

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2013

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	Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter, state of incorporation, address of principal executive offices, telephone number	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number
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1-16305	PUGET ENERGY, INC. A Washington Corporation 10885 NE 4 th Street, Suite 1200 Bellevue, Washington 98004-5591 (425) 454-6363	91-1969407
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1-4393	PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC. A Washington Corporation 10885 NE 4 th Street, Suite 1200 Bellevue, Washington 98004-5591 (425) 454-6363	91-0374630
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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 registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Puget Energy, Inc.	Yes	/X/	No	//	Puget Sound Energy, Inc.	Yes	/X/	No	//
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrants have submitted electronically and posted on their corporate websites, if any, every interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Puget Energy, Inc.	Yes	/X/	No	//	Puget Sound Energy, Inc.	Yes	/X/	No	//
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Indicate by check mark whether registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Puget Energy, Inc.	Large accelerated filer	//	Accelerated filer	//	Non-accelerated filer	/X/	Smaller reporting company	//
Puget Sound Energy, Inc.	Large accelerated filer	//	Accelerated filer	//	Non-accelerated filer	/X/	Smaller reporting company	//

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Puget Energy, Inc.	Yes	//	No	/X/	Puget Sound Energy, Inc.	Yes	//	No	/X/
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All of the outstanding shares of voting stock of Puget Energy, Inc. are held by Puget Equico LLC, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Puget Holdings LLC. All of the outstanding shares of voting stock of Puget Sound Energy, Inc. are held by Puget Energy, Inc.

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DEFINITIONS

AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GAAP	U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
MMBtus	One Million British Thermal Units
MW	Megawatt (one MW equals one thousand kW)
MWh	Megawatt Hour (one MWh equals one thousand kWh)
NAESB	North American Energy Standards Board
NPNS	Normal Purchase Normal Sale
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
PCA	Power Cost Adjustment
PGA	Purchased Gas Adjustment
PSE	Puget Sound Energy, Inc.
Puget Energy	Puget Energy, Inc.
Puget Holdings	Puget Holdings LLC
PTC	Production Tax Credit
REC	Renewable Energy Credit
REP	Residential Exchange Program
SERP	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan
Washington Commission	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

FILING FORMAT

This report on Form 10-Q is a Quarterly Report filed separately by two registrants, Puget Energy, Inc. (Puget Energy) and Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (PSE). Any references in this report to the “Company” are to Puget Energy and PSE collectively.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Puget Energy and PSE include the following cautionary statements in this Form 10-Q to make applicable and to take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of Puget Energy or PSE. This report includes forward-looking statements, which are statements of expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives and assumptions of future events or performance. Words or phrases such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “continues,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “future,” “intends,” “may,” “might,” “plans,” “potential,” “predicts,” “projects,” “should,” “will likely result,” “will continue” or similar expressions are intended to identify certain of these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements reflect current expectations and involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed. Puget Energy’s and PSE’s expectations, beliefs and projections are expressed in good faith and are believed by Puget Energy and PSE, as applicable, to have a reasonable basis, including without limitation, management’s examination of historical operating trends, data contained in Company records and other data available from third parties. However, there can be no assurance that Puget Energy’s and PSE’s expectations, beliefs or projections will be achieved or accomplished.

In addition to other factors and matters discussed elsewhere in this report, some important factors that could cause actual results or outcomes for Puget Energy and PSE to differ materially from those discussed in forward-looking statements include:

- Governmental policies and regulatory actions, including those of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Washington Commission), with respect to allowed rates of return, cost recovery, financing, industry and rate structures, transmission and generation business structures within PSE, acquisition and disposal of assets and facilities, operation, maintenance and construction of electric generating facilities, natural gas and electric distribution and transmission facilities, licensing of hydroelectric operations and natural gas storage facilities, recovery of other capital investments, recovery of power and natural gas costs, recovery of regulatory assets, implementation of energy efficiency programs and present or prospective wholesale and retail competition;
- Failure of PSE to comply with the FERC or the Washington Commission standards and/or rules, which could result in penalties based on the discretion of either commission;
- Findings of noncompliance with electric reliability standards developed by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) or the Western Electricity Coordinating Council for users, owners and operators of the power system, which could result in penalties;
- Changes in, adoption of and compliance with laws and regulations, including decisions and policies concerning the environment, climate change, greenhouse gas or other emissions or byproducts of electric generation (including coal ash or other substances), natural resources, and fish and wildlife (including the Endangered Species Act) as well as the risk of litigation arising from such matters, whether involving public or private claimants or regulatory investigative or enforcement measures;
- The ability to recover costs arising from changes in enacted federal, state or local tax laws in a timely manner;
- Changes in tax law, related regulations or differing interpretation or enforcement of applicable law by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or other taxing jurisdictions;
- Inability to realize deferred tax assets and use production tax credits (PTCs) due to insufficient future taxable income;
- Inability to manage costs during the rate stay out period through March 31, 2016, due to unforeseen events which would cause increases in costs of operations;
- Accidents or natural disasters, such as hurricanes, windstorms, earthquakes, floods, fires and landslides, which can interrupt service and lead to lost revenue, have an adverse impact on PSE’s expenses with respect to repair costs, cause temporary supply disruptions and/or price spikes in the cost of fuel and raw materials and impose extraordinary expenses;
- Commodity price risks associated with procuring natural gas and power in wholesale markets or counterparties extending credit to PSE without collateral posting requirements;
- Wholesale market disruption, which may result in a deterioration of market liquidity, increase the risk of counterparty default, affect the regulatory and legislative process in unpredictable ways, negatively affect wholesale energy prices and/or impede PSE’s ability to manage its energy portfolio risks and procure energy supply, affect the availability and access to capital and credit markets and/or impact delivery of energy to PSE from its suppliers;

