUG) revenues due primarily to lower prices.

- j decreased gas revenues of \$84 million due to \$71 million in decreased BGSS prices and \$13 million in lower sales due to economic conditions.

Delivery

revenues increased \$21 million due to

- j increased gas revenues of \$5 million due to \$10 million of higher Societal Benefits Clause (SBC) revenues, \$2 million increase in Regional Greenhouse

Gas Initiative (RGGI) revenues and \$2 million in stimulus rate increases partially offset by \$9 million of lower sales due primarily to lower prices and

j increased electric revenues of \$16 million due to

\$15 million for SBC revenues, \$11 million for net transmission rate increases, \$10 million distribution rate increases due primarily to \$5 million increase in RGGI revenues and \$3 million in stimulus rate increases,

partially offset by \$20 million in decreased distribution sales and

demands due
to weather
and
economic
conditions,
and

\$4 million in
other
operating
revenues.

- i PSE&G
retains no
margins
from SBC
collections
as the
revenues
are offset
in
operating
expenses
below.

Operating Expenses

Energy Costs

decreased
\$354
million
due to

- i decreased
electric
costs of
\$270
million due
to \$202
million or
16% in
lower BGS
and NUG
volumes
due to
economic
conditions
and \$68
million or
5% in

lower
prices for
BGS and
NUG
purchases,
and

- i decreased
gas costs of
\$84 million
due to \$71
million or
32% lower
prices and
by \$13
million or
6% in
lower sales
volumes
due to
economic
conditions.

***Operation
and
Maintenance***
increased \$38
million due
primarily to

- i increases in
SBC expenses
of \$20 million,
- i \$17 million of
higher labor
and benefits,
primarily
increased
pension
expense, and
- i higher
overhead and
administrative
expenses of \$4
million,
- i partially offset
by lower
materials

usage of \$3 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

increased \$8 million due primarily to \$4 million in amortization of regulatory assets and \$3 million additional plant in service.

Other Income and Deductions experienced no material change.

Interest Expense decreased \$5 million due primarily to lower average debt balances.

Income Tax Expense decreased \$5 million due primarily to lower pre-tax income.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to 2008

Operating Revenues decreased \$429 million due primarily to

Commodity

related revenues decreased \$527 million due to

i decreased electric revenues of \$334 million due primarily to

i \$187 million in lower BGS and NGC revenues

due to
decreased
sales of
\$327
million,
partially
offset by
higher
prices of
\$140
million,

i \$147
million in
lower
NUG
revenues,
due
primarily
to \$133
million in
lower
prices and
\$14
million of
lower
sales and

i decreased
gas
revenues
of \$193
million
due to
\$209
million in
decreased
BGSS
prices
offset by
\$16
million in
higher
sales due
to
weather.

Delivery

revenues
increased
\$92
million
due to

i increased
gas
revenues
of \$43
million
due to
\$25
million of
higher
SBC
revenues,
\$14
million in
higher
volumes,
\$2 million
in
stimulus
rate
increases
and \$2
million in
higher
RGGI

revenues
and

- j increased electric revenues of \$49 million due to
- j \$39 million for SBC revenues, \$30 million for net transmission rate increases, \$18 million in distribution rate increases, to \$5 million in RGGI revenues and \$4 million in stimulus revenues,
- j partially offset by \$37 million in decreased distribution sales and demands due to weather and economic conditions, and
- j \$6 million in other operating revenues.
- j PSE&G retains no margins

from SBC
collections
as the
revenues
are offset
in
operating
expenses
below.

Operating Expenses

Energy

Costs

decreased
\$522
million
due to

i decreased
electric
costs of
\$332
million due
to \$339
million or
11% in
lower BGS
and NUG
volumes due
to
unfavorable
weather and
economic
conditions
offset by \$7
million or
1% in
higher
prices for
BGS and
NUG
purchases
and

i decreased
gas costs of
\$190
million due
primarily to
\$209

million or
13% lower
prices offset
by \$18
million or
1% in
higher sales
volumes due
to favorable
weather.

***Operation
and
Maintenance***
increased \$97
million due
primarily to

- i increases in
SBC expenses
of \$63 million,
- i \$44 million of
higher labor
and benefits,
primarily
increased
pension
expense,
- i higher
overhead and
administrative
expenses of \$2
million, and
- i partially offset
by lower
materials
usage of \$12
million.

***Depreciation
and
Amortization***
increased \$19
million due
primarily to
\$11 million
additional
plant in

service and
\$6 million in
amortization
of regulatory
assets.

Other Income and Deductions experienced no material change.

Interest Expense decreased \$8 million due primarily to lower average debt balances.

Income Tax Expense increased \$16 million due primarily to \$20 million tax benefits taken in 2008 related to an IRS refund claim, partially offset by \$5 million in lower pre-tax income.

