

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS CO

Form 10-Q

November 02, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

**S QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

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
001-00973	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
000-49614	PSEG POWER LLC (A Delaware Limited Liability Company) 80 Park Plaza—T25	22-3663480

Newark, New Jersey 07102-4194

973 430-7000

<http://www.pseg.com>

000-32503

PSEG ENERGY HOLDINGS L.L.C.
(A New Jersey Limited Liability Company)

42-1544079

80 Park Plaza—T20

Newark, New Jersey 07102-4194

973 430-7000

<http://www.pseg.com>

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

Indicate by check mark whether each registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
(Check one):

Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated	Large accelerated filer S	Accelerated filer £	Non-accelerated filer £
Public Service Electric and Gas Company	Large accelerated filer £	Accelerated filer £	Non-accelerated filer S
PSEG Power LLC	Large accelerated filer £	Accelerated filer £	Non-accelerated filer S
PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C.	Large accelerated filer £	Accelerated filer £	Non-accelerated filer S

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 S

As of October 31, 2006, Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated had outstanding 252,203,353 shares of its sole class of Common Stock, without par value.

As of October 31, 2006, Public Service Electric and Gas Company had issued and outstanding 132,450,344 shares of Common Stock, without nominal or par value, all of which were privately held, beneficially and of record by Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated.

PSEG Power LLC and PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C. are wholly owned subsidiaries of Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated and meet the conditions set forth in General Instruction H(1) (a) and (b) of Form 10-Q and are filing their respective Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q with the reduced disclosure format authorized by General Instruction H.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the matters discussed in this report constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. Such statements are based on management’s beliefs as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management. When used herein, the words “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “hypothetical,” “potential,” “forecast,” “project,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated (PSEG), Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G), PSEG Power LLC (Power) and PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C. (Energy Holdings) undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The following review should not be construed as a complete list of factors that could affect forward-looking statements. In addition to any assumptions and other factors referred to specifically in connection with such forward-looking statements discussed above, factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statements include, among others, the following:

- regulatory issues that significantly impact operations;
- ability to attain satisfactory regulatory results;
- operating performance or cash flow from investments falling below projected levels;
- credit, commodity, interest rate, counterparty and other financial market risks;
- liquidity and the ability to access capital and maintain adequate credit ratings;
- adverse or unanticipated weather conditions that significantly impact costs and/or operations, including

generation;

- ability to implement successful succession planning, attract and retain management and other key employees;
- changes in the electric industry, including changes to power pools;
- changes in energy policies and regulation;
- changes in demand;
- changes in the number of market participants and the risk profiles of such participants;
- availability of power transmission facilities that impact the ability to deliver output to customers;
- growth in costs and expenses;
- environmental regulations that significantly impact operations;
- changes in rates of return on overall debt and equity markets that could adversely impact

the value of
pension and other
postretirement
benefits assets and
liabilities and the
Nuclear
Decommissioning
Trust Funds;

- changes in
political
conditions,
recession, acts of
war or terrorism;
- changes in
technology that
make generation,
transmission
and/or distribution
assets less
competitive;
- continued
availability of
insurance
coverage at
commercially
reasonable rates;
- involvement in
lawsuits, including
liability claims
and commercial
disputes;
- acquisitions,
divestitures,
mergers,
restructurings or
strategic initiatives
that change
PSEG's, PSE&G's,
Power's and
Energy Holdings'
strategy or
structure;
- business
combinations
among

competitors and
major customers;

- general economic conditions, including inflation or deflation;
- changes in tax laws and regulations;
- changes to accounting standards or accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., which may require adjustments to financial statements;

- ability to recover investments or service debt as a result of any of the risks or uncertainties mentioned herein;

PSEG, PSE&G and Energy Holdings

- ability to obtain adequate and timely rate relief;

PSEG, Power and Energy Holdings

- inability to effectively manage portfolios of electric generation assets, gas supply contracts and electric and gas supply obligations;
- inability to meet generation operating performance expectations;
- energy transmission constraints or lack thereof;
- adverse changes in the market for energy,

capacity, natural
gas, emissions
credits,
congestion
credits and
other
commodity
prices,
especially
during
significant price
movements for
natural gas and
power;

- adverse market
developments
or changes in
market rules,
including delays
or impediments
to
implementation
of reasonable
capacity
markets;
- surplus of
energy capacity
and excess
supply;
- substantial
competition in
the domestic
and worldwide
energy markets;
- margin posting
requirements,
especially
during
significant price
movements for
natural gas and
power;
- availability of
fuel and timely
transportation at
reasonable

prices;

- effects on competitive position of actions involving competitors or major customers;
- changes in product or sourcing mix;
- delays, cost escalations or unsuccessful construction and development;
- delay in market rules;

PSEG and Power

- changes in regulation and safety and security measures at nuclear facilities;
- ability to maintain nuclear operating performance at projected levels;

PSEG and Energy Holdings

- changes in foreign currency exchange rates;

- deterioration in the credit of lessees and their ability to adequately service lease rentals;
- ability to realize tax benefits;
- changes in political regimes in foreign countries; and
- international developments negatively impacting business.

Consequently, all of the forward-looking statements made in this report are qualified by these cautionary statements and PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings 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, PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings or their respective business prospects, financial condition or results of operations. Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements in making any investment decision. Each of PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that occur or arise or are anticipated to occur or arise after the date hereof. In making any investment decision regarding PSEG's, PSE&G's, Power's and Energy Holdings' securities, PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings are not making, and you should not infer, any representation about the likely existence of any particular future set of facts or circumstances. 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**

	For the Quarters Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(Millions)			
	(Unaudited)			
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,324	\$ 9,516	\$ 8,940
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	1,809	1,979	5,400	5,144
Operation and Maintenance	541	537	1,705	1,661
Write-down of Project Investments	—	—	263	—
Depreciation and Amortization	234	204	645	562
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	32	34	100	105
Total Operating Expenses	2,616	2,754	8,113	7,472
Income from Equity Method Investments	30	30	93	90
OPERATING INCOME	806	600	1,496	1,558
Other Income	51	92	153	169
Other Deductions	(44)	(31)	(91)	(66)
Interest Expense	(209)	(208)	(617)	(606)
Preferred Stock Dividends	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	603	452	938	1,052
Income Tax Expense	(229)	(183)	(379)	(412)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	374	269	559	640
(Loss) Income from Discontinued Operations, including Gain (Loss) on Disposal, net of tax expense	—	(16)	227	(184)

(benefit) of \$0, \$0, \$142, and (\$138) for the quarter and nine months ended 2006 and 2005, respectively

NET INCOME	\$	374	\$	253	\$	786	\$	456
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WEIGHTED AVERAGE
COMMON SHARES
OUTSTANDING
(THOUSANDS):

BASIC	251,747	239,034	251,471	238,696
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DILUTED	252,329	244,286	252,161	243,212
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EARNINGS PER SHARE:

BASIC

INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$	1.48	\$	1.12	\$	2.22	\$	2.68
NET INCOME	\$	1.48	\$	1.06	\$	3.12	\$	1.91

DILUTED

INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$	1.48	\$	1.10	\$	2.22	\$	2.63
NET INCOME	\$	1.48	\$	1.03	\$	3.12	\$	1.87

DIVIDENDS PAID PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK	\$	0.57	\$	0.56	\$	1.71	\$	1.68
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See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 292	\$ 288
Accounts Receivable, net of allowances of \$45 and \$44 in 2006 and 2005, respectively	1,337	1,936
Unbilled Revenues	222	394
Fuel	853	812
Materials and Supplies	311	277
Energy Trading Contracts	62	327
Prepayments	224	129
Restricted Funds	98	76
Derivative Contracts	37	50
Assets of Discontinued Operations	—	498
Assets Held for Sale	21	—
Other	37	41
Total Current Assets	3,494	4,828
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(5,950)	(5,560)
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	13,684	13,336
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	5,028	5,053
Long-Term Investments	3,890	4,077
Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Funds	1,191	1,133
Other Special Funds	569	559
Goodwill and Other Intangibles	597	608
Energy Trading Contracts	19	42
Derivative Contracts	59	—
Other	183	177
Total Noncurrent Assets	11,536	11,649

TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 28,714	\$ 29,813
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See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	\$ 672	\$ 1,536
Commercial Paper and Loans	555	100
Accounts Payable	806	1,154
Derivative Contracts	186	425
Energy Trading Contracts	237	200
Accrued Interest	191	152
Accrued Taxes	112	141
Clean Energy Program	114	96
Liabilities of Discontinued Operations	—	436
Other	430	515
Total Current Liabilities	3,303	4,755
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and Investment Tax Credits (ITC)	4,646	4,248
Regulatory Liabilities	668	720
Asset Retirement Obligations	618	585
Other Postretirement Benefit (OPEB) Costs	632	597
Clean Energy Program	160	233
Environmental Costs	396	420
Derivative Contracts	214	637
Energy Trading Contracts	40	19
Other	263	218
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	7,637	7,677
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 5)		
CAPITALIZATION		
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Long-Term Debt	7,436	7,849
Securitization Debt	1,758	1,879
Project Level, Non-Recourse Debt	855	891

Debt Supporting Trust Preferred Securities	660	660
Total Long-Term Debt	10,709	11,279
SUBSIDIARIES' PREFERRED SECURITIES		
Preferred Stock Without Mandatory Redemption, \$100 par value, 7,500,000 authorized; issued and outstanding, 2006 and 2005—795,234 shares	80	80
COMMON STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock, no par, authorized 500,000,000 shares; issued; 2006—266,123,571 shares; 2005—265,332,746 shares	4,644	4,618
Treasury Stock, at cost; 2006—14,024,505 shares; 2005—14,169,560 shares	(527)	(532)
Retained Earnings	2,901	2,545
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(33)	(609)
Total Common Stockholders' Equity	6,985	6,022
Total Capitalization	17,774	17,381
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION	\$ 28,714	\$ 29,813

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For The Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$ 786	\$ 456
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
(Gain) Loss on Disposal of Discontinued Operations, net of tax	(228)	178
Gain on Disposition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1)	(5)
Write-Down of Project Investments	—	22
Depreciation and Amortization	645	572
Amortization of Nuclear Fuel	73	69
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes (Other than Leases) and ITC	(5)	155
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Plan Costs	178	175
Leveraged Lease Income, Adjusted for Rents Received and Deferred Taxes	32	9
Loss (Gain) on Sale of Investments	255	(50)
Undistributed Earnings from Affiliates	(45)	(40)
Foreign Currency Transaction Loss (Gain)	4	(1)
Unrealized (Gains) Losses on Energy Contracts and Other Derivatives	(47)	4
Over Recovery of Electric Energy Costs (BGS and NTC) and Gas Costs	112	75
Under Recovery of Societal Benefits Charge (SBC)	(89)	(94)
Net Realized Gains and Income from NDT Funds	(54)	(94)
Other Non-Cash Charges	25	26
Net Change in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities	73	(439)
Employee Benefit Plan Funding and Related Payments	(127)	(159)
Proceeds from the Withdrawal of Partnership Interests and Other Distributions	7	63
Other	(150)	(19)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	1,444	903
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(748)	(751)
Proceeds from Collection of Notes Receivable	—	132
Proceeds from Sale of Discontinued Operations	494	220
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	3	6
Proceeds from the Sale of Investments and Return of Capital from Partnerships	186	26

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Proceeds from NDT Funds Sales	1,056	2,751
Investment in NDT Funds	(1,069)	(2,769)
Restricted Funds	(22)	(47)
NDT Funds Interest and Dividends	29	25
Other	18	13

Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(53)	(394)
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CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net Change in Commercial Paper and Loans	452	(267)
Issuance of Long-Term Debt	—	728
Issuance of Non-Recourse Debt	—	4
Issuance of Common Stock	56	55
Redemptions of Long-Term Debt	(1,246)	(230)
Repayment of Non-Recourse Debt	(37)	(20)
Redemption of Debt Underlying Trust Securities	(154)	—
Cash Dividends Paid on Common Stock	(430)	(401)
Other	(26)	(42)

Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(1,385)	(173)
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Effect of Exchange Rate Change	(2)	1
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Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	337
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Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	288	263
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Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 292	\$ 600
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Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Income Taxes Paid	\$ 312	\$ 102
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$ 510	\$ 618

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For The Quarters Ended September 30,		For The Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)			
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 2,017	\$ 1,934	\$ 5,901	\$ 5,559
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	1,296	1,195	3,872	3,472
Operation and Maintenance	278	276	855	839
Depreciation and Amortization	174	155	476	418
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	32	35	100	106
Total Operating Expenses	1,780	1,661	5,303	4,835
OPERATING INCOME	237	273	598	724
Other Income	6	3	18	7
Other Deductions	—	(1)	(2)	(2)
Interest Expense	(86)	(86)	(254)	(256)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	157	189	360	473
Income Tax Expense	(69)	(74)	(160)	(191)
NET INCOME	88	115	200	282
Preferred Stock Dividends	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
EARNINGS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED	\$ 87	\$ 114	\$ 197	\$ 279

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

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 76	\$ 159
Accounts Receivable, net of allowances of \$42 in 2006 and \$41 in 2005	770	959
Unbilled Revenues	222	394
Materials and Supplies	49	49
Prepayments	151	49
Restricted Funds	15	14
Other	33	32
Total Current Assets	1,316	1,656
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(3,827)	(3,627)
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	7,196	7,009
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory Assets	5,028	5,053
Long-Term Investments	147	144
Other Special Funds	310	315
Other	117	114
Total Noncurrent Assets	5,602	5,626
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 14,114	\$ 14,291

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

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	\$ 282	\$ 485
Commercial Paper and Loans	327	—
Accounts Payable	290	286
Accounts Payable—Affiliated Companies, net	403	391
Accrued Interest	41	59
Clean Energy Program	114	96
Derivative Contracts	9	6
Other	269	370
Total Current Liabilities	1,735	1,693
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and ITC	2,523	2,608
Other Postretirement Benefit (OPEB) Costs	586	561
Regulatory Liabilities	668	720
Clean Energy Program	160	233
Environmental Costs	341	365
Asset Retirement Obligations	218	210
Derivative Contracts	23	6
Other	27	27
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	4,546	4,730
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 5)		
CAPITALIZATION		
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Long-Term Debt	2,754	2,866
Securitization Debt	1,758	1,879
Total Long-Term Debt	4,512	4,745
PREFERRED SECURITIES		

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Preferred Stock Without Mandatory Redemption, \$100 par value, 7,500,000 authorized; issued and outstanding, 2006 and 2005—795,234 shares	80	80
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COMMON STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Common Stock; 150,000,000 shares authorized, 132,450,344 shares issued and outstanding	892	892
Contributed Capital	170	170
Basis Adjustment	986	986
Retained Earnings	1,197	1,000
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(4)	(5)

Total Common Stockholder's Equity	3,241	3,043
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Total Capitalization	7,833	7,868
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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION	\$ 14,114	\$ 14,291
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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

**For The Nine Months Ended
September 30,**

2006 2005

**(Millions)
(Unaudited)**

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income	\$	200	\$ 282
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization		476	418
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes and ITC		(69)	(77)
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Plan Costs		127	124
Non-Cash Interest Expense		14	13
Employee Benefit Plan Funding and Related Payments		(81)	(104)
Over Recovery of Electric Energy Costs (BGS and NTC)		39	81
Over (Under) Recovery of Gas Costs		73	(6)
Under Recovery of SBC		(89)	(94)
Other Non-Cash Charges		6	3
Net Changes in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities:			
Accounts Receivable and Unbilled Revenues		361	74
Materials and Supplies		—	(7)
Prepayments		(102)	(91)
Accrued Taxes		(25)	(21)
Accrued Interest		(18)	(16)
Accounts Payable		4	70
Accounts Receivable/Payable-Affiliated Companies, net		(337)	(207)
Other Current Assets and Liabilities		(77)	102
Other		(79)	(80)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities		423	464
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment		(392)	(372)
Restricted Funds		(1)	(3)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities		(393)	(375)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			

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Net Change in Short-Term Debt	327	80
Issuance of Long-Term Debt	—	250
Redemption of Securitization Debt	(115)	(105)
Redemption of Long-Term Debt	(322)	(125)
Issuance of Securitization Debt	—	103
Deferred Issuance Costs	—	(3)
Preferred Stock Dividends	(3)	(3)
Net Cash (Used In) Provided by Financing Activities	(113)	197
Net (Decrease) Increase In Cash and Cash Equivalents	(83)	286
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	159	6
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 76	\$ 292
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Income Taxes Paid	\$ 187	\$ 249
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$ 251	\$ 250

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

PSEG POWER LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For The Quarters Ended September 30,		For The Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)			
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,444	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,234
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	830	983	2,992	2,941
Operation and Maintenance	222	223	721	685
Depreciation and Amortization	41	34	116	96
Total Operating Expenses	1,093	1,240	3,829	3,722
OPERATING INCOME	396	204	762	512
Other Income	38	74	113	135
Other Deductions	(27)	(13)	(60)	(33)
Interest Expense	(47)	(32)	(131)	(86)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	360	233	684	528
Income Tax Expense	(155)	(101)	(290)	(225)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	205	132	394	303
Loss from Discontinued Operations, net of tax benefit of \$4 and \$13 for the quarter and nine months ended 2005, respectively	—	(6)	—	(19)
Loss on Disposal of Discontinued Operations, net of tax benefit of \$0 and \$123 for the quarter and nine months ended 2005, respectively	—	(1)	—	(178)
EARNINGS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP INCORPORATED	\$ 205	\$ 125	\$ 394	\$ 106

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

PSEG POWER LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5	\$ 8
Accounts Receivable	450	862
Accounts Receivable—Affiliated Companies, net	335	288
Fuel	852	812
Materials and Supplies	218	201
Energy Trading Contracts	62	327
Derivative Contracts	15	50
Other	35	27
Total Current Assets	1,972	2,575
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(1,698)	(1,577)
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	4,996	4,880
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Deferred Income Taxes and Investment Tax Credits (ITC)	—	70
Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Funds	1,191	1,133
Goodwill and Other Intangibles	62	63
Other Special Funds	155	143
Energy Trading Contracts	19	42
Derivative Contracts	25	—
Other	53	39
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,505	1,490
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 8,473	\$ 8,945
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER’S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	\$ —	\$ 500

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Accounts Payable	403	745
Short-Term Loan from Affiliate	68	202
Energy Trading Contracts	237	200
Derivative Contracts	165	403
Accrued Interest	81	41
Other	83	86
Total Current Liabilities	1,037	2,177
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and Investment Tax Credits (ITC)	271	—
Asset Retirement Obligations	398	373
Energy Trading Contracts	40	19
Derivative Contracts	167	597
Environmental Costs	55	55
Other	74	70
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,005	1,114
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 5)		
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Total Long-Term Debt	2,817	2,817
MEMBER'S EQUITY		
Contributed Capital	2,000	2,000
Basis Adjustment	(986)	(986)
Retained Earnings	2,704	2,310
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(104)	(487)
Total Member's Equity	3,614	2,837
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	\$ 8,473	\$ 8,945

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

PSEG POWER LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For The Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$ 394	\$ 106
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Loss on Disposal of Discontinued operations, net of tax	—	178
Gain on Disposition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1)	(5)
Depreciation and Amortization	116	96
Amortization of Nuclear Fuel	73	69
Interest Accretion on Asset Retirement Obligations	25	21
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes and ITC	74	239
Unrealized Losses (Gains) on Energy Contracts and Other Derivatives	2	(2)
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Plan Costs	35	34
Net Realized Gains and Income from NDT Funds	(54)	(94)
Net Change in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities:		
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	(57)	(187)
Accounts Receivable	412	(89)
Accounts Payable	(325)	(348)
Accounts Receivable/Payable—Affiliated Companies, net	303	177
Accrued Interest Payable	39	—
Other Current Assets and Liabilities	25	61
Employee Benefit Plan Funding and Related Payments	(34)	(35)
Other	(107)	55
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	920	276
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(316)	(345)
Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	1	226
Proceeds from NDT Funds Sales	1,056	2,751
NDT Funds Interest and Dividends	29	25
Investment in NDT Funds	(1,069)	(2,769)
Short-Term Loan—Affiliated Company, net	—	(62)
Other	10	5

Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(289)	(169)
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CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Redemption of Long-Term Debt	(500)	—
Short-Term Loan—Affiliated Company, net	(134)	(98)

Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(634)	(98)
---------------------------------------	--------	-------

Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3)	9
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	8	10

Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 5	\$ 19
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Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Income Taxes Paid	\$ 200	\$ 9
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$ 92	\$ 62

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

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PSEG ENERGY HOLDINGS L.L.C.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For The Quarters Ended September 30,		For The Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)			
OPERATING REVENUES				
Electric Generation and Distribution Revenues	\$ 358	\$ 280	\$ 939	\$ 728
Income from Leveraged and Operating Leases	38	44	115	136
Other	5	10	26	53
Total Operating Revenues	401	334	1,080	917
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Energy Costs	195	184	583	484
Operation and Maintenance	49	41	150	151
Write-down of Project Investments	—	—	263	—
Depreciation and Amortization	14	10	38	35
Total Operating Expenses	258	235	1,034	670
Income from Equity Method Investments	30	30	93	90
OPERATING INCOME	173	129	139	337
Other Income	14	5	33	18
Other Deductions	(16)	(3)	(27)	(17)
Interest Expense	(50)	(56)	(151)	(168)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTEREST	121	75	(6)	170
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	(20)	(27)	31	(42)
Minority Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries	—	—	(1)	(1)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	101	48	24	127
(Loss) Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax benefit (expense) of \$0, \$(4), \$0 and \$2 for the quarter and nine months ended 2006	—	(9)	(1)	13

and 2005, respectively

Gain on Disposal of Discontinued Operations,
net of tax expense of \$142 for the nine months
ended 2006

	—	—	228	—
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NET INCOME	101	39	251	140
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Preference Units Distributions	—	—	—	(3)
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EARNINGS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC
SERVICE ENTERPRISE GROUP
INCORPORATED

\$	101	\$	39	\$	251	\$	137
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See disclosures regarding PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C.
included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PSEG ENERGY HOLDINGS L.L.C.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 102	\$ 68
Accounts Receivable:		
Trade—net of allowances of \$4 and \$3 in 2006 and 2005, respectively	103	101
Other Accounts Receivable	12	14
Affiliated Companies	2	—
Notes Receivable:		
Affiliated Companies	374	409
Other	—	5
Inventory	45	27
Restricted Funds	83	62
Assets of Discontinued Operations	—	498
Assets Held for Sale	21	—
Derivative Contracts	21	—
Other	10	7
Total Current Assets	773	1,191
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(290)	(237)
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	1,384	1,323
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Leveraged Leases, net	2,779	2,720
Corporate Joint Ventures and Partnership Interests	920	1,180
Goodwill and Other Intangibles	531	540
Derivative Contracts	34	3
Other	104	98
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,368	4,541
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 6,525	\$ 7,055

See disclosures regarding PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C.
included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PSEG ENERGY HOLDINGS L.L.C.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER’S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	\$ 341	\$ 348
Accounts Payable:		
Trade	53	50
Affiliated Companies	76	11
Derivative Contracts	8	13
Accrued Interest	48	42
Liabilities of Discontinued Operations	—	436
Other	73	83
Total Current Liabilities	599	983
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income Taxes and Investment and Energy Tax Credits	1,839	1,705
Derivative Contracts	18	27
Other	103	66
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,960	1,798
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 5)		
MINORITY INTERESTS	24	15
LONG-TERM DEBT		
Project Level, Non-Recourse Debt	855	891
Senior Notes	1,149	1,448
Total Long-Term Debt	2,004	2,339
MEMBER’S EQUITY		
Ordinary Unit	1,288	1,713
Retained Earnings	568	317
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	82	(110)

Total Member's Equity	1,938	1,920
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	\$ 6,525	\$ 7,055

See disclosures regarding PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C.
included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PSEG ENERGY HOLDINGS L.L.C.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For The Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
	(Millions) (Unaudited)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$ 251	\$ 140
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	38	45
Demand Side Management Amortization	2	6
Investment Write-off	—	22
Deferred Income Taxes (Other than Leases)	(8)	(7)
Leveraged Lease Income, Adjusted for Rents Received and Deferred Income Taxes	32	9
Undistributed Earnings from Affiliates	(45)	(40)
Loss (Gain) on Sale of Investments	255	(50)
Gain on Sale of Discontinued Operations	(228)	—
Foreign Currency Transaction Loss (Gain)	4	(1)
Change in Fair Value of Derivative Financial Instruments	(49)	6
Other Non-Cash Charges	3	4
Net Changes in Certain Current Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable	(23)	(3)
Inventory	(15)	4
Accounts Payable	(58)	18
Other Current Assets and Liabilities	(21)	15
Proceeds from Withdrawal of Partnership Interests and Other Distributions	7	63
Other	4	(2)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	149	229
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(37)	(26)
Proceeds from Sale of Discontinued Operations	494	—
Proceeds from the Sale of Investments	186	26
Short-Term Loan Receivable—Affiliated Company, net	34	54
Restricted Funds	(21)	(44)
Proceeds from Collection of Notes Receivable	—	137

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Additions to other assets	(5)	(11)
Other	8	9
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	659	145
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Non-Recourse Long-Term Debt	—	4
Repayment of Non-Recourse Long-Term Debt	(37)	(20)
Repayment of Senior Notes	(309)	—
Return of Capital Contributed	(425)	(100)
Redemptions Preference Units	—	(184)
Cash Distributions Paid on Preference Units	—	(3)
Other	(1)	(6)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(772)	(309)
Effect of Exchange Rate Change	(2)	1
Net Increase In Cash and Cash Equivalents	34	66
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	68	183
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 102	\$ 249
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Income Taxes (Received) Paid	\$ (86)	\$ 4
Interest Paid, Net of Amounts Capitalized	\$ 108	\$ 203

See disclosures regarding PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C.
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), Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G), PSEG Power LLC (Power) and PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C. (Energy Holdings). Information contained herein relating to any individual company is filed by such company on its own behalf. PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings each make representations only as to itself and make no representations as to any other company.

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

PSEG

PSEG has four principal direct wholly owned subsidiaries: PSE&G, Power, Energy Holdings and PSEG Services Corporation (Services).

As previously disclosed, on December 20, 2004, PSEG entered into an agreement and plan of merger (Merger Agreement) with Exelon Corporation (Exelon) providing for a merger of PSEG with and into Exelon (Merger). On September 14, 2006, PSEG received from Exelon a formal notice of termination of the Merger under the provisions of the Merger Agreement.

PSE&G

PSE&G is an operating public utility engaged principally in the transmission of electric energy and distribution of electric energy and natural gas in certain areas of New Jersey. PSE&G is subject to regulation by the BPU and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

PSE&G also owns PSE&G Transition Funding LLC (Transition Funding) and PSE&G Transition Funding II LLC (Transition Funding II), bankruptcy-remote entities that purchased certain transition property from PSE&G and issued transition bonds secured by such property. The transition property consists principally of the rights to receive electricity consumption-based per kilowatt-hour (kWh) charges from PSE&G electric distribution customers, which represent irrevocable rights to receive amounts sufficient to recover certain of PSE&G's transition costs related to deregulation, as approved by the BPU.

Power

Power 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 function through three principal direct wholly owned subsidiaries: PSEG Nuclear LLC (Nuclear), PSEG Fossil LLC (Fossil) and PSEG Energy Resources & Trade LLC (ER&T). Nuclear and Fossil own and operate generation and generation-related facilities. ER&T is responsible for the day-to-day management of Power's portfolio. Fossil, Nuclear and ER&T are subject to regulation by FERC and Nuclear is also subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

Energy Holdings

Energy Holdings has two principal direct wholly owned subsidiaries: PSEG Global L.L.C. (Global), which owns and operates international and domestic projects engaged in the generation and distribution of energy, including power production facilities and electric distribution companies, and PSEG Resources L.L.C. (Resources), which has invested

primarily in energy-related leveraged leases. Energy Holdings also owns Enterprise Group Development Corporation (EGDC), a commercial real estate property management business.