- Financial difficulties of other energy companies and related events, which may affect the regulatory and legislative process in unpredictable ways, adversely affect the availability of and access to capital and credit markets and/or impact delivery of energy to PSE from its suppliers;
- The effect of wholesale market structures (including, but not limited to, regional market designs or transmission organizations) or other related federal initiatives;
- PSE electric or natural gas distribution system failure, which may impact PSE’s ability to deliver energy supply to its customers;
- Changes in climate or weather conditions in the Pacific Northwest, which could have effects on customer usage and PSE’s revenue and expenses;
- Regional or national weather, which can have a potentially serious impact on PSE’s ability to procure adequate supplies of natural gas, fuel or purchased power to serve its customers and on the cost of procuring such supplies;
- Variable hydrological conditions, which can impact streamflow and PSE’s ability to generate electricity from hydroelectric facilities;
- Electric plant generation and transmission system outages, which can have an adverse impact on PSE’s expenses with respect to repair costs, added costs to replace energy or higher costs associated with dispatching a more expensive generation resource;
- The ability of a natural gas or electric plant to operate as intended;
- The ability to renew contracts for electric and natural gas supply and the price of renewal;
- Blackouts or large curtailments of transmission systems, whether PSE’s or others’, which can affect PSE’s ability to deliver power or natural gas to its customers and generating facilities;
- The ability to restart generation following a regional transmission disruption;
- The failure of the interstate natural gas pipeline delivering to PSE’s system, which may impact PSE’s ability to adequately deliver natural gas supply or electric power to its customers;
- Industrial, commercial and residential growth and demographic patterns in the service territories of PSE;
- General economic conditions in the Pacific Northwest, which may impact customer consumption or affect PSE’s accounts receivable;
- The loss of significant customers, changes in the business of significant customers or the condemnation of PSE’s facilities as a result of municipalization or other government action or negotiated settlement, which may result in changes in demand for PSE’s services;
- The failure of information systems or the failure to secure information system data, which may impact the operations and cost of PSE’s customer service, generation, distribution and transmission;
- The impact of acts of God, terrorism, flu pandemic or similar significant events;
- Capital market conditions, including changes in the availability of capital and interest rate fluctuations;
- Employee workforce and third party vendors factors, including strikes, work stoppages, availability and aging of qualified employees or the loss of a key executive;
- The ability to obtain insurance coverage and the cost of such insurance;
- The ability to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting and operational processes;
- Changes in Puget Energy’s or PSE’s credit ratings, which may have an adverse impact on the availability and cost of capital for Puget Energy or PSE generally, or the failure to comply with the covenants in Puget Energy’s or PSE’s credit facilities, which would limit the Company’s ability to utilize such facilities for capital; and
- Deteriorating values of the equity, fixed income and other markets which could significantly impact the value of investments of PSE’s retirement plan, post-retirement medical benefit plan trusts and the funding of obligations thereunder.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made and except as required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such factors, nor can it assess the impact of any such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. You are also advised to consult Item 1A –“Risk Factors” in the Company’s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. **Financial Statements**

PUGET ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Operating revenue:				
Electric	\$ 477,483	\$ 455,726	\$ 1,553,774	\$ 1,537,764
Gas	120,796	123,984	686,289	767,773
Other	69	(955)	589	347
Total operating revenue	598,348	578,755	2,240,652	2,305,884
Operating expenses:				
Energy costs:				
Purchased electricity	92,774	85,933	380,360	441,145
Electric generation fuel	76,689	64,798	176,513	154,596
Residential exchange	(13,949)	(14,038)	(51,464)	(52,675)
Purchased gas	45,889	51,311	315,359	381,291
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments, net	(8,888)	(67,490)	(57,203)	(126,840)
Utility operations and maintenance	129,963	120,386	389,484	376,627
Non-utility expense and other	(1,640)	(54)	(3,592)	738
Depreciation	91,834	85,314	270,314	248,872
Amortization	5,365	16,491	17,542	41,381
Conservation amortization	20,645	20,650	77,220	83,570
Taxes other than income taxes	59,623	62,192	213,260	235,021
Total operating expenses	498,305	425,493	1,727,793	1,783,726
Operating income	100,043	153,262	512,859	522,158
Other income (deductions):				
Other income	9,197	6,891	32,052	40,165
Other expense	(1,844)	(2,775)	(4,840)	(8,475)
Non-hedging interest rate derivative (expense) income	(470)	1,512	1,790	(5,258)
Interest charges:				
AFUDC	2,338	5,252	10,148	17,234
Interest expense	(94,788)	(96,507)	(299,521)	(299,672)
Income (loss) before income taxes	14,476	67,635	252,488	266,152
Income tax (benefit) expense	5,936	20,943	75,569	73,289
Net income (loss)	\$ 8,540	\$ 46,692	\$ 176,919	\$ 192,863

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PUGET ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income (loss)	\$ 8,540	\$ 46,692	\$ 176,919	\$ 192,863
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Reclassification of net unrealized (gain) loss on interest rate swaps during the period, net of tax of \$436, \$568, \$1,360 and \$5,735, respectively	811	1,055	2,526	10,651
Net unrealized gain (loss) from pension and postretirement plans, net of tax of \$212, \$(672), \$(197) and \$(784), respectively	393	(1,248)	(367)	(1,457)
Reclassification of net unrealized (gain) loss on energy derivative instruments settled during the period, net of tax of \$0, \$137, \$(57) and \$98, respectively	—	255	(107)	182
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1,204	62	2,052	9,376
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 9,744	\$ 46,754	\$ 178,971	\$ 202,239

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PUGET ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands)

ASSETS

	(Unaudited)	
	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Utility plant (at original cost, including construction work in progress of \$329,303 and \$766,035, respectively):		
Electric plant	\$ 6,970,492	\$ 6,750,400
Gas plant	2,496,438	2,385,784
Common plant	501,006	487,931
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,285,287)	(1,067,424)
Net utility plant	8,682,649	8,556,691
Other property and investments:		
Goodwill	1,656,513	1,656,513
Other property and investments	101,754	112,367
Total other property and investments	1,758,267	1,768,880
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,033	135,542
Restricted cash	7,765	3,700
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5,568 and \$9,932, respectively	223,707	321,480
Unbilled revenue	127,759	204,359
Materials and supplies, at average cost	88,778	82,353
Fuel and gas inventory, at average cost	85,163	88,953
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	6,643	6,869
Income taxes	—	4,796
Prepaid expense and other	38,223	13,571
Power contract acquisition adjustment gain	48,649	50,785
Deferred income taxes	26,838	53,437
Total current assets	667,558	965,845
Other long-term and regulatory assets:		
Regulatory asset for deferred income taxes	139,087	119,844
Power cost adjustment mechanism	—	3,773
Regulatory assets related to power contracts	34,450	37,655
Other regulatory assets	806,747	815,785
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	6,644	14,814
Power contract acquisition adjustment gain	405,599	456,225
Other	86,820	95,763
Total other long-term and regulatory assets	1,479,347	1,543,859
Total assets	\$ 12,587,821	\$ 12,835,275

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PUGET ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands)

CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES

(Unaudited)
September 30, 2013 December 31,
2012

Capitalization:		
Common shareholder's equity:		
Common stock \$0.01 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, 200 shares outstanding	\$	\$
Additional paid-in capital	3,308,957	3,308,957
Earnings reinvested in the business	257,204	208,100
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(30,777)	(32,829)
Total common shareholder's equity	3,535,384	3,484,228
Long-term debt:		
First mortgage bonds and senior notes	3,351,412	3,351,412
Pollution control bonds	161,860	161,860
Junior subordinated notes	250,000	250,000
Long-term debt	1,699,000	1,834,000
Debt discount and other	(232,579)	(264,072)
Total long-term debt	5,229,693	5,333,200
Total capitalization	8,765,077	8,817,428
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	238,224	321,755
Short-term debt	129,000	181,000
Current maturities of long-term debt	10,000	13,000
Purchased gas adjustment liability	4,651	32,587
Accrued expenses:		
Taxes	75,146	95,623
Salaries and wages	36,850	38,438
Interest	74,314	82,262
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	102,847	177,519
Power contract acquisition adjustment loss	3,938	3,902
Other	66,966	72,799
Total current liabilities	741,936	1,018,885
Other long-term and regulatory liabilities:		
Deferred income taxes	1,330,957	1,261,636
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	54,950	83,276
Power cost adjustment mechanism	16,489	—
Regulatory liabilities	658,698	600,697
Regulatory liabilities related to power contracts	454,248	507,009
Power contract acquisition adjustment loss	30,512	33,753
Other deferred credits	534,954	512,591
Total other long-term and regulatory liabilities	3,080,808	2,998,962
Commitments and contingencies		
Total capitalization and liabilities	\$ 12,587,821	\$ 12,835,275