Energy Holdings

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)
	2009	2008	2009 vs 2008	2009	2008	2009 vs 2008
	Millions					
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	\$ 34	\$ 56	\$ (22)	\$ 51	\$ (367)	\$ 418
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax		180	(180)		208	(208)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 34	\$ 236	\$ (202)	\$ 51	\$ (159)	\$ 210

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, the primary reasons for the decrease in Income from Continuing Operations were

lower
generation
margins at
Texas,

the premium
paid on the
debt exchange
with Power
(see Note 7.
Changes in
Capitalization
for additional
information),
and

lower
leveraged
lease revenues
due primarily
to the sale of
leveraged
lease assets,

partially offset
by gains on
the sales and
terminations
of leveraged
lease assets.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the primary reasons for the increase in Income from Continuing Operations were

the absence
of a charge
taken in June
2008, related
to IRS
disallowance
of deductions
taken in prior
years
associated
with certain
types of
leveraged

lease transactions, and

gains on the sales and terminations of leveraged lease assets,

partially offset by lower leveraged lease revenues due primarily to the sale of leveraged lease assets,

lower generation margins at Texas,

the premium paid on the debt exchange with Power, and

lower tax benefits as a result of the absence of benefits recorded in 2008 related to an IRS refund claim.

The quarter and year-to-date details for these variances are discussed below:

Three Months Ended September 30, 2009		Increase/ (Decrease) 2009 vs 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009		Increase/ (Decrease) 2009 vs 2008
2009	2008		2009	2008	
Millions		%	Millions		

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Operating Revenues	\$ 200	\$ 354	\$ (154)	(44)	\$ 493	\$ 245	\$ 248
Energy Costs	72	213	(141)	(66)	206	427	(221)
Operation and Maintenance	25	27	(2)	(7)	76	94	(18)
Depreciation and Amortization	7	8	(1)	(13)	21	22	(1)
Income from & Impairment on Equity Method Investments	6	7	(1)	(14)	17	26	(9)
Other Income and (Deductions)	(34)	7	(41)	N/A	(29)	14	(43)
Interest Expense	11	18	(7)	(39)	41	60	(19)
Income Tax Expense	23	46	(23)	(50)	86	49	37
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of Tax		180	(180)	(100)		208	(208)

For the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to 2008

Operating Revenues decreased \$154 million due primarily to

\$190 million in lower generation revenues at PSEG Texas due to a decrease in electricity prices and sales and lower unrealized MTM gains in 2009, and

lower leveraged lease

revenues of
\$2 million,
due
primarily to
the sale of
leveraged
lease assets,

partially
offset by a
gain of \$39
million on
the sales and
terminations
of leveraged
lease assets
and other
investments
in 2009.

Operating Expenses

Energy Costs

decreased
\$141 million
due primarily
to lower fuel
prices and
lower fuel
consumption
and higher
unrealized
MTM gains.

Operation and Maintenance

experienced
no material
change.

Depreciation and Amortization

experienced
no material
change.

Income from and Impairment on Equity Method Investments experienced no material change.

Other Income and Deductions decreased by \$41 million due to primarily to a premium paid on the debt exchange with Power.

Interest Expense decreased \$7 million due primarily to lower average debt balances.

Income Tax Expense decreased \$23 million due primarily to a lower pre-tax income, partially offset by the sale of leveraged lease assets in 2009.

Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax

During 2008, we sold our investments in SAESA Group and Bioenergie. Income from Discontinued Operations relating to these investments for the three months ended September 30, 2008 totaled \$180 million. See Note 3. Discontinued Operations and Dispositions for additional information.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to 2008

Operating Revenues increased \$248 million due to

the absence
of \$485

million
charge taken
in June 2008,
related to IRS
disallowance
of deductions
taken in prior
years
associated
with certain
types of
leveraged
lease
transactions,
and

a \$139
million
increase due
to sales and
terminations
of leveraged
lease assets
and other
investments,

partially
offset by a
decrease of
\$350 million
in generation
revenues due
to lower
electricity
prices and
sales and
higher
unrealized
MTM losses
in 2009 and

lower
leveraged
lease
revenues of
\$27 million
due primarily
to the sale of
leveraged
lease assets.

Operating Expenses

Energy Costs

decreased
\$221 million,
due primarily
to lower fuel
prices and
lower fuel
consumption
and higher
unrealized
MTM gains.

***Operation
and
Maintenance
decreased
\$18 million
due to***

- i a decrease of
\$8 million in
administrative
costs due to
the closure of
our
administrative
office in
Texas, and

- i a decrease of
\$10 million in
outside service
costs, wages,
salaries and
benefits.

***Depreciation
and
Amortization***
experienced
no material
change.

Income from and Impairment on Equity Method Investments decreased by \$9 million due primarily to a pre-tax write-down of GWF Energy in 2009, and reserves against GWF earnings.

Other Income and Deductions decreased by \$43 million due primarily to a premium paid on the debt exchange with Power.

Interest Expense decreased \$19 million due primarily to lower average debt balances.