Services

Services provides management and administrative services to PSEG and its subsidiaries. These include accounting, legal, communications, human resources, information technology, treasury and

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

financial services, investor relations, stockholder services, real estate, environmental, health and safety, insurance, risk management, tax, library, records and information services, security, corporate secretarial and certain planning, budgeting and forecasting services. Services charges PSEG and its subsidiaries for the cost of work performed and services provided pursuant to the terms and conditions of intercompany service agreements.

Basis of Presentation

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

The respective financial statements included herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for 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, PSE&G's, Power's and Energy Holdings' respective Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and June 30, 2006.

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, 2005.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits (OPEB)

PSEG

PSEG sponsors several qualified and nonqualified pension plans and OPEB plans covering PSEG's and its participating affiliates' current and former employees who meet certain eligibility criteria. In September 2006, PSEG contributed \$50 million to its pension plans and \$12 million to its OPEB plans. PSEG does not anticipate making any further contributions to the plans in 2006. 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.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

	Pension Benefits		OPEB		Pension Benefits		OPEB
	Quarters Ended		Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended		Nine Months Ended
	September 30,		September 30,		September 30,		September 30,
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
(Millions)							
<i>Components of Net Periodic Benefit Costs:</i>							
Service Cost	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 65	\$ 67	\$ 13
Interest Cost	53	52	17	16	158	155	51
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(65)	(62)	(2)	(2)	(199)	(187)	(8)
Amortization of Net Transition Obligation	—	—	7	7	—	—	21
Prior Service Cost	3	4	4	3	8	12	10
Loss	14	12	2	—	41	35	6
Net Periodic Benefit Costs	27	28	32	28	73	82	93
Effect of Regulatory Asset	—	—	4	5	—	—	14
Total Benefit Costs	\$ 27	\$ 28	\$ 36	\$ 33	\$ 73	\$ 82	\$ 107

PSE&G, Power, Energy Holdings and Services

Pension costs and OPEB costs for PSE&G, Power, Energy Holdings and Services are detailed as follows:

Pension Benefits	OPEB	Pension Benefits	OPEB
Quarters Ended	Quarters Ended	Nine Months Ended	Nine Months Ended
September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,

	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(Millions)							
PSE&G	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 31	\$ 29	\$ 37	\$ 41	\$ 91	\$ 84
Power	8	8	4	3	22	24	12	9
Energy Holdings	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
Services	4	5	1	1	12	15	4	3
Total Benefit Costs	\$ 27	\$ 28	\$ 36	\$ 33	\$ 73	\$ 82	\$ 107	\$ 96

Note 2. Recent Accounting Standards

The following accounting standards were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), or the SEC but have not yet been adopted by PSEG.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans” (SFAS 158)

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 158, which requires companies to record the under or over funded positions of defined benefit pension and OPEB plans on the balance sheet. For under funded plans, the liability would be equal to the difference between the plan’s benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. For defined benefit pension plans, the benefit obligation is the projected benefit obligation. For OPEB plans, the benefit obligation is the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation. In addition, the statement requires that the total unrecognized costs for defined benefit pension and OPEB plans be recorded as an after-tax charge to Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), a separate component of Stockholder’s Equity. However, for PSE&G, because the amortization of the unrecognized costs is being collected from customers, the accumulated

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

unrecognized costs at adoption will be recorded as a Regulatory Asset. The unrecognized costs represent actuarial gains or losses, prior service costs and transition obligations arising from the adoption of the current pension and OPEB accounting standards, which have not been expensed.

Current accounting guidance requires that unrecognized costs be presented in a footnote to the financial statements as part of a reconciliation of a plan's funded status to amounts recorded in the financial statements. The unrecognized costs are amortized as a component of net periodic pension or OPEB expense. Under the new standard, for Power and Energy Holdings, the charge to OCI will be amortized and recorded as net periodic pension cost on the Statement of Operations. For PSE&G, the Regulatory Asset will be amortized and recorded as net periodic pension cost on the Statement of Operations.

SFAS 158 is effective for fiscal periods ending after December 15, 2006 and will cause changes to the balance sheet at December 31, 2006 as described above. Assuming a year-end discount rate of 6.25% and an asset return rate of 8.75%, PSEG expects its aggregate under funded status at December 31, 2006 for both its defined benefit pension plans and its OPEB plans will be approximately \$1.4 billion. This amount would be recorded in Non-current liabilities on the Balance Sheet. The aggregate unrecognized costs are projected to be approximately \$1.1 billion. Of this amount, approximately \$700 million relates to PSE&G and will be recorded as an increase in regulatory assets. The balance of approximately \$400 million will be recorded, net of deferred taxes of approximately \$150 million, as a charge to OCI. PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings continue to evaluate the impact of this statement, which is expected to have a material impact on PSEG's, PSE&G's and Power's respective financial positions. SFAS 158 is not expected to have a material impact on Energy Holding's financial position.

SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (SFAS 157)

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, which provides a single definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Prior to SFAS 157, guidance for applying fair value was incorporated into several accounting pronouncements. SFAS 157 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement, and sets out a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between assumptions based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and those based on an entity's own assumptions (unobservable inputs). Under SFAS 157, fair value measurements are disclosed by level within that hierarchy, with the highest priority being quoted prices in active markets. While this statement does not require any new fair value measurements, the application of this statement will change current practice for some fair value measurements.

This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings are evaluating the impact of this new accounting pronouncement.

FIN 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement 109" (FIN 48)

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, which prescribes a model for how a company should recognize, measure, present and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. Under FIN 48, the financial statements will reflect expected future tax consequences of such positions presuming the tax authorities' full knowledge of the position and all relevant facts. FIN 48 will require an entity to

recognize the benefit of tax positions when it is “more likely-than-not” that the position is sustainable based on the merits of the

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

position. FIN 48 also addresses the accrual of interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties and the classification of liabilities on the balance sheet.

FIN 48 is effective as of the beginning of fiscal years that start after December 15, 2006. A company will record the change in net assets that result from the application of FIN 48 as an adjustment to Retained Earnings. PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings are evaluating this guidance, which could have a material impact on their respective earnings and financial position.

FSP No. FAS 13-2, "Accounting for a Change or Projected Change in the Timing of Cash Flows Relating to Income Taxes Generated by a Leveraged Lease Transaction" (FSP 13-2)

PSEG and Energy Holdings

In July 2006, the FASB issued FSP 13-2, which addresses how a change or projected change in the timing of cash flows relating to income taxes generated by a leveraged lease transaction affects the accounting by a lessor for that lease. The FSP amends SFAS No. 13, "Accounting for Leases," stating that a change in the timing of the above referenced cash flows must be reviewed at least annually. If a change in timing has occurred, or is projected to occur, the rate of return and the allocation of income to positive investment years must be recalculated from the inception of the lease.

The guidance in this FSP shall be applied to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of this FSP shall be reported as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings as of the beginning of the period in which this FSP is adopted. PSEG and Energy Holdings are evaluating this guidance, which could have a material impact on their respective earnings and financial positions.

The following new accounting standards were adopted by PSEG during 2006.

SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment, revised 2004" (SFAS 123R)

PSEG

Effective January 1, 2006, PSEG adopted SFAS 123R, which replaces SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS 123) and supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" (APB 25). SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for share-based awards to employees in exchange for services, and it requires entities to recognize compensation expense for these awards. The cost for equity-based awards is expensed based on their grant date fair value, and liability awards are expensed based on their fair value, which is re-measured each reporting period. The pro forma disclosure previously permitted under SFAS 123 is no longer an alternative to financial statement recognition.

Prior to January 1, 2006, PSEG accounted for stock-based awards under the intrinsic value method of APB 25. In accordance with APB 25, PSEG did not record compensation expense related to its stock option grants because the strike price was equal to the fair value of the underlying stock on the grant date; however, it did record compensation expense over the requisite service period for restricted stock grants and performance unit awards.

SFAS 123R is applicable to all of PSEG's outstanding unvested share-based payment awards as of January 1, 2006 and all prospective awards using the modified prospective method. Accordingly, the financial results for prior periods were not retroactively adjusted to reflect the effects of SFAS 123R. The compensation expense recorded as a result of adopting SFAS 123R was not material. For additional information, see Note 12. Stock-Based Compensation.

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Note 3. Discontinued Operations, Dispositions and Acquisitions

Discontinued Operations

Power

Waterford Generation Facility (Waterford)

In September 2005, Power completed the sale of its electric generation facility located in Waterford, Ohio to a subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc. In May 2005, Power recognized an estimated loss on disposal of \$177 million, net of tax benefit of \$123 million. In the third quarter of 2005, Power completed the sale of Waterford and recognized an additional loss on disposal of \$1 million, net of tax. The proceeds of the sale, together with the anticipated reduction in tax liability, were approximately \$320 million and were used to retire debt at Power.

Waterford's operating results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2005, which were reclassified to Discontinued Operations, are summarized below:

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005
	(Millions)	
Operating Revenues	\$ 13	\$ 18
Loss Before Income Taxes	\$ 10	\$ 32
Net Loss	\$ 6	\$ 19

Energy Holdings

Elektrociepłownia Chorzow Elcho Sp. Z o.o. (Elcho) and Elektrownia Skawina SA (Skawina)

On January 31, 2006, Global entered into an agreement with CEZ a.s. to sell its interest in two coal-fired plants in Poland, Elcho and Skawina. The sale was completed on May 29, 2006. Proceeds, net of transaction costs, were \$476 million, resulting in a gain of \$228 million net of tax expense of \$142 million. This gain is included in Discontinued Operations. The 2006 operating results for Global's assets in Poland have been reclassified to Discontinued Operations.

Elcho's and Skawina's operating results for the quarter ended September 30, 2005 and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 are summarized below:

Quarter Ended September 30, 2005		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006				2005	
Elcho	Skawina	Elcho	Skawina	Elcho	Skawina	Elcho	Skawina

(Millions)

Operating Revenues	\$ 21	\$ 25	\$ 39	\$ 44	\$ 78	\$ 91
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	\$ (8)	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	\$ 2	\$ 12	\$ 2
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (9)	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	\$ 1	\$ 11	\$ 2

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The carrying amounts of the assets of Elcho and Skawina as of December 31, 2005 are summarized in the following table:

	As of December 31, 2005	
	Elcho	Skawina
	(Millions)	
Current Assets	\$ 41	\$ 27
Noncurrent Assets	319	111
 Total Assets of Discontinued Operations	 \$ 360	 \$ 138
 Current Liabilities	 \$ 27	 \$ 24
Noncurrent Liabilities	336	49
 Total Liabilities of Discontinued Operations	 \$ 363	 \$ 73

Elcho's and Skawina's total non-recourse debt amounted to \$287 million and \$26 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2005.

Dispositions

Energy Holdings

Rio Grande Energia (RGE)

On May 10, 2006, Global entered into an agreement with Companhia Paulista de Force Luz (CPFL) to sell its 32% ownership interest in RGE, a Brazilian electric distribution company. The transaction closed on June 23, 2006 and gross proceeds of \$185 million were received. The transaction resulted in an after-tax loss of \$178 million, primarily related to the devaluation of the Brazilian Real subsequent to Global's acquisition of its interests in RGE in 1997.

Solar Electric Generating Systems (SEGS) Projects

In January 2005, Resources and Global sold their minority limited partner interests in three SEGS projects for proceeds of approximately \$7 million, resulting in an after-tax gain of \$4 million.

Dhofar Power Company S.A.O.C. (Dhofar Power)

In April 2005, Global sold a 35% interest in Dhofar Power through a public offering on the Omani Stock Exchange, as required under the Concession Agreement, reducing Global's ownership in Dhofar Power from 81% to 46%. Net proceeds from the sale approximated \$25 million, resulting in an after-tax gain of approximately \$1 million. Following the sale, Global's investment in Dhofar Power has been accounted for under the equity method.

On May 15, 2006, Global signed an agreement to sell its remaining 46% interest in Dhofar Power to Oman Technical Partners Ltd. (Oman), a consortium formed by The GCC Energy Fund of Dubai, Darbat Power of Oman and Malakoff Berhad of Malaysia; therefore, Energy Holdings reclassified the investment to Assets Held for Sale on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. The sale, which is contingent upon obtaining consents from Dhofar Power's lenders and receiving no objections from the Government of Oman, is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2006 and generate proceeds of approximately \$33 million, which is the approximate book value of the investment.

Meiya Power Company Limited (MPC)

In January and April 2005, Global received payments of approximately \$38 million and \$99 million, respectively, representing the full payment of the receivable relating to the sale of its 50% equity interest in MPC in December 2004.

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Resources

In January 2005, a KKR Fund, in which Resources had invested, sold its investment in KinderCare Learning Centers, Inc. and Resources received proceeds of approximately \$17 million, resulting in an after-tax gain of approximately \$1 million.

On October 16, 2006, Resources entered into an agreement under which Puget Sound Energy, Inc. will purchase Whitehorn Units Nos. 2 and 3 from Resources on the current lease expiration date of February 2, 2009 for a cash price of approximately \$23 million. This transaction is expected to produce incremental after-tax income and cash flow for Resources of approximately \$3 million and \$17 million respectively, at such time.

Acquisitions

Energy Holdings

Prisma 2000 S.p.A. (Prisma)

In May 2006, Global forgave the guarantees of its partner in the Prisma investment of certain loans Global had made to Prisma and converted such loans totaling \$38 million into additional equity in Prisma, thereby increasing its ownership interest from 50% to 85% and giving Global voting control of the project. As a result, Energy Holdings began consolidating this investment in May 2006 and reclassified the investment balance to Property, Plant and Equipment of approximately \$62 million, Long-Term Investments of approximately \$13 million, Capital Lease Obligations of approximately \$40 million and certain other assets and liabilities on Energy Holdings' Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. Although the purchase price allocation has not been finalized due to the recent acquisition, Energy Holdings recorded certain immaterial purchase accounting adjustments to reflect the plant, contracts and investment in Biomasse Italia S.p.A. (Biomasse) at fair value. The consolidation of Prisma is expected to add approximately \$45 million of annual revenue to Energy Holdings' financial statements, and the additional ownership interest is expected to result in a modest increase to Energy Holdings' earnings.

Prisma indirectly owns and operates three biomass generation plants in Italy through its ownership of 100% of San Marco Bioenergie S.p.A., which owns a 20 MW plant, and 50% of Biomasse, a partnership with Api Holding S.p.A., which owns two plants totaling 60 MW. Global records Prisma's investment in Biomasse as an equity method investment due to Global's approximate 43% indirect ownership in Biomasse. The output of the plants is sold under power purchase agreements with the Italian national grid (CIP contracts), which include a premium for the renewable energy output. These contracts expire from 2009 through 2012.

Note 4. 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 under PSEG's stock option plans, upon payment of performance units and upon conversion of Participating Units.

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The following table shows the effect of these stock options, performance units and Participating Units on the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in calculating diluted EPS:

	Quarters Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2006		2005		2006		2005	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
EPS Numerator:								
Earnings (Millions)								
Continuing Operations	\$ 374	\$ 374	\$ 269	\$ 269	\$ 559	\$ 559	\$ 395	\$ 395
Discontinued Operations	—	—	(16)	(16)	227	227	2	2
Net Income	\$ 374	\$ 374	\$ 253	\$ 253	\$ 786	\$ 786	\$ 397	\$ 397
EPS Denominator (Thousands):								
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	251,747	251,747	239,034	239,034	251,471	251,471	251,471	251,471
Effect of Stock Options	—	490	—	1,052	—	—	—	5,000
Effect of Stock Performance Units	—	92	—	36	—	—	—	—
Effect of Participating Units	—	—	—	4,164	—	—	—	—
Total Shares	251,747	252,329	239,034	244,286	251,471	251,471	251,471	252,100
Earnings Per Share:								
Continuing Operations	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.10	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.22	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.58

Discontinued Operations		—		—		(0.06)		(0.07)		0.90		0
Net Income	\$	1.48	\$	1.48	\$	1.06	\$	1.03	\$	3.12	\$	3

No stock options had an antidilutive effect for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

Dividend payments on common stock for the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were \$0.57 and \$0.56 per share, respectively, and totaled approximately \$144 million and \$134 million, respectively. Dividend payments on common stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were \$1.71 and \$1.68 per share, respectively, and totaled approximately \$430 million and \$401 million, respectively.

Note 5. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Guaranteed Obligations

Power

Power has unconditionally guaranteed payments by its subsidiaries, ER&T and PSEG Power New York Inc. (Power New York) in commodity-related transactions in the ordinary course of business. These payment guarantees are provided to counterparties in order to obtain credit under physical and financial agreements for gas, power, pipeline capacity, transportation, oil, electricity and related commodities and services. These payment guarantees support the current exposure, interest and other costs on sums due and payable by ER&T and Power New York. Under these agreements, guarantees offered for trading and marketing cover lines of credit between entities and are often reciprocal in nature. The exposure between counterparties can move in either direction. The face value of the guarantees outstanding as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 was approximately \$1.4 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively. In order for Power to incur a liability for the face value of the outstanding guarantees, ER&T and Power New York would have to fully utilize the credit granted to it by every counterparty to whom Power has provided a guarantee and all of ER&T's and Power New York's contracts would have to be "out-of-the-money" (if the contracts are terminated, Power would owe money to the counterparties). The probability of all contracts at ER&T and Power New York being simultaneously "out-of-the-money" is highly unlikely due to offsetting positions within the portfolio. For this reason, the current exposure at any point in time is a more meaningful representation of the potential liability to Power under these guarantees. The current exposure consists of the net of accounts

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receivable and accounts payable and the forward value on open positions, less any margins posted. The current exposure from such liabilities was \$304 million and \$549 million as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

Power is subject to collateral calls related to commodity contracts that are bilateral and are subject to certain creditworthiness standards as guarantor under performance guarantees for ER&T's agreements. Changes in commodity prices, including fuel, emissions allowances and electricity, can have a material impact on margin requirements under such contracts that are entered into in the normal course of business. As of September 30, 2006, Power had posted margin of approximately \$59 million, including approximately \$49 million in the form of letters of credit, and received margin of approximately \$67 million, including approximately \$65 million in the form of letters of credit, to satisfy collateral obligations and support various contractual and environmental obligations. As of December 31, 2005, Power had posted margin of approximately \$1.2 billion, including approximately \$1 billion in the form of letters of credit, and received margin of approximately \$168 million, including approximately \$115 million in the form of letters of credit.

Collateral obligations may be posted in the form of cash or letters of credit. Assuming no changes in forward energy prices and positions, Power's collateral requirements can be expected to decline over time as its contracts expire.

Power also routinely enters into exchange-traded futures and options transactions for electricity and natural gas as part of its operations. Generally, such future contracts require a deposit of cash margin, the amount of which is subject to change based on market movement and in accordance with exchange rules. As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Power had deposited margin of approximately \$171 million and \$176 million, respectively, related to exchange-traded transactions that are margined and monitored separately from physical trading activity.

In the event of a deterioration of Power's credit rating to below investment grade, which represents a two level downgrade from its current ratings, many of these agreements allow the counterparty to demand that ER&T provide further performance assurance, generally in the form of a letter of credit or cash. As of September 30, 2006, if Power were to lose its investment grade rating and, assuming all counterparties to which ER&T is "out-of-the-money" were contractually entitled to demand, and demanded, performance assurance, ER&T could be required to post additional collateral in an amount equal to approximately \$509 million. Power believes that it has sufficient liquidity to post such collateral, if necessary.

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Energy Holdings

Energy Holdings and/or Global have guaranteed certain obligations of their subsidiaries or affiliates, including the successful completion, performance or other obligations related to certain projects. The guaranteed obligations as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are as follows:

Subsidiaries/Affiliates	Location	Description	Expiration Date	As of	
				September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
				(Millions)	
Skawina (a)	Poland	Equity commitment	August 2007	\$ 6	\$ 9
PSEG Global Funding II LLC	Delaware	Contingent guarantee related to debt service obligations associated with Chilquinta Energia S.A. (Chilquinta)	April 2011	25	25
Prisma	Italy	Leasing agreement guarantee	N/A	19	20
Texas Independent Energy L.P. (TIE) - Guadalupe	Guadalupe	Interest Rate Swap Guarantee	December 2009	21	33
Elcho (b)	Poland	Debt Service Reserve Backup	October 2006	—	32
PSEG Energy Technologies Asset Management Company LLC	New Jersey	Performance guarantee	N/A	3	6
Other	Various	Various	N/A	10	13
Total Contingent Obligations				\$84	\$138

(a) Sold in May 2006. The guaranteed amount has been indemnified by the purchaser, CEZ a.s. For further information,

see Note 3.
Discontinued
Operations,
Dispositions
and
Acquisitions.

- (b) Global's
obligation
was
terminated as
a result of the
sale.

In September 2003, Energy Holdings completed the sale of PSEG Energy Technologies Inc. (Energy Technologies) and nearly all of its assets. However, Energy Holdings retained certain outstanding construction and warranty obligations related to ongoing construction projects previously performed by Energy Technologies. These construction obligations have performance bonds issued by insurance companies for which exposure is adequately supported by the outstanding letters of credit shown in the table above for PSEG Energy Technologies Asset Management Company LLC. As of September 30, 2006, there were \$14 million of such bonds outstanding related to uncompleted construction projects and other obligations. These performance bonds are not included in the \$84 million of guaranteed obligations above.

Environmental Matters

PSEG, PSE&G and Power

Hazardous Substances

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has regulations in effect concerning site investigation and remediation that require an ecological evaluation of potential damages to natural resources in connection with an environmental investigation of contaminated sites. These regulations may substantially increase the costs of environmental investigations and necessary remediation, particularly at sites situated on surface water bodies. PSE&G, Power and respective predecessor companies own or owned and/or operate or operated certain facilities situated on surface water bodies, certain of which are currently the subject of remedial activities. The financial impact of these regulations is not currently estimable. However, neither PSE&G nor Power anticipates that compliance with these regulations will have a material adverse effect on their respective financial positions, results of operations or net cash flows.

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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). PSE&G and certain of its predecessors conducted industrial operations at properties adjacent to the Passaic River facility. The operations included one operating electric generating station (Essex Site), one former generating station and four former manufactured gas plants (MGPs). PSE&G's costs to clean up former MGPs are recoverable from utility customers through the societal benefits clause (SBC). PSE&G has sold the site of the former generating station and obtained releases and indemnities for liabilities arising out of the site in connection with the sale. The Essex Site was transferred to Power in August 2000. Power assumed any environmental liabilities of PSE&G associated with the electric generating stations that PSE&G transferred to it, including the Essex Site.

In 2003, the EPA notified 41 potentially responsible parties (PRPs), including PSE&G and Power, that it was expanding its assessment of the Passaic River Study Area to the entire 17-mile tidal reach of the lower Passaic River. The EPA further indicated, with respect to PSE&G, that it believed that hazardous substances had been released from the Essex Site and a former MGP located in Harrison, New Jersey (Harrison Site), which also includes facilities for PSE&G's ongoing gas operations. The EPA estimated that its study would require five to eight years to complete and would cost approximately \$20 million, of which it would seek to recover \$10 million from the PRPs, including PSE&G and Power. Power has provided notice to insurers concerning this potential claim.

Also, in 2003, PSEG, PSE&G and 56 other PRPs received a Directive and Notice to Insurers from the NJDEP that directed the 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 New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act. The NJDEP alleged in the Directive that it had determined that hazardous substances had been discharged from the Essex Site and the Harrison Site. The NJDEP announced that it had estimated the cost of interim natural resource injury restoration activities along the lower Passaic River to approximate \$950 million.

PSE&G and Power have indicated to both the EPA and NJDEP that they are willing to work with the agencies in an effort to resolve their respective claims and, along with approximately 61 other PRPs, have entered into an agreement with the EPA or have indicated their intention to enter an agreement that provides for sharing the costs of the \$20 million study between the government organizations and the PRPs. The EPA recently has notified the PRPs that the cost of the study will greatly exceed the \$20 million initially estimated and offered to the PRPs the opportunity to conduct the study themselves rather than reimburse the government for the additional costs it incurs. The PRP group is considering the offer and has engaged in discussions with the EPA. Whether the PRP group, or some number of the PRPs, agree to assume responsibility for the study will depend upon many factors, including a revised estimated cost of the study, the number of parties who agree to participate and the manner in which the parties divide the costs among themselves. PSEG, PSE&G and Power cannot predict what further actions, if any, or the costs or the timing thereof, that may be required with respect to the Passaic River or natural resource damages. However, such costs could be material.

PSE&G

MGP Remediation Program

PSE&G is currently working with the NJDEP under a program to assess, investigate and remediate environmental conditions at PSE&G's former MGP sites (Remediation Program). To date, 38 sites have been identified as requiring some level of remedial action. In addition, the NJDEP has 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. Specifically, 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 is a former MGP facility located in Camden, New Jersey. The Remediation Program is periodically reviewed and the estimated costs are revised by

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PSE&G based on regulatory requirements, experience with the program and available remediation technologies. Since the inception of the Remediation Program in 1988 through September 30, 2006, PSE&G had expenditures of approximately \$366 million.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, PSE&G refined the detailed site estimates. The cost of remediating all sites to completion, as well as the anticipated costs to address MGP-related material discovered in two rivers adjacent to former MGP sites, could range between \$751 million and \$796 million. No amount within the range was considered to be most likely. Therefore, \$385 million was accrued as of September 30, 2006, which represents the difference between the low end of the total program cost estimate of \$751 million and the total incurred costs through September 30, 2006 of \$366 million. Of this amount, approximately \$44 million was recorded in Other Current Liabilities and \$341 million was reflected in Other Noncurrent Liabilities. The costs associated with the MGP Remediation Program have historically been recovered through the SBC charges to PSE&G ratepayers. As such, a \$385 million Regulatory Asset was recorded. PSE&G anticipates spending \$44 million in 2006, \$45 million in 2007 and an average of \$36 million per year through 2016 to remediate MGP-related environmental conditions.

Power

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

The PSD/NSR regulations, promulgated under the Clean Air Act (CAA), require major sources of certain air pollutants to obtain permits, install pollution control technology and obtain offsets, in some circumstances, when those sources undergo a “major modification,” as defined in the regulations. The Federal government may order companies not in compliance with the PSD/NSR regulations to install the best available control technology at the affected plants and to pay monetary penalties of up to approximately \$27,500 for each day of continued violation.

The EPA and the NJDEP issued a demand in March 2000 under the CAA requiring information to assess whether projects completed since 1978 at the Hudson and Mercer coal-burning units were implemented in accordance with applicable PSD/NSR regulations. Power completed its response to requests for information and, in January 2002, reached an agreement with the NJDEP and the EPA to resolve allegations of noncompliance with PSD/NSR regulations. Under that agreement, over the course of 10 years, Power agreed to install advanced air pollution controls to reduce emissions of Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x), particulate matter and mercury from the coal-burning units at the Mercer and Hudson generating stations to ensure compliance with PSD/NSR. The cost of the program was approximately \$112 million for selective catalytic reduction systems (SCRs) which have been installed at Mercer, as well as additional capital expenditures of approximately \$400 million to \$500 million at Hudson and \$150 million to \$250 million at Mercer for other pollution control equipment to be installed between December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2012. Power has spent over \$6 million on supplemental environmental projects and paid a \$1.4 million civil penalty. The agreement resolving the NSR allegations concerning the Hudson and Mercer coal-fired units also resolved a dispute over Bergen 2 regarding the applicability of PSD requirements and allowed construction of the unit to be completed and operations to commence.

Power has notified the EPA and the NJDEP that it is evaluating the continued operation of the Hudson coal unit in light of changes in the energy and capacity markets, increases in the cost of pollution control equipment and other necessary modifications to the unit. Power will be unable to complete the installation of the pollution control equipment at Hudson by the December 31, 2006 deadline. Power has proposed to the NJDEP and the EPA an alternate pollution reduction plan to permit Hudson to continue to operate on coal beyond December 31, 2006. The proposal would require Power to compensate for emission reductions contemplated under the 2002 agreement through other emission control technology, operational measures and the retirement of emission allowances until the originally specified controls are installed on Hudson or the unit is shutdown. Discussions relating to this issue are ongoing.