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PUGET ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 176,919	\$ 192,863
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	270,314	248,872
Amortization	17,542	41,381
Conservation amortization	77,220	83,570
Deferred income taxes and tax credits, net	75,572	69,655
Net unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments	(60,120)	(140,078)
Funding of pension liability	(15,300)	(17,100)
Derivative contracts classified as financing activities due to merger	25,976	65,906
AFUDC – Equity	(14,550)	(20,215)
Regulatory assets	(107,379)	(130,537)
Regulatory liabilities	29,401	20,395
Other long-term assets	16,422	6,780
Other long-term liabilities	72,001	59,661
Change in certain current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue	172,981	225,224
Materials and supplies	(6,425)	(9,213)
Fuel and gas inventory	2,681	21,847
Income taxes	4,796	5,838
Prepayments and other	(24,749)	(21,104)
Purchased gas adjustment	(27,936)	12,130
Accounts payable	(64,274)	(90,251)
Taxes payable	(20,477)	(21,349)
Accrued expenses and other	(21,353)	21,864
Net cash provided by operating activities	579,262	626,139
Investing activities:		
Construction expenditures – excluding equity AFUDC	(450,792)	(570,107)
Proceeds from disposition of assets	108,362	—
Restricted cash	(4,065)	579
Other	(4,912)	(33,617)
Net cash used in investing activities	(351,407)	(603,145)
Financing activities:		
Change in short-term debt and leases, net	(57,684)	75,316
Dividends paid	(127,815)	(88,594)
Long-term notes and bonds issued	161,860	1,314,000
Redemption of bonds and notes	(299,860)	(1,273,000)
Derivative contracts classified as financing activities due to merger	(25,976)	(65,906)
Issuance cost of bonds and other	111	(4,567)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(349,364)	(42,751)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(121,509)	(19,757)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	135,542	37,235
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 14,033	\$ 17,478
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash payments for interest (net of capitalized interest)	\$ 252,202	\$ 242,788
Cash payments (refunds) for income taxes	(4,500)	(1,898)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Operating revenue:				
Electric	\$ 477,483	\$ 455,726	\$ 1,553,774	\$ 1,537,764
Gas	120,796	123,984	686,289	767,773
Other	69	(99)	479	1,203
Total operating revenue	598,348	579,611	2,240,542	2,306,740
Operating expenses:				
Energy costs:				
Purchased electricity	92,774	85,933	380,360	441,145
Electric generation fuel	76,689	64,798	176,513	154,596
Residential exchange	(13,949)	(14,038)	(51,464)	(52,675)
Purchased gas	45,889	51,311	315,359	381,291
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments, net	(8,888)	(65,594)	(54,252)	(115,309)
Utility operations and maintenance	129,963	120,386	389,484	376,627
Non-utility expense and other	2,318	2,161	8,439	7,665
Depreciation	91,834	85,314	270,314	248,872
Amortization	5,365	16,491	17,542	41,381
Conservation amortization	20,645	20,650	77,220	83,570
Taxes other than income taxes	59,623	62,192	213,260	235,021
Total operating expenses	502,263	429,604	1,742,775	1,802,184
Operating income (loss)	96,085	150,007	497,767	504,556
Other income (deductions):				
Other income	9,197	6,891	32,051	40,153
Other expense	(1,844)	(2,775)	(4,840)	(8,475)
Interest charges:				
AFUDC	2,338	5,252	10,148	17,234
Interest expense	(64,614)	(61,524)	(196,363)	(184,595)
Interest expense on parent note	(27)	(34)	(88)	(167)
Income (loss) before income taxes	41,135	97,817	338,675	368,706
Income tax (benefit) expense	14,530	30,949	105,470	108,250
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,605	\$ 66,868	\$ 233,205	\$ 260,456

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,605	\$ 66,868	\$ 233,205	\$ 260,456
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Net unrealized gain (loss) from pension and postretirement plans, net of tax of \$1,834, \$1,313, \$4,669 and \$3,275, respectively	3,406	2,439	8,671	6,082
Reclassification of net unrealized (gain) loss on energy derivative instruments, net of tax of \$0, \$784, \$975 and \$3,364 respectively	—	1,456	1,811	6,247
Amortization of treasury interest rate swaps to earnings, net of tax of \$43, \$43, \$128 and \$128, respectively	79	79	237	238
Other comprehensive income (loss)	3,485	3,974	10,719	12,567
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 30,090	\$ 70,842	\$ 243,924	\$ 273,023

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands)

ASSETS

	(Unaudited)	
	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Utility plant (at original cost, including construction work in progress of \$329,303 and \$766,035, respectively):		
Electric plant	\$ 9,232,702	\$ 9,048,356
Gas plant	3,104,751	2,998,188
Common plant	562,067	555,549
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(4,216,871)	(4,045,402)
Net utility plant	8,682,649	8,556,691
Other property and investments:		
Other property and investments	92,923	103,646
Total other property and investments	92,923	103,646
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	13,863	135,530
Restricted cash	7,765	3,700
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5,568 and \$9,932, respectively	223,766	321,685
Unbilled revenue	127,759	204,359
Materials and supplies, at average cost	88,778	82,353
Fuel and gas inventory, at average cost	82,866	85,547
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	6,643	6,869
Income taxes	—	4,796
Prepaid expense and other	38,162	13,413
Deferred income taxes	41,081	68,015
Total current assets	630,683	926,267
Other long-term and regulatory assets:		
Regulatory asset for deferred income taxes	138,564	119,279
Power cost adjustment mechanism	—	3,773
Other regulatory assets	806,486	813,171
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	6,644	14,814
Other	78,459	90,330
Total other long-term and regulatory assets	1,030,153	1,041,367
Total assets	\$ 10,436,408	\$ 10,627,971

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands)

CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES

	(Unaudited)	
	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Capitalization:		
Common shareholder's equity:		
Common stock \$0.01 par value – 150,000,000 shares authorized, 85,903,791 shares outstanding	\$ 859	\$ 859
Additional paid-in capital	3,246,205	3,246,205
Earnings reinvested in the business	228,041	344,280
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(176,479)	(187,198)
Total common shareholder's equity	3,298,626	3,404,146
Long-term debt:		
First mortgage bonds and senior notes	3,351,412	3,351,412
Pollution control bonds	161,860	161,860
Junior subordinated notes	250,000	250,000
Debt discount	(14)	(14)
Total long-term debt	3,763,258	3,763,258
Total capitalization	7,061,884	7,167,404
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	238,282	321,952
Short-term debt	129,000	181,000
Short-term note owed to parent	29,598	29,598
Current maturities of long-term debt	10,000	13,000
Purchased gas adjustment liability	4,651	32,587
Accrued expenses:		
Taxes	75,146	95,623
Salaries and wages	36,850	38,438
Interest	56,790	55,806
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	96,245	170,948
Other	66,648	69,882
Total current liabilities	743,210	1,008,834
Other long-term and regulatory liabilities:		
Deferred income taxes	1,378,195	1,274,602
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	46,830	68,323
Power cost adjustment mechanism	16,489	—
Regulatory liabilities	656,098	596,324
Other deferred credits	533,702	512,484
Total other long-term and regulatory liabilities	2,631,314	2,451,733
Commitments and contingencies		
Total capitalization and liabilities	\$ 10,436,408	\$ 10,627,971