Income Tax Expense increased \$37 million due primarily to the sale of leverage lease assets in 2009 and the absence of tax benefits taken in 2008 related to an IRS refund claim.

Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax

During 2008, we sold our investments in SAESA Group and Bioenergie. Income from Discontinued Operations relating to these investments for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 totaled \$208 million. See Note 3. Discontinued Operations and Dispositions for additional information.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following discussion of our liquidity and capital resources is on a consolidated basis, noting the uses and contributions, where material, of our three direct operating subsidiaries.

Operating Cash Flows

Our operating cash flows combined with cash on hand and financing activities are expected to be sufficient to fund capital expenditures and shareholder dividend payments.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, our operating cash flow decreased by \$251 million as compared to the same period in 2008. The net change was due primarily to net changes from our subsidiaries as discussed below.

Power

Power's operating cash flow increased \$210 million from \$1.209 billion to \$1.419 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, as compared to the same period in 2008, primarily resulting from

- i a \$256 million net reduction in spending on fuel inventories resulting from reduced pricing and demands, and

- i an increase of \$267 million from net collections of counterparty receivables,

- i partially offset by a decrease of \$111 million from net payments of counterparty payables,

i a decrease
\$101 million
in net cash
collateral
receipts, and

i \$92 million
in increased
pension fund
contributions
in 2009.

PSE&G

PSE&G's operating cash flow decreased \$123 million from \$545 million to \$422 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, as compared to the same period in 2008, due primarily to

i \$178 million
in increased
pension fund
contributions,
and

i \$111 million
in lower cash
collateral held
by PSE&G,
primarily
under BGS
contracts due
to a decline in
forward
prices,

i partially offset
by \$158
million in
higher
recovery of
deferred
energy costs.

Energy Holdings

Energy Holdings' operating cash flow decreased \$369 million from \$(207) million to \$(576) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, as compared to the same period in 2008. The decrease was mainly attributable to tax payments related to the termination of leveraged lease investments in 2009 and a \$140 million tax deposit made with the IRS in 2009 compared to a tax deposit of \$80 million in 2008. The decrease was partially offset by tax payments in 2008 related to the sales of SAESA and certain equity method investments.

Short-Term Liquidity

We have been managing our liquidity to assure that we continue to have sufficient access to cash to operate our businesses in the event the capital markets do not allow for near-term financing at reasonable terms. We are also closely monitoring the financial condition and concentration of lenders in our bank facilities. There is no provision in any of the credit facilities that would require other lenders in a facility to assume loan

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commitments of any financial institution that fails to meet its loan commitments. As of September 30, 2009, no single institution represented more than 11% of the commitments in our credit facilities.

We continually monitor our liquidity and seek to add capacity as needed to meet our liquidity requirements. Each of our credit facilities is restricted as to availability and use to the specific companies as listed below; however, if necessary, the PSEG facilities can also be used to support our subsidiaries' liquidity needs. Our total credit facilities and available liquidity as of September 30, 2009 were as follows:

Company/Facility	As of September 30, 2009			Expiration Date	Primary Purpose
	Total Facility	Usage	Available Liquidity		
	Millions				
PSEG:					
5-year Credit Facility (A)	\$ 1,000	\$ 187	\$ 813	Dec 2012	CP Support/Funding/ Letters of Credit
Uncommitted Bilateral Agreement	N/A		N/A	N/A	Funding
Total PSEG	\$ 1,000	\$ 187	\$ 813		
Power:					
5-year Credit Facility (A)	\$ 1,600	\$ 225	\$ 1,375	Dec 2012	Funding/Letters of Credit
2-year Credit Facility	350		350	July 2011	Funding
Bilateral Credit Facility	100	48	52	March 2010	Funding/Letters of Credit
Total Power	\$ 2,050	\$ 273	\$ 1,777		
PSE&G:					
5-year Credit Facility (A)	\$ 600	\$ 73	\$ 527	June 2012	CP Support/Funding/ Letters of Credit
Uncommitted Bilateral Agreement	N/A		N/A	N/A	Funding
Total PSE&G	\$ 600	\$ 73	\$ 527		

(A) In December 2011, facilities reduce by

\$47 million,
\$75 million,
and \$28
million for
PSEG,
Power and
PSE&G,
respectively.

On July 24, 2009, Power entered into a new \$350 million syndicated credit facility that expires in July 2011. This new facility is available for funding the obligations of Power and its subsidiaries. Also on July 24, 2009, Energy Holdings terminated its \$136 million syndicated credit facility. As noted above, the PSEG credit facilities can be used to support subsidiary liquidity needs, including those of Energy Holdings.

In September 2009, a \$50 million bilateral credit facility and a \$150 million bilateral credit facility expired at Power. We routinely review the liquidity requirements for Power. As of September 30, 2009, our total liquidity available was in excess of our anticipated maximum liquidity requirements through 2010. See Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities for additional information.