Power believes that the unit will likely continue to operate after December 31, 2006;

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however, no assurances can be given. Power provided notice to PJM, pursuant to the requirements of its tariff, that Power may be required to deactivate Hudson Unit 2 if an agreement is not reached with environmental regulators. The additional capital expenditures referenced above are incremental to the capital expenditure forecast included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

As a result of ongoing discussions, Power has increased its environmental reserves by approximately \$15 million to account for potential civil penalties and other costs. PSEG and Power recorded the charge in Other Deductions on their respective Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Mercury Regulation

New Jersey and Connecticut have adopted standards for the reduction of emissions of mercury from coal-fired electric generating units. The Connecticut legislation requires coal-fired power plants in Connecticut to achieve either an emissions limit or a 90% mercury removal efficiency through technology installed to control mercury emissions effective in July 2008. The regulations in New Jersey require coal-fired electric generating units in New Jersey to meet certain emissions limits or reduce emissions by 90% by December 15, 2007. Under the New Jersey regulations, companies that are parties to multi-pollutant reduction agreements are permitted to postpone such reductions on half of their coal-fired electric generating capacity until December 15, 2012. Power has a multi-pollutant reduction agreement with the NJDEP as a result of a consent decree that resolved issues arising out of the PSD and the NSR air pollution control programs at the Hudson, Mercer and Bergen facilities. The estimated costs of technology believed to be capable of meeting these emissions limits at Power's coal-fired unit in Connecticut and at its Mercer Station are included in Power's capital expenditures forecast. Total estimated costs for each project are between \$150 million and \$200 million.

On September 12, 2006, Connecticut released proposed revisions to mercury regulations that encompass "Permit Requirements for Mercury Emissions from Coal-Fired Electric Generating Units". Power is evaluating these proposed revisions; however, it cannot predict the impact of these proposed revisions.

New Jersey Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA)

In the second quarter of 1999, a study was conducted pursuant to ISRA and potential environmental liabilities related to subsurface contamination at certain generating stations were identified. Power had a \$51 million liability as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 related to these obligations, which is included in Other Noncurrent Liabilities on Power's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and Environmental Costs on PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Permit Renewals

In June 2001, the NJDEP issued a renewed New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit for Salem Nuclear Generating Station (Salem), which expired in July 2006, allowing for the continued operation of Salem with its existing cooling water system. A renewal application prepared in accordance with the new Phase II 316(b) rule was filed with the NJDEP that allows the station to continue operating under its existing NJPDES permit until a new permit is issued. Power believes that its application to renew Salem's NJPDES permit demonstrates that the station meets the Phase II 316(b) rule's performance standards for reduction of impingement mortality and entrainment through the station's existing cooling water intake technology and operations plus implemented restoration measures. Power believes that the application further demonstrates that the station meets the Phase II 316(b) rule's site-specific determination standards without the benefits of restoration. If the NJDEP were to require the installation of technologies at the Salem facility to reduce cooling water

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intake flow commensurate with closed-cycle cooling as a result of an unfavorable decision in the litigation that has been filed challenging the Phase II 316(b) rule or otherwise, Power estimates that the costs associated with cooling towers for Salem are approximately \$1 billion, of which Power's share would be approximately \$575 million. These costs are not included in Power's currently forecasted capital expenditures.

Energy Holdings

Prisma

As previously disclosed, Global became a majority owner of Prisma in May 2006. During the third quarter of 2006, Global became aware of an investigation concerning certain allegations of violations with respect to air emissions at Prisma's 20 MW San Marco biomass generating facility. Such alleged violations appear to consist primarily of the failure to appropriately monitor and report emissions and exceeding certain air emission limits. Global is conducting an investigation of the allegations, including the scope and timing of the potential violations, and is cooperating with Italian authorities in their investigation. Global believes that the plant is currently monitoring and reporting emissions in accordance with applicable regulations. In the event that future operations are not in compliance with air emissions regulations and associated prescribed limits, Italian law may permit the local prosecutor to close the plant to prevent any such future violations. If the alleged environmental violations have occurred, financial penalties could be assessed, operating restrictions on the plant could be implemented by the prosecutor and/or the regulators, including closure, the impact of which could be material to Energy Holdings' results of operations, financial position and cash flows. Global expects to complete its investigation of the allegations in the fourth quarter of 2006 and discuss the appropriate remedies, if any, with the authorities.

New Generation and Development

Power

Power has contracts with outside parties to purchase upgraded turbines for Salem Units 1 and 2 and to purchase upgraded turbines and complete a power uprate for Hope Creek to modestly increase its generating capacity. Phase II of the Salem Unit 2 turbine replacement is currently scheduled for 2008 concurrent with steam generator replacement and is anticipated to increase capacity by 26 MW. Phase II of the Hope Creek turbine replacement is expected to be completed in 2007 along with the thermal power uprate and is expected to add approximately 125 MW. Power's expenditures to date approximate \$217 million (including Interest Capitalized During Construction (IDC) of \$20 million) with an aggregate estimated share of total costs for these projects of \$244 million (including IDC of \$24 million). Timing, costs and results of these projects are dependent on timely completion of work, timely approval from the NRC and various other factors.

Completion of the projects discussed above within the estimated time frames and cost estimates cannot be assured. Construction delays, cost increases and various other factors could result in changes in the operational dates or ultimate costs to complete.

Energy Holdings

Electroandes S.A. (Electroandes)

A 35 MW expansion project of an existing hydro station at Electroandes, a generating facility in Peru, is under review. Construction has been indefinitely postponed as the project is being re-evaluated. No construction funds have been disbursed on the project thus far and capital expenditures related to this project have been removed from Energy

Holdings' forecast.

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

Power

Power seeks to mitigate volatility in its results by contracting in advance for 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 below. In addition to the BGS-related contracts, Power has entered into firm supply contracts with EDCs in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, as well as other firm sales and trading positions and commitments.

PSE&G and Power

PSE&G is required to obtain all electric supply requirements for customers that do not purchase electric supply from third-party suppliers through the annual New Jersey BGS auctions. The BGS auction process is a statewide process in which all of the New Jersey EDCs participate. The BGS auctions are “descending clock” auctions, where the EDCs accept offers for the amount of electric supply bidders are willing to offer with higher prices at the beginning of the auction. The auction proceeds when the amount of supply bid exceeds what is needed. The offer price is subsequently lowered and the process continues in a series of steps. When the amount of supply bid by the prospective suppliers matches the EDCs’ electric supply needs, the auction ends. The BPU renders a decision whether or not to accept the auction results within two business days of its conclusion.

PSE&G enters into the Supplier Master Agreement (SMA) with the winners of these BGS auctions within three business days of the BPU’s approval. PSE&G has entered into contracts with Power, as well as with other winning BGS suppliers, to purchase BGS for PSE&G’s anticipated load requirements. The winners of the auction are responsible for fulfilling all the requirements of a PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM) Load Serving Entity (LSE) including capacity, energy, ancillary services, transmission and any other services required by PJM. BGS suppliers assume any migration risk and must satisfy New Jersey’s renewable portfolio standards.

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

	Term Ending			
	May 2006(a)	May 2007(b)	May 2008(c)	May 2009(d)
Term	34 months	36 months	36 months	36 months
Load (MW)	2,900	2,840	2,840	2,882
\$ per kWh	\$ 0.05560	\$ 0.05515	\$ 0.06541	\$ 0.10251

(a) Prices set
in the

February
2003
BGS
auction.

(b) Prices set
in the
February
2004
BGS
auction.

(c) Prices set
in the
February
2005
BGS
auction.

(d) Prices set
in the
February
2006
BGS
auction,
which
became
effective
on June
1, 2006.

PSE&G entered into a full requirements contract through 2007 with Power to meet the supply requirements of PSE&G's gas customers. Power has entered into hedges for a portion of its anticipated BGSS obligations, as permitted by the BPU. The BPU permits recovery of the cost of gas hedging up to 115 billion cubic feet or approximately 80% of PSE&G's residential gas supply annually through the BGSS tariff. For additional information, see Note 13. Related-Party Transactions.

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Minimum Fuel Purchase Requirements

Power

Power purchases coal for certain of its fossil generation stations through various long-term commitments. The total minimum purchase requirements included in these commitments amount to approximately \$634 million through 2012.

Power has various multi-year requirements-based purchase commitments that average approximately \$89 million per year to meet Salem's and Hope Creek's nuclear fuel needs, of which Power's share is approximately \$64 million per year through 2010. Power has been advised by the co-owner and operator of Peach Bottom, Exelon Generation LLC (Exelon Generation), that it has similar purchase contracts to satisfy the fuel requirements for Peach Bottom through 2010, of which Power's share is approximately \$31 million per year.

In addition to its fuel requirements, Power has entered into various multi-year contracts for firm transportation and storage capacity for natural gas, primarily to meet its gas supply obligations to PSE&G. As of September 30, 2006, the total minimum requirements under these contracts were approximately \$1.2 billion through 2016.

These purchase obligations are aligned with Power's strategy to enter into contracts for its fuel supply in comparable volumes to its sales contracts.

Energy Holdings

TIE

The Guadalupe and Odessa plants of TIE, an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Holdings, have entered into gas supply agreements for their anticipated fuel requirements to satisfy obligations under their forward energy sales contracts. As of September 30, 2006, the Guadalupe and Odessa plants, which total approximately 2,000 MW of capacity, had forward energy sales contracts in place, which support the majority of their margin expectations for the balance of 2006. The plants had fuel purchase commitments totaling \$63 million to fully support these contracts. TIE has also entered into an agreement to sell approximately 19% of its aggregate capacity for 2007 through 2010.

Chilquinta

Energy Holdings has a 50% indirect ownership interest in Chilquinta Energia (Chilquinta) which owns a Chilean natural gas distribution company, Energas. Energas has various long-term commitments for natural gas and for firm transportation contracts with Metrogas and Electrogas, Chilean gas distribution/transport companies, which were entered into to support anticipated sales to its customers.

Due to current natural gas restrictions imposed by Metrogas, Energas may have contracted pipeline transport capacity in excess of available gas. Such transport capacity contracts, which are non-recourse to Energy Holdings, have an estimated maximum commitment of up to \$22 million pre-tax over the next fifteen years (considering Energy Holdings' ownership percentage in Energas).

Energas continues to review anticipated natural gas supply levels and its transport capacity contracts relative to its projected customer needs. Energas is also attempting to identify additional sources of gas, including liquified natural gas (LNG), and is working to mitigate any potential impact through both legal and commercial means. These factors will be considered as the future business direction of Energas is assessed.

Operating Services Contract (OSC)

Power

Nuclear has entered into an OSC with Exelon Generation, a subsidiary of Exelon, which commenced on January 17, 2005, relating to the operation of the Hope Creek and Salem nuclear

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generating stations. The OSC requires Exelon Generation to provide a chief nuclear officer and other key personnel to oversee daily plant operations at the Hope Creek and Salem nuclear generating stations and to implement the Exelon Generation operating model, which defines practices that Exelon Generation has used to manage the operations of its own nuclear facilities. Nuclear continues as the license holder with exclusive legal authority to operate and maintain the plants, retains responsibility for management oversight and has full authority with respect to the marketing of its share of the output from the facilities. Exelon Generation is entitled to receive reimbursement of its costs in discharging its obligations, an annual operating services fee of \$3 million and incentive fees up to \$12 million annually based on attainment of goals relating to safety, capacity factor and operation and maintenance expenses. The OSC is in full force and effect and currently terminates in January 2007. PSEG has provided notice to Exelon that it is electing to continue the OSC for two years during which time it will move into a transition phase. PSEG has the right to extend the transition phase of the OSC for an additional year if it so elects.

PSEG is considering various long-term alternatives, ranging from rebuilding its stand-alone nuclear capabilities to long-term Exelon operations that could be accompanied by a swap of nuclear capacity. PSEG expects to define a long-term strategy well before the two-year period is completed.

Maintenance Agreement

Power

Power entered into a long-term contractual services agreement with a vendor in September 2003 to provide the outage and service needs for certain of Power's fossil generating units at market rates. The contract covers approximately 25 years and could result in annual payments ranging from approximately \$10 million to \$50 million for services, parts and materials rendered.

Nuclear Fuel Disposal

Power

Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended (NWPAA), the Federal government has entered into contracts with the operators of nuclear power plants for transportation and ultimate disposal of spent nuclear fuel. To pay for this service, nuclear plant owners are required to contribute to a Nuclear Waste Fund at a rate of one mil (\$0.001) per kWh of nuclear generation, subject to such escalation as may be required to assure full cost recovery by the Federal government. Under the NWPAA, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) was required to begin taking possession of the spent nuclear fuel by no later than 1998. The DOE has announced that it does not expect a facility for such purpose to be available earlier than 2017.

Pursuant to NRC rules, spent nuclear fuel generated in any reactor can be stored in reactor facility storage pools or in independent spent fuel storage installations located at reactors or away-from-reactor sites for at least 30 years beyond the licensed life for reactor operation (which may include the term of a revised or renewed license). Adequate spent fuel storage capacity is estimated to be available through 2011 for Salem 1, 2015 for Salem 2 and 2007 for Hope Creek. Power has commenced construction of an on-site storage facility that will satisfy the spent fuel storage needs of both Salem and Hope Creek through the end of their current respective license lives. Exelon Generation has advised Power that it has a licensed and operational on-site storage facility at Peach Bottom that will satisfy Peach Bottom's spent fuel storage requirements until at least 2014.

Exelon Generation had previously advised Power that it had signed an agreement with the DOE, applicable to Peach Bottom, under which Exelon Generation would be reimbursed for costs incurred resulting from the DOE's delay in

accepting spent nuclear fuel for permanent storage. Under this agreement, Power's portion of Peach Bottom's Nuclear Waste Fund fees was reduced by approximately

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\$18 million through August 31, 2002, at which point credits were fully utilized and covered the cost of Exelon Generation's on-site storage facility. In September 2002, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit issued an opinion upholding a petition seeking to set aside the receipt of these credits by Exelon Generation. On August 14, 2003, Exelon Generation received a letter from the DOE demanding repayment of previously received credits from the Nuclear Waste Fund. The letter also demanded a total of approximately \$1.5 million of accrued interest. In August 2004, Exelon Generation advised Nuclear that it reached a settlement with the U.S. Department of Justice, under which Exelon Generation would be reimbursed for costs associated with the storage of spent nuclear fuel at the Peach Bottom facility, a portion of which would be paid to Nuclear as a co-owner of Peach Bottom. Future costs incurred resulting from the DOE delays in accepting spent fuel will be reimbursed annually until the DOE fulfills its obligation to accept spent nuclear fuel. In addition, Exelon Generation and Nuclear are required to reimburse the DOE for the previously received credits from the Nuclear Waste Fund, plus lost earnings. Under this settlement, Power received approximately \$27 million for its share of previously incurred storage costs for Peach Bottom, \$22 million of which was used for the required reimbursement to the Nuclear Waste Fund. Exelon Generation paid Power approximately \$5.4 million for its portion of the spent fuel storage costs reimbursed by the DOE in 2005 for costs incurred between October 1, 2003 and June 30, 2005.

In September 2001, Power filed a complaint in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims seeking damages for Salem and Hope Creek caused by the DOE not taking possession of spent nuclear fuel in 1998. On October 14, 2004, an order to show cause was issued regarding whether the U.S. Court of Federal Claims has jurisdiction over the matter. Power responded to this order in November 2004. On January 31, 2005, the Court dismissed the breach-of-contract claims of Power and three other utilities. Power moved for reconsideration in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims and jointly petitioned for permission to appeal the January 31, 2005 order to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On September 29, 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed the adverse U.S. Court of Federal Claims jurisdictional ruling. Power is seeking reinstatement of claims in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. No assurances can be given as to any damage recovery or the ultimate availability of a disposal facility.

Spent Fuel Pool

Power

The spent fuel pool at each Salem unit has an installed leakage collection system. This system was found to be obstructed at Salem Unit 1. Power developed a solution to maintain the design function of the leakage collection system at Salem Unit 1 and investigated the existence of any structural degradation that might have been caused by the obstruction. The concrete and reinforcing steel laboratory tests results were completed in March 2006. Test results that have been collected as part of the ongoing testing indicate that no repairs are anticipated. The NRC issued Information Notice 2004-05 in March 2004 concerning this emerging industry issue and Power cannot predict what further actions the NRC may take on this matter.

Elevated concentrations of tritium in the shallow groundwater at Salem Unit 1 were detected in early 2003. This information was reported to the NJDEP and the NRC, as required. Power conducted a comprehensive investigation in accordance with NJDEP site remediation regulations to determine the source and extent of the tritium in the groundwater. Power is conducting remedial actions to address the contamination in accordance with a remedial action workplan approved by the NJDEP in November 2004. The remedial actions are expected to be ongoing for several years. The costs necessary to address this on-site groundwater contamination issue are not expected to be material.

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Investment Tax Credits (ITC)

PSEG and PSE&G

As of June 1999, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) had issued several private letter rulings (PLRs) that concluded that the refunding of excess deferred tax and ITC balances to utility customers was permitted only over the related assets' regulatory lives, which were terminated upon New Jersey's electric industry deregulation. Based on this fact, PSEG and PSE&G reversed the deferred tax and ITC liability relating to PSE&G's generation assets that were transferred to Power, and recorded a \$235 million reduction of the extraordinary charge in 1999 due to the restructuring of the utility industry in New Jersey. PSE&G was directed by the BPU to seek a PLR from the IRS to determine if the ITC included in the impairment write-down of generation assets could be credited to customers without violating the tax normalization rules of the Internal Revenue Code. PSE&G filed a PLR request with the IRS in 2002.

On December 21, 2005, the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) proposed new regulations for comment addressing the normalization of ITC, replacing regulations originally proposed in 2003. The new proposed regulations, if finalized, would not permit retroactive application. Accordingly, the IRS's conclusions in the above referenced PLRs would continue to remain in effect for all industry deregulations prior to December 21, 2005.

On April 26, 2006, the BPU issued an order to PSE&G revoking its previous instruction and directing PSE&G to withdraw its request for a PLR by April 27, 2006. The BPU asserted that the Treasury's proposed regulation project was the more appropriate authority to rely upon in deciding the ITC issue.

On May 1, 2006, PSE&G filed a motion for reconsideration with the BPU requesting that it modify its April 26, 2006 order to PSE&G to withdraw the PLR request. On May 5, 2006, the BPU denied PSE&G's motion for reconsideration and reiterated its order to withdraw the PLR request. On May 8, 2006, PSE&G filed a petition with the Appellate Court of New Jersey challenging the BPU's order to withdraw the PLR.

On May 11, 2006, the IRS issued a PLR to PSE&G. The PLR concluded that none of the generation ITC could be passed to utility customers without violating the normalization rules. While the holding in the PLR is a favorable development for PSE&G, the outstanding Treasury regulation project could overturn the holding in the PLR if the Treasury were to alter the position set out in the December 21, 2005 proposed regulations. The issue cannot be fully resolved until the final Treasury regulations are issued.

On May 16, 2006, the BPU voted in favor of a special investigation and hearing before the BPU concerning PSE&G's actions leading up to receiving the PLR, specifically its failure to abide by the BPU order to withdraw the request. An order detailing such special investigation has not yet been issued and no investigation has begun.

On October 13, 2006, the Appellate Division of the Superior Court of New Jersey granted PSE&G's motion to dismiss PSE&G's appeal of the BPU's order to withdraw the PLR since PSE&G has already received the PLR. The court also determined that if the BPU seeks to take future action against PSE&G based on the alleged violation of its order, PSE&G can restart the appeal.

BPU Deferral Audit

PSEG and PSE&G

The BPU Energy and Audit Division conducts periodic audits of utilities' deferred balances. A draft Deferral Audit—Phase II report relating to PSE&G for the 12-month period ended July 31, 2003 was released by the consultant to the BPU in April 2005. The draft report addresses PSE&G's SBC, Market Transition Charge (MTC) and Non-Utility Generation (NUG) deferred balances. The BPU released the report on May 13, 2005.

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While the consultant to the BPU found that PSE&G's Phase II deferral balances complied in all material respects with the BPU orders regarding such deferrals, the consultant noted that the BPU Staff had raised certain questions with respect to the reconciliation method PSE&G employed in calculating the overrecovery of its MTC and other charges during the Phase I and Phase II four-year transition period. The amount in dispute is approximately \$114 million. PSE&G and the BPU Staff are continuing discussions to resolve these questions and, if a resolution cannot be achieved, a BPU proceeding may be instituted to consider the issues raised. While PSE&G believes the MTC methodology it used was fully litigated and resolved, without exception, by the BPU and other intervening parties in its previous electric base rate case, deferral audit and deferral proceeding that were approved by the BPU in its order on April 22, 2004, and that such order is non-appealable, PSE&G cannot predict the impact of the outcome of any such proceeding.

New Jersey Clean Energy Program

The BPU has approved a funding requirement for each New Jersey utility applicable to its Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency programs for the years 2005 to 2008. The liability for the funding requirement has been recorded at the discounted present value. The costs associated with this program will be recovered from PSE&G ratepayers through the SBC over a period of four years and, therefore, a Regulatory Asset was also recorded. The liability for the funding requirement as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 was \$274 million and \$329 million, respectively.

Leveraged Lease Investments

PSEG and Energy Holdings

Resources faces risks with regard to the creditworthiness of certain lessees that collectively comprise a substantial portion of its investment portfolio. Resources also faces risks related to potential changes in the current accounting and tax treatment of certain investments in leveraged leases.

From 1996 through 2002, PSEG, through its indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Resources, entered into a number of leveraged lease transactions in the ordinary course of business. Certain of these transactions are similar to a type that the IRS subsequently announced its intention to challenge, and PSEG understands that similar transactions entered into by other companies have been the subject of review and challenge by the IRS. As of each of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Resources' total gross investment in such transactions was approximately \$1.5 billion. The IRS is presently reviewing the tax returns of PSEG and its subsidiaries for tax years 1997 through 2003, when Resources entered into the transactions.

On September 27, 2005, the IRS proposed to disallow PSEG's deductions associated with certain of these leveraged leases which have been designated by the IRS as "listed transactions." On July 8, 2006, the IRS proposed to disallow deductions associated with another group of these leveraged leases. The IRS may propose additional disallowances in the future. If deductions associated with these lease transactions entered into by PSEG are successfully challenged by the IRS, it could have a material adverse impact on PSEG's and Energy Holdings' financial position, results of operations and net cash flows and could impact future returns on these transactions. PSEG believes that its tax position related to these transactions is proper based on applicable statutes, regulations and case law and believes that it should prevail with respect to any IRS challenge, although no assurances can be given.

If the tax benefits associated with all of the listed lease transactions were completely disallowed by the IRS and sustained on appeal, approximately \$741 million of PSEG's deferred tax liabilities that have been recorded under leveraged lease accounting through September 30, 2006 would become currently payable. In addition, interest of

approximately \$115 million, after-tax, and penalties could be assessed. Management assessed the probability of various outcomes to this matter and recorded appropriate reserves in accordance with SFAS No. 5 “Accounting for Contingencies.” Management has also prepared various sensitivity analyses regarding potential payment obligations, including scenarios

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that consider the current position of the IRS regarding these types of listed transactions, and believes that Energy Holdings has the financial capacity to meet such potential obligations, if required.

The FASB recently issued additional guidance for leveraged leases. See Note 2. Recent Accounting Standards for additional information.

Restructuring Charge

Power

In June 2005, Power implemented a plan to reduce its Nuclear workforce by approximately 200 positions. The plan included voluntary and involuntary separations offered to both represented and non- represented employees. The major cost associated with the restructuring relates to payments to the employees who were terminated. Power's \$14 million share of the estimated total cost was recorded in 2005, approximately \$12 million of which had been paid as of September 30, 2006.

Retention Program

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

The Retention Program, effective as of December 20, 2004, provided for payments to be made to certain key employees of PSEG who remained employed from the date of execution of the Merger Agreement through the date that would have been 90 days after the consummation of the Merger. The amount of a participant's retention was between 40% and 150% of the participant's annual base salary. PSEG paid the first installment, equal to half of a participant's total retention payment, in December 2005. The final installment payments, which were contingent on successful completion of the Merger, will not be made.

Other

Energy Holdings

Electroandes

In July 2005, Electroandes received a notice from Superintendencia Nacional de Administracion Tributaria (SUNAT), the governing tax authority in Peru, claiming past due taxes for 2002 totaling approximately \$2 million related to certain interest deductions. Electroandes has taken similar interest deductions subsequent to 2002. The total cumulative estimated potential amount for past due taxes, including associated interest and penalties, is approximately \$8 million through September 30, 2006. Electroandes believes it has valid legal defenses to these claims, and has filed an appeal with SUNAT to which it has not yet received a response; however, no assurances can be given regarding the outcome of this matter.

Dhofar Power

Since commencing operations in Oman in May 2003, Dhofar Power has experienced a number of unplanned service interruptions, which resulted from a combination of force majeure events and breaches of general warranties of the contractors that installed equipment at Dhofar Power. Dhofar Power and the Government of Oman have been in a dispute regarding the applicability and extent of any penalties under Dhofar Power's Concession Agreement arising from these service interruptions. On July 14, 2005, the expert engaged by the parties recommended no penalties be

assessed for the 2003 service interruptions and agreed with Dhofar Power's interpretation of the Concession Agreement with respect to the criteria to be utilized in assessing penalties. The Government of Oman has exercised its right to appeal the expert's determination to a full arbitration panel. Penalties have also been assessed for service interruptions for subsequent years, which may be addressed in the same arbitration. While Dhofar Power believes this matter will be favorably resolved, no assurances can be given.

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Dhofar Power and the Government of Oman are also in disagreement on the basis of the calculation of certain monthly allowances to be paid to compensate Dhofar Power for the capital investment costs associated with the enhancements and extensions of the transmission and distribution system in Salalah. On August 24, 2005, the expert engaged by the parties found in favor of Dhofar Power with respect to the criteria to be used in determining the monthly allowances. In the view of Dhofar Power, the Government of Oman has failed to timely exercise its right to appeal the expert's determination to a full arbitration panel. The Government of Oman has now paid all sums previously due, totaling approximately \$1 million, and is continuing to make payments on the basis of Dhofar Power's calculations, but has not agreed that it is obligated to continue to pay Dhofar Power on the basis recognized by the expert. Dhofar Power will seek to enforce the expert's determination that it is entitled to approximately \$1 million annually through December 2018 and believes that this matter will be favorably resolved in 2006, although no assurances can be given.

Note 6. Financial Risk Management Activities

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

The operations of PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings are exposed to market risks from changes in commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices that could affect their results of operations and financial conditions. PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings manage exposure to these market risks through their regular operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, hedge these risks through the use of derivative financial instruments. PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings use the term "hedge" to mean a strategy designed to manage risks of volatility in prices or rate movements on certain assets, liabilities or anticipated transactions and by creating a relationship in which gains or losses on derivative instruments are expected to counterbalance the gains or losses on the assets, liabilities or anticipated transactions exposed to such market risks. Each of PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings uses derivative instruments as risk management tools consistent with its respective business plan and prudent business practices.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Power

Power maintains a strategy of entering into positions to optimize the value of its portfolio and reduce earnings volatility of generation assets, gas supply contracts and its electric and gas supply obligations. Power engages in physical and financial transactions in the electricity wholesale markets and executes an overall risk management strategy seeking to mitigate the effects of adverse movements in the fuel and electricity markets. These contracts also involve financial transactions, including swaps, options and futures.

Energy Trading Contracts (ETCs)

Power

Power actively trades energy and energy-related products, including electricity, natural gas, electric capacity, firm transmission rights (FTRs), coal, oil and emissions allowances in the spot, forward and futures markets, primarily in PJM, but also in the surrounding region, which extends from Maine to the Carolinas and the Atlantic Coast to Indiana, and natural gas in the producing region.

Power marks to market its derivative ETCs in accordance with SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended (SFAS 133), with changes in fair value charged to the Condensed Consolidated

Statements of Operations. Wherever possible, fair values for these contracts are obtained from quoted market sources. For contracts where no quoted market exists, modeling techniques are employed using assumptions reflective of current market rates, yield curves

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and forward prices, as applicable, to interpolate certain prices. The effect of using such modeling techniques is not material to Power's financial results.