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 233,205	\$ 260,456
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	270,314	248,872
Amortization	17,542	41,381
Conservation amortization	77,220	83,570
Deferred income taxes and tax credits, net	105,470	104,615
Net unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments	(54,252)	(115,309)
Funding of pension liability	(15,300)	(17,100)
AFUDC – Equity	(14,550)	(20,215)
Regulatory assets	(107,379)	(130,537)
Regulatory liabilities	29,401	20,395
Other long-term assets	20,140	9,818
Other long-term liabilities	51,266	45,228
Change in certain current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue	173,127	224,397
Materials and supplies	(6,425)	(9,213)
Fuel and gas inventory	2,681	21,847
Income taxes	4,796	5,838
Prepayments and other	(24,749)	(21,104)
Purchased gas adjustment	(27,936)	12,130
Accounts payable	(64,414)	(89,696)
Taxes payable	(20,477)	(21,349)
Accrued expenses and other	(10,427)	(6,233)
Net cash provided by operating activities	639,253	647,791
Investing activities:		
Construction expenditures – excluding equity AFUDC	(450,792)	(570,107)
Proceeds from disposition of assets	108,362	—
Restricted cash	(4,065)	579
Other	(4,405)	(12,780)
Net cash used in investing activities	(350,900)	(582,308)
Financing activities:		
Change in short-term debt and leases, net	(57,684)	75,316
Dividends paid	(349,444)	(156,989)
Long-term notes and bonds issued	161,860	—
Redemption of bonds and notes	(164,860)	—
Issuance cost of bonds and other	108	1,273
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(410,020)	(80,400)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(121,667)	(14,917)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	135,530	31,010
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 13,863	\$ 16,093
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash payments for interest (net of capitalized interest)	\$ 180,938	\$ 159,950
Cash payments (refunds) for income taxes	(4,500)	(1,898)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

Puget Energy, Inc. (Puget Energy) is an energy services holding company that owns Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (PSE). PSE is a public utility incorporated in the state of Washington that furnishes electric and natural gas services in a territory covering approximately 6,000 square miles, primarily in the Puget Sound region. Following the merger with Puget Holdings LLC (Puget Holdings) in 2009, Puget Energy is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Puget Holdings.

The consolidated financial statements of Puget Energy reflect the accounts of Puget Energy and its subsidiary, PSE. PSE's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of PSE and its subsidiaries. Puget Energy and PSE are collectively referred to herein as "the Company." The consolidated financial statements are presented after elimination of intercompany transactions. PSE's consolidated financial statements continue to be accounted for on a historical basis and do not include any purchase accounting adjustments.

The consolidated financial statements contained in this Form 10-Q are unaudited. In the respective opinions of the management of Puget Energy and PSE, all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods have been reflected and were of a normal recurring nature. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements (and the Combined Notes thereto) included in the combined Puget Energy and PSE Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Revenue Recognition

Operating utility revenue is recognized when the basis of services is rendered, which includes estimated unbilled revenue. PSE's unbilled revenue uses meter readings from its automated meter reading (AMR) system. The estimate calculates unbilled usage at the end of each month as the difference between the customer meter readings on the last day of the month and the last customer meter readings billed. The unbilled usage is then priced at published rates for each schedule to estimate the unbilled revenues by customer.

Sales to other utilities are recognized in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 605, "Revenue Recognition" (ASC 605) and ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" (ASC 815). Non-utility subsidiaries recognize revenue when services are performed or upon the sale of assets. Revenue from retail sales is billed based on tariff rates approved by the Washington Commission. Sales of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) are deferred as a regulatory liability.

PSE collected Washington State excise taxes (which are a component of general retail customer rates) and municipal taxes totaling \$45.9 million and \$174.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively, and \$44.0 million and \$178.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively. The Company reports the collection of such taxes on a gross basis in operating revenue and as expense in taxes other than income taxes in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Beginning July 1, 2013, PSE's electric and gas operations contain a revenue decoupling mechanism under which PSE's actual energy delivery revenues related to electric transmission and distribution, gas operations and general administrative costs are compared with authorized revenues allowed under the mechanism. Any differences are deferred to a regulatory asset for under recovery or regulatory liability for over recovery. Revenues associated with power costs under the Power Cost Adjustment (PCA) mechanism and Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA) rates are excluded from the decoupling mechanism.

Statements of Cash Flows

The Company has refinancing transactions that do not result in an actual exchange of cash. For these transactions, the Company evaluates if the non-exchange of cash is for convenience purposes and if so, the Company considers the transaction as if it had constructively received and disbursed the cash and presents the transaction as gross on the financing section of the statements of cash flows.

The Company revised its Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows due to an immaterial error. Revisions were made in the second quarter ended June 30, 2013 on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows to reflect energy efficiency expenditures as operating cash outflows instead of investing cash outflows. The Company determined energy efficiency expenditures should have been classified as operating activities instead of investing activities. These revisions decreased net cash provided by operating activities and decreased net cash used by investing activities. The revision does not affect the net change in cash and cash equivalents for any of the periods, and has no effect on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income,

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Balance Sheets, and Consolidated Statement of Common Shareholder's Equity. The Company has evaluated the effects of these errors and concluded that none of them are material to any of the Company's previously issued quarterly or annual Financial Statements. Nevertheless, the Company has elected to revise the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in this report to correct for the effect of these errors and properly reflect the revised values.