Long-Term Debt Financing

For a discussion of our long-term debt transactions during 2009, see Note 7. Changes in Capitalization.

Common Stock Dividends and Repurchases

Dividend payments on common stock for the three months ended September 30, 2009 were \$0.3325 per share and totaled \$168 million. Dividend payments on common stock for the three months ended September 30, 2008 were \$0.3225 per share and totaled \$164 million.

Dividend payments on common stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 were \$0.9975 per share and totaled \$505 million. Dividend payments on common stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 were \$0.9675 per share and totaled \$492 million.

In July 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$750 million of our common stock to be executed over 18 months beginning August 1, 2008. We are not obligated to acquire any specific number of shares and may suspend or terminate share repurchases at any time. We repurchased 2,382,200 shares of our common stock for \$92 million under this authorization through September 30, 2008. No repurchases have been made since that date.

We expect to continue to pay cash dividends on our common stock; however, the declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements of our businesses, alternate investment opportunities, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, industry practice and other factors that the Board of Directors deems relevant.

Credit Ratings

If the rating agencies lower or withdraw our credit ratings, such revisions may adversely affect the market price of our securities and serve to materially increase our cost of capital and limit access to capital. Outlooks assigned to ratings are as follows: stable, negative (Neg) or positive (Pos). There is no assurance that the ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised by the rating agencies, if, in their respective judgments, circumstances warrant. Each rating given by an agency should be evaluated independently of the other agencies ratings. The ratings should not be construed as an indication to buy, hold or sell any security. In March 2009, S&P affirmed the ratings and outlooks of PSEG, Power and PSE&G. In June 2009, Fitch affirmed the ratings and outlooks of PSEG, Power and PSE&G. In August, Moody's upgraded the majority of senior secured debt ratings for investment grade regulated utilities. As a result, PSE&G's senior secured rating improved from A3 to A2. In September and October, Moody's published updated credit opinions for PSE&G, Power and PSEG which kept the ratings and outlooks unchanged.

	Moody's(A)	S&P(B)	Fitch(C)
PSEG:			
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable
Commercial Paper	P2	A2	F2
Power:			
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable
Senior Notes	Baa1	BBB	BBB+
PSE&G:			
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable
Mortgage Bonds	A2	A	A
Preferred Securities	Baa3	BB+	BBB+
Commercial Paper	P2	A2	F2

(A) Moody's ratings range from Aaa (highest) to C (lowest) for long-term

securities
and P1
(highest)
to NP
(lowest)
for
short-term
securities.

(B) S&P
ratings
range from
AAA
(highest)
to D
(lowest)
for
long-term
securities
and A1
(highest)
to D
(lowest)
for
short-term
securities.

(C) Fitch
ratings
range from
AAA
(highest)
to D
(lowest)
for
long-term
securities
and F1
(highest)
to D
(lowest)
for
short-term
securities.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

We expect that the majority of funding for our capital requirements over the next three years will come from internally generated funds. The balance will be provided by the issuance of debt at the respective subsidiary or project level and by equity contributions from us to our subsidiaries.

PSE&G's projected construction and investment expenditures through 2011 are expected to increase by \$1.5 billion as compared to amounts reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase is due primarily to

\$694 million of spending accelerated from later years under the Capital Economic Stimulus Program approved by the BPU in April 2009,

\$166 million for the Energy Efficiency Economic Stimulus program approved by the BPU on July 1, 2009,

\$418 million for Solar 4 All and \$31 million for Demand Response, both of which were approved by the BPU on July 29, 2009, and

\$100 million for transmission and distribution infrastructure and support investments.

These expenditures will be financed by a combination of external capital and internally generated funds and earn concurrent return on investment.

Other than this increase at PSE&G, our projected construction and investment expenditures through 2011 are consistent with the amounts disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Power

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, Power made \$476 million of capital expenditures (excluding \$156 million for nuclear fuel), primarily related to various projects at Fossil and Nuclear. For additional information regarding current projects, see Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities.

PSE&G

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, PSE&G made \$580 million of capital expenditures, primarily for reliability of transmission and distribution systems. The \$580 million does not include expenditures for cost of removal, net of salvage, of \$38 million, which are included in operating cash flows.

ACCOUNTING MATTERS

For information related to recent accounting matters, see Note 2. Recent Accounting Standards.

ITEM 3. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The market risk inherent in our market-risk sensitive instruments and positions is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in commodity prices, equity security prices and interest rates as discussed in the notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. It is our policy to use derivatives to manage risk consistent with business plans and prudent practices. We have a Risk Management Committee comprised of executive officers who utilize a risk oversight function to ensure compliance with our corporate policies and risk management practices.

Additionally, we are exposed to counterparty credit losses in the event of non-performance or non-payment. We have a credit management process, which is used to assess, monitor and mitigate counterparty exposure. In the event of non-performance or non-payment by a major counterparty, there may be a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations or net cash flows.