Commodity Contracts

Power

The availability and price of energy commodities are subject to fluctuations from factors such as weather, environmental policies, changes in supply and demand, state and federal regulatory policies, market conditions, transmission availability and other events. Power manages its risk of fluctuations of energy price and availability through derivative instruments, such as forward purchase or sale contracts, swaps, options, futures and FTRs.

Cash Flow Hedges

Power uses forward sale and purchase contracts, swaps and FTR contracts to hedge forecasted energy sales from its generation stations and to hedge related load obligations. Power also enters into swaps and futures transactions to hedge the price of fuel to meet its fuel purchase requirements. These derivative transactions are designated and effective as cash flow hedges under SFAS 133. As of September 30, 2006, the fair value of these hedges was \$(292) million. These hedges, along with realized losses on hedges of \$20 million retained in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (OCL), resulted in a \$(183) million after-tax impact on OCL. As of December 31, 2005, the fair value of these hedges was \$(951) million. These hedges, along with realized gains on hedges of \$11 million retained in OCL, resulted in a \$(558) million after-tax impact on OCL. During the 12 months ending September 30, 2007, \$102 million (after-tax) of net unrealized and realized losses on these commodity derivatives is expected to be reclassified to earnings. Approximately \$90 million of after-tax unrealized losses on these commodity derivatives in OCL is expected to be reclassified to earnings for the 12 months ending September 30, 2008. Ineffectiveness associated with these hedges, as defined in SFAS 133, was immaterial at September 30, 2006. The expiration date of the longest-dated cash flow hedge is in 2009.

Other Derivatives

Power also enters into certain other contracts that are derivatives, but do not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS 133. Most of these contracts are used for fuel purchases for generation requirements and for electricity purchases for contractual sales obligations. Therefore, the changes in fair market value of these derivative contracts are recorded in Energy Costs or Operating Revenues, as appropriate, on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The net fair value of these instruments as of September 30, 2006 was \$3 million. The net fair value of these instruments as of December 31, 2005 was not material.

Energy Holdings

Other Derivatives

TIE enters into electricity forward and capacity sale contracts to sell its 2,000 MW capacity for portions of the current calendar year and into the daily spot market. TIE also enters into gas purchase contracts to specifically match the generation requirements to support the electricity forward sales contracts. Although these contracts fix the amount of revenue, fuel costs and cash flows, and thereby provide financial stability to TIE, these contracts are, based on their terms, derivatives that do not meet the specific accounting criteria in SFAS 133 to qualify for the normal purchases and normal sales exception, or to be designated as a hedge for accounting purposes. As a result, these contracts must be recorded at fair value. The net fair value of the open positions was approximately \$53 million and \$(7) million as

of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

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Interest Rates

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings are subject to the risk of fluctuating interest rates in the normal course of business. PSEG's policy is to manage interest rate risk through the use of fixed and floating rate debt and interest rate derivatives.

Fair Value Hedges

PSEG and Power

In March 2004, Power issued \$250 million of 3.75% Senior Notes due April 2009. PSEG used an interest rate swap to convert Power's fixed-rate debt into variable-rate debt. The interest rate swap is designated and effective as a fair value hedge. The fair value changes of the interest rate swap are fully offset by the fair value changes in the underlying debt. As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the fair value of the hedge was \$(9) million and \$(10) million, respectively.

Cash Flow Hedges

PSEG, PSE&G and Energy Holdings

PSEG, PSE&G and Energy Holdings use interest rate swaps and other interest rate derivatives to manage their exposures to the variability of cash flows, primarily related to variable-rate debt instruments. The interest rate derivatives used are designated and effective as cash flow hedges. Except for PSE&G's cash flow hedges, the fair value changes of these derivatives are initially recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). As of September 30, 2006, the fair value of these cash flow hedges was \$(6) million, primarily at PSE&G. As of December 31, 2005, the fair value of these cash flow hedges was \$(17) million, including \$(11) million and \$(6) million at PSE&G and Energy Holdings, respectively. The \$(5) million and \$(11) million at PSE&G as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, is not included in OCL, as it is deferred as a Regulatory Asset and is expected to be recovered from PSE&G's customers. During the 12 months ending September 30, 2007, \$2 million of unrealized losses (net of taxes) on interest rate derivatives in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) is expected to be reclassified to earnings at PSEG and Energy Holdings. As of September 30, 2006, there was essentially no hedge ineffectiveness associated with these hedges. The fair value amounts above as of December 31, 2005 do not include approximately \$(60) million for the cash flow hedges at Elcho, which had been reclassified into Discontinued Operations.

Other Derivatives

Energy Holdings

As of September 30, 2006, Energy Holdings had no cross-currency interest rate swaps where changes in fair values of such swaps are recorded in Income from Equity Method Investments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The fair values of these swaps at December 31, 2005 totaled approximately \$(2) million.

Foreign Currencies

Energy Holdings

Global is exposed to foreign currency risk and other foreign operations risk that arise from investments in foreign subsidiaries and affiliates. A key component of its risks is that some of its foreign subsidiaries and affiliates have functional currencies other than the consolidated reporting currency, the U.S. Dollar. Additionally, Global and certain of its foreign subsidiaries and affiliates have entered into monetary obligations and maintain receipts/receivables in U.S. Dollars or currencies other than their own functional currencies. Global, a U.S. Dollar functional currency entity, is primarily exposed to

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changes in the Euro, the Peruvian Nuevo Sol and the Chilean Peso. Changes in valuation of these currencies can impact the value of Global's investments. Global has attempted to limit potential foreign exchange exposure by entering into revenue contracts that adjust for changes in foreign exchange rates. Global also uses foreign currency forward, swap and option agreements to manage risk related to certain foreign currency fluctuations.

As of September 30, 2006, due to the strengthening of the Chilean Peso relative to the U.S. Dollar, the net cumulative foreign currency revaluations have increased the total amount of Global's Member's Equity by \$115 million.

In November and December 2005, Energy Holdings purchased foreign currency options in order to hedge the majority of its 2006 expected earnings denominated in Brazilian Real, Chilean Pesos and Peruvian Nuevo Soles. These options are not considered hedges for accounting purposes under SFAS 133 and, as a result, changes in their fair value are recorded directly to earnings. Energy Holdings terminated its remaining Brazilian Real options on June 28, 2006 following its sale of RGE. The fair value of the options outstanding at September 30, 2006 was immaterial. At December 31, 2005, the fair value of the options was approximately \$2 million.

Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations

Energy Holdings

In March 2004 and April 2004, Energy Holdings entered into four cross-currency interest rate swap agreements. The swaps are designed to hedge the net investment in a foreign subsidiary associated with the exposure to the U.S. Dollar to Chilean Peso exchange rate. The fair value of the cross-currency swaps was \$(25) million and \$(33) million as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. The change in fair value is recorded net of tax in Cumulative Translation Adjustment within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). As a result, Energy Holdings' Member's Equity was reduced by \$22 million as of September 30, 2006.

Note 7. Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax

	PSE&G	Power (A)	Energy Holdings (B) (Millions)	Other (C)	Consolidated Total
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006:					
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 88	\$ 205	\$ 101	\$ (20)	\$ 374
Other Comprehensive Income	1	204	1	—	206
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 89	\$ 409	\$ 102	\$ (20)	\$ 580
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2005:					
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 115	\$ 125	\$ 39	\$ (26)	\$ 253
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	—	(291)	101	(7)	(197)

Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$	115	\$	(166)	\$	140	\$	(33)	\$	56
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**For the Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2006:**

Net Income (Loss)	\$	200	\$	394	\$	251	\$	(59)	\$	786
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Other Comprehensive Income		1		383		192		—		576
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Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$	201	\$	777	\$	443	\$	(59)	\$	1,362
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**For the Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2005:**

Net Income (Loss)	\$	282	\$	106	\$	140	\$	(72)	\$	456
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Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income		—		(395)		81		(2)		(316)
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Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$	282	\$	(289)	\$	221	\$	(74)	\$	140
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(A) Changes at Power
primarily relate to
SFAS 133
unrealized losses
on derivative
contracts that
qualify for hedge
accounting and
unrealized gains
and losses on
Nuclear
Decommissioning
Trust (NDT)
Funds.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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- (B) Changes at Energy Holdings primarily relate to the realization of losses on Brazilian currency as a result of the sale of RGE and unrealized gains and losses on various derivative transactions.
- (C) Other primarily consists of activity at PSEG (as parent company), Services and intercompany eliminations.

Note 8. Changes in Capitalization

PSEG

On September 1, 2006, PSEG began using treasury stock to settle the exercise of stock options. Previously, PSEG had purchased shares on the open market to meet the exercise of stock options. Through September 30, 2006, PSEG issued approximately 121,067 shares of its treasury stock in connection with settling the stock options for approximately \$5 million.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, PSEG issued approximately 790,825 shares of its common stock under its Dividend Reinvestment Program and Employee Stock Purchase Program for approximately \$51 million.

In February 2006, PSEG redeemed \$154 million of its Subordinated Debentures underlying \$150 million of Enterprise Capital Trust II, Floating Rate Capital Securities and its common equity investment in the trust.

PSE&G

On June 23, 2006, PSE&G repaid at maturity \$174 million of its Floating Rate Series A First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

On March 1, 2006, PSE&G repaid at maturity \$148 million of its 6.75% Series UU First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

In September 2006, June 2006 and March 2006, Transition Funding repaid approximately \$41 million, \$35 million and \$36 million, respectively, of its transition bonds.

In June 2006, Transition Funding II repaid approximately \$3 million of its transition bonds.

Power

In April 2006, Power repaid at maturity \$500 million of its 6.875% Senior Notes.

Energy Holdings

In January 2006, Energy Holdings redeemed \$309 million of its 7.75% Senior Notes due in 2007.

On February 17, 2006, the maturity of the Odessa Ector Power Partners, L.P (Odessa) debt was extended to December 31, 2009. Interest on the debt is based on a spread (currently 2.25%) above LIBOR. On September 29, 2006, an interest rate swap took effect, which converts the floating LIBOR interest rate on approximately 80% of Odessa's debt to a fixed rate of 5.4275% through December 31, 2009.

On October 23, 2006, Energy Holdings redeemed \$300 million of its \$507 million outstanding 8.625% Senior Notes due in 2008. Additionally, on September 20, 2006, Energy Holdings made a cash distribution to PSEG of \$425 million in the form of a return of capital.

During the first nine months of 2006, Energy Holdings' repaid approximately \$37 million of non-recourse debt, of which \$30 million was paid by Global, primarily related to Sociedad Austral de Electricidad S.A. and TIE, \$5 million by Resources and \$2 million by EGDC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Note 9. Other Income and Deductions

	PSE&G	Power	Energy Holdings (Millions)	Other (A)	Consolidated Total
Other Income:					
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006:					
Interest and Dividend Income	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 12	\$ (7)	\$ 11
Disposition of Property	—	1	—	—	1
NDT Fund Realized Gains	—	20	—	—	20
NDT Interest and Dividend Income	—	10	—	—	10
Other	3	4	2	—	9
Total Other Income	\$ 6	\$ 38	\$ 14	\$ (7)	\$ 51
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2005:					
Interest and Dividend Income	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 6
Disposition of Property	—	5	—	—	5
Gain on Investments	—	—	—	8	8
NDT Fund Realized Gains	—	60	—	—	60
NDT Interest and Dividend Income	—	8	—	—	8
Foreign Currency Gains	—	—	4	—	4
Other	1	—	—	—	1
Total Other Income	\$ 3	\$ 74	\$ 5	\$ 10	\$ 92
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006:					
Interest and Dividend Income	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 22	\$ (11)	\$ 30
Disposition of Property	—	1	—	—	1
NDT Fund Realized Gains	—	69	—	—	69
NDT Interest and Dividend Income	—	29	—	—	29
Foreign Currency Gains	—	—	4	—	4
Change in Derivative Fair Value	—	—	1	—	1
Other	9	4	6	—	19
Total Other Income	\$ 18	\$ 113	\$ 33	\$ (11)	\$ 153

**For the Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2005:**

Interest and Dividend Income	\$	6	\$	4	\$	10	\$	1	\$	21
Disposition of Property		—		5		—		—		5
Gain on Sale of Investments		—		—		1		8		9
NDT Fund Realized Gains		—		100		—		—		100
NDT Interest and Dividend Income		—		25		—		—		25
Foreign Currency Gains		—		—		5		—		5
Change in Derivative Fair Value		—		—		1		—		1
Other		1		1		1		—		3
Total Other Income	\$	7	\$	135	\$	18	\$	9	\$	169

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	PSE&G	Power	Energy Holdings (Millions)	Other (A)	Consolidated Total
Other Deductions:					
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006:					
Donations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1
Foreign Currency Losses	—	—	2	—	2
Change in Derivative Fair Value	—	—	1	—	1
NDT Fund Realized Losses and Expenses	—	12	—	—	12
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	—	—	12	—	12
Environmental Reserves	—	15	—	—	15
Other	—	—	1	—	1
Total Other Deductions	\$ —	\$ 27	\$ 16	\$ 1	\$ 44
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2005:					
Donations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14	\$ 14
Foreign Currency Losses	—	—	1	—	1
NDT Fund Realized Losses and Expenses	—	12	—	—	12
Other	1	1	2	—	4
Total Other Deductions	\$ 1	\$ 13	\$ 3	\$ 14	\$ 31
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006:					
Donations	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 3
Foreign Currency Losses	—	—	8	—	8
Change in Derivative Fair Value	—	—	3	—	3
NDT Fund Realized Losses and Expenses	—	44	—	—	44
Minority Interest	—	—	—	1	1
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	—	—	12	—	12
Environmental Reserves	—	15	—	—	15
Other	—	1	4	—	5
Total Other Deductions	\$ 2	\$ 60	\$ 27	\$ 2	\$ 91

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005:

Donations	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 14	\$ 16
Foreign Currency Losses	—	—	12	—	12
Change in Derivative Fair Value	—	—	3	—	3
NDT Fund Realized Losses and Expenses	—	31	—	—	31
Minority Interest	—	—	—	1	1
Other	1	1	2	(1)	3
Total Other Deductions	\$ 2	\$ 33	\$ 17	\$ 14	\$ 66

- (A) Other consists of reclassifications for minority interests in PSEG's consolidated results of operations and intercompany eliminations at PSEG (as parent company).

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Note 10. Income Taxes

An analysis of the tax provision expense is as follows:

	PSE&G	Power	Energy Holdings (Millions)	Other (A)	Consolidated Total
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006:					
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	\$ 157	\$ 360	\$ 121	\$ (35)	\$ 603
Tax Computed at the Statutory Rate	55	126	42	(12)	211
Increase (Decrease) Attributable to Flow Through of Certain Tax Adjustments:					
State Income Taxes After Federal Benefit	12	23	(3)	(2)	30
Rate Differential of Foreign Operations	—	—	(21)	—	(21)
Plant Related Items	4	—	—	—	4
Other	(2)	6	2	(1)	5
Total Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	\$ 69	\$ 155	\$ 20	\$ (15)	\$ 229
Effective Income Tax Rate	43.9 %	43.1 %	16.5 %	42.9 %	38.0 %

**For the Quarter
Ended September 30,
2005:**

Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	\$ 189	\$ 233	\$ 75	\$ (45)	\$ 452
Tax Computed at the Statutory Rate	67	82	26	(16)	159
Increase (Decrease) Attributable to Flow					

Through of Certain
Tax Adjustments:

State Income Taxes After Federal Benefit	13	13	(1)	—	25
Repatriation	—	—	9	—	9
Rate Differential of Foreign Operations	—	—	(7)	—	(7)
Plant Related Items	(5)	—	—	—	(5)
Other	(1)	6	—	(3)	2

Total Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	\$ 74	\$ 101	\$ 27	\$ (19)	\$ 183
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Effective Income Tax Rate	39.2 %	43.3 %	36.0 %	42.2 %	40.5 %
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**For the Nine Months
Ended September 30,
2006:**

Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	\$ 360	\$ 684	\$ (6)	\$ (100)	\$ 938
Tax Computed at the Statutory Rate	126	239	(2)	(35)	328
Increase (Decrease) Attributable to Flow Through of Certain Tax Adjustments:					
State Income Taxes After Federal Benefit	27	42	(8)	(6)	55
Rate Differential of Foreign Operations	—	—	(24)	—	(24)
Plant Related Items	12	—	—	—	12
Other	(5)	9	3	1	8

Total Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	\$ 160	\$ 290	\$ (31)	\$ (40)	\$ 379
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Effective Income Tax Rate	44.4 %	42.4 %	N/A	40.0 %	40.4 %
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**For the Nine Months
Ended September 30,
2005:**

	\$ 473	\$ 528	\$ 170	\$ (119)	\$ 1,052
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Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes					
Tax Computed at the Statutory Rate	166	185	60	(42)	369
Increase (Decrease) Attributable to Flow Through of Certain Tax Adjustments:					
State Income Taxes After Federal Benefit	33	30	(3)	(1)	59
Repatriation	—	—	9	—	9
Rate Differential of Foreign Operations	—	—	(27)	—	(27)
Plant Related Items	(4)	—	—	—	(4)
Lease Rate Differential	—	—	2	—	2
Other	(4)	10	1	(3)	4
Total Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	\$ 191	\$ 225	\$ 42	\$ (46)	\$ 412
Effective Income Tax Rate	40.4 %	42.6 %	24.7 %	38.7 %	39.2 %

(A) PSEG's other activities include amounts applicable to PSEG (as parent company) that primarily relate to financing and certain administrative and general costs.

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Note 11. Financial Information by Business Segments

Information related to the segments of PSEG and its subsidiaries is detailed below:

	PSE&G	Power	Resources	Energy Holdings Global (Millions)	Other (A)	Other (B)
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006:						
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 2,017	\$ 1,489	\$ 40	\$ 358	\$ 3	\$ (515)
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	88	205	10	92	(1)	(20)
Net Income (Loss)	88	205	10	92	(1)	(20)
Preferred Securities Dividends/Preference Unit Distributions	(1)	—	—	—	—	1
Segment Earnings (Loss)	87	205	10	92	(1)	(19)
Gross Additions to Long-Lived Assets	133	123	—	17	—	2
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2005:						
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 1,934	\$ 1,444	\$ 52	\$ 280	\$ 2	\$ (388)
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	115	132	17	32	(1)	(26)
Loss from Discontinued Operations, net of tax	—	(6)	—	(9)	—	—
Loss on Disposal of Discontinued Operations, net of tax	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Net Income (Loss)	115	125	17	23	(1)	(26)
Preferred Securities Dividends/Preference Unit Distributions	(1)	—	—	—	—	1
	114	125	17	23	(1)	(25)

Segment Earnings (Loss)							
Gross Additions to Long-Lived Assets	133	118	—	7	1	12	
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006:							
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 5,901	\$ 4,591	\$ 134	\$ 939	\$ 7	\$ (2,056)	
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	200	394	49	(22)	(3)	(59)	
Loss from Discontinued Operations, net of tax	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	
Income on Disposal of Discontinued Operations, net of tax	—	—	—	228	—	—	
Net Income (Loss)	200	394	49	205	(3)	(59)	
Preferred Securities Dividends/Preference Unit Distributions	(3)	—	—	—	—	3	
Segment Earnings (Loss)	197	394	49	205	(3)	(56)	
Gross Additions to Long Lived Assets	392	316	1	36	—	3	
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005:							
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 5,559	\$ 4,234	\$ 141	\$ 769	\$ 7	\$ (1,770)	
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	282	303	39	91	(3)	(72)	
(Loss) Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax	—	(19)	—	13	—	—	
Loss on Disposal of Discontinued Operations, net of tax	—	(178)	—	—	—	—	
Net Income (Loss)	282	106	39	104	(3)	(72)	
Preferred Securities Dividends/Preference Unit Distributions	(3)	—	—	(3)	—	6	
Segment Earnings (Loss)	279	106	39	101	(3)	(66)	

Gross Additions to Long-Lived Assets	372	345	2	24	—	8
		47				

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	PSE&G	Power	Resources	Energy Holdings Global (Millions)	Other (A)	Other (B)	Consolidated Total
As of September 30, 2006:							
Total Assets	\$ 14,114	\$ 8,473	\$ 2,985	\$ 3,144	\$ 396	\$ (398)	\$ 28,714
Investments in Equity Method Subsidiaries	—	—	5	844	—	—	849
As of December 31, 2005:							
Total Assets	\$ 14,291	\$ 8,945	\$ 2,871	\$ 3,799	\$ 385	\$ (478)	\$ 29,813
Investments in Equity Method Subsidiaries	—	—	5	1,128	—	—	1,133

(A) Energy Holdings' other activities include amounts applicable to Energy Holdings (as parent company) and EGDC. The net losses primarily relate to financing and certain administrative and general costs of Energy Holdings.

(B) PSEG's other activities include amounts applicable to PSEG (as parent company) 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 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 13. Related-Party Transactions. The net losses primarily relate to

financing and
certain
administrative
and general
costs at PSEG,
as parent
company.

Note 12. Stock-Based Compensation

PSEG

As approved at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders in 2004, PSEG's 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2004 LTIP) replaced prior Long-Term Incentive Plans (the 1989 LTIP and 2001 LTIP). The 2004 LTIP is a broad-based equity compensation program that provides for grants of various long-term incentive compensation awards, such as stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance shares, restricted stock, cash awards or any combination thereof. The types of long-term incentive awards that have been granted and remain outstanding under the LTIPs are non-qualified options to purchase shares of PSEG's common stock, restricted stock awards and performance unit awards. However, since 2004, only restricted stock has been granted.

The 2004 LTIP currently provides for the issuance of equity awards with respect to approximately 13.0 million shares of common stock. As of September 30, 2006, there were 11.8 million shares available for future awards under the 2004 LTIP.

Stock Options

Under the 2004 LTIP, non-qualified options to acquire shares of PSEG common stock may be granted to officers and other key employees of PSEG and its subsidiaries selected by the Organization and Compensation Committee of PSEG's Board of Directors, the plan's administrative committee (Committee). Option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of PSEG's common stock at the grant date. The options generally vest based on three to five years of continuous service. Vesting schedules may be accelerated upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a change- in-control, retirement, death or disability. Options are exercisable over a period of time designated by the Committee (but not prior to one year or longer than 10 years from the date of grant) and are subject to such other terms and conditions as the Committee determines. Payment by option holders upon exercise of an option may be made in cash or, with the consent of the Committee, by delivering previously acquired shares of PSEG common stock.

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On September 1, 2006, PSEG began using treasury stock to settle the exercise of stock options. Prior to September 1, 2006, PSEG had purchased shares on the open market to meet the exercise of stock options.

Restricted Stock

Under the 2004 LTIP, PSEG has granted restricted stock awards to officers and other key employees. These shares are subject to risk of forfeiture until vested by continued employment. Restricted stock generally vests annually over three years, but is considered outstanding at the time of grant, as the recipients are entitled to dividends and voting rights. Vesting may be accelerated upon certain events, such as change in control (unless substituted with an equity award of equal value), retirement, death or disability.

In addition, from 1998 to 2001, PSEG granted 210,000 shares of restricted stock to a key executive, which are subject to risk of forfeiture until vested by continued employment. The shares vest on a staggered schedule through March 2007.

PSEG issues restricted stock from treasury stock.

Performance Units

Under the 2004 LTIP, performance units were granted to certain key executives, which provide for payment in shares of PSEG common stock based on achievement of certain financial goals over the three-year period from 2004 through 2006. The payout varies from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units granted depending on PSEG's performance compared to the performance of other companies in the Dow Jones Utilities Index. The performance units are credited with dividend equivalents in an amount equal to dividends paid on PSEG common stock up until January 1, 2007. Vesting may be accelerated upon certain events such as change in control, retirement, death or disability.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, PSEG adopted SFAS 123R. See Note 2. Recent Accounting Standards for a description of the adoption of SFAS 123R. As a result, all outstanding unvested stock options as of January 1, 2006 are being expensed based on their grant date fair values, which were determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Stock option awards are expensed on a tranche-specific basis over the requisite service period of the award. Ultimately, compensation expense for stock options is recognized for awards that vest.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, PSEG recognized compensation expense for restricted stock over the vesting period based on the grant date fair market value of the shares. PSEG will continue to recognize compensation expense over the vesting term.

Also prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, PSEG recognized compensation expense for performance units. The fair value of each performance unit was based on the grant date fair value of PSEG common stock. The accrual of compensation cost was based on the probable achievement of the performance conditions, which result in a payout from 0% to 200% of the initial grant. The current accrual is estimated at 100% of the original grant. The accrual is adjusted for subsequent changes in the estimated or actual outcome.

Compensation cost from options, restricted stock and performance units is included in Operation and Maintenance Expense on PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and amounted to approximately \$3.4 million and \$1.5 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and approximately \$10.0 million

and \$4.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The total income tax benefit recognized on PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations was approximately \$1.4 million and \$0.6 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and approximately \$4.1 million and

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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\$2.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Compensation cost capitalized as part of Property, Plant and Equipment was less than \$0.1 million for each of the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 and approximately \$0.2 million for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. Of the total compensation cost for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, approximately \$0.8 million, or \$0.5 million after-tax, related to the adoption of SFAS 123R, which was primarily due to expensing stock options for the first time. There was no impact on basic and diluted earnings per share from the implementation of SFAS 123R because there were a relatively small number of outstanding unvested stock options as of the implementation date.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, PSEG presented all tax benefits for deductions resulting from the exercise of share-based compensation as operating cash flows on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. SFAS 123R requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of the taxes expensed on recognized compensation cost to be reported as financing cash flows. There was approximately \$13.1 million of excess tax benefits included as a financing cash inflow on the September 30, 2006 Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow. Total cash flow will remain unchanged from what would have been reported under prior accounting rules.

The following table illustrates the effect on Net Income and earnings per share if PSEG had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2005.

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005
	(Millions, except Share Data)	
Net Income, as Reported	\$ 253	\$ 456
Add: Total Stock-Based Compensation Expensed During the Period, net of tax	1	3
Deduct: Total Stock-Based Employee Compensation Expense Determined Under Fair Value-Based Method for All Awards, net of related tax effects	(2)	(5)
Pro Forma Net Income	\$ 252	\$ 454
Earnings Per Share:		
Basic—as Reported	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.91
Basic—Pro Forma	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.90
Diluted—as Reported	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.87
Diluted—Pro Forma	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.87

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, PSEG recognized the compensation cost of stock based awards issued to retirement eligible employees that fully or partially vest upon an employee's retirement over the nominal vesting period of performance, and recognized any remaining compensation cost at the date of retirement. In accordance with SFAS 123R, PSEG recognizes compensation cost of awards issued after January 1, 2006 over the shorter of the original vesting period or the period beginning on the date of grant and ending on the date an individual is eligible for retirement and the award vests.

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There were no options granted during 2005 or 2006. Changes in stock options for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 are summarized as follows:

Options	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	3,981,555	\$ 41.07		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(1,895,655)	39.67		
Canceled	(14,266)	42.75		
Outstanding at September 30, 2006	2,071,634	\$ 42.33	5.7	\$ 39,064,982
Exercisable at September 30, 2006	1,654,253	\$ 42.22	5.3	\$ 31,379,460

The intrinsic value of options is the difference between the current market price and the exercise price. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was approximately \$50 million and \$56 million, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, cash received from stock options exercised was approximately \$75.2 million and \$114.2 million, respectively. The tax benefit realized from stock options exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was approximately \$13.1 million and \$22.9 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2006, there was approximately \$0.4 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of seven months.

Restricted Stock Information

Changes in restricted stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 are summarized as follows:

Options	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	466,744	\$ 56.69		
Granted	43,800	66.53		
Vested	(87,047)	51.90		

Canceled	(9,370)	59.71
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Outstanding at September 30, 2006	414,127	\$	58.67	1.7	\$	25,340,431
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The weighted average grant date fair value per share was \$51.91 for restricted stock awards granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

The total intrinsic value of restricted stock vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was approximately \$6.1 million. No restricted shares vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

As of September 30, 2006, there was approximately \$16.3 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.9 years.

Performance Units Information

As of September 30, 2006, 82,700 performance units were outstanding and unvested, net of 900 units forfeited in the nine-month period then ended. Approximately 8,700 dividend equivalents had

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

accrued on these performance units. The grant date fair value of the performance units is \$42.75 per unit.