The amounts on prior period Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows that have been revised are summarized below:

Puget Energy	As Reported				As Revised			
	Three Months Ended March 31,	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012	2011	2010
(Dollars in Thousands)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012	2011	2010
Operating Activities:								
Regulatory Assets	\$ (6,411)	\$ (64,368)	\$ 30,232	\$ 26,198	\$ (28,953)	\$ (170,374)	\$ (64,173)	\$ (69,528)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 323,807	\$ 888,691	\$ 1,010,328	\$ 865,949	\$ 301,265	\$ 782,685	\$ 915,923	\$ 770,223
Investing Activities:								
Energy Efficiency Expenditures	\$ (22,542)	\$ (106,006)	\$ (94,405)	\$ (95,726)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	\$ (86,362)	\$ (798,976)	\$ (1,076,815)	\$ (905,767)	\$ (63,820)	\$ (692,970)	\$ (982,410)	\$ (810,041)

Puget Sound Energy	As Reported				As Revised			
	Three Months Ended March 31,	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012	2011	2010
(Dollars in Thousands)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012	2011	2010
Operating Activities:								
Regulatory Assets	\$ (6,411)	\$ (64,368)	\$ 29,271	\$ 26,198	\$ (28,953)	\$ (170,374)	\$ (65,134)	\$ (69,528)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 332,243	\$ 903,888	\$ 903,422	\$ 575,775	\$ 309,701	\$ 797,882	\$ 809,017	\$ 480,049
Investing Activities:								
Energy Efficiency Expenditures	\$ (22,542)	\$ (106,006)	\$ (94,405)	\$ (95,726)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	\$ (86,298)	\$ (778,075)	\$ (1,060,588)	\$ (905,767)	\$ (63,756)	\$ (672,069)	\$ (966,183)	\$ (810,041)

	As Reported			As Revised		
	Three Months Ended March 31,	Six Months Ended June 30,	Nine Months Ended September 30,	Three Months Ended March 31,	Six Months Ended June 30,	Nine Months Ended September 30,
Puget Energy						
(Dollars in Thousands)	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
Operating Activities:						
Regulatory Assets	\$ (48,185)	\$ (61,856)	\$ (60,434)	\$ (70,842)	\$ (110,088)	\$ (130,537)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 273,604	\$ 545,857	\$ 696,242	\$ 250,947	\$ 497,625	\$ 626,139
Investing Activities:						
Energy Efficiency Expenditures	\$ (22,657)	\$ (48,232)	\$ (70,103)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	\$ (225,955)	\$ (474,903)	\$ (673,248)	\$ (203,298)	\$ (426,671)	\$ (603,145)

	As Reported			As Revised		
	Three Months Ended March 31,	Six Months Ended June 30,	Nine Months Ended September 30,	Three Months Ended March 31,	Six Months Ended June 30,	Nine Months Ended September 30,
Puget Sound Energy						
(Dollars in Thousands)	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
Operating Activities:						
Regulatory Assets	\$ (48,185)	\$ (61,856)	\$ (60,434)	\$ (70,842)	\$ (110,088)	\$ (130,537)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 261,229	\$ 566,429	\$ 717,894	\$ 238,572	\$ 518,197	\$ 647,791
Investing Activities:						
Energy Efficiency Expenditures	\$ (22,657)	\$ (48,232)	\$ (70,103)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	\$ (211,766)	\$ (454,128)	\$ (652,411)	\$ (189,109)	\$ (405,896)	\$ (582,308)

(2) New Accounting Pronouncements

Balance Sheet

In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2011-11, Balance Sheet (Topic 210) (ASU 2011-11). ASU 2011-11, as amended by ASU 2013-01, Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities, enhances disclosure requirements about the nature of an entity's right to offset and related arrangements associated with its derivative instruments. ASU 2011-11 requires the disclosure of the gross amounts subject to rights of set-off, amounts offset in accordance with the accounting standards followed, and the related net exposure.

ASU 2011-11, as amended, is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Retrospective application of the disclosures is required for all periods presented within the financial statements. These disclosure requirements are the only impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company adopted the Accounting Standard Update (ASU) requirements as disclosed in Note 3 - Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.

Comprehensive Income

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-02, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (ASU 2013-02), to improve the transparency of reporting reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. ASU 2013-02 requires an entity to present (either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes) the effects on the line items of net income of significant amounts reclassified out of

accumulated other comprehensive income but only if the item reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. ASU 2013-02 also requires an entity to cross-reference to other disclosures currently required under U.S. GAAP for other reclassification items (that are not required under U.S. GAAP) to be reclassified directly to net income in their entirety in the same reporting period. This would be the case when a portion of the amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income is initially transferred to a balance sheet account instead of directly to income or expense.

ASU 2013-02 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012, for public companies and is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013, for private companies. Other than additional disclosures or a change in the presentation on the statement of comprehensive income when necessary, ASU 2013-02 does not impact the Company's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. The Company adopted the ASU requirements as disclosed in Note 8 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss).

(3) Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

PSE employs various energy portfolio optimization strategies, but is not in the business of assuming risk for the purpose of realizing speculative trading revenue. The nature of serving regulated electric customers with its portfolio of owned and contracted electric generation resources exposes PSE and its customers to some volumetric and commodity price risks within the sharing mechanism of the PCA. Therefore, wholesale market transactions and related hedging strategies are focused on reducing costs and risks where feasible thus reducing volatility in costs in the portfolio. In order to manage its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted energy transactions, PSE utilizes a programmatic hedging strategy which extends out three years. PSE's energy risk portfolio management function monitors and manages these risks using analytical models and tools. In order to manage risks effectively, PSE enters into forward physical and financial agreements, floating-for-fixed swap contracts, and commodity call/put options. The forward physical electric contracts are both fixed and variable (at index) while the physical natural gas contracts are variable with investment grade counterparties that do not require collateral calls on the contracts. To fix the price of wholesale electricity and natural gas, PSE may enter into floating-for-fixed swap (financial) contracts with various counterparties. PSE also trades natural gas call and put options. Utilizing options as an additional hedging instrument increases the hedging portfolio's flexibility to react to commodity price fluctuations, as well as creates a commodity price cap for customers, thus protecting rate payers against future price increases.

Due to the merger in 2009, Puget Energy recorded all derivative contracts at fair value as either assets or liabilities. Certain contracts meeting the criteria defined in ASC 815 were subsequently designated as Normal Purchase Normal Sale (NPNS) or cash flow hedges, thereby causing differences in the derivative unrealized gains/losses to be recorded through earnings between Puget Energy and PSE. These differences will occur through March 2015.

The Company manages its interest rate risk through the issuance of mostly fixed-rate debt with varied maturities. The Company utilizes internal cash from operations, borrowings under its commercial paper program, and its credit facilities to meet short-term funding needs. The Company may enter into swap instruments or other financial hedge instruments to manage the interest rate risk associated with these debts. As of September 30, 2013, Puget Energy had two interest rate swap contracts outstanding which extend to January 2017. PSE did not have any outstanding interest rate swap instruments.

The following table presents the volumes, fair values and locations of the Company's derivative instruments recorded on the balance sheets:

Puget Energy and Puget Sound Energy

(Dollars in Thousands)

	September 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Volumes	Assets ¹	Liabilities ²	Volumes	Assets ¹	Liabilities ²
Interest rate swap derivatives ³	\$450 million	\$ —	\$ 14,722	\$450 million	\$ —	\$ 21,524
Electric portfolio derivatives	*	7,844	72,439	*	9,557	131,193
Natural gas derivatives (MMBtus) ⁴	457,313,611	5,443	70,636	516,909,006	12,126	108,078
Total derivative contracts		\$ 13,287	\$ 157,797		\$ 21,683	\$ 260,795
Current		\$ 6,643	\$ 102,847		\$ 6,869	\$ 177,519
Long-term		6,644	54,950		14,814	83,276
Total derivative contracts		\$ 13,287	\$ 157,797		\$ 21,683	\$ 260,795

* Electric portfolio derivatives consist of electric generation fuel of 161,231,611 One Million British Thermal Units (MMBtus) and purchased electricity of 9,891,125 Megawatt Hours (MWhs) at September 30, 2013, and 129,693,200 MMBtus and 10,722,415 MWhs at December 31, 2012.