Commodity Contracts

The availability and price of energy-related commodities are subject to fluctuations from factors such as weather, environmental policies, changes in supply and demand, state and federal regulatory policies, market rules and other events. To reduce price risk caused by market fluctuations, we enter into supply contracts and derivative contracts, including forwards, futures, swaps and options with approved counterparties. These contracts, in conjunction with demand obligations, help reduce risk and optimize the value of owned electric generation capacity.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) Models

We use VaR models to assess the market risk of our commodity businesses. The portfolio VaR model includes our owned generation and physical contracts, as well as fixed price sales requirements, load requirements and financial derivative instruments. VaR represents the potential losses, under normal market conditions, for instruments or portfolios due to changes in market factors, for a specified time period and confidence level. We estimate VaR across our commodity businesses.

We manage our exposure at the portfolio level, which consists of owned generation, electric load-serving contracts, fuel supply contracts and energy derivatives designed to manage the risk around generation and load. While we manage our risk at the portfolio level, we also monitor separately the risk of our trading activities and hedges. Non-trading mark-to-market (MTM) VaR consists of MTM derivatives that are economic hedges, some of which qualify for hedge accounting. The non-trading MTM VaR calculation does not include market risks associated with activities that are subject to accrual accounting, primarily our generating facilities and some load serving activities. The MTM derivatives that are not hedges are included in the trading VaR.

The VaR models used are variance/covariance models adjusted for the change of positions with a 95% confidence level and a one-day holding period for the MTM trading and non-trading activities, and a 95% confidence level with a one-week holding period for the portfolio VaR. The models assume no new positions throughout the holding periods; however, we actively manage our portfolio.

As of each September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 trading VaR was less than \$1 million.

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Trading VaR	Non-Trading MTM VaR
	Millions	
<i>95% confidence level,</i>		
<i>Loss could exceed VaR one day in 20 days:</i>		
Period End	\$ *	\$ 41
Average for the Period	\$ 1	\$ 36
High	\$ 2	\$ 47
Low	\$ *	\$ 27
<i>99.5% confidence level,</i>		
<i>Loss could exceed VaR one day in 200 days:</i>		
Period End	\$ 1	\$ 65
Average for the Period	\$ 1	\$ 56
High	\$ 3	\$ 73
Low	\$ 1	\$ 42

* less
than \$1
million

See Note 8. Financial Risk Management Activities for a discussion of credit risk.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established and maintain disclosure controls and procedures as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that are filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported and is accumulated and communicated to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of each respective company, as appropriate, by others within the entities to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We have established a disclosure committee which includes several key management employees and which reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer of each respective company. The committee monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of these disclosure controls and procedures. The Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer of each company have evaluated the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures and, based on this evaluation, have concluded that disclosure controls and procedures at each respective company were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of the end of the period covered by the report.

Internal Controls

Effective April 1, 2009, PSE&G replaced a stand alone legacy customer information system (CIS) with the SAP customer care system module (CCS). CCS is integrated with the existing series of SAP enterprise resource planning modules, including financial reporting, general ledger, property accounting, treasury, supply chain, payroll, human resources, and work management. CCS is used for customer bill production and integrates revenue, accounts receivable and cash management transactions with the general ledger module

The implementation of the CCS module and the related workflow capabilities has resulted in material changes to PSE&G's internal controls over financial reporting (as that term is defined in Rules 13(a)-15(f) or 15(d)-15(f) under the Exchange Act). PSE&G is continuing to modify internal controls relating to the new system to replace and supplement existing internal controls over financial reporting, as appropriate. The system changes were undertaken to improve customer service and were not undertaken in response to any actual or perceived deficiencies in PSE&G's internal control over financial reporting.

We continually review our disclosure controls and procedures and make changes, as necessary, to ensure the quality of our financial reporting. Other than the changes made related to the implementation of the CCS module and the related workflow capabilities at PSE&G, there have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, any registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are party to various lawsuits and regulatory matters in the ordinary course of business. For information regarding material legal proceedings, including updates to information reported under Item 3 of Part I of the respective 2008 Annual Reports on Form 10-K of PSEG, Power and PSE&G and Item 1 of Part II of the respective Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of PSEG, Power and PSE&G for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009, see Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities and Item 5. Other Information, Federal Regulation.

RPM Auction

2008 Form 10-K, Page 43. Several state commissions, including the BPU and consumer advocates, filed a complaint at FERC in 2008 challenging the prices paid to generators, including us, as part of the RPM transitional auctions. FERC rejected the complaint and denied the RPM Buyer's request for rehearing. In August 2009, both the BPU and the Maryland Public Service Commission filed an appeal of FERC's rehearing order with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. A decision is not expected until 2010. We cannot predict the outcome of this proceeding.