Assuming performance units are paid out at the 100% performance level, the total intrinsic value of performance units outstanding at September 30, 2006 was approximately \$5.6 million.

As of September 30, 2006, there was approximately \$0.4 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to performance units, which is expected to be recognized over the next three months.

Outside Directors

During 2006, each director who was not an officer of PSEG or its subsidiaries and affiliates will be paid an annual retainer of \$50,000. Pursuant to the Compensation Plan for Outside Directors, a certain percentage, currently 50%, of the annual retainer is paid in PSEG common stock.

PSEG also maintains a Stock Plan for Outside Directors (Stock Plan) pursuant to which directors of PSEG who are not employees of PSEG or its subsidiaries receive a restricted stock award, currently 1,000 shares per year, for each year of service as a director. The restrictions on the stock granted under the Stock Plan provide that the shares are subject to forfeiture if the director leaves service at any time prior to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders following his or her 70th birthday. This restriction would be deemed to have been satisfied if the director's service were terminated after a "change in control" as defined in the Stock Plan or if the director were to die in office. PSEG also has the ability to waive this restriction for good cause shown. Restricted stock may not be sold or otherwise transferred prior to the lapse of the restrictions. Dividends on shares held subject to restrictions are paid directly to the director who has the right to vote the shares. The fair value of these shares is recorded as compensation expense on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Compensation expense for the Stock Plan was less than \$0.1 million for each of the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 and approximately \$0.4 million for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

PSEG maintains an employee stock purchase plan for all eligible employees of PSEG and its subsidiaries. Under the plan, shares of PSEG common stock may be purchased at 95% of the fair market value through payroll deductions. In any year, employees may purchase shares having a value not exceeding 10% of their base pay. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, employees purchased 36,380 and 45,657 shares at an average price of \$62.12 and \$54.65 per share, respectively. As of September 30, 2006, 1.9 million shares were available for future issuance under this plan.

Note 13. Related-Party Transactions

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

BGS and BGSS Contracts

PSE&G and Power

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 2007. Power has also entered into contracts to supply energy, capacity and ancillary services to PSE&G through the BGS auction process.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The amounts which Power charged to PSE&G for BGS and BGSS are presented below:

Power's Billings for the					
Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended		
September 30,			September 30,		
2006		2005	2006		2005
(Millions)					
BGS	\$	330	\$	172	\$ 594
BGSS	\$	175	\$	203	\$ 1,435
					\$ 395
					\$ 1,325

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Power had net receivables from PSE&G of approximately \$145 million and \$454 million, respectively, primarily related to the BGS and BGSS contracts. These transactions were properly recognized on each company's stand-alone financial statements and were eliminated when preparing PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition, as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, PSE&G had a payable to Power of approximately \$198 million and a receivable of approximately \$152 million, respectively, related to gas supply hedges Power entered into for BGSS.

Services

PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

Services provides and bills administrative services to PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings. In addition, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings 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. The billings for administrative services and payables are presented below:

Services' Billings for the						
Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended		Payable to Services as of		
September 30,		September 30,		September		
2006	2005	2006	2005	30,	December 31,	
				2006	2005	
(Millions)						
PSE&G	\$ 50	\$ 51	\$ 158	\$ 154	\$ 27	\$ 34
Power	\$ 29	\$ 39	\$ 99	\$ 114	\$ 14	\$ 21
Energy Holdings	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 1	\$ 2

These transactions were properly recognized on each company's stand-alone financial statements and were eliminated when preparing PSEG's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings believe that the costs of services provided by Services approximate market value for such services.

Tax Sharing Agreements

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings had (payables to) receivables from PSEG related to taxes as follows:

	(Payable to) Receivable from	
	PSEG	
	As of	
	September	December 31,
	30, 2006	2005
	(Millions)	
PSE&G	\$ (39)	\$ (59)
Power	\$ 9	\$ 4
Energy Holdings	\$ (77)	\$ (12)

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

Affiliate Loans and Advances

PSEG and Power

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Power had a demand note payable to PSEG of approximately \$68 million and \$202 million, respectively, for short-term funding needs.

PSEG and Energy Holdings

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Energy Holdings had a demand note receivable due from PSEG of \$374 million and \$409 million, respectively. These notes reflect the investment of Energy Holdings' excess cash with PSEG.

PSE&G and Services

As of each of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, PSE&G had advanced working capital to Services of approximately \$33 million. This amount is included in Other Noncurrent Assets on PSE&G's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Power and Services

As of each of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Power had advanced working capital to Services of approximately \$17 million. This amount is included in Other Noncurrent Assets on Power's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Other

PSEG and PSE&G

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, PSE&G had net receivables from PSEG of approximately \$3 million and \$6 million, respectively, related to amounts that PSEG had collected on PSE&G's behalf.

PSEG and Power

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Power had net receivables from PSEG of approximately \$1 million related to amounts that PSEG had collected on Power's behalf.

PSEG and Energy Holdings

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Energy Holdings had net receivables from PSEG of approximately \$3 million and \$1 million, respectively, primarily for interest due on the demand note receivable from PSEG.

Energy Holdings and PSE&G

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Energy Holdings had a receivable of approximately \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively, related to efficiency incentive initiatives performed for PSE&G's customers. Energy Holdings recorded revenues for such services of approximately \$2 million and \$6 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and approximately \$9 million and \$18 million for the nine months ended September 30,

2006 and 2005, respectively.

Changes in Capitalization

PSEG and Energy Holdings

On September 20, 2006, Energy Holdings made a cash contribution to PSEG of \$425 million in the form of a return of capital.

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

Note 14. Guarantees of Debt**Power**

Each series of Power's Senior Notes and Pollution Control Notes is fully and unconditionally and jointly and severally guaranteed by Fossil, Nuclear and 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)					
For the Quarter ended September 30, 2006					
Revenues	\$ —	\$ 1,720	\$ 33	\$ (264)	\$ 1,489
Operating Expenses	—	1,322	32	(261)	1,093
Operating Income	—	398	1	(3)	396
Equity Earnings (Losses) of Subsidiaries	205	(9)	—	(196)	—
Other Income	44	49	4	(59)	38
Other Deductions	—	(27)	—	—	(27)
Interest Expense	(45)	(42)	(19)	59	(47)
Income Taxes	1	(164)	6	2	(155)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 205	\$ 205	\$ (8)	\$ (197)	\$ 205
For the Quarter ended September 30, 2005					
Revenues	\$ —	\$ 1,673	\$ 27	\$ (256)	\$ 1,444
Operating Expenses	1	1,466	30	(257)	1,240
Operating (Loss) Income	(1)	207	(3)	1	204
Equity Earnings (Losses) of Subsidiaries	135	(17)	—	(118)	—
Other Income	35	74	—	(35)	74
Other Deductions	—	(11)	(1)	(1)	(13)
Interest Expense	(40)	(13)	(15)	36	(32)
Income Taxes	(4)	(105)	6	2	(101)
Loss on Discontinued	—	—	(7)	—	(7)

Operations, Including
Loss on Disposal, net of
tax benefit

Net Income (Loss)	\$	125	\$	135	\$	(20)	\$	(115)	\$	125
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**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

	Power	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries (Millions)	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
For the Nine Months ended September 30, 2006					
Revenues	\$ —	\$ 5,309	\$ 103	\$ (821)	\$ 4,591
Operating Expenses	1	4,545	103	(820)	3,829
Operating (Loss) Income	(1)	764	—	(1)	762
Equity Earnings (Losses) of Subsidiaries	403	(32)	—	(371)	—
Other Income	126	138	5	(156)	113
Other Deductions	—	(59)	(1)	—	(60)
Interest Expense	(142)	(88)	(57)	156	(131)
Income Taxes	8	(320)	21	1	(290)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 394	\$ 403	\$ (32)	\$ (371)	\$ 394
For the Nine Months ended September 30, 2005					
Revenues	\$ —	\$ 4,900	\$ 98	\$ (764)	\$ 4,234
Operating Expenses	1	4,401	84	(764)	3,722
Operating (Loss) Income	(1)	499	14	—	512
Equity Earnings (Losses) of Subsidiaries	116	(208)	—	92	—
Other Income	102	135	1	(103)	135
Other Deductions	—	(31)	(1)	(1)	(33)
Interest Expense	(110)	(47)	(32)	103	(86)
Income Taxes	(1)	(231)	7	—	(225)
Loss on Discontinued	—	—	(197)	—	(197)

Operations,
Including Loss on
Disposal, net of tax
benefit

Net Income (Loss)	\$	106	\$	117	\$	(208)	\$	91	\$	106
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**For the Nine
Months ended
September 30,
2006**

Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$	318	\$	1,303	\$	10	\$	(711)	\$	920
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Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	\$	182	\$	(1,237)	\$	29	\$	737	\$	(289)
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Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	\$	(500)	\$	(69)	\$	(39)	\$	(26)	\$	(634)
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**For the Nine
Months ended
September 30,
2005**

Net Cash (Used in) Provided By Operating Activities	\$	(1,188)	\$	44	\$	1,112	\$	308	\$	276
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Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Investing Activities	\$	88	\$	202	\$	(25)	\$	(434)	\$	(169)
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Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	\$	1,100	\$	(237)	\$	(1,087)	\$	126	\$	(98)
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**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

	Power	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries (Millions)	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
As of September 30, 2006					
Current Assets	\$ 1,990	\$ 3,212	\$ 220	\$ (3,450)	\$ 1,972
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	151	3,357	1,488	—	4,996
Investment in Subsidiaries	4,302	421	—	(4,723)	—
Noncurrent Assets	189	1,406	16	(106)	1,505
 Total Assets	 \$ 6,632	 \$ 8,396	 \$ 1,724	 \$ (8,279)	 \$ 8,473
Current Liabilities	\$ 116	\$ 3,158	\$ 1,195	\$ (3,432)	\$ 1,037
Noncurrent Liabilities	84	936	108	(123)	1,005
Long-Term Debt	2,817	—	—	—	2,817
Member's Equity	3,615	4,302	421	(4,724)	3,614
 Total Liabilities and Member's Equity	 \$ 6,632	 \$ 8,396	 \$ 1,724	 \$ (8,279)	 \$ 8,473
 As of December 31, 2005					
Current Assets	\$ 2,584	\$ 2,616	\$ 251	\$ (2,876)	\$ 2,575
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	143	3,271	1,466	—	4,880
Investment in Subsidiaries	3,507	453	—	(3,960)	—
Noncurrent Assets	179	1,609	17	(315)	1,490
 Total Assets	 \$ 6,413	 \$ 7,949	 \$ 1,734	 \$ (7,151)	 \$ 8,945
Current Liabilities	\$ 695	\$ 3,213	\$ 1,146	\$ (2,877)	\$ 2,177
Noncurrent Liabilities	63	1,268	96	(313)	1,114
Long-Term Debt	2,817	—	—	—	2,817
Member's Equity	2,838	3,468	492	(3,961)	2,837
	\$ 6,413	\$ 7,949	\$ 1,734	\$ (7,151)	\$ 8,945

Total Liabilities and
Member's Equity

Note 15. Subsequent Events

PSE&G

Gas Base Rate Case

On October 27, 2006, PSE&G reached a settlement agreement in the Gas Base Rate Case with the BPU Staff, New Jersey Public Advocate (Advocate) and other intervening parties. The agreement has been approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and submitted to the BPU for its approval. The agreement provides for an annual increase in gas revenues of \$40 million or approximately 1.1%. In addition, the settlement provides for an adjustment to lower book depreciation and amortization expense for PSE&G by approximately \$26 million annually and the amortization of accumulated cost of removal that will further reduce depreciation and amortization expense by \$13 million annually for five years.

Electric Distribution Financial Review

On October 27, 2006, PSE&G reached a settlement agreement in the Electric Distribution Financial Review with the BPU Staff, Advocate and other intervening parties concerning the excess depreciation rate credit. The agreement, which has been submitted to the BPU for its approval, authorizes a reduction in the credit to \$22 million resulting in additional revenue to PSE&G of approximately \$47 million annually based on current sales volumes.

The settlements above are not final until approved by the BPU and include a restriction against any further base rate changes becoming effective before November 15, 2009. In addition, PSE&G must file a joint electric and gas petition for any future base rate increases.

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

Following are the significant changes in or additions to information reported in the 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K affecting the consolidated financial condition and the results of operations. This discussion refers to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Statements) and the related Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Notes) and should be read in conjunction with such Statements and Notes.

This combined MD&A is separately filed by Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated (PSEG), Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G), PSEG Power LLC (Power), and PSEG Energy Holdings L.L.C. (Energy Holdings). Information contained herein relating to any individual company is filed by such company on its own behalf. PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings each make representations only as to itself and make no representations as to any other company.

TERMINATION OF MERGER AGREEMENT

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

On December 20, 2004, PSEG entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement) with Exelon Corporation (Exelon) providing for a merger of PSEG with and into Exelon (Merger). On September 14, 2006, PSEG received from Exelon a formal notice of termination of the Merger under the provisions of the Merger Agreement.

OVERVIEW OF 2006 AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

PSEG

PSEG's business consists of four reportable segments, which are PSE&G, Power and the two direct subsidiaries of Energy Holdings: PSEG Global L.L.C. (Global) and PSEG Resources L.L.C. (Resources). The following is a discussion of the markets in which PSEG and its subsidiaries compete, the corporate strategy for the conduct of PSEG's businesses within these markets, significant events that have occurred during the first nine months of 2006 and expectations for the full year 2006 and beyond.

Throughout the Merger approval process, PSEG maintained a stand-alone business capability in the event the Merger did not close. PSEG took steps to improve its financial stability and reduce risk, including opportunistically monetizing certain of its assets that no longer had a strategic fit, reducing international exposure, paying down debt, significantly hedging its future generation business and improving the performance and reliability of its nuclear and fossil units.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, PSEG had Net Income of \$786 million, or \$3.12 per share, discussed below in Results of Operations. Included in Net Income is an after-tax gain of \$228 million, or \$0.90 per share, related to the sale of two generating stations in Poland, which is included in Income from Discontinued Operations and an after-tax loss of approximately \$178 million, or \$0.70 per share, related to the sale of Rio Grande Energia S.A. (RGE), an electric distribution company in Brazil. The loss at RGE primarily related to devaluation of the Brazilian Real subsequent to Global's acquisition of its interests in RGE in 1997. Also included in Net Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 are net unrealized gains of approximately \$40 million, after tax, or \$0.16 per share, related to non-trading mark-to-market (MTM) accounting and Merger-related costs of approximately \$7 million, after-tax, or \$0.03 per share.

In order to provide a more consistent and comparable measure of the performance of its businesses to help shareholders understand performance trends, earnings projections for PSEG and its subsidiaries consist of projected Income from Continuing Operations, excluding impacts from asset sales and Merger-related costs and do not

contemplate any potential impacts from MTM accounting. Excluding such items, PSEG continues to project earnings for 2006 to range from \$3.45 to \$3.75 per share, although the range of expected earnings from each of PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings has been revised from originally announced projections. PSE&G's guidance has decreased due to the prolonged lack of rate relief; Power's guidance has increased due to improved operations and stronger energy

markets and Energy Holdings' guidance has increased due to a strong Texas market. The projections for 2006 also include \$60 million to \$70 million of expenses at the PSEG parent level, primarily for financing costs.

PSEG expects operating cash flows in 2006 and beyond to be sufficient to meet capital needs and dividend requirements and may employ any excess cash to reduce debt, invest in its businesses, increase dividends or, in the longer term, repurchase shares. On October 17, 2006, PSEG's Board of Directors approved a common stock dividend of \$0.57 per share for the fourth quarter of 2006, reflecting an indicated annual dividend rate of \$2.28 per share.

Several key factors that will drive PSEG's future success are energy, capacity and fuel prices, performance of Power's and Energy Holdings' generating facilities and PSE&G's ability to attain a reasonable rate of return under its regulated rate structure. The stability of international economies, Resources' ability to realize tax benefits associated with its leveraged lease investments and the accounting and tax treatment associated with such investments are also key factors that will influence Energy Holdings' contribution to PSEG's future success.

PSE&G

PSE&G operates as an electric and gas public utility in New Jersey under cost-based regulation by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU) for its distribution operations and by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for its electric transmission and wholesale sales operations. Consequently, PSE&G's earnings are largely determined by the regulation of its rates by those agencies.

Commodity costs continue to put upward pressure on customer charges and have contributed to flat electric delivery sales and a decline in year-over-year gas delivery sales. On June 1, 2006, new electric Basic Generation Service (BGS)-Fixed Price (FP) rates went into effect and residential customers' bills increased by approximately 14%. While gas prices have stabilized and even declined recently, the current cost to a residential Basic Gas Supply Service (BGSS) customer is approximately 24% higher than a year ago. The 1% increase in the New Jersey sales tax on July 15, 2006 also increased customer charges. Since sales tax and commodity price increases are passed through to customers, they do not increase PSE&G's earnings but they can have a negative impact on PSE&G's earnings if they result in reduced customer demand.

PSE&G made its 2006/2007 BGSS filing on May 26, 2006. In this filing, PSE&G requested a reduction in annual BGSS gas revenues of approximately \$19.7 million (excluding losses and New Jersey Sales and Use Tax) or approximately a 1.0% decrease to be implemented for service rendered on and after October 1, 2006 or earlier. Additionally, PSE&G requested an increase in its Balancing Charge. Since the time of the filing, prices of gas futures have dropped significantly and as a result, additional BGSS data has been requested by and provided to the BPU. Settlement discussions with the BPU Staff have been completed and a new Stipulation has been executed by the parties. This new Stipulation, which requires BPU approval, results in a decrease in annual BGSS revenues of approximately \$120 million, which is approximately a 6% reduction in a typical residential gas customer's bill. The Stipulation did not include any change in the balancing charge, as requested.

On September 30, 2005, PSE&G filed a petition with the BPU seeking a \$133 million increase in annual gas base rates, an overall 3.78% increase. On October 27, 2006, PSE&G reached a settlement agreement in the Gas Base Rate Case with the BPU Staff, New Jersey Public Advocate (Advocate) and other intervening parties. The agreement has been approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and submitted to the BPU for its approval. The agreement provides for an annual increase in gas revenues of \$40 million or approximately 1.1%. In addition, the settlement provides for an adjustment to lower book depreciation expense for PSE&G by approximately \$26 million annually and the amortization of accumulated cost of removal that will further reduce depreciation and amortization expense by \$13 million annually for five years.

On October 27, 2006, PSE&G also reached a settlement agreement in the Electric Distribution Financial Review with the BPU Staff, Advocate and other intervening parties concerning the excess depreciation rate credit. The agreement,

which has been submitted to the BPU for its approval,

authorizes a reduction in the credit to \$22 million, resulting in additional revenue to PSE&G of approximately \$47 million annually based on current sales volumes.

The settlements above are not final until approved by the BPU and include a restriction against any further base rate changes becoming effective before November 15, 2009. In addition, PSE&G must file a joint electric and gas petition for any future base rate increases.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, PSE&G had Net Income of \$200 million. As a result of the substantial decline in earnings at PSE&G as compared to 2005 due to the delay in decisions for the Gas Base Rate Case and the Electric Distribution Financial Review, PSE&G lowered its earnings guidance from a range of \$315 million to \$335 million to a range of \$250 million to \$270 million in 2006. As disclosed previously, these amounts exclude any Merger-related costs.

The risks to PSE&G's business generally relate to the treatment of the various rate and other issues by the state and federal regulatory agencies, specifically the BPU and FERC. In 2006 and beyond, PSE&G's success will depend, in part, on its ability to attain a reasonable rate of return, continue cost containment initiatives, maintain system reliability and safety levels and continued recovery, with an adequate return, of the regulatory assets it has deferred and the investments it plans to make in its electric and gas transmission and distribution system. Since PSE&G earns no margin on the commodity portion of its electric and gas sales through tariff agreements, there is no anticipated commodity price volatility for PSE&G.

Power

Power is an electric generation and wholesale energy marketing and trading company that is focused on a generation market extending from Maine to the Carolinas and the Atlantic Coast to Indiana. Power's principal operating subsidiaries, PSEG Fossil LLC (Fossil), PSEG Nuclear LLC (Nuclear) and PSEG Energy Resources & Trade LLC (ER&T) are regulated by FERC. Through its subsidiaries, Power seeks to balance its generating capacity, fuel requirements and supply obligations through integrated energy marketing and trading, enhance its ability to produce low-cost energy through efficient nuclear operations and pursue modest growth based on market conditions. Changes in the operation of Power's generating facilities, fuel and capacity prices, expected contract prices, capacity factors or other assumptions could materially affect its ability to meet earnings targets and/or liquidity requirements. In addition to the electric generation business described above, Power's revenues include gas supply sales under the BGSS contract with PSE&G.

As a merchant generator, Power's profit is derived from selling under contract or on the spot market a range of diverse products such as energy, capacity, emissions credits, congestion credits and a series of energy-related products that the system operator uses to optimize the operation of the energy grid, known as ancillary services. Accordingly, the prices of commodities, such as electricity, gas, coal and emissions, as well as the availability of Power's diverse fleet of generation units to produce these products, can have a material effect on Power's profitability.

Power seeks to mitigate volatility in its results by contracting in advance for a significant portion of its anticipated electric output and fuel needs. Power believes this contracting strategy increases stability of earnings and cash flow. By keeping some portion of its output uncontracted, Power is able to retain some ability to take advantage of market changes as well as provide some protection in the event of unexpected generation outages.

In a changing market environment, this hedging strategy may cause Power's realized prices to be materially different than current market prices. At the present time, a significant portion of Power's existing contractual obligations, entered into during lower-priced periods, resulted in lower margins than would have been the case if no or little hedging activity had been conducted. Alternatively, in a falling price environment, this hedging strategy will tend to create margins in excess of those implied by the then current market.

For Power's BGSS contracts, commodity costs are passed on to residential customers. Any differences from the BGSS contract prices are deferred by PSE&G for future recovery. For commercial and industrial (C&I) customers, a tariff structure is applied that is adjusted monthly based on the current New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) prices. During the first nine months of 2006, market

prices for natural gas declined from the historically high price levels experienced in the first nine months of 2005 while the cost of gas in inventory changed less, which reduced Power's margins as compared to 2005.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, Power had Net Income of \$394 million. Power has raised its earnings guidance from a range of \$475 million to \$525 million to a range of \$500 million to \$550 million for 2006, reflecting improved results and anticipated continued strong operating performance of its nuclear and fossil stations and attractive contracting opportunities in current energy markets. The guidance range does not include Merger-related costs and does not contemplate any potential impacts from MTM accounting. The net unrealized gains (after-tax) related to Power's non-trading activity were \$12 million and \$2 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively.

A key factor in Power's ability to achieve its objectives is its capability to operate its nuclear and fossil stations at sufficient capacity factors to limit the need to purchase higher-priced electricity to satisfy its obligations. Power's ability to achieve its objectives will also depend on the implementation of reasonable capacity markets. Power's ability to benefit from any future increases in market prices will depend, to a large extent, on efficient power plant operations, especially for its low-cost nuclear and coal-fired facilities. Power must also be able to effectively manage its construction projects and continue to economically operate its generation facilities under increasingly stringent environmental requirements. In addition, with an increase in competition and market complexity and constantly changing forward prices, there is no assurance that Power will be able to contract its output at attractive prices. While these increases may have a potentially significant beneficial impact on margins, they could also raise any replacement power costs that Power may incur in the event of unanticipated outages, and could also further increase liquidity requirements as a result of contract obligations. For additional information on liquidity requirements, see Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Energy Holdings

Energy Holdings' operations are principally conducted through its subsidiaries: Global, which has invested in international rate-regulated distribution companies and domestic and international merchant generation companies, and Resources, which primarily invests in energy-related leveraged leases.

In September 2006, Energy Holdings had accumulated excess cash of over \$750 million from the sales of Global's two investments in generating stations in Poland, the sale of its interest in RGE, a distribution company in Brazil and from ongoing operations. Energy Holdings used this cash to return \$425 million of capital to PSEG in September 2006 and call \$300 million of its outstanding \$507 million 2008 Senior Notes, which were redeemed on October 23, 2006. Including such amounts, Energy Holdings has returned a total of \$1.3 billion of capital to PSEG and redeemed \$900 million of its Senior Notes since 2004. After this redemption, Energy Holdings has \$1.15 billion of Senior Notes outstanding with the next maturity of \$207 million in 2008.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, Energy Holdings had Net Income of \$251 million, which includes a net gain of \$51 million related to the asset sales discussed above. During the year, Energy Holdings' earnings guidance for 2006, which excludes the \$51 million net gain, has been increased from a range of \$155 million to \$175 million to a range of \$185 million to \$205 million. The increase was largely driven by the performance of the Texas generating stations of Global's subsidiary, Texas Independent Energy, L.P. (TIE). Spark margins in Texas increased substantially in 2005 and continued at high levels through the summer of 2006. The plants' high availability factors have enabled TIE to benefit from the increased price levels in the marketplace. In addition, during the fall of 2005, TIE entered into long-term contracts for a portion of its output that is subject to MTM accounting treatment. The net unrealized gains (after-tax) related to such contracts were \$29 million and \$38 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively. Approximately \$11 million, after-tax of the unrealized gains are expected to reverse during the fourth quarter of 2006. Although market prices have significantly softened in recent months and are inherently volatile, TIE is expected to continue to be a major contributor to Energy Holdings' earnings. Stable earnings from Global's South American distribution companies also continue to provide a sustainable platform for Energy

Holdings' business.

Global

Although Global continues to produce significant earnings and operating cash flow, the returns on several of the investments in its international portfolio have not been commensurate with the level of risk associated with international investments in developing energy markets. As a result, since 2003, Global has refocused its strategy from one of growth to one that places emphasis on increasing the efficiency and returns of its existing assets.

In the first half of 2006, Global successfully closed on two major transactions as part of its strategy to opportunistically monetize assets that no longer have a strategic fit. In May 2006, Global completed the sale of its ownership interests in two generating facilities in Poland for \$476 million, recording an after-tax gain of \$228 million, which is included in Income from Discontinued Operations. In June 2006, Global completed the sale of its 32% interest in RGE for \$185 million, resulting in an after-tax loss of \$178 million. Together, Global received gross sales proceeds of \$654 million, or approximately \$612 million after taxes, and recorded a net after-tax gain of approximately \$51 million.

In May 2006, Global also entered into an agreement to sell its 46% ownership interest in Dhofar Power Company S.A.O.C. (Dhofar Power), a generation facility and distribution system in Oman, for proceeds of approximately \$33 million, which is the approximate book value. The sale of Dhofar Power, which is contingent upon attaining consents from Dhofar Power's lenders and no objections from the Government of Oman, is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2006. In May 2006, Global also converted its loans to Prisma 2000 S.p.A. (Prisma) to equity, thereby increasing its ownership interest from 50% to 85% and obtaining operating control. Prisma is a joint venture that operates several biomass generation plants in Italy. See Note 3. Discontinued Operations, Dispositions and Acquisitions of the Notes for further discussion.

Global's results are driven by the performance of the domestic and international generation and distribution companies in which it invests. Global's earnings and cash flows from its investment in distribution companies are impacted by the tariffs determined by the regulatory agencies in periodic rate cases and its ability to control costs and maintain reliable operations. With respect to its investment in generation companies, Global's earnings and cash flows are impacted by the operating factors of the plants, including their availability factors, heat rates, fuel costs and environmental restrictions. Although some of Global's investments have long-term power purchase agreements, several of its projects, including its operations in Texas, have a substantial amount of uncontracted capacity and are therefore affected by prevailing market prices, which can be volatile. Also, the economic and political conditions in certain countries where Global has investments present risks that may be different or more significant than those found in the U.S., including renegotiation or nullification of existing contracts, changes in law or tax policy, nationalization, expropriation and other factors. Operations in foreign countries also present risks associated with currency exchange and convertibility, inflation and repatriation of earnings.