¹ Balance sheet location: Current and Long-term Unrealized gain on derivative instruments.

² Balance sheet location: Current and Long-term Unrealized loss on derivative instruments.

³ Interest rate swap contracts are only held at Puget Energy.

⁴ PSE had a net derivative liability and an offsetting regulatory asset of \$65.2 million at September 30, 2013 and \$96.0 million at December 31, 2012 related to contracts used to economically hedge the cost of physical gas purchased to serve natural gas customers. All fair value adjustments on derivatives relating to the natural gas business have been deferred in accordance with ASC 980, "Regulated Operations" (ASC 980) due to the Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA) mechanism.

For further details regarding the fair value of derivative instruments, see Note 4.

ASU 2013-01 requires disclosure of both gross and net information for recognized derivative assets and liabilities. It is the Company's policy to record all derivative transactions on a gross basis at the contract level, without offsetting assets or liabilities. The Company generally enters into transactions using the following master agreements: WSPP, Inc. (WSPP) agreements which standardize physical power contracts in the electric industry; International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements which standardize financial gas and electric contracts; and North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) agreements which standardize physical gas contracts. The Company believes that such agreements reduce credit risk exposure because such agreements provide for the netting and offsetting of monthly payments as well as right of set-off in the event of counterparty default. The set-off provision can be used as a final settlement of accounts which extinguishes the mutual debts owed between the parties in exchange for a new net amount. The following tables present the potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the Company's derivative assets and liabilities:

Puget Energy and Puget Sound Energy

At September 30, 2013 (Dollars in Thousands)	Gross Amount Recognized in the Statement of Financial Position ¹	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net of Amounts Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
				Commodity Contracts	Cash Collateral Received/Posted	Net Amount
Assets						
Energy Derivative Contracts	\$ 13,287	\$ —	\$ 13,287	\$ (8,672)	\$ —	\$ 4,615
Liabilities						
Energy Derivative Contracts	\$ 143,075	\$ —	\$ 143,075	\$ (8,672)	\$ —	\$ 134,403
Interest Rate Swaps ²	\$ 14,722	\$ —	\$ 14,722	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14,722

Puget Energy and Puget Sound Energy

At December 31, 2012 (Dollars in Thousands)	Gross Amount Recognized in the Statement of Financial Position ¹	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net of Amounts Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
				Commodity Contracts	Cash Collateral Received/Posted	Net Amount
Assets						
Energy Derivative Contracts	\$ 21,683	\$ —	\$ 21,683	\$ (14,126)	\$ —	\$ 7,557
Liabilities						
Energy Derivative Contracts	\$ 239,271	\$ —	\$ 239,271	\$ (14,126)	\$ —	\$ 225,145
Interest Rate Swaps ²	\$ 21,524	\$ —	\$ 21,524	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21,524

¹ All Derivative Contract deals are executed under ISDA, NAESB and WSPP Master Netting Agreements with Right of Offset.

² Interest Rate Swap Contracts are only held at Puget Energy.

The following tables present the effect and locations of the Company's derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, recorded on the statements of income:

Puget Energy (Dollars in Thousands)		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest rate contracts:	Other deductions	\$ (470)	\$ 1,512	\$ 1,790	\$ (5,258)
	Interest expense	(3,625)	(7,548)	(4,301)	(26,812)
Commodity contracts:					
Electric derivatives	Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net ¹	8,888	67,442	57,203	124,641
	Electric generation fuel	(9,142)	(26,998)	(22,710)	(52,972)
	Purchased electricity	2,281	(22,249)	(32,909)	(107,201)
Total gain (loss) recognized in income on derivatives		\$ (2,068)	\$ 12,159	\$ (927)	\$ (67,602)

¹ The nine months ended September 30, 2012, differs from the amount stated in the statements of income as it does not include amortization related to contracts that were recorded at fair value at the time of the February 2009 merger and subsequently designated as NPNS of \$2.2 million.

Puget Sound Energy (Dollars in Thousands)		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
Commodity contracts:					
Electric derivatives	Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net	\$ 8,888	\$ 65,594	\$ 54,252	\$ 115,309
	Electric generation fuel	(9,142)	(26,998)	(22,710)	(52,972)
	Purchased electricity	2,281	(22,249)	(32,909)	(107,202)
Total gain (loss) recognized in income on derivatives		\$ 2,027	\$ 16,347	\$ (1,367)	\$ (44,865)

The unrealized gain or loss on derivative contracts is reported in the statement of cash flows under the operating activities section. However, at the time of the merger in 2009, all derivative contracts at Puget Energy were assessed to identify contracts that have a “more than an insignificant” fair value. If the fair value was greater than 10% of the notional value, the contract was deemed as having a financing element. For those contracts, the cash inflows (outflows) are presented in the financing activities section of the statement of cash flows. For the nine months ending September 30, 2013 and 2012, cash outflows related to financing activities of \$26.0 million and \$65.9 million, respectively, were reported on the Puget Energy statement of cash flows.

For derivative instruments previously designated as cash flow hedges (including both commodity contracts and interest rate swaps), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative was recorded as a component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), and then is reclassified into earnings in the same period(s) during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. During the quarter ending September 30, 2013, Puget Energy paid down \$80.0 million of the amount outstanding under its revolving senior secured credit facility, bringing the balance down to \$299.0 million. As the related forecasted transactions (i.e. future interest payments associated with the debt pay down) are now remote of occurring, Puget Energy reclassified a \$0.5 million loss from accumulated OCI into earnings.

Puget Energy and PSE expect \$1.5 million and \$2.2 million of losses, respectively, in accumulated OCI will be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months. The Company does not use cash flow hedging for any new transactions and records all mark-to-market adjustments through earnings.

The following tables present the Company's pre-tax gain (loss) of derivatives that were in a previous cash flow hedge relationship, reclassified out of accumulated OCI into income:

Puget Energy (Dollars in Thousands)		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest rate contracts:	Interest expense	\$ (1,247)	\$ (1,623)	\$ (3,886)	\$ (16,386)
Commodity contracts:					
Electric derivatives	Electric generation fuel	—	—	—	100
	Purchased electricity	—	(392)	164	(380)
Total		\$ (1,247)	\$ (2,015)	\$ (3,722)	\$ (16,666)

Puget Sound Energy (Dollars in Thousands)		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest rate contracts:	Interest expense	\$ (122)	\$ (122)	\$ (366)	\$ (366)
Commodity contracts:					
Electric derivatives	Electric generation fuel	—	—	—	97
	Purchased electricity	—	(2,240)	(2,786)	(9,708)
Total		\$ (122)	\$ (2,362)	\$ (3,152)	\$ (9,977)

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily through buying and selling electricity and natural gas to serve its customers. Credit risk is the potential loss resulting from a counterparty's non-performance under an agreement. The Company manages credit risk with policies and procedures for, among other things, counterparty credit analysis, exposure measurement, exposure monitoring and exposure mitigation.