RPM Model

PJM FERC Filing to Prospectively Change Elements of RPM and FERC Order on PJM Filing

2008 Form 10-K, Page 43 and Second Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 81. On September 1, 2009, PJM made two tariff filings with FERC proposing, among other things, a revised method for calculating the cost of new entry (CONE). Other major RPM design issues still being discussed at FERC as part of these filings include potential limits on the amount of capacity comprised of demand response/energy efficiency resources, elimination of a hold-back from the base auction of a portion of the capacity requirement, in order that prices will more accurately reflect demand, and the proper scope of locational delivery areas, to better reflect system constraints.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risk factors discussed below should be read in conjunction with, and update and supplement the risk factors discussed in PSEG's, Power's and PSE&G's respective Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009.

2008 Form 10-K, Page 32 and Second Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 81. We are subject to numerous federal and state environmental laws and regulations that may significantly limit or affect our business, adversely impact our business plans or expose us to significant environmental fines and liabilities.

**Greenhouse
Gas Tailoring
Rule In
September
2009, the EPA
announced
that it is
proposing
rules which
could subject**

many power generating units and other facilities, including ours, to major Clean Air Act (CAA) permitting requirements for greenhouse gases (GHG), including CO₂. The proposed rule would also require installation of the best available control technologies whenever an applicable modification is made. EPA announced this rule because the agency expects to make an endangerment finding concerning GHG. If the EPA makes such a finding, then GHG would immediately become subject to other CAA requirements, including major facility permitting regarding the Prevention of Significant

Deterioration
(PSD)
requirements
for
modifications
that increase
the emissions
of GHG above
levels
established in
the CAA.

Those levels
are extremely
low and would
potentially
subject many
facilities not
regulated
under the
CAA to major
permitting and
PSD
requirements.

In order to
avoid the
applicability
of these CAA
provisions to
these facilities,
the EPA has
proposed this
rule to limit
the
applicability
of the CAA
requirements,
including
PSD, to larger
industrial and
commercial
facilities, such
as power
generation
units.

Facilities
emitting over
the proposed
new limit for
CO₂
equivalents
would be

subject to
major CAA
permitting
requirements.
Any
modification
which causes
GHG
emissions to
increase by a
significant
level as
proposed
would require
the owner to
analyze the
plant and
install the best
available
control

technology to reduce GHG emissions. If adopted as proposed these requirements would apply to Power s generating units and possibly to certain PSE&G facilities.

Coal Ash Management Coal

ash is produced as a byproduct of generation at our Mercer, Hudson and Bridgeport facilities. We currently have a program to beneficially reuse coal ash in other uses as currently allowed by Federal and state regulations. The EPA has announced that it is reconsidering whether coal ash should be re-regulated, potentially as a hazardous waste. The EPA has indicated that it intends to propose a rule by the end of

2009.
Proposed
regulations
which more
stringently
regulate coal
ash, including
regulating
coal ash as
hazardous
waste, could
materially
increase costs
at Power's coal
assets.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

In July 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$750 million of our Common Stock to be executed over 18 months beginning August 1, 2008. We are not obligated to acquire any specific number of shares and may suspend or terminate the share repurchases at any time. As of September 30, 2009, 2,382,200 shares were repurchased at a total price of \$92 million.

There were no shares repurchased under the Board Authorized Program during the third quarter of 2009. All purchases in the third quarter were made to satisfy obligations as discussed below the table.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Total Number of Shares Purchased (A)	Average Price Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under Publicly Announced Programs Millions
July 1 - July 31	101,000	\$ 29.41	N/A	\$ 658
August 1 - August 31	190,000	\$ 31.13	N/A	\$ 658
September 1 - September 30	60,000	\$ 33.72	N/A	\$ 658

(A) Represents
repurchase of
shares in the
open market
to satisfy
obligations
under various
equity
compensation
award grants.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Certain information reported under the 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009 is updated below. Additionally, certain information is provided for new matters that have arisen subsequent to the filing of the 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009. References are to the related pages on the Form 10-K or Form 10-Q as printed and distributed.

FEDERAL REGULATION

FERC

Transmission Regulation

2008 Form 10-K, Page 19. In accordance with our formula rate protocols, in October 2009, we filed our 2010 Annual Formula Rate Update with FERC. The update provides for approximately \$23 million in increased revenues as part of our 2010 transmission rates.

Transmission Expansion

2008 Form 10-K, Page 20. In October 2009, PSE&G filed a petition with FERC seeking incentive rates for the planned Branchburg-Roseland-Hudson 500 kV transmission project (BRH Project). The BRH Project is a 500kV transmission line that will originate at PSE&G's Branchburg 500 kV switching station, continue to a 500 kV switching station in Roseland, New Jersey, and end at a 500 kV switching station in Hudson County, New Jersey. PSE&G's filing seeks the following incentives: (1) a return on equity (ROE) adder of 150 basis points above the Company's base ROE; (2) recovery of one hundred percent of Construction Work in Progress in rate base; and (3) authorization to recover 100% of all prudently-incurred development

and construction costs if the project is abandoned or cancelled, in whole or in part, for reasons beyond the control of PSE&G.