Resources

Resources has primarily invested in energy-related leveraged leases. Resources is focused on maintaining its current investment portfolio and does not expect to make any new investments. Resources' ability to realize tax benefits associated with its leveraged lease investments is dependent upon taxable income generated by its affiliates. Resources' earnings and cash flows are expected to decrease in the future as the investment portfolio matures. Resources faces risks related to potential changes in the current accounting and tax treatment of certain investments in leveraged leases. For additional information on current accounting and tax treatment of Resources' leveraged lease investments, see Note 2. Recent Accounting Standards and Note 5. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities. Resources also faces risks with regard to the creditworthiness of its counterparties, specifically certain lessees that collectively comprise a substantial portion of Resources' investment portfolio.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The results for PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 are presented below:

	Earnings (Losses)			
	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(Millions)			
PSE&G	\$ 88	\$ 115	\$ 200	\$ 282
Power	205	132	394	303
Energy Holdings:				
Global (D)	92	32	(22)	91
Resources	10	17	49	39
Other (A)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
Total Energy Holdings	101	48	24	127
Other (B)	(20)	(26)	(59)	(72)
PSEG Income from Continuing Operations	374	269	559	640
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, including Gain/(Loss) on Disposal (C)	—	(16)	227	(184)
PSEG Net Income	\$ 374	\$ 253	\$ 786	\$ 456

**Contribution to PSEG Earnings
Per Share (Diluted) (E)**

	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
PSE&G	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.16
Power	0.81	0.54	1.56	1.25
Energy Holdings:				
Global	0.36	0.13	(0.08)	0.37
Resources	0.04	0.07	0.19	0.16
Other (A)	—	—	(0.01)	(0.01)

Total Energy Holdings	0.40	0.20	0.10	0.52
Other (B)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.23)	(0.30)
PSEG Income from Continuing Operations	1.48	1.10	2.22	2.63
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, including Gain/(Loss) on Disposal (C)	—	(0.07)	0.90	(0.76)
PSEG Net Income	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.03	\$ 3.12	\$ 1.87

(A) Other activities include non-segment amounts of Energy Holdings and its subsidiaries and intercompany eliminations. Specific amounts include interest on certain financing transactions and certain other administrative and general expenses at Energy Holdings.

(B) Other activities include non-segment amounts of PSEG (as parent company) and

intercompany
eliminations.
Specific
amounts
include
interest on
certain
financing
transactions,
Merger
expenses and
certain other
administrative
and general
expenses at
PSEG (as
parent
company).

- (C) The Gain on Disposal of Skawina and Elcho is included in 2006 and their Discontinued Operations are included in 2006 and 2005. The Loss on Disposal and Discontinued Operations of Waterford, an electric generation facility in Waterford, Ohio that was sold in September 2005, are included in 2005. See Note 3. Discontinued Operations, Dispositions and Acquisitions

of the Notes.

- (D) Global's
Income from
Continuing
Operations for
2006 includes
the \$178
million
after-tax loss
on the sale of
RGE in June
2006.

(E) Earnings
Per Share
of any
segment
does not
represent a
direct
legal
interest in
the assets
and
liabilities
allocated
to any one
segment
but rather
represents
a direct
interest in
PSEG's
assets and
liabilities
as a
whole.

The \$105 million or \$0.38 per share increase in Income from Continuing Operations for the quarter was due to increases of \$73 million, \$53 million and \$6 million at Power, Energy Holdings and PSEG (as parent company), respectively, partially offset by a decrease of \$27 million at PSE&G. The increase at Power was due principally to higher realized prices from re-contracting its generation portfolio combined with improved nuclear performance. Power's increase was partially offset by lower realized income related to its Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Funds, increased costs due to the commencement of commercial operations at Linden in May 2006 and a reserve accrual of approximately \$15 million related to negotiations regarding the continued operation of its Hudson unit. The increase at Energy Holdings was primarily due to its strong operations in Texas, reflecting unrealized gains on forward gas contracts and higher margins due to increased output, partially offset by higher Operations and Maintenance expense. PSEG's increase was attributable to decreased Merger costs and lower Interest Expense. The decrease at PSE&G was mainly due to the full amortization of the excess depreciation reserve as of December 31, 2005. Also decreasing PSE&G's earnings was reduced demand due to higher pricing and weather.

The \$81 million or \$0.41 per share decrease in Income from Continuing Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due to decreases of \$103 million and \$82 million at Energy Holdings and PSE&G, respectively, partially offset by an increase of \$91 million at Power and an improvement of \$13 million at PSEG (as parent company). The decrease at Energy Holdings was primarily due to the \$178 million after-tax loss on the sale of RGE in June 2006 partially offset by improved operations in Texas discussed above. The changes for PSEG and PSE&G were primarily attributable to the same reasons discussed above for the quarter. The increase at Power was due to higher sales volumes in the various power pools, supported by improved nuclear operations and the commencement of commercial operations at Linden in May 2006 and at the Bethlehem Energy Center (BEC) in July 2005. Power's increase was partially offset by lower realized income related to its Nuclear Decommissioning Trust (NDT) Funds, increased costs related to Linden and BEC and reduced margins on BGSS as market prices for natural gas declined from the historically high price levels experienced in the second half of 2005 while the cost of gas in inventory was relatively stable.

PSEG

	For the Quarters Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)	%	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		In (D
	2006	2005 (Millions)			2006	2005 (Millions)	
Operating Revenues	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,324	\$ 68	2	\$ 9,516	\$ 8,940	\$
Energy Costs	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,979	\$ (170)	(9)	\$ 5,400	\$ 5,144	\$
Operation and Maintenance	\$ 541	\$ 537	\$ 4	1	\$ 1,705	\$ 1,661	\$
Write-down of Project Investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ 263	\$ —	\$
Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 234	\$ 204	\$ 30	15	\$ 645	\$ 562	\$
Income from Equity Method Investments	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ —	—	\$ 93	\$ 90	\$
Other Income and Deductions	\$ 7	\$ 61	\$ (54)	(89)	\$ 62	\$ 103	\$
Interest Expense	\$ (209)	\$ (208)	\$ 1	—	\$ (617)	\$ (606)	\$
Income Tax Expense	\$ (229)	\$ (183)	\$ 46	25	\$ (379)	\$ (412)	\$
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, including Gain/(Loss) on Disposal, net of tax	\$ —	\$ (16)	\$ 16	N/A	\$ 227	\$ (184)	\$

PSEG's results of operations are primarily comprised of the results of operations of its operating subsidiaries, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings, excluding changes related to intercompany transactions, which are eliminated in consolidation and certain financing costs at the parent company. For additional information on intercompany transactions, see Note 13. Related-Party Transactions of the Notes. For a discussion of the causes for the variances at PSEG in the table above, see the discussions for PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings that follow.

PSE&G

	For the Quarters Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)	%	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		In (De
	2006	2005 (Millions)			2006	2005 (Millions)	
Operating Revenues	\$ 2,017	\$ 1,934	\$ 83	4	\$ 5,901	\$ 5,559	\$
Energy Costs	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,195	\$ 101	8	\$ 3,872	\$ 3,472	\$
Operation and Maintenance	\$ 278	\$ 276	\$ 2	1	\$ 855	\$ 839	\$
Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 174	\$ 155	\$ 19	12	\$ 476	\$ 418	\$
Other Income and Deductions	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 4	N/A	\$ 16	\$ 5	\$
Interest Expense	\$ (86)	\$ (86)	\$ —	—	\$ (254)	\$ (256)	\$
Income Tax Expense	\$ (69)	\$ (74)	\$ (5)	(7)	\$ (160)	\$ (191)	\$

Operating Revenues

PSE&G has three sources of revenue: commodity revenues from the sales of energy to customers and in the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM) spot market; delivery revenues from the transmission and distribution of energy through its system; and other operating revenues from the provision of various services. The \$83 million increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due to an increase of \$115 million in commodity revenues, partially offset by a \$32 million decrease in delivery revenues. The \$342 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due to increases of \$384 million in commodity revenues, partially offset by a \$42 million decrease in delivery revenues.

Commodity

PSE&G makes no margin on commodity sales as the costs are passed through to customers. The difference between gas costs and the amount provided by customers in revenues is deferred and collected from or returned to customers in future periods. Total commodity volumes and revenues are subject to market forces. Gas commodity prices fluctuate monthly for C&I customers and annually through the BGSS tariff for residential customers. In addition, for residential gas customers, PSE&G has the ability to adjust rates upward two additional times and downward at any time, if warranted, between annual BGSS proceedings. Electric commodity prices are set at the annual BGS auctions.

The \$115 million increase in commodity revenues for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due to increases of \$118 million in electric commodity revenues, partially offset by a \$3 million decrease in gas commodity revenues. The increase in electric commodity revenues was primarily due to \$149 million in higher BGS revenues (higher auction prices of \$198 million offset by reduced sales of \$49 million) offset by \$31

million in lower Non-Utility Generation (NUG) revenues (lower PJM prices of \$38 million offset by \$7 million for higher volumes due to operations). The decrease in gas commodity revenues was primarily due to a \$26 million reduction caused by lower volumes due to weather offset by an increase of \$23 million due to higher BGSS prices.

The \$384 million increase in commodity revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due to increases in electric and gas commodity revenues of \$250 million and \$134 million, respectively. The increase in electric commodity revenues was primarily due to \$262 million in higher BGS revenues (higher auction prices of \$299 million offset by reduced sales of \$37 million) offset by \$12 million in lower NUG revenues (lower PJM prices of \$64 million offset by \$52 million for higher volumes due to operations). The increase in gas commodity revenues was primarily due to \$371 million in higher BGSS prices offset by decreases of \$179 million in lower volumes due to weather and \$58 million due to the expiration of the Third Party Shopping Incentive in July 2005. There was a corresponding \$58 million increase in delivery revenues.

Delivery

The \$32 million decrease in delivery revenues for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due to a \$35 million decrease in electric revenues offset by a \$3 million increase in gas revenues. The \$35 million decrease in electric revenues was due to \$37 million in decreased volumes due to weather and \$1 million in lower securitization tariff rates, partially offset by \$3 million in higher demand revenues. The \$3 million increase in gas delivery revenues resulted from \$6 million in higher volumes primarily due to weather offset by \$3 million in reduced prices.

The \$42 million decrease in delivery revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due to a \$44 million decrease in electric revenues and a \$2 million increase in gas revenues. The \$44 million decrease in electric revenues was due to \$37 million in lower volumes due to weather, \$4 million due to lower demand revenues and \$3 million due to lower securitization tariff rates. The \$2 million increase in gas delivery revenues was due primarily to \$64 million in increased prices, primarily due to the expiration of the Third Party Shopping Incentive in July 2005, described above in commodity revenues. This was offset by \$56 million in lower volumes due to weather and \$6 million due to impacts of price elasticity.

Operating Expenses

Energy Costs

The \$101 million increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was comprised of an increase of \$102 million in electric costs and a decrease of \$1 million in gas costs. The increase in electric costs was due to \$147 million in higher BGS prices and \$6 million in higher NUG volumes, offset by \$46 million in lower BGS volumes and \$5 million in lower NUG prices. The decrease in gas costs was caused by a \$31 million decrease in sales volumes due primarily to weather offset by a \$30 million or 2% increase in gas prices.

The \$400 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was comprised of increases of \$207 million in electric costs and \$193 million in gas costs. The increase in electric costs was due to \$208 million in higher BGS prices and \$70 million in higher NUG volumes, offset by \$34 million in lower BGS volumes and \$37 million in lower NUG prices. The increase in gas costs was caused by a \$382 million or 23% increase in gas prices offset by a \$181 million decrease in sales volumes due primarily to weather and an \$8 million decrease due to the expiration of the Gas Cost Underrecovery Adjustment (GCUA) clause in January 2005.

Operation and Maintenance

The \$2 million increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due primarily to \$1 million in increased injuries and damage claims and \$1 million in increased bad debt expense.

The \$16 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due primarily to \$11 million in increased labor and fringe benefits due to increased wages and OPEB costs and \$7 million in increased bad debt expense. This was offset by a decrease of \$2 million in miscellaneous expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization

The \$19 million increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was comprised of increases of \$21 million from the expiration of an excess depreciation credit and \$2 million due to additional plant in service offset by a \$4 million reduction in amortization of regulatory assets.

The \$58 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was comprised of increases of \$54 million from the expiration of an excess depreciation credit, \$7 million due to

amortization of regulatory assets and \$2 million due to additional plant in service. These increases were offset by decreases of \$3 million due to software amortization and \$2 million due to the amortization of the Remediation Adjustment Clause (RAC).

Other Income and Deductions

Other Income and Deductions increased \$4 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, primarily due to a \$3 million income tax gross-up on contributions in aid of construction (CIAC) in 2006. CIAC is taxable and PSE&G recognizes the gross-up as income when collected.

Other Income and Deductions increased \$11 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, due to increases of \$7 million due to an income tax gross- up on CIAC in 2006 and \$4 million due to increased income on investments.

Income Taxes

Income Taxes decreased \$5 million for the quarter and \$31 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same periods in 2005, primarily due to lower pre-tax income.

Power

	For the Quarters Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)	%	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		I
	2006	2005			2006	2005	
	(Millions)				(Millions)		(D
Operating Revenues	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,444	\$ 45	3	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,234	\$
Energy Costs	\$ 830	\$ 983	\$ (153)	(16)	\$ 2,992	\$ 2,941	\$
Operation and Maintenance	\$ 222	\$ 223	\$ (1)	—	\$ 721	\$ 685	\$
Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 41	\$ 34	\$ 7	21	\$ 116	\$ 96	\$
Other Income and Deductions	\$ 11	\$ 61	\$ (50)	(82)	\$ 53	\$ 102	\$
Interest Expense	\$ (47)	\$ (32)	\$ 15	47	\$ (131)	\$ (86)	\$
Income Tax Expense	\$ (155)	\$ (101)	\$ 54	53	\$ (290)	\$ (225)	\$
Loss from Discontinued Operations, including Loss on Disposal, net of tax benefit	\$ —	\$ (7)	\$ 7	N/A	\$ —	\$ (197)	\$
Operating Revenues							

The \$45 million increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due to increases of \$56 million in generation revenues and \$19 million in trading revenues, partially offset by a decrease of \$30 million in gas supply revenues.

The \$357 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was due to increases of \$278 million in generation revenues, \$47 million in gas supply revenues and \$32 million in trading revenues.

Generation

The increase of \$56 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to an increase of \$68 million due to higher sales volumes in the various power pools, supported by improved nuclear operations and the commencement of the commercial operations of Linden in May 2006 and BEC in July 2005 and an increase of \$56 million due to higher prices under the BGS contracts. The increases were partially offset by a reduction in load being served under the BGS contracts, \$32 million of unrealized losses on asset-backed electric forward contracts and a decrease of \$30 million due to the maturity of certain wholesale contracts in early 2006.

The increase of \$278 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to \$307 million of higher sales volumes in the various power pools, supported by improved nuclear operations and the commencement of the commercial operations of Linden and BEC and \$59 million of higher prices under the BGS contracts. The increases were partially offset by a reduction in load being served under the BGS contracts, \$63 million of unrealized losses on asset-backed electric forward contracts and a decrease of \$37 million due to the maturity of certain wholesale contracts in early 2006 and 2005.

Gas Supply

Gas supply revenues decreased \$30 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, principally due to a decrease of \$32 million from lower gas prices and reduced demand under the BGSS contract, resulting from customer conservation and warmer winter weather in 2006 and a decrease of \$16 million in prices charged to other gas distributors for gas and pipeline capacity. These decreases were partially offset by \$22 million of gains on derivative forward contracts.

The \$47 million increase in gas supply revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to increases of \$304 million in gas prices under the BGSS contract and \$13 million in sales prices charged to other gas distributors for gas and pipeline capacity. Increased prices were partially offset by lower demand of \$207 million under the BGSS contract in 2006 and a reduction of \$68 million in sales volume to other gas distributors.

Trading

The \$19 million increase in trading revenues for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to higher realized gains related to electric contracts.

The \$32 million increase in trading revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was principally due to higher realized and unrealized gains related to electric contracts and emissions credits.

Operating Expenses

Energy Costs

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 approximately \$153 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, primarily due to lower generation costs, reflecting decreases of \$90 million resulting from lower pool prices and a reduction in the volume of purchases from the various power pools due to lower load obligations and \$20 million due to favorable pricing of fuel-related asset-backed transactions in 2006. In addition, fossil fuel expenses decreased \$19 million due to lower load obligations and gas purchased to satisfy Power's BGSS obligations decreased \$39 million due to lower prices. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$16 million in various congestion and transmission costs.

The \$51 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to increases of \$91 million from higher prices on a reduced volume of gas purchased to satisfy Power's BGSS obligations and \$85 million from a higher volume of fossil fuel purchases used to support generation by Linden and BEC. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$127 million, representing lower pool prices and a reduction in the volume of purchases from the various power pools.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and Maintenance expense decreased \$1 million and increased \$36 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2005. The increase of \$36 million was principally due to higher maintenance costs of \$50 million related to certain of the fossil plants and a scheduled outage at a nuclear unit partially offset by the absence of a \$14 million restructuring charge incurred in 2005 related to Nuclear's workforce realignment plan.

Depreciation and Amortization

The \$7 million and \$20 million increases for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2005, was primarily due to Linden and BEC being placed into service.

Other Income and Deductions

Other Income and Deductions decreased \$50 million and \$49 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2005, primarily due to decreased net realized income related to the NDT Funds of \$37 million and \$39 million for the quarter and year-to-date periods, respectively. Also contributing to the decrease for the quarter and nine months was an environmental reserve of approximately \$15 million recorded in the third quarter of 2006 for potential penalties and other costs related to ongoing negotiations for an alternate pollution reduction plan for Power's Hudson unit. These decreases were partially offset by higher interest income of \$2 million and \$6 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to the same period in 2005.

Interest Expense

Interest Expense increased \$15 million and \$45 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2005, due primarily to lower capitalized interest costs in 2006 related to commencement of operations of the BEC and Linden facilities.

Income Taxes

Income Taxes increased \$54 million for the quarter and \$65 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same periods in 2005, primarily due to higher pre-tax income.

Loss from Discontinued Operations, including Loss on Disposal, net of tax

On May 27, 2005, Power reached an agreement to sell its Waterford generation facility for approximately \$220 million and recognized a loss on disposal of approximately \$177 million for the initial write-down of its carrying amount of Waterford to its fair value less cost to sell. On September 28, 2005, Power completed the sale of Waterford and recognized an additional loss of \$1 million. The proceeds, together with anticipated reduction in tax liability, were approximately \$320 million, which was used to retire debt at Power. The loss from the discontinued operating results of Waterford was \$6 million and \$19 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively. See Note 3. Discontinued Operations, Dispositions and Acquisitions of the Notes for additional information.

Energy Holdings

	For the Quarters Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)	%	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2006	2005 (Millions)			2006	2005 (Millions)	
Operating Revenues	\$ 401	\$ 334	\$ 67	20	\$ 1,080	\$ 917	\$ 163
Energy Costs	\$ 195	\$ 184	\$ 11	6	\$ 583	\$ 484	\$ 99
Operation and Maintenance	\$ 49	\$ 41	\$ 8	20	\$ 150	\$ 151	\$ (1)
Write-down of Project Investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ 263	\$ —	\$ 263
Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 14	\$ 10	\$ 4	40	\$ 38	\$ 35	\$ 3
Income from Equity Method Investments	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ —	—	\$ 93	\$ 90	\$ 3
Other Income and Deductions	\$ (2)	\$ 2	\$ (4)	N/A	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$ 5
Interest Expense	\$ (50)	\$ (56)	\$ (6)	(11)	\$ (151)	\$ (168)	\$ (17)
Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	\$ (20)	\$ (27)	\$ (7)	(26)	\$ 31	\$ (42)	\$ (73)
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, including Gain/ (Loss) on Disposal, net of tax	\$ —	\$ (9)	\$ (9)	(100)	\$ 227	\$ 13	\$ 214
Operating Revenues							

The \$67 million increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to higher revenues at Global of \$78 million, which was primarily related to a \$60 million increase at TIE. The increase at TIE included an increase of \$63 million related to unrealized gains on forward contracts and \$13 million due to increased output available for sale, partially offset by lower prices of \$16 million driven by lower gas costs. Also included in the increase at Global were a \$9 million increase due to the consolidation of Prisma which

began in May 2006 when Global increased its ownership interest from 50% to 85% and an \$8 million increase at Sociedad Austral de Electricidad S.A. (SAESA) in Chile due to increased tariff prices and volume, offset by a decrease of revenues at Resources of \$12 million primarily due to \$8 million of lower lease income.

The \$163 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to higher revenues at Global of \$171 million, which was primarily related to a \$163 million increase at TIE. The increase at TIE included increases of \$115 million related to unrealized gains on forward contracts, \$27 million due to increased output available for sale and \$21 million due to price increases. Also contributing to the increase at Global was a \$48 million increase at SAESA due to increased tariffs and volume and a \$17 million increase due to the consolidation of Prisma, partially offset by decreased revenues due to the absence of \$37 million of income received in 2005 from withdrawal from Eagle Point Cogeneration Partnership (EPCP) and a \$23 million decrease related to the deconsolidation of Dhofar Power. The deconsolidation of Dhofar Power resulted from Global's sale of a 35% interest in Dhofar Power through a public offering on the Omani Stock Exchange in April 2005, reducing its ownership interest to 46% and thus accounting for the investment under the equity method of accounting following the sale. The increase at Global was partially offset by an \$8 million decrease in revenues at Resources primarily due to the reduction in leveraged lease income of \$25 million, offset by the \$21 million write-off of its leveraged lease investment with United Airlines in 2005.

Operating Expenses

Energy Costs

The \$11 million increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to increases of \$4 million at SAESA due to increased volume and increases in energy costs due to higher spot prices, \$3 million due to the consolidation of Prisma and \$3 million at TIE resulting from an increase of \$13 million in gas purchases offset primarily by lower fuel costs of \$10 million.

The \$99 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to a \$64 million increase at TIE resulting mainly from an increase in

unrealized losses on gas purchases of \$51 million coupled with a \$13 million increase in fuel purchases. Also contributing to the increase was a \$33 million increase at SAESA due to increased volume and increases in energy costs due to higher spot prices and a \$6 million increase due to the consolidation of Prisma. These increases were partially offset by a \$5 million decrease related to the deconsolidation of Dhofar Power.

Operation and Maintenance

The \$8 million increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to a \$7 million increase at SAESA resulting from repairs of a gas turbine for which it has filed a claim for insurance recovery.

Write-down of Project Investments

The \$263 million increase in the write-down of project investments relates to Global's sale of its 32% indirect ownership interest in RGE to its partner. See Note 3. Discontinued Operations, Dispositions and Acquisitions of the Notes.

Income from Equity Method Investments

The \$3 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to the consolidation of Prisma generating an increase in earnings of \$5 million and stronger results from Global's investments in Hawaii (Kalaeloa) and California (GWF) totaling \$3 million, offset by a reduction of \$5 million in the equity from investments in Latin America due to the sale of Global's 32% indirect interest in RGE.

Other Income and Deductions

The \$4 million decrease for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 compared to the same period in the prior year, was primarily due to a loss recorded on the extinguishment of debt, which was partially offset by higher interest income and lower losses in foreign currency transactions.

The \$5 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to an increase in interest income and lower losses in foreign currency transactions which was partially offset by the loss recorded on the extinguishment of debt.

Interest Expense

The \$6 million and \$17 million decreases for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2005, was primarily due to a decrease in Energy Holdings' debt outstanding.

Income Taxes

The \$7 million decrease for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily attributable to a \$9 million U.S. tax associated with repatriation of funds recorded in 2005. The \$73 million decrease for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily attributable to a tax benefit resulting from Global's sale of its 32% indirect ownership interest in RGE.

Income from Discontinued Operations, including Gain on Disposal, net of tax

In May 2006, Global completed the sale of its interest in two coal-fired plants in Poland, Elcho and Skawina. The sale resulted in an after-tax gain of \$228 million. Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations related to Elcho and Skawina for the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was \$0 million and \$9 million, respectively. Income

(Loss) from Discontinued Operations related to Elcho and Skawina for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was \$(1) million and \$13 million,

respectively. See Note 3. Discontinued Operations, Dispositions and Acquisitions of the Notes for additional information.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following discussion of liquidity and capital resources is on a consolidated basis for PSEG, noting the uses and contributions of PSEG's three direct operating subsidiaries, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings.

Operating Cash Flows

PSEG

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, PSEG's operating cash flow increased approximately \$541 million from \$903 million to \$1,444 million, as compared to the same period in 2005, primarily due to net increases from its subsidiaries as discussed below.

PSE&G

PSE&G's operating cash flow decreased approximately \$41 million from \$464 million to \$423 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, primarily due to a decrease in customer deposits partially offset by higher over recovery of gas costs resulting from lower commodity prices in 2006.

Power

Power's operating cash flow increased approximately \$644 million from \$276 million to \$920 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, due to decreases in accounts receivable and fuel inventory, largely resulting from decreased commodity prices.

Energy Holdings

Energy Holdings' operating cash flow decreased approximately \$80 million from \$229 million to \$149 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005. The \$80 million decrease is primarily due to the timing of net tax payments associated with the net gain on the sale of Elcho, Skawina and RGE during 2006 as well as higher distributions from partnerships during 2005 due to the withdrawal from EPCP. The proceeds from the Elcho, Skawina and RGE sales are included in Investing Activities on Energy Holdings' Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Common Stock Dividends

PSEG

Dividend payments on common stock for the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were \$0.57 and \$0.56 per share, respectively, and totaled approximately \$144 million and \$134 million, respectively. Dividend payments on common stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were \$1.71 and \$1.68 per share, respectively, and totaled approximately \$430 million and \$401 million, respectively. Future dividends declared will be dependent upon PSEG's future earnings, cash flows, financial requirements, alternative investment opportunities and other factors. On October 17, 2006, PSEG's Board of Directors approved a common stock dividend of \$0.57 per share for the fourth quarter of 2006, reflecting an indicated annual dividend rate of \$2.28 per share.

Short-Term Liquidity**PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings**

As of September 30, 2006, PSEG and its subsidiaries had a total of approximately \$3.7 billion of committed credit facilities with approximately \$3.1 billion of available liquidity under these facilities. In addition, PSEG and PSE&G have access to certain uncommitted credit facilities. Each of the facilities is restricted to availability and use to the specific companies as listed below.

Company	Expiration Date	Total Facility	Primary Purpose (Millions)	Usage as of September 30, 2006	Available Liquidity as of September 30, 2006
PSEG:					
4-year Credit Facility	April 2008	\$ 450	CP Support/ Funding/Letters of Credit	\$ 125	\$ 325
5-year Credit Facility	May 2010	\$ 650	CP Support/ Funding/Letters of Credit	\$ 3 (C)	\$ 647
Bilateral Term Loan	May 2007	\$ 100	Funding	\$ 100	\$ —
Uncommitted Bilateral Agreement	N/A	N/A	Funding	\$ —	N/A
PSE&G:					
5-year Credit Facility	June 2009	\$ 600	CP Support/ Funding/Letters of Credit	\$ 327	\$ 273
Uncommitted Bilateral Agreement	N/A	N/A	Funding	\$ —	N/A
PSEG and Power: (A)					
3-year Credit Facility	April 2007	\$ 600	CP Support/ Funding/Letters of Credit	\$ 20 (C)	\$ 580
Bilateral Credit Facility	Oct 2006(D)	\$ 100	Funding/Letters of Credit	\$ —	\$ 100
Bilateral Credit Facility	Dec 2006(D)	\$ 100	Funding/Letters of Credit	\$ —	\$ 100
Bilateral Credit Facility	Dec 2006(D)	\$ 150	Funding/Letters of Credit	\$ 10 (C)	\$ 140
Bilateral Credit Facility	Dec 2006(D)	\$ 150	Funding/Letters of Credit	\$ —	\$ 150
Bilateral Credit Facility	June 2007	\$ 200	Funding/Letters of Credit	\$ 8 (C)	\$ 192

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Bilateral Credit Facility	Dec 2006(D)	\$	50	Funding/Letters of Credit	\$	1 (C)	\$	49
Bilateral Credit Facility	Dec 2006(D)	\$	275	Letters of Credit	\$	2 (C)	\$	273
Power:								
Bilateral Credit Facility	March 2010	\$	100	Funding/Letters of Credit	\$	8 (C)	\$	92
Energy Holdings:								
5-year Credit Facility (B)	June 2010	\$	150	Funding/Letters of Credit	\$	7 (C)	\$	143

- (A) PSEG/Power joint and several co-borrower facilities.
- (B) Energy Holdings/Global/Resources joint and several co-borrower facility.
- (C) These amounts relate to letters of credit outstanding.
- (D) These facilities are expected to be replaced with a new syndicated facility in the fourth quarter of 2006.