The Company monitors counterparties that have significant swings in credit default swap rates, have credit rating changes by external rating agencies, have changes in ownership or are experiencing financial distress. Where deemed appropriate, the Company may request collateral or other security from its counterparties to mitigate potential credit default losses. Criteria employed in this decision include, among other things, the perceived creditworthiness of the counterparty and the expected credit exposure.

It is possible that volatility in energy commodity prices could cause the Company to have material credit risk exposure with one or more counterparties. If such counterparties fail to perform their obligations under one or more agreements, the Company could suffer a material financial loss. However, as of September 30, 2013, approximately 99.9% of the Company's energy portfolio exposure, excluding NPNS transactions, is with counterparties that are rated at least investment grade by the major rating agencies and 0.1% are either rated below investment grade or not rated by rating agencies. The Company assesses credit risk internally for counterparties that are not rated.

As the Company generally enters into transactions using the WSPP, ISDA and NAESB master agreements, it believes that such agreements reduce credit risk exposure because they provide for the netting and offsetting of monthly payments and, in the event of counterparty default, termination payments.

The Company computes credit reserves at a master agreement level by counterparty (i.e., WSPP, ISDA, or NAESB). The Company considers external credit ratings and market factors, such as credit default swaps and bond spreads, in the determination of reserves. The Company recognizes that external ratings may not always reflect how a market participant perceives a counterparty's risk of default. The Company uses both default factors published by Standard & Poor's and factors derived through analysis of market risk, which reflect the application of an industry standard recovery rate. The Company selects a default factor by counterparty at an aggregate master agreement level based on a weighted average default tenor for that counterparty's deals. The default tenor is used by weighting the fair value and contract tenors for all deals for each counterparty to derive an average value. The default factor used is dependent upon whether the counterparty is in a net asset or a net liability position after applying the master agreement levels.

The Company applies the counterparty's default factor to compute credit reserves for counterparties that are in a net asset position. The Company calculates a non-performance risk on its derivative liabilities by using its estimated incremental borrowing rate over the risk-free rate. Credit reserves are booked as contra accounts to unrealized gain (loss) positions. As of September 30, 2013, the Company was in a net liability position with the majority of counterparties, so the default factors of counterparties did not have a significant impact on reserves for the quarter. The majority of the Company's derivative contracts are with financial institutions and other utilities operating within the Western Electricity Coordinating Council. During the third quarter of 2013, PSE was required to post a \$0.3 million letter of credit as a condition of transacting on a physical energy exchange and clearinghouse

in Canada. PSE did not trigger any collateral requirements with any of its counterparties nor were any of PSE's counterparties required to post collateral resulting from credit rating downgrades.

The table below presents the fair value of the overall contractual contingent liability positions for the Company's derivative activity at September 30, 2013:

Puget Energy and Puget Sound Energy Contingent Feature (Dollars in Thousands)	Fair Value ¹ Liability	Posted Collateral	Contingent Collateral
Credit rating ²	\$ (37,598)	\$ —	\$ 37,598
Requested credit for adequate assurance	(31,358)	—	—
Forward value of contract ³	(168)	—	—
Total	\$ (69,124)	\$ —	\$ 37,598

¹ Represents the derivative fair value of contracts with contingent features for counterparties in net derivative liability positions. Excludes NPNS, accounts payable and accounts receivable.

² Failure by PSE to maintain an investment grade credit rating from each of the major credit rating agencies provides counterparties a contractual right to demand collateral.

³ Collateral requirements may vary, based on changes in the forward value of underlying transactions relative to contractually defined collateral thresholds.

(4) Fair Value

GAAP established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy categorizes the inputs into three levels with the highest priority given to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority given to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments such as exchange-traded derivatives and listed equities. Equity securities that are also classified as cash equivalents are considered Level 1 if there are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies. Instruments in this category include non-exchange-traded derivatives such as over-the-counter forwards and options.

Level 3 - Pricing inputs include significant inputs that have little or no observability as of the reporting date. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified in their entirety in the appropriate fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy. The Company primarily determines fair value measurements classified as Level 2 or Level 3 using a combination of the income and market valuation approaches. The process of determining the fair values is the responsibility of the derivative accounting department which reports to the Controller and Principal Accounting Officer. Inputs used to estimate the fair value of forwards, swaps and options include market-price curves; contract terms and prices; credit-risk adjustments; and discount factors. Additionally, for options, the Black-Scholes option valuation model and implied market volatility curves are used. Inputs used to estimate fair value in industry-standard models are categorized as Level 2 inputs because substantially all assumptions and inputs are observable in active markets throughout the full term of the instruments. On a daily basis, the Company obtains quoted forward prices for the electric and natural gas market from an independent external pricing service. For interest rate swaps, the Company obtains monthly mark-to-market values from an independent external pricing service for London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) forward rates, which is a significant input. Some of the inputs of the interest rate swap valuations, which are not significant, include the credit standing of the counterparties, assumptions for time value and the impact of the Company's nonperformance risk of its liabilities. Cash equivalents and restricted cash classified as Level 2 fair value instruments consist of special money market funds and premium checking accounts. The Company valued Level 2 cash equivalents and restricted cash using the market approach based on the fair value of underlying investments at reporting date.

The Company considers its electric, natural gas and interest rate swap contracts as Level 2 derivative instruments as such contracts are commonly traded as over-the-counter forwards with indirectly observable price quotes. Management's assessment was based on the trading activity in real-time and forward electric and natural gas markets. Each quarter, the Company confirms the validity of pricing service quoted prices (e.g., Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy) used to value commodity contracts with the actual prices of commodity contracts entered into during the most recent quarter. However, certain energy derivative instruments with maturity dates falling outside the range of observable price quotes are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Assets and Liabilities with Estimated Fair Value

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy by level, the carrying value for cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, notes receivable and short-term debt. The carrying values below are representative of fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

Puget Energy (Dollars in Thousands)	Carrying / Fair Value At September 30, 2013			Carrying / Fair Value At December 31, 2012		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ —	\$ 14,033	\$ 14,033	\$ 105,000	\$ 30,542	\$ 135,542
Restricted Cash	5,305	2,460	7,765	914	2,786	3,700
Notes Receivable and Other	—	52,844	52,844	—	63,802	63,802
Total assets	\$ 5,305	\$ 69,337	\$ 74,642	\$ 105,914	\$ 97,130	\$ 203,044
Liabilities:						
Short Term Debt	\$ 129,000	\$ —	\$ 129,000	\$ 181,000	\$ —	\$ 181,000
Total liabilities	\$ 129,000	\$ —	\$ 129,000	\$ 181,000	\$ —	\$ 181,000