The estimated cost of the project is approximately \$1.1 billion. PJM has specified a June, 2013 in-service date.

PJM Transmission Rate Design

In 2007, FERC addressed the issue of how transmission rates, paid by PJM transmission customers and ultimately paid by our retail customers, should be designed in PJM. FERC ruled that the cost of new high voltage (500 kV and above) transmission facilities in PJM would be socialized and paid for by all transmission customers on a pro-rata basis, which share is calculated annually based upon a zone's load ratio share within PJM. For all existing facilities, costs would be allocated using the pre-existing zonal rate design. For new lower voltage transmission facilities, costs would be allocated using a beneficiary pays approach. This FERC decision was subsequently upheld on rehearing but was then appealed by other parties to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

In August 2009, the Court ruled that with respect to new 500 kV and higher centrally-planned facilities, FERC had not adequately justified its decision to socialize these costs. Certain parties sought rehearing of the Court's decision, which requests have been denied. The case has now been remanded to the FERC for further proceedings. FERC will either resolve this matter through settlement discussions or through issuance of a decision. Unless FERC acts to change its cost allocation mechanism, the current allocation for new 500 kV and higher centrally-planned projects will remain in place.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Congestion Study National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors and FERC Back-Stop Siting Authority

2008 Form 10-K, Page 20, First Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 64 and Second Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 82.

In October 2007, the DOE acted to designate transmission corridors within critical congestion areas. One of the designated corridors is the Mid-Atlantic Area National Corridor. Thus, entities seeking to build transmission within the Mid-Atlantic Area Corridor, which includes New Jersey, most of Pennsylvania and New York, may be able to use FERC's back-stop siting authority in the future under certain circumstances, if necessary, to site transmission, including with respect to the Susquehanna-Roseland line. Within the next few months, the DOE is expected to issue a new Congestion Study, as required by law, which may designate additional corridors and/or revise the existing corridors.

In February 2009, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit narrowed the scope of FERC's back-stop siting authority. FERC sought reconsideration of this Court of Appeals decision, which was subsequently denied. The Fourth Circuit decision was appealed to the United States Supreme Court in September 2009.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

2008 Form 10-K, Page 20. In August 2009, we submitted applications to the NRC to extend the operating licenses of our Salem and Hope Creek Generating Stations for 20 years. Salem Unit 1's current 40 year operating license expires in 2016 and Unit 2's operating license expires in 2020. Hope Creek's operating license expires in 2026. The NRC is expected to spend up to 30 months to review our applications before making a decision.

STATE REGULATION

Rates

Electric and Gas Base Rate Case

Second Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 83. In May 2009, we filed a Petition with the BPU for an increase in electric and gas distribution base rates. The amounts requested are \$134 million and \$97 million for electric and gas respectively, to be effective March 1, 2010. An update was filed September 25, 2009

requesting \$147 million and \$106 million for electric and gas respectively. The matter is pending with a decision expected in early 2010.

SBC

2008 Form 10-K, Page 22. In February 2009, we filed a petition requesting a decrease in our electric SBC/NGC rates of \$18.9 million and an increase in gas SBC rates of \$3.7 million. In July 2009, a revision was filed requesting an increase in SBC/NGC rates of \$104 million and \$15 million for electric and gas respectively. Upon approval by the BPU, these revised rates will be effective January 2010.

Universal Service Fund (USF) Filing

2008 Form 10-K, Page 22. The USF is an energy assistance program mandated by the BPU under the Competition Act to provide payment assistance to low-income customers. The Lifeline program is a separately mandated energy assistance program to provide payment assistance to elderly and disabled customers. On June 30, 2009, the State's electric and gas public utilities filed to reset statewide rates for the USF and the Lifeline program. The filed rates were subsequently updated and approved effective October 12, 2009. The revised statewide electric rates will recover \$136 million while the revised statewide gas rates will recover \$60 million. As part of this filing, the rates for the Lifeline program will recover a total of \$77 million, \$52 million for the electric program and \$25 million for the gas program. PSE&G's USF rates will recover \$75 million and \$38 million for electric and gas respectively. PSE&G's Lifeline rates will recover \$29 million and \$16 million for electric and gas respectively. PSE&G earns no margin on the collection of the USF and Lifeline programs, resulting in no impact on Net Income.

Energy Supply

BGSS

2008 Form 10-K, Page 2, First Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 65 and Second Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 83. In May 2009, PSE&G made its Annual BGSS filing with the BPU. The filing requested a decrease in annual BGSS revenue of \$133 million, excluding Sales and Use Tax, to be effective October 1, 2009. This represents a reduction of approximately 7% for a typical residential gas heating customer. The BPU approved the new lower BGSS rate on September 16, 2009 and it became effective immediately on a provisional basis.

Energy Policy

Solar Initiatives

2008 Form 10-K, Page 23, First Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 65 and Second Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 83. We are investing approximately \$105 million over two years in a pilot program to help finance the installation of 30 MW of solar systems throughout our electric service area by providing loans to customers for the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems on their premises. As of October 23, 2009, we have provided approximately \$22 million in loans for approximately 6 MW of solar systems.