PSEG and PSE&G

PSEG and PSE&G believe sufficient liquidity exists to fund their short-term cash needs.

Power

As of September 30, 2006, Power had borrowed \$68 million from PSEG in the form of an intercompany loan.

During the third quarter of 2006, Power's required margin postings decreased for sales contracts entered into in the normal course of business as commodity prices declined. The required margin postings will fluctuate based on volatility in commodity prices. Should commodity prices rise, additional margin calls may be necessary relative to existing power sales contracts. As Power's contract obligations are fulfilled, liquidity requirements are reduced. Power believes that it has sufficient liquidity to fund its short-term cash needs.

In addition, ER&T maintains agreements that require Power, as its guarantor under performance guarantees, to satisfy certain creditworthiness standards. In the event of a deterioration of Power's credit rating to below investment grade, which represents at least a two level downgrade from its current ratings, many of these agreements allow the counterparty to demand that ER&T provide performance assurance, generally in the form of a letter of credit or cash. Providing this support would increase Power's costs of doing business and could restrict the ability of ER&T to manage and optimize Power's asset portfolio. Power believes it has sufficient liquidity to meet any required posting of collateral resulting from a credit rating downgrade. See Note 5. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities of the Notes for further information.

Energy Holdings

Energy Holdings and its subsidiaries had \$102 million in cash, including \$19 million invested offshore as of September 30, 2006. In addition, as of September 30, 2006, Energy Holdings had an outstanding demand loan receivable from PSEG of \$374 million. See External Financings—Energy Holdings below for Energy Holdings' additional use of its excess cash.

External Financings

PSEG

On September 1, 2006, PSEG began using treasury stock to settle the exercise of stock options. Prior to September 1, 2006, PSEG had purchased shares on the open market to meet the exercise of stock options. As of September 30, 2006, PSEG issued approximately 121,067 shares of its common treasury stock in connection with settling stock options for approximately \$5 million.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, PSEG issued approximately 790,825 shares of its common stock under its Dividend Reinvestment Program and Employee Stock Purchase Program for approximately \$51 million.

In February 2006, PSEG redeemed \$154 million of its Subordinated Debentures underlying \$150 million of Enterprise Capital Trust II, Floating Rate Capital Securities and its common equity investment in the trust.

PSE&G

On June 23, 2006, PSE&G repaid at maturity \$174 million of its Floating Rate Series A First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

On March 1, 2006, PSE&G repaid at maturity \$148 million of its 6.75% Series UU First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

In September 2006, June 2006 and March 2006, PSE&G Transition Funding LLC (Transition Funding) repaid approximately \$41 million, \$35 million and \$36 million, respectively, of its transition bonds.

In June 2006, PSE&G Transition Funding II LLC (Transition Funding II) repaid approximately \$3 million of its transition bonds.

Power

In April 2006, Power repaid at maturity \$500 million of its 6.875% Senior Notes.

Energy Holdings

In January 2006, Energy Holdings redeemed all \$309 million of its 7.75% Senior Notes due in 2007.

On February 17, 2006, the maturity of the Odessa Ector Power Partners, L.P. (Odessa) debt was extended to December 31, 2009. Interest on the debt is based on a spread (currently 2.25%) above LIBOR. On September 29, 2006, an interest rate swap took effect which converts the floating LIBOR interest rate on approximately 80% of Odessa's debt to a fixed rate of 5.4275% through December 31, 2009.

On October 23, 2006, Energy Holdings redeemed \$300 million of its \$507 million outstanding 8.625% Senior Notes due in 2008. Additionally, on September 20, 2006, Energy Holdings made a cash distribution to PSEG of \$425 million in the form of a return of capital.

During the first nine months of 2006, Energy Holdings repaid approximately \$37 million of non-recourse debt, of which \$30 million was paid by Global, primarily related to SAESA and TIE, \$5 million by Resources and \$2 million by EGDC.

Contractual Obligations

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

As of September 30, 2006, contractual cash obligations and other commercial commitments have not changed significantly from those reported in the Capital Requirements section of Management's Discussion and Analysis included in the 2005 Annual Report on Form 10K, except for the debt redemptions discussed above in External Financings.

Debt Covenants

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

PSEG's, PSE&G's, Power's and Energy Holdings' respective credit agreements generally contain customary provisions under which the lenders can refuse to advance loans in the event of a material adverse change in the borrower's business or financial condition.

As explained in more detail below, these credit agreements may also contain maximum debt to equity ratios, minimum cash flow tests and other restrictive covenants and conditions to borrowing. Compliance with applicable financial covenants will depend upon the respective future financial position, level of earnings and cash flows of PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings, as to which no assurances can be given. The ratios presented below are for the benefit of the investors of the related securities to which the covenants apply. They are not intended as a financial performance or liquidity measure.

PSEG

Financial covenants contained in PSEG's credit facilities include a ratio of debt (excluding non-recourse project financings, securitization debt and debt underlying preferred securities and including commercial paper and loans, certain letters of credit and similar instruments) to total capitalization (including preferred securities outstanding) covenant. This covenant requires that at the end of any quarterly financial period, such ratio not be more than 70.0%. As of September 30, 2006, PSEG's ratio of debt to capitalization (as defined above) was 52.8%.

PSE&G

Financial covenants contained in PSE&G's credit facilities include a ratio of long-term debt (excluding securitization debt, long-term debt maturing within one year and short-term debt) to total capitalization covenant. This covenant requires that at the end of any quarterly financial period, such ratio will not be more than 65.0%. As of September 30, 2006, PSE&G's ratio of long-term debt to total capitalization (as defined above) was 45.3%.

In addition, under its First and Refunding Mortgage (Mortgage), PSE&G may issue new First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds against previous additions and improvements, provided that its ratio of earnings to fixed charges calculated in accordance with its Mortgage is at least 2 to 1, and/or against retired Mortgage Bonds. As of September 30, 2006, PSE&G's Mortgage coverage ratio was 4.5 to 1 and the Mortgage would permit up to approximately \$1.9 billion aggregate principal amount of new Mortgage Bonds to be issued against previous additions and improvements.

PSEG and Power

Financial covenants contained in the PSEG/Power joint and several credit facility include a ratio of debt to total capitalization for each specific borrower. This facility has a 70.0% debt to total capitalization covenant for PSEG (calculated as set forth above) and a 65.0% debt to total capitalization covenant for Power. The Power ratio is the same debt to total capitalization calculation as set forth above for PSEG except common equity is adjusted for the \$986 million Basis Adjustment (see Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets). This covenant requires that at the end of any quarterly financial period, such ratio will not exceed 65.0%. As of September 30, 2006, Power's ratio of debt to total capitalization (as defined above) was 39.3%.

Energy Holdings

Energy Holdings' revolving credit agreement has a covenant requiring the ratio of Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) to fixed charges to be greater than or equal to 1.75. As of September 30, 2006, Energy Holdings' coverage of this covenant was 3.94. Additionally, Energy Holdings must maintain a ratio of net debt (recourse debt offset by funds loaned to PSEG) to EBITDA of less than 5.25. As of September 30, 2006, Energy Holdings' ratio under this covenant was 2.11. Energy Holdings is a co-borrower under this facility with Global and Resources, which are joint and several obligors. The terms of the agreement include a pledge of Energy Holdings' membership interest in Global, restrictions on the use of proceeds related to material sales of assets and the satisfaction of certain financial covenants. Net cash proceeds from asset sales in excess of 5% of total assets of Energy Holdings during any 12-month period must be used to repay any outstanding amounts under the credit agreement. Net cash proceeds from asset sales during any 12-month period in excess of 10% of total assets must be retained by Energy Holdings or used to repay the debt of Energy Holdings, Global or Resources.

Credit Ratings

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

On September 15, 2006, following the termination of the Merger Agreement, credit ratings remained unchanged as shown in the table below. Standard & Poor's (S&P) affirmed its 'BBB' corporate credit rating for PSEG, Power, and PSE&G. S&P revised its outlook from watch developing to negative. Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) affirmed its credit ratings for PSEG and PSE&G while revising the outlooks from stable to negative. The ratings and outlooks for Power and Energy Holdings were unchanged by Moody's. Fitch Ratings (Fitch) announced there would be no immediate impact on ratings and outlooks for PSEG and its subsidiaries. The agencies noted that the ratings below are predicated on continued improvement in financial metrics, specifically operating cash flows and ongoing deleveraging, as well as continued strong operating performance from Power's generating units and reasonable outcomes to PSE&G's pending electric and gas rate cases.

If the rating agencies lower or withdraw the credit ratings, such revisions may adversely affect the market price of PSEG's, PSE&G's, Power's and Energy Holdings' securities and serve to materially increase those companies' cost of capital and limit their 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 so 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.

	Moody's (A)	S&P (B)	Fitch (C)
PSEG:			
Outlook	Neg	Neg	Pos
Preferred Securities	Baa3	BB+	BBB
Commercial Paper	P2	A3	F2
Senior Unsecured Debt	Baa2	BBB	BBB
PSE&G:			
Outlook	Neg	Neg	Stable
Mortgage Bonds	A3	A	A
Preferred Securities	Baa3	BB+	BBB+
Commercial Paper	P2	A3	F2
Power:			
Outlook	Stable	Neg	Pos
Senior Notes	Baa1	BBB	BBB
Energy Holdings:			
Outlook	Neg	Neg	Neg
Senior Notes	Ba3	BB	BB

(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.

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

PSEG, Power and Energy Holdings

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, PSEG, Power and Energy Holdings had OCI of \$576 million, \$383 million and \$192 million, respectively, due primarily to a reduction in the net unrealized losses on derivatives accounted for as hedges in accordance with SFAS 133 at Power and foreign currency translation adjustments at Energy Holdings.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, Power's Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (OCL) decreased from \$487 million to \$104 million. The primary cause was a decrease of approximately \$374 million related to energy and related contracts that qualify for hedge accounting that were entered into by Power in the normal course of business. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the decrease in gas and electric prices resulted

in a reduction in unrealized losses on many of those contracts, which are recorded in OCL.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, Energy Holdings' Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income increased from \$(110) million to \$82 million. The primary cause was the realization of losses on Brazilian currency as a result of the sale of RGE.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

It is expected that the majority of funding for capital requirements of PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings will come from their respective internally generated funds. The balance will be provided by the issuance of debt at the respective subsidiary or project level and, for PSE&G and Power, equity contributions from PSEG. PSEG does not expect to contribute any additional equity to Energy Holdings. Projected construction and investment expenditures for PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings are consistent with amounts disclosed in the Annual Reports on Form 10-K of PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings for the year ended December 31, 2005, with the exception of the indefinite postponement of the \$30 million Electroandes hydro-expansion project at Energy Holdings which was planned for 2006 and 2007. For further information see Note 5. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities of the Notes.

PSE&G

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, PSE&G made approximately \$392 million of capital expenditures, primarily for reliability of transmission and distribution systems. The \$392 million excludes approximately \$26 million spent on cost of removal.

Power

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, Power made approximately \$233 million of capital expenditures (excluding \$83 million for nuclear fuel), primarily related to various projects at Fossil and Nuclear.

Energy Holdings

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, Energy Holdings incurred approximately \$37 million of capital expenditures, of which approximately \$18 million related to SAESA.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

PSEG, Power and Energy Holdings

For a description of off-balance sheet arrangements, see Management's Discussion and Analysis in the 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K. PSEG's pro rata share of the debt appearing on the consolidated financial statements of companies for which Global accounts under the equity method of investment was approximately \$463 million as of September 30, 2006 as compared to \$577 million as of December 31, 2005. The decrease related principally to Energy Holdings' sale of RGE in June 2006 and the change since May 2006 in Energy Holdings' accounting for Prisma from the equity method to full consolidation. There has been no material change in the amount of Resources' leveraged lease investments since December 31, 2005. See Note 5. Commitments and Contingent Obligations of the Notes for an update of Power's guarantees related to certain of its energy trading activities and Energy Holdings' guarantees of certain obligations of its subsidiaries or affiliates related to certain projects.

ACCOUNTING MATTERS

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

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

**ITEM 3. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES
ABOUT MARKET RISK**

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

The market risk inherent in PSEG's, PSE&G's, Power's and Energy Holdings' market-risk sensitive instruments and positions is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity security prices and interest rates as discussed in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Notes). It is the policy of each entity to use derivatives to manage risk consistent with its respective business plans and prudent practices. PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings have a Risk Management Committee (RMC) comprised of executive officers who utilize an independent risk oversight function to ensure compliance with corporate policies and prudent risk management practices.

Additionally, PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings are exposed to counterparty credit losses in the event of non-performance or non-payment. PSEG has a credit management process, which is used to assess, monitor and mitigate counterparty exposure for PSEG and its subsidiaries. In the event of non-performance or non-payment by a major counterparty, there may be a material adverse impact on PSEG and its subsidiaries' financial condition, results of operations or net cash flows.

Except as discussed below, there were no material changes from the disclosures in the Annual Reports on Form 10-K of PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings for the year ended December 31, 2005 or Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and June 30, 2006.

Commodity Contracts

Power

The availability and price of energy 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, Power enters 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.

Normal Operations and Hedging Activities

Power enters into physical contracts, as well as financial contracts, including forwards, futures, swaps and options designed to reduce risk associated with volatile commodity prices. Commodity price risk is associated with market price movements resulting from market generation demand, changes in fuel costs and various other factors.

Under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended (SFAS 133), changes in the fair value of qualifying cash flow hedge transactions are recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (OCL), and gains and losses are recognized in earnings when the underlying transaction occurs. Changes in the fair value of derivative contracts that do not meet hedge criteria under SFAS 133 and the ineffective portion of hedge contracts are recognized in earnings currently. Additionally, changes in the fair value attributable to fair value hedges are similarly recognized in earnings.

Many non-trading contracts qualify for the normal purchases and normal sales exemption under SFAS 133 and are accounted for upon settlement.

Trading

Power maintains a strategy of entering into trading positions to optimize the value of its portfolio of generation assets, gas supply contracts and its electric and gas supply obligations. Power engages in physical and financial transactions in the electricity wholesale markets and executes an overall risk management strategy to mitigate the effects of adverse movements in the fuel and electricity markets. In addition, Power has non-asset based trading activities, which have significantly decreased over the

past year. These contracts also involve financial transactions including swaps, options and futures. These activities are marked to market in accordance with SFAS 133 with gains and losses recognized in earnings.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) Models

Power

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

Power manages its exposure at the portfolio level. Its portfolio consists of owned generation, load-serving contracts (both gas and electric), fuel supply contracts and energy derivatives designed to manage the risk around generation and load. While Power manages its risk at the portfolio level, it also monitors separately the risk of its trading activities and its hedges. Non-trading mark-to-market (MTM) VaR consists of MTM derivatives that are economic hedges, some of which qualify for hedge accounting. The MTM derivatives that are not hedges are included in the trading VaR.

The VaR models used by Power are variance/covariance models adjusted for the delta of positions with a 95% one-tailed confidence level and a one-day holding period for the MTM trading and non-trading activities and a 95% one-tailed confidence level with a one-week holding period for the portfolio VaR. The models assume no new positions throughout the holding periods, whereas Power actively manages its portfolio.

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, trading VaR was less than \$1 million.

Trading VaR	Non-Trading MTM VaR
(Millions)	

For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006

95% Confidence Level, One-Day Holding Period, One-Tailed:

Period End	\$ —	\$ 49
Average for the Period	\$ —	\$ 51
High	\$ —	\$ 69
Low	\$ —	\$ 40

99% Confidence Level, One-Day Holding Period, Two-Tailed:

Period End	\$ —	\$ 76
Average for the Period	\$ —	\$ 79
High	\$ —	\$ 108
Low	\$ —	\$ 63

Other Supplemental Information Regarding Market Risk

Power

The following presentation of the activities of Power is included to address the recommended disclosures by the

energy industry's Committee of Chief Risk Officers. For additional information, see Note 6. Risk Management of the Notes.

The following table describes the drivers of Power's energy trading and marketing activities and Operating Revenues included in its Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006. Normal operations and hedging activities represent the marketing of electricity available from Power's owned or contracted generation sold into the wholesale market. As the information in this table highlights, MTM activities represent a small portion of the total Operating Revenues for Power. Activities accounted for under the accrual method, including normal purchases and sales, account for the majority of the revenue. The MTM activities reported here are those relating to changes in fair value due to external movement in prices.

Operating Revenues
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006

	Normal Operations and Hedging (A)	Trading (Millions)	Total
MTM Activities:			
Unrealized MTM Gains (Losses)			
Changes in Fair Value of Open Positions	\$ 10	\$ 2	\$ 12
Origination Unrealized Gain at Inception	—	—	—
Changes in Valuation Techniques and Assumptions	—	—	—
Realization at Settlement of Contracts	(4)	—	(4)
 Total Change in Unrealized Fair Value	 6	 2	 8
Realized Net Settlement of Transactions Subject to MTM	4	1	5
Broker Fees and Other Related Expenses	—	—	—
 Net MTM Gains	 10	 3	 13
Accrual Activities			
Accrual Activities—Revenue, Including Hedge	1,476	—	1,476
Reclassifications	—	—	—
 Total Operating Revenues	 \$ 1,486	 \$ 3	 \$ 1,489

Operating Revenues
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006

	Normal Operations and Hedging (A)	Trading (Millions)	Total
MTM Activities:			
Unrealized MTM Gains (Losses)			
Changes in Fair Value of Open Positions	\$ 7	\$ 25	\$ 32
Origination Unrealized Gain at Inception	—	—	—
Changes in Valuation Techniques and Assumptions	—	—	—
Realization at Settlement of Contracts	(26)	(30)	(56)

Total Change in Unrealized Fair Value	(19)	(5)	(24)
Realized Net Settlement of Transactions Subject to MTM	26	31	57
Broker Fees and Other Related Expenses	—	—	—
Net MTM Gains	7	26	33
Accrual Activities			
Accrual Activities—Revenue, Including Hedge	4,558	—	4,558
Reclassifications	—	—	—
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 4,565	\$ 26	\$ 4,591

(A) Includes derivative contracts that Power enters into to hedge anticipated exposures related to its owned and contracted generation supply, all asset-backed transactions and hedging activities, but excludes owned and contracted generation assets.

The following table indicates Power's energy trading assets and liabilities, as well as Power's hedging activity related to asset-backed transactions and derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS 133, its amendments and related guidance. This table presents amounts segregated by portfolio which are then netted for those counterparties with whom Power has the right to offset and therefore, are not necessarily indicative of amounts presented on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets since balances with many counterparties are subject to offset and are shown net on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets regardless of the portfolio in which they are included.

Energy Contract Net Assets/Liabilities
As of September 30, 2006

	Normal Operations and Hedging	Trading (Millions)	Total
MTM Energy Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 56	\$ 37	\$ 93
Noncurrent Assets	27	11	38
 Total MTM Energy Assets	 83	 48	 131
MTM Energy Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	\$ (374)	\$ (42)	\$ (416)
Noncurrent Liabilities	(188)	(14)	(202)
 Total MTM Current Liabilities	 (562)	 (56)	 (618)
 Total MTM Energy Contract Net Liabilities	 \$ (479)	 \$ (8)	 \$ (487)

The following table presents the maturity of net fair value of MTM energy trading contracts.

Maturity of Net Fair Value of MTM Energy Trading Contracts
As of September 30, 2006

	2006	2007	Maturities within 2008-2009	Total
		(Millions)		
Trading	\$ (4)	\$ (6)	\$ 2	\$ (8)
Normal Operations and Hedging	(117)	(239)	(123)	(479)
 Total Net Unrealized Losses on MTM Contracts	 \$ (121)	 \$ (245)	 \$ (121)	 \$ (487)

Wherever possible, fair values for these contracts were obtained from quoted market sources. For contracts where no quoted market exists, modeling techniques were employed using assumptions reflective of current market rates, yield curves and forward prices as applicable to interpolate certain prices. The effect of using such modeling techniques is not material to Power's financial results.

PSEG, Power and Energy Holdings

The following table identifies losses on cash flow hedges that are currently in OCL, a separate component of equity. Power uses forward sale and purchase contracts, swaps and firm transmission rights (FTRs) contracts to hedge forecasted energy sales from its generation stations and its contracted supply obligations. Power also enters into swaps, options and futures transactions to hedge the price of fuel to meet its fuel purchase requirements for generation. PSEG, Power and Energy Holdings are subject to the risk of fluctuating interest rates in the normal course of business. PSEG's policy is to manage interest rate risk through the use of fixed rate debt, floating rate debt and interest rate derivatives. The table also provides an estimate of the losses that are expected to be reclassified out of OCL and into earnings over the next 12 months.

**Cash Flow Hedges Included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
As of September 30, 2006**

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Portion Expected to be Reclassified in next 12 months
	(Millions)	
Commodities	\$ (183)	\$ (102)
Interest Rates	(9)	(1)
Foreign Currency	—	—
Net Cash Flow Hedge Loss	\$ (192)	\$ (103)

Power**Credit Risk**

The following table provides information on Power's credit exposure, net of collateral, as of September 30, 2006. 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 maturity of a company's credit risk by credit rating of the counterparties.

Schedule of Credit Risk Exposure on Energy Contracts Net Assets
As of September 30, 2006

Rating	Current Exposure	Securities Held as Collateral (Millions)	Net Exposure	Number Counterparties >10%	Net Exposure of Counterparties >10% (Millions)
Investment Grade—External Rating	\$ 275	\$ 59	\$ 274	2 (A)	\$ 144
Non-Investment Grade—External Rating	1	—	1	—	—
Investment Grade—No External Rating	9	—	9	—	—
Non-Investment Grade—No External Rating	21	—	21	—	—
Total	\$ 306	\$ 59	\$ 305	2	\$ 144

(A) Counterparty is PSE&G.

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 collateral than the outstanding exposure, in which case there would not be exposure. As of September 30, 2006, Power had 129 active counterparties.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings have established and maintain disclosure controls and procedures which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed,

summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that material information relating to each company, including their respective consolidated subsidiaries, is accumulated and communicated to the respective company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of each company by others within those entities to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings have established a disclosure committee which is made up of 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 as of September 30, 2006 and, based on this evaluation, have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing reasonable assurance during the period covered in these quarterly reports.

Internal Controls

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings continually review their respective disclosure controls and procedures and make changes, as necessary, to ensure the quality of their financial reporting. However, there have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of 2006 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, each registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Certain information reported under Item 3 of Part I of the 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K and under Item 1 of Part II of the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and June 30, 2006 is updated below.

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

See information on the following proceedings at the pages indicated for PSEG and each of PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings as noted:

- (1) Page 28. (PSE&G) Investigation Directive of NJDEP dated September 19, 2003 and additional investigation Notice dated September 15, 2003 by the EPA regarding the Passaic River site. Docket No. EX93060255.
- (2) Page 28. (Power) PSE&G's MGP Remediation Program instituted by NJDEP's Coal Gasification Facility Sites letter dated March 25, 1988.
- (3) Page 34. (Power) Filing of Complaint by Nuclear against the DOE on September 26, 2001 in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, Docket No. 01-0551C seeking damages caused by DOE's failure to take possession of spent nuclear fuel. The complaint was amended to include PSE&G as a prior owner in interest.
- (4) Page 36. (PSE&G) Deferral Proceeding filed with the BPU on August 28, 2002, Docket No. EX02060363, and Deferral Audit beginning on October 2, 2002 at the BPU, Docket No. EA02060366.
- (5) Page 38. (Energy Holdings) Dhofar Power Company SAOC v. Ministry of Housing, Electricity and Water (Sultanate of Oman), ICC Reference EXP/233.
- (6) Pages 57, 59 and 90. (PSE&G) BPU proceeding relating to Electric Distribution financial review, Docket No. ER02050303.
- (7) Pages 57, 59 and 91. (PSE&G) PSE&G Petition for increase of gas base rates filed with BPU on September 30, 2005, Docket No. GR05100845.
- (8) Pages 59 and 91. (PSE&G) PSE&G's BGSS Commodity filing with the BPU on May 28, 2004, Docket No. GR04050390.
- (9) Page 85. (PSEG, PSE&G Power and Energy Holdings) BPU proceeding on August 1, 2005 relating to ratepayer protections due to repeal of PUHCA under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Docket No. AX05070641.
- (10) Page 86. (PSEG, PSE&G and Power) PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., Schedule 12 (Cost Allocation) filing with FERC, Docket No. ER06-456-000.
- (11) Page 86. (PSEG, PSE&G and Power) FERC proceedings with MISO and PJM relating to RTOR and SECA methodology, Docket No. ER05-6-000 et al.
- (12) Page 86. (PSEG, PSE&G and Power) PJM Reliability Pricing Model filed with FERC on August 31, 2005, Docket Nos. ER05-1410-000 and EL05-148-000.
- (13) Page 87. (PSEG, PSE&G and Power) FERC proceeding relating to PJM Long-Term Transmission Rate Design, Docket No. EL05-121-000.
- (14) Page 87. (PSEG, PSE&G and Power) Notice of Inquiry issued by FERC on September 16, 2005 to prevent undue discrimination and preference in the provisions of transmission service. Docket No. RM05-25-000.
- (15) Page 88. (Power) PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. filing with FERC on November 2, 2004, Docket No. EL03-236-003 to amend Tariff and Operating Agreement to request Reliability Must-Run (RMR) compensation.
- (16)

Page 88. (PSE&G) Neptune Regional Transmission System, LLC v. PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. complaint filed with FERC on December 21, 2004, Docket No. EL05-48-00, alleging PJM impermissibly conducted an interconnection re-study triggered by generator retirements in PJM, which had the effect of increasing Neptune's cost exposure for network upgrades from approximately \$4 million to \$26 million.

- (17) Page 89. (PSE&G) JCP&L v. ACE, et al. complaint filed with FERC on December 30, 2004, Docket No. EL05-50-000, seeking to terminate its construction obligations under the LDV Agreement.

- (18) Page 91. (PSE&G) Cost Recovery filing with the BPU on July 1, 2004, Docket No. EE04070718.
- (19) Page 92. (PSE&G and Power) BPU review of annual procurement process for BGS, Docket No. EO06020119.
- (20) Page 93. (PSE&G and Power) EPA request for a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study on Berry's Creek Study Area.
- (21) Page 93. (PSE&G and Power) EPA notice to potentially responsible parties with respect to contamination in the Newark Bay Study Area.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Certain information reported under the 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and June 30, 2006 is updated below. Additionally, certain information is provided for new matters that have arisen subsequent to the filing of the 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and June 30, 2006. References are to the related pages on the Form 10-K and Form 10-Q as printed and distributed.

Federal Regulation

Public Utility Holding Company Act

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

2005 Form 10-K, Page 15 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, page 85. The Energy Policy Act, which became law on August 8, 2005, repealed the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (PUHCA) as of February 8, 2006 and established PUHCA 2005. FERC has promulgated rules that would waive the accounting and reporting obligations of PUHCA 2005 for PSEG and its subsidiaries. Thus, PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings do not expect PUHCA 2005 to materially affect their respective businesses, prospects or properties. For additional information on the impact of PUHCA repeal, see State Regulation.

FERC

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

Market Power

2005 Form 10-K, Page 16, March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 78 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 85. On February 28, 2006, PSEG Power Connecticut LLC (Power Connecticut) filed its triennial updated market power report with FERC. On October 11, 2006, FERC issued an order accepting Power Connecticut's triennial market power report. PSE&G and ER&T are required to file their respective triennial updated market power reports with FERC by November 30, 2006.

On May 19, 2006, FERC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR) concerning the standards to be used by FERC in granting market-based rate authority. The proposed regulations would adopt, in most respects, the FERC's current standards. In its NOPR, FERC suggests certain changes, such as in the areas of cost-based market power mitigation, modifications to the horizontal (generation) market power screens, and clarifications to existing vertical market power screens. On September 20, 2006, PSE&G and Power submitted comments in this NOPR proceeding. The outcome of this proceeding and its impact on PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings cannot be predicted at this time, but Power does not expect the new rules to disqualify its market-based rate authority. However, no assurances can be given.

PSEG, PSE&G and Power

PJM Schedule 12 Filing

March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 78 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 85. On July 19, 2006, FERC consolidated PJM's January 5, 2006 and May 4, 2006 filings that propose to allocate the costs of new transmission projects that PJM has directed to be built through its Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (RTEP) process. These consolidated proceedings are currently in settlement before a FERC Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). PSEG is actively participating in this proceeding, as the cost allocation methodology used by PJM may result in a disproportionate allocation of costs to load in the eastern portion of PJM. PSEG, PSE&G and Power are unable to predict the outcome of this proceeding at this time.

On July 21, 2006, PJM submitted to FERC a further proposal to allocate the costs of an additional group of new transmission projects that PJM has directed be built through its RTEP. The July 21, 2006 filing includes allocations for the \$850 million, 200-mile 500 kV Loudon transmission line which runs from Allegheny Power's service territory, through West Virginia to Northern Virginia, as well as many other transmission projects in the PJM region. PJM has used the same allocation methodology to identify which load should pay for these new transmission projects through regulated transmission rates. PSEG believes that this allocation methodology results in a disproportionate allocation of costs to load in the eastern portion of PJM. Motions to consolidate this proceeding with the filings made in January and May are currently pending at FERC.

Assuming continued pass-through of transmission charges to retail customers, neither Power nor PSE&G are expected to be impacted by the allocation of Schedule 12 charges.

Regional through and out rates (RTOR)

2005 Form 10-K, Page 17, March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 78 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 86. A trial-type hearing, encompassing a review of the actual amount of lost revenues to be recovered via the Seams Elimination Charge/Cost Adjustment/Assignment (SECA) mechanism, was held in May 2006. On August 10, 2006, the ALJ issued an initial decision finding that the rate design for the recovery of SECA charges is flawed, and that the SECA rate charges are therefore unjust, unreasonable and unduly discriminatory. Exceptions to the initial decision were filed September 11, 2006 and reply briefs to the exceptions taken were filed October 10, 2006. The FERC has not yet issued an order on review of the ALJ initial decision. In addition, in March 2006, PSE&G and Power entered into a settlement with a limited group of parties in PJM, which settlement was certified to FERC, under which the parties have agreed to pay and collect reductions of SECA revenues. On October 12, 2006, the limited settlement agreement was expanded to include additional parties. The FERC has not yet acted to approve either the March or the October SECA settlements. Due to the uncertainty of this proceeding, PSE&G has continued to defer the collection of any SECA revenues on its books. At the present time, it is difficult to determine whether, and to what extent, the SECA initial decision, which is currently being reviewed by FERC, will have an impact on PSEG, PSE&G and Power.

PJM Reliability Pricing Model (RPM)

2005 Form 10-K, Page 17, March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 79 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 86. On August 31, 2005, PJM filed its RPM with FERC. The RPM constitutes a locational installed capacity market design for the PJM region, including a forward auction for installed capacity priced according to a downward-sloping demand curve, recognition of locational value and a transitional implementation of the market design. FERC issued an order on April 20, 2006 that accepted most of the core concepts of the RPM filing with an implementation date of June 1, 2007. The April 20, 2006 order set certain details of the filing for paper hearing and technical conference procedures including the slope of the demand curve and the mechanism for identification of the locational capacity zones. Such hearing and technical conference procedures have now been completed. Also, commencing in June 2006,

settlement discussions mediated by a FERC ALJ commenced at the request of certain intervenors. A final settlement was filed with FERC on September 29, 2006 with a requested approval date of no later than December 22, 2006. FERC's adoption of either the original PJM RPM mechanism proposed in its August 2005 filing or the settlement proposal of September 2006

would be expected to have a favorable impact on generation facilities located in constrained locational zones. The final revenue impact of either of the two proposals on Power, particularly over an extended time period, is difficult to quantify. In response to both PJM's original filing, and the proposed settlement, PSE&G and Power have filed comments supporting the basic structural elements of the RPM proposal but nonetheless have requested certain modifications which, in their view, would better promote the adequacy of generation reserves on a cost-effective basis. The April 20, 2006 order remains subject to rehearing requests filed by several parties. Given the pending rehearing requests, the pending settlement agreement, and likelihood of eventual judicial appeals, PSEG, PSE&G and Power are unable to predict the outcome of this proceeding.

PJM Long-Term Transmission Rate Design

2005 Form 10-K, Page 17 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 86. On July 13, 2006, a FERC ALJ issued a decision concluding that the existing PJM modified zonal rate design for existing facilities has been shown to be unjust and unreasonable, and should be replaced with a postage stamp rate design for such facilities to be effective April 1, 2006. To mitigate rate impacts, the ALJ has determined that the rate design should be phased in, so that no customer receives greater than a 10% annual rate increase. The ALJ also determined that the existing process for allocating costs of new transmission projects pursuant to Schedule 6 of PJM's Operating Agreement and Schedule 12 of the PJM Tariff was just and reasonable. Briefs on exceptions to the ALJ's initial decision and reply briefs have been filed in this proceeding challenging the decision to find the existing rate design unjust and unreasonable, the appropriateness of imposing a postage stamp rate design, the decision as to the appropriateness of applying the current Schedule 6 and Schedule 12 process for allocating costs of new transmission projects and the phase-in of the new rate design. FERC has not yet issued a decision on review of the ALJ's initial decision. Should FERC ultimately approve this postage stamp rate design on review of the ALJ's initial decision, or adopt one or a combination of the alternative rate designs proposed, PSEG's, PSE&G's or Power's results of operations could be adversely impacted. It is not possible to predict the outcome of this proceeding at this time.

FERC Order No. 888 Reform

2005 Form 10-K, Page 18 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 87. On May 18, 2006, FERC issued a NOPR seeking comments on whether reforms are needed to the protections that FERC established in its Order No. 888 in order to prevent undue discrimination and preference in the provision of transmission service. FERC's NOPR solicits input from the industry as to whether it should revise the pro forma Open Access Transmission Tariff. Order No. 888 established this tariff to govern the terms and conditions under which transmission owners must provide transmission service to all eligible customers. The NOPR addresses issues such as transmission planning, cost allocation issues for transmission projects and re-dispatch. Comments on the NOPR were filed in August 2006 and reply comments were filed in September 2006. Moreover, a technical conference on these issues was held at FERC on October 12, 2006. FERC is expected to issue a Final Rule by the end of the year. Any significant changes from the current Order 888 rules governing transmission access or transmission service may impact PSEG, PSE&G and Power, but it is difficult to predict the outcome of this proceeding at this time.

Locational Installed Capacity (LICAP) Market Settlement in New England

2005 Form 10-K, Page 18 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 87. On January 31, 2006, certain interested market participants in New England agreed to a settlement in principle of litigation regarding the design of the region's market for installed capacity, which would institute a transition period leading to the implementation of a new market design for capacity as early as 2010. Commencing in December 2006, all generators in New England would begin to receive fixed capacity payments that escalate gradually over the transition period. RMR contracts, such as Power's, would continue to be effective until the implementation of the new market design. The new market design would consist of a forward auction for installed capacity that is intended to recognize the locational value of generators on the system, and contains incentive mechanisms to encourage generator availability during generation shortages. During the transition period, these payments are expected to benefit Power's Bridgeport Harbor 2 plant. The final version of the

settlement was filed with FERC on March 6, 2006 and was

approved by order dated June 16, 2006 finding that, as a package, the settlement represents a just and reasonable outcome. The settlement was contested by certain parties and it is anticipated that rehearing of the June 16, 2006 order will be sought. PSEG and Power are unable to predict the outcome of this proceeding.

Transmission Infrastructure

On September 8, 2006, PJM filed with FERC a proposal that would significantly modify its regional transmission planning process for economic transmission planning. Currently, the PJM RTEP identifies transmission that is needed to address reliability and operational performance needs of the PJM region, as well as historic unhedgeable congestion that exceeds certain thresholds and for which a market response has not been forthcoming. The PJM proposal seeks to expand the economic portion of the RTEP by forecasting economic congestion over its transmission planning horizon, which, in 2006, PJM modified from five to 15 years. PSE&G and Power filed a protest to the PJM proposal requesting that FERC reject PJM's proposal or set it for hearing. If accepted without modification, the PJM proposal may result in the establishment of a preference for rate-based transmission solutions to address congestion, as opposed to reliance on private investment and competitive non-transmission market solutions. The outcome of this proceeding and the impact on PSEG, PSE&G and Power cannot be predicted at this time.

On August 8, 2006, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) issued a National Electric Transmission Congestion Study (Congestion Study), as directed by Congress in the Energy Policy Act (EP Act). This Congestion Study identified two areas in the United States as "critical congestion areas;" one of the areas is the region between New York and Washington, D.C. Under the EP Act, the DOE has the ability to designate transmission corridors in these "critical congestion areas," to which FERC back-stop transmission siting authority will attach. Thus, corridor designation may facilitate the construction of rate-based transmission projects to address congestion in these corridors. The DOE has not yet designated any transmission corridors as a result of this Congestion Study but will likely do so by the end of this year. PSE&G and Power filed comments to the Congestion Study, in which they contended that the Congestion Study contained several analytical flaws. PSEG, PSE&G and Power are unable to predict the outcome of this proceeding at this time.

Power

RMR Status

PJM

2005 Form 10-K, Page 18 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 88. Effective February 24, 2005, subject to refund and hearing, Power began to collect a monthly fixed payment of \$3.3 million, net of operating margins for the Sewaren 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Hudson 1 units. A detailed settlement was filed with FERC on September 23, 2005 that permits Power to recover annual fixed costs of approximately \$19 million and \$14.5 million for the Sewaren and Hudson units, respectively, plus reimbursements of Power's expenditures in connection with certain construction at the units that are necessary to maintain reliability, offset by certain revenues earned in PJM's energy market. FERC accepted this settlement retroactive to February 24, 2005. On March 28, 2006, Power filed a refund report with FERC pursuant to which Power refunded \$11 million to PJM, although most of this refund related to the timing of payments under the settlement agreement and thus will be repaid to Power, with carrying charges, at a later date. FERC did not issue a public notice requesting comments on the report and no party has made any objections or other comments with respect to the report. On October 2, 2006, Power provided notice to PJM that it may be required to deactivate Hudson Unit 2 if an agreement is not reached with environmental regulators regarding the unit's satisfaction of emissions reduction requirements that would allow it to continue to operate after December 31, 2006. For additional information, see Note 5. Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes.

Neptune Complaint Proceeding

2005 Form 10-K, Page 19 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 88. On December 21, 2004, Neptune filed a complaint with FERC against PJM. Neptune is directly interconnected to the

transmission system of FirstEnergy Corporation (FirstEnergy), but upgrades to the PSE&G transmission system are also required to move power across the grid. In its complaint, Neptune alleged that PJM impermissibly conducted an interconnection re-study triggered by generator retirements in PJM, which had the effect of increasing Neptune's cost exposure for network upgrades. On February 10, 2005, FERC granted Neptune's complaint against PJM and then denied rehearing on June 24, 2005. As a result of these orders, Neptune's interconnection cost responsibility was capped at a level of approximately \$6 million, and recovery of the remaining \$20 million in interconnection costs remains an issue, with potential allocation to PSE&G's and FirstEnergy's customers.

On August 15, 2005, PSE&G sought judicial review of FERC's orders in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Two additional petitioners also sought judicial review of these orders, and the BPU and Rate Payer Advocate (RPA) have intervened in the case. Initial briefs and reply briefs in the case have been filed. The parties have also moved to hold the appeal in abeyance, as the costs at issue in this case are now the subject of currently-pending settlement discussions in the PJM Schedule 12 Filing proceeding, discussed above. PSE&G cannot at this time predict the outcome of this appeal.

PSE&G

LDV Complaint Proceeding

June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 89. On December 30, 2004, Jersey Central Power & Light Company (JCP&L) filed a complaint at FERC against the other four signatories to the Lower Delaware Valley (LDV) Transmission System Agreement, including PSE&G. The LDV Agreement, governing the construction of, and investment in, certain 500 kV transmission facilities in New Jersey, was entered into by the parties in 1977 and remains in effect until 2027. In the FERC complaint proceeding, JCP&L seeks to terminate its payment obligations to the other contract signatories. PSE&G receives approximately \$2.7 million annually from JCP&L under the LDV Agreement and its related agreements, the term of which does not expire until 2027. On May 6, 2005, FERC issued an order dismissing JCP&L's complaint. Subsequently, in a rehearing order issued December 2, 2005, FERC set certain issues raised by JCP&L for hearing. The matter is now in litigation, with a hearing scheduled to take place in November 2006 and an initial decision to be rendered by the ALJ in March 2007. In this litigation, JCP&L is not only seeking to terminate its payment obligations but also to receive credit from PSE&G and the other LDV Agreement parties for transmission facilities previously constructed by JCP&L in New Jersey; if the ALJ were to accept all of JCP&L's crediting arguments, PSE&G would owe monies to JCP&L under the LDV Agreement. PSE&G cannot predict the outcome of this proceeding at this time.

NRC

Power

Nuclear Safety Issues

2005 Form 10-K, Page 20 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 89. In January 2004, the NRC issued a letter requesting Power to conduct a review of its Salem and Hope Creek nuclear generation facilities to assess the workplace environment for raising and addressing safety issues. Power responded to the letter in February 2004 and had independent assessments of the work environment at both facilities performed. The results of these assessments were provided to the NRC in May 2004. The assessments concluded that Salem and Hope Creek were safe for continued operations, but also identified issues that needed to be addressed.

At an NRC public meeting on June 16, 2004, Power outlined its action plan to address these issues, which focused on a safety-conscious work environment, the corrective action program and work management. A letter documenting these plans and commitments was sent to the NRC on June 25, 2004. On July 30, 2004, the NRC provided a letter to Power indicating that it had completed its review. The letter indicated that the NRC had not identified any safety

violations and that it appeared that the PSEG action plan would address the key findings of both the NRC and Power assessments. On March 2, 2006, the NRC provided Power with its annual performance reviews of Salem and Hope Creek,

which detailed the NRC's plan for enhanced oversight related to the work environment. The letter indicated the NRC plans to continue with this heightened oversight until Power has concluded that substantial, sustainable progress has been made, and the NRC has completed a review that confirms Power's conclusions. On August 31, 2006, the NRC provided Power with a letter, which cleared the safety-conscious work environment issue at Salem and Hope Creek. The NRC has restored Salem and Hope Creek to normal oversight levels.

State Regulation

PSEG, PSE&G, Power and Energy Holdings

PUHCA Repeal

2005 Form 10-K, Page 21, March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 80 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 90. The BPU has issued final regulations addressing the diversification activities of New Jersey utilities and the companies owning such utilities. These new rules, which became effective October 2, 2006, impose a requirement that each New Jersey public utility and its holding company ensure that the aggregate assets of all nonutility activities in the holding company system do not exceed a defined percentage of the aggregate assets of the utility and utility-related assets in the holding company system. The rules broadly define utility-related activities to include such things as the production, generation, transmitting, delivering, storing, selling, marketing of natural gas, propane, electricity and other fuels to wholesale or retail customers, energy management services and sale of energy appliances. Both PSE&G and PSEG currently satisfy these requirements and will continue to satisfy them based on the companies' current business plans. However, constant monitoring will be required to ensure that the regulation is satisfied or determine whether relief from the regulation is warranted. The BPU has not yet acted on Phase II of its PUHCA rulemaking phase, which addresses broader issues such as corporate governance, access to books and records, and oversight of service agreements between utilities and their affiliates.

NJ Energy Master Plan

The Governor of New Jersey has recently directed the BPU, in partnership with other New Jersey agencies, to develop an energy master plan. State law in New Jersey requires that an energy master plan be developed every three years, the purpose of which is to ensure safe, secure and reasonably-priced energy supply, foster economic growth and development and protect the environment. In the Governor's directive regarding the energy master plan, the Governor established three specific goals: (1) reduce the State's projected energy use by 20% by the year 2020; (2) supply 20% of the State's electricity needs with Class 1 renewable energy sources by 2020; and (3) emphasize energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy resources to meet future increases in New Jersey electric demand without increasing New Jersey's reliance on non-renewable resources. PSEG is supportive and will be actively involved in the development of the plan. Public meetings on the energy master plan will take place over the next few months, and a final plan is to be completed by October 2007. The outcome of this proceeding and its impact on PSEG, PSE&G and Power cannot be predicted at this time.

PSE&G

Electric Distribution Financial Review

2005 Form 10-K, Page 22, March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 81 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 90. Based on the Electric Base Rate Case approved in July 2003, PSE&G recorded a regulatory liability in the second quarter of 2003 by reducing its depreciation reserve for its electric distribution assets by \$155 million and amortized this liability from August 1, 2003 through December 31, 2005. The \$64 million annual amortization of this liability resulted in a reduction of Depreciation and Amortization expense. PSE&G filed for the elimination of the \$64 million (based on 2003 test year sales volumes) electric distribution rate credit effective January 1, 2006, subject to BPU approval, including a review of PSE&G's earnings and other relevant financial information. Based on current sales volumes, the

amount approximates \$69 million.

On October 27, 2006, PSE&G reached a settlement agreement in the Electric Distribution Financial Review. For additional information see Note 15. Subsequent Events.

BGSS Filings

2005 Form 10-K, Page 2, March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 81 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 91. The parties to the 2005/2006 BGSS proceeding entered into a Stipulation in which the parties agreed that the BGSS A hearing was held on June 29, 2006 regarding BGSS rates for the 2005/2006 period. Commodity Charge increases of September 1, 2005 and December 15, 2005 that were previously approved by the BPU on a provisional basis should become final. The BPU approved the Stipulation. In addition, all the remaining gas contract issues were also resolved and an amended Gas Requirements Contract was attached to the Stipulation and also approved by the BPU. The primary changes were the term was extended by five years, and the default provision was changed from three days to one day.

PSE&G made its 2006/2007 BGSS filing on May 26, 2006. In this filing, PSE&G requested a reduction in annual BGSS gas revenues of approximately \$19.7 million (excluding losses and New Jersey Sales and Use Tax) or approximately a 1.0% decrease to be implemented for service rendered on and after October 1, 2006 or earlier. Additionally, PSE&G requested an increase in its Balancing Charge. The combined impact of both changes for the class average residential heating customer is an increase in the winter monthly bills of approximately 0.1%; however, on an annual basis the impact is a decrease of approximately 0.2%.

The parties entered into a Stipulation to make the filed rates effective October 1, 2006 on a provisional basis. However, since the time of the filing, prices of gas futures have dropped significantly and as a result, additional BGSS data has been requested by and provided to the BPU. Settlement discussions with the BPU Staff have been completed and a new Stipulation has been executed by the parties. This new Stipulation, which requires BPU approval, results in a decrease in annual BGSS revenues of approximately \$120 million, which is approximately a 6% reduction in a typical residential gas customer's bill. The Stipulation did not include any change in the balancing charge, as requested.

Gas Base Rate Case

2005 Form 10-K, Page 23, March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 81 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 91. On September 30, 2005, PSE&G filed a petition with the BPU seeking an overall 3.78% increase in its gas base rates to cover the cost of gas delivery to be effective June 30, 2006. Approximately \$55 million of the \$133 million request is for an increase in book depreciation rates.

On October 27, 2006, PSE&G reached a settlement agreement in the Gas Base Rate Case. For additional information see Note 15. Subsequent Events.

CAS Cost Recovery Mechanism

2005 Form 10-K, Page 23, March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 82 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 91. The New Jersey Electric Discount and Energy Competition Act (EDECA) required that the BPU provide electric and natural gas customers with the opportunity to choose a supplier for some or all electric or natural gas customer account services (CAS). In July 2004, PSE&G filed a petition with the BPU to implement the CAS Cost Recovery Mechanism for both its electric and gas operations to recover \$4 million of CAS costs and accumulated interest resulting from implementing PSE&G's dual billing for its delivery costs and for the third-party suppliers' commodity charges as a result of customer migration from PSE&G. In September 2004, the case was transferred to the OAL as a contested case. A pre-hearing conference was held on December 20, 2005 at which time a schedule was established. On April 7, 2006, a settlement agreement was reached and filed with the ALJ.

On May 17, 2006, the BPU issued its Order approving the Initial Decision Settlement that fully resolved this matter. The Settlement will allow PSE&G to recover a total of \$3.3 million of costs over a one-year period. Recovery will begin as of the date of the next base rate change or January 1, 2007, whichever is earlier.

Power

Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC)

To reduce the impact of federally-mandated congestion charges on Connecticut ratepayers, Connecticut has launched a procurement process to facilitate the development of incremental generation capacity, as authorized by legislation which permits the DPUC to establish a competitive procurement process intended to encourage new supply-side and demand-side resources. Specifically, the DPUC is required to develop and issue a request for proposals (RFP) to solicit the development of long-term projects, with local distribution companies serving as the counterparties to these contracts. The impact of this RFP process on Power Connecticut's assets is unclear at the present time.

Connecticut Windfall Profits Tax

2005 Form 10-K, Page 24. The Connecticut General Assembly may hold a special legislative session in the fourth quarter of 2006 to consider comprehensive energy legislation. A proposal to impose a 'windfall' profits tax of between 20% and 50% on a power generator's earnings in excess of 20% is also proposed for enactment and could be introduced and considered in the special session or in the regular session commencing in January 2007. Revenues raised by such tax would be dedicated to financing the CEA and for rate relief. Neither PSEG nor Power is able to predict whether any of such proposals will be enacted into law or their impact, if any, or whether similar initiatives may be considered in other jurisdictions.

PSE&G and Power

BGS Auction Review

June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 90. In 2006, the BPU initiated a proceeding to review the annual BGS procurement process as well as the policy issues thereto for all of the New Jersey EDCs. In June 2006, the BPU ruled on certain issues regarding the acquisition of BGS for the period beginning in June 2007. The BPU agreed that a descending clock auction format should be used for the procurement of BGS-FP supply for 2007.

On July 10, 2006, PSE&G filed the Joint EDC proposal for the procurement of BGS for the period beginning June 1, 2007. This proposal includes a descending clock auction format to be held in February 2007 for the procurement of all BGS supply. On October 28, 2006, the BPU approved a descending clock auction format for BGS-FP and BGS-CIEP supply for the period beginning June 1, 2007. The BPU also approved auction rules and Supplier Master Agreements substantially similar to those filed by the EDCs on July 10, 2006. The EDCs were ordered to make a compliance filing with the BPU by November 3, 2006.

Environmental Matters

Power

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions

2005 Form 10-K, Page 27, March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 82 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 92. Several states, primarily in the Northeastern U.S., are developing state-specific or regional legislative initiatives to stimulate CO₂ emissions reductions in the electric power industry. New York initiated the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) in April 2003. Currently, in the RGGI, seven Northeastern states have signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) intended to cap and reduce CO₂ emissions from the electric power sector in the RGGI region. A final model rule was issued on August 15, 2006 that embraces MOU commitments and makes recommendations for states to move forward. States are expected to enact legislation and/or regulation representing, at least, the minimum requirements stipulated in the MOU. The NJDEP in 2005 finalized amendments to its regulations governing air

pollution control that would designate CO₂ as an air contaminant subject to regulation. The RGGI program is scheduled to start in 2009. The outcome of this initiative cannot be determined at this time; however, adoption of stringent CO₂ emissions reduction requirements in the Northeast could materially impact Power's operation of its fossil fuel-fired electric generating units.

PSE&G and Power

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

March 31, 2006 Form 10-Q, page 82 and June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 92. On March 9, 2006, the U.S. Department of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sent PSE&G, Power and approximately 157 other entities a notice that the EPA considered each of the entities to be a potentially responsible party (PRP) with respect to contamination in Berry's Creek in Bergen County, New Jersey and requesting that the PRPs perform a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) on Berry's Creek and the connected tributaries and wetlands. Berry's Creek flows through approximately 6.5 miles of areas that have been used for a variety of industrial purposes and landfills. The EPA estimates that the study could be completed in approximately five years at a total cost of approximately \$18 million. PSE&G and Power are unable to predict the outcome of this matter; however, the related costs are not expected to be material.

Newark Bay Study Area

On August 24, 2006, the EPA sent PSE&G and three other entities a notice that the EPA considered each of the entities to be a potentially responsible party (PRP) with respect to contamination in the Newark Bay Study Area, which it defined as Newark Bay and portions of the Hackensack River, the Arthur Kill, and the Kill Van Kull. The notice letter requested that PSE&G participate and fund the EPA-approved study in the Newark Bay Study Area and encouraged PSE&G to contact Occidental Chemical Corporation (OCC) to discuss participating in the RI/FS that OCC is conducting in the Newark Bay Study Area. EPA considers the Newark Bay Study Area, along with the Passaic River Study Area, to be part of the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site. The notice states EPA's belief that hazardous substances were released from sites owned by PSE&G and located on the Hackensack River. The sites included two operating electric generating stations (Hudson and Kearny Sites), and one former manufactured gas plant (MGP). PSE&G's costs to clean up former MGPs are recoverable from utility customers through the societal benefits clause (SBC). The Hudson and Kearny Sites were transferred to Power in August 2000. Power assumed any environmental liabilities of PSE&G associated with the electric generating stations that PSE&G transferred to it, including the Hudson and Kearny Sites. Power has provided notice to insurers concerning this potential claim. PSE&G and Power are unable to estimate the cost of the investigation at this time, but the costs are likely to be material.

Other

PSEG

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed to PSEG and its subsidiaries by Deloitte & Touche for audit services rendered for the year ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$8,501,094. The fees were incurred for audits of the annual consolidated financial statements of PSEG and its subsidiaries, including the Annual Report on Form 10-K of PSEG and its subsidiaries, reviews of financial statements included in Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of PSEG and its subsidiaries and for services rendered in connection with certain financing transactions and fees for accounting consultations related to the application of new accounting standards and rules.

Energy Holdings

GWF

June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q, Page 92. In April 2006, GWF Power Systems, L.P. and Hanford L.P., each a partnership 50% owned by Global, executed amendments to their respective power purchase agreements to establish fixed price

energy sales terms for a five-year period. The California Public Utilities Commission approved the amendments on July 20, 2006; the amendments became effective and the five-year term commenced in August 2006.

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 E. James Ferland Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Exhibit 31.1: Certification by Thomas M. O’Flynn Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Exhibit 32: Certification by E. James Ferland Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

Exhibit 32.1: Certification by Thomas M. O’Flynn Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

b. PSE&G:

Exhibit 12.1: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges

Exhibit 12.2: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges Plus Preferred Securities Dividend Requirements

Exhibit 31.2: Certification by E. James Ferland Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Exhibit 31.3: Certification by Robert E. Busch Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Exhibit 32.2: Certification by E. James Ferland Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

Exhibit 32.3: Certification by Robert E. Busch Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

c. Power:

Exhibit 12.3: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges

Exhibit 31.4: Certification by E. James Ferland Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Exhibit 31.5: Certification by Thomas M. O’Flynn Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Exhibit 32.4: Certification by E. James Ferland Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

Exhibit 32.5: Certification by Thomas M. O’Flynn Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

d. Energy Holdings:

Exhibit 12.4: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges

Exhibit 31.6: Certification by E. James Ferland Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Exhibit 31.7: Certification by Thomas M. O’Flynn Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Exhibit 32.6: Certification by E. James Ferland Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

Exhibit 32.7: Certification by Thomas M. O’Flynn 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/ PATRICIA A.
RADO
Patricia A. Rado
Vice President and
Controller
(Principal Accounting
Officer)

Date: November 1, 2006

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/ PATRICIA A. RADO

Patricia A. Rado
Vice President and
Controller
(Principal Accounting
Officer)

Date: November 1, 2006

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/ PATRICIA A. RADO

Patricia A. Rado
Vice President and
Controller
(Principal Accounting
Officer)

Date: November 1, 2006

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 ENERGY HOLDINGS L.L.C.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ PATRICIA A. RADO

Patricia A. Rado

Controller

(Principal Accounting
Officer)

Date: November 1, 2006