In July 2009, the BPU approved our Solar 4 All Program. Under this approved program, we are investing approximately \$515 million to develop 80MW of utility-owned solar PV systems over a four-year horizon. The program consists of above 500 kW solar PV systems installed on PSE&G-owned property (25MW), small solar panels installed on distribution system poles (40MW) and PV systems installed on third-party sites in our electric service territory.

Susquehanna-Roseland BPU Petition

2008 Form 10-K, Page 25 and First Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 65 and Second Quarter 2009 Form 10-Q, page 83. In January 2009, we filed a Petition with the BPU seeking authorization from the BPU to construct the New Jersey portion of the Susquehanna-Roseland line. The New Jersey portion of the line spans approximately 45 miles and crosses through 16 municipalities. The Petition seeks a finding from the BPU that municipal land use and zoning ordinances do not apply to this line. A procedural schedule has been established, and both the discovery phase and the public hearing phase of the process have been

completed. Under the procedural schedule, evidentiary hearings will occur in November, with a decision to be rendered thereafter although currently there is no decision date fixed in the procedural schedule.

In June 2009, the New Jersey Highlands Council provided a favorable applicability determination with respect to the portion of the project crossing the Highlands region. Approval by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection of the Highlands Council determination is now pending. We are in the process of seeking to obtain all other necessary environmental permits for the project including from the National Park Service, as may be necessary. Failure to obtain all permits on a timely basis could delay the project.

Compliance

Management/Affiliate Audits

By law, the BPU periodically conducts audits of New Jersey's investor-owned utilities, including PSE&G, with respect to the effectiveness of management and transactions among affiliates. In August 2009, a firm was chosen to perform the PSE&G comprehensive management and affiliate transactions audits (Audits) following a competitive bidding process. The Audit process began in October 2009 and is expected to be completed as early as July 2010. The auditors will ultimately produce a report that can be expected to include recommendations for changes to practices at PSE&G and affiliates, upon which PSE&G will have an opportunity to provide comments and that the BPU may enforce in whole or in part by Order.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Nuclear Fuel Disposal

2008 Form 10-K, Page 28. The Federal government has entered into contracts with the operators of nuclear power plants for transportation and ultimate disposal of nuclear fuel. To pay for this service, nuclear plant owners are required to contribute to a Nuclear Waste Fund. On September 30, 2009, we signed an agreement with the DOE applicable to Salem and Hope Creek under which we will be reimbursed for past and future reasonable and allowable costs resulting from the DOE's delay in accepting spent nuclear fuel for permanent disposition. For additional information, see Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

A listing of exhibits being filed with this document is as follows:

a. PSEG:

- Exhibit 12: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges
- Exhibit 31: Certification by Ralph Izzo Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (1934 Act)
- Exhibit 31.1: Certification by Caroline Dorsa Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the 1934 Act
- Exhibit 32: Certification by Ralph Izzo Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code
- Exhibit 32.1: Certification by Caroline Dorsa Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code
- Exhibit 101.INS: XBRL Instance Document*
- Exhibit 101.SCH: XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema*
- Exhibit 101.CAL: XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase*
- Exhibit 101.LAB: XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase*
- Exhibit 101.PRE: XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase*
- Exhibit 101.DEF: XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Document*

* XBRL information is furnished, not filed.

b. Power:

- Exhibit 12.1: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges
- Exhibit 31.2: Certification by Ralph Izzo Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the 1934 Act
- Exhibit 31.3: Certification Caroline Dorsa Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the 1934 Act
- Exhibit 32.2: Certification by Ralph Izzo Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code
- Exhibit 32.3: Certification by Caroline Dorsa Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

c. PSE&G:

- Exhibit 12.2: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges
- Exhibit 12.3: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges Plus Preferred Securities Dividend Requirements
- Exhibit 31.4: Certification by Ralph Izzo Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the 1934 Act
- Exhibit 31.5: Certification by Caroline Dorsa Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the 1934 Act
- Exhibit 32.4: Certification by Ralph Izzo Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

Exhibit 32.5: Certification by Caroline Dorsa Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized. The signature of the undersigned company shall be deemed to relate only to matters having reference to such company and any subsidiaries thereof.

PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED

(Registrant)

By: /s/ DEREK M. DIRISIO

Derek M. DiRisio
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: October 30, 2009

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized. The signature of the undersigned company shall be deemed to relate only to matters having reference to such company and any subsidiaries thereof.

PSEG POWER LLC

(Registrant)

By: /s/ DEREK M. DIRISIO

Derek M. DiRisio
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: October 30, 2009

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized. The signature of the undersigned company shall be deemed to relate only to matters having reference to such company and any subsidiaries thereof.

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY

(Registrant)

By: /s/ DEREK M. DIRISIO

Derek M. DiRisio
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: October 30, 2009