Puget Sound Energy (Dollars in Thousands)	Carrying / Fair Value At September 30, 2013			Carrying / Fair Value At December 31, 2012		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ —	\$ 13,863	\$ 13,863	\$ 105,000	\$ 30,530	\$ 135,530
Restricted Cash	5,305	2,460	7,765	914	2,786	3,700
Notes Receivable and Other	—	52,844	52,844	—	63,802	63,802
Total assets	\$ 5,305	\$ 69,167	\$ 74,472	\$ 105,914	\$ 97,118	\$ 203,032
Liabilities:						
Short Term Debt	\$ 129,000	\$ —	\$ 129,000	\$ 181,000	\$ —	\$ 181,000
Short Term Debt owed to parent	—	29,598	29,598	—	29,598	29,598
Total liabilities	\$ 129,000	\$ 29,598	\$ 158,598	\$ 181,000	\$ 29,598	\$ 210,598

The fair value of the junior subordinated and long-term notes were estimated using the discounted cash flow method with U.S. Treasury yields and Company credit spreads as inputs, interpolating to the maturity date of each issue. Carrying values and estimated fair values were as follows:

Puget Energy		September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
		Level	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
(Dollars in Thousands)					
Liabilities:					
Junior subordinated notes	2	\$ 250,000	\$ 258,389	\$ 250,000	\$ 264,842
Long-term debt (fixed-rate), net of discount	2	4,690,693	5,665,300	4,662,200	6,197,179
Long-term debt (variable-rate), net of discount	2	299,000	299,000	434,000	434,000
Total		\$ 5,239,693	\$ 6,222,689	\$ 5,346,200	\$ 6,896,021

Puget Sound Energy		September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
		Level	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
(Dollars in Thousands)					
Liabilities:					
Junior subordinated notes	2	\$ 250,000	\$ 258,389	\$ 250,000	\$ 264,842
Long-term debt (fixed-rate), net of discount	2	3,523,258	4,144,357	3,526,258	4,628,509
Total		\$ 3,773,258	\$ 4,402,746	\$ 3,776,258	\$ 4,893,351

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following tables present the Company's financial assets and liabilities by level, within the fair value hierarchy, that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis and the reconciliation of the changes in the fair value of Level 3 derivatives in the fair value hierarchy. The Company did not have any transfers between Level 2 and Level 1 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

Puget Energy	Fair Value			Fair Value		
	At September 30, 2013			At December 31, 2012		
(Dollars in Thousands)	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Interest rate derivative instruments	\$ 14,722	\$ —	\$ 14,722	\$ 21,524	\$ —	\$ 21,524
Total derivative liabilities	\$ 14,722	\$ —	\$ 14,722	\$ 21,524	\$ —	\$ 21,524

Puget Energy and Puget Sound Energy	Fair Value			Fair Value		
	At September 30, 2013			At December 31, 2012		
(Dollars in Thousands)	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:						
Electric derivative instruments	\$ 2,223	\$ 5,621	\$ 7,844	\$ 1,259	\$ 8,298	\$ 9,557
Natural gas derivative instruments	2,100	3,343	5,443	6,769	5,357	12,126
Total assets	\$ 4,323	\$ 8,964	\$ 13,287	\$ 8,028	\$ 13,655	\$ 21,683
Liabilities:						
Electric derivative instruments	\$ 37,699	\$ 34,740	\$ 72,439	\$ 88,971	\$ 42,221	\$ 131,192
Natural gas derivative instruments	64,494	6,142	70,636	101,119	6,960	108,079
Total liabilities	\$ 102,193	\$ 40,882	\$ 143,075	\$ 190,090	\$ 49,181	\$ 239,271

**Puget Energy and
Puget Sound Energy**

 Three Months Ended
September 30,

Level 3 Roll-Forward Net (Liability) (Dollars in Thousands)	2013			2012		
	Electric	Gas	Total	Electric	Gas	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (36,899)	\$ (2,873)	\$ (39,772)	\$ (80,453)	\$ (2,819)	\$ (83,272)
Changes during period:						
Realized and unrealized energy derivatives:						
Included in earnings ¹	(392)	—	(392)	5,332	—	5,332
Included in regulatory assets / liabilities	—	(957)	(957)	—	(183)	(183)
Settlements ³	(1,270)	466	(804)	11,606	1,102	12,708
Transferred into Level 3	730	—	730	—	—	—
Transferred out of Level 3	8,712	565	9,277	11,831	471	12,302
Balance at end of period	\$ (29,119)	\$ (2,799)	\$ (31,918)	\$ (51,684)	\$ (1,429)	\$ (53,113)

**Puget Energy and
Puget Sound Energy**

 Nine Months Ended
September 30,

Level 3 Roll-Forward Net (Liability) (Dollars in Thousands)	2013			2012		
	Electric	Gas	Total	Electric	Gas	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (33,924)	\$ (1,602)	\$ (35,526)	\$ (90,311)	\$ (5,041)	\$ (95,352)
Changes during period:						
Realized and unrealized energy derivatives:						
Included in earnings ²	(11,593)	—	(11,593)	(11,538)	—	(11,538)
Included in regulatory assets / liabilities	—	(967)	(967)	—	(1,470)	(1,470)
Settlements ³	7,792	(762)	7,030	47,021	1,208	48,229
Transferred into Level 3	(7,799)	—	(7,799)	(55,548)	(297)	(55,845)
Transferred out of Level 3	16,405	532	16,937	58,692	4,171	62,863
Balance at end of period	\$ (29,119)	\$ (2,799)	\$ (31,918)	\$ (51,684)	\$ (1,429)	\$ (53,113)

¹ Income Statement location: Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments, net. Includes unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives still held in position as of the reporting date for electric derivatives of \$(0.8) million and \$5.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

² Income Statement location: Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments, net. Includes unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives still held in position as of the reporting date for electric derivatives of \$(15.0) million and \$(7.6) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

³ The Company had no purchases, sales or issuances during the reported periods.

Realized gains and losses on energy derivatives for Level 3 recurring items are included in energy costs in the Company's consolidated statements of income under purchased electricity, electric generation fuel or purchased natural gas when settled. Unrealized gains and losses on energy derivatives for Level 3 recurring items are included in net unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

In order to determine which assets and liabilities are classified as Level 3, the Company receives market data from its independent external pricing service defining the tenor of observable market quotes. To the extent any of the Company's commodity contracts extend beyond what is considered observable as defined by its independent pricing service, the contracts are classified as Level 3. The actual tenor of what the independent pricing service defines as observable is subject to change depending on market conditions. Therefore, as the market changes, the same contract may be designated Level 3 one month and Level 2 the next, and vice versa. The changes of fair value classification into or out of Level 3 are recognized each month, and reported in the Level 3 Roll-forward table above. The Company does periodically transact at locations, or market price points, that are illiquid or for which no prices are available from the independent pricing service. In such circumstances the Company uses a more liquid price point and performs a 15-month regression against the illiquid locations to serve as a proxy for market prices. Such transactions are

classified as Level 3. The Company does not use internally developed models to make adjustments to significant unobservable pricing inputs.

The only significant unobservable input into the fair value measurement of the Company's Level 3 assets and liabilities is the forward price for electric and natural gas contracts. Below are the forward price ranges for the Company's purchased commodity contracts, as of September 30, 2013:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Derivative Instrument	Fair Value		Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range		Weighted Average
	Assets ¹	Liabilities ¹			Low	High	
Electric	\$ 5,621	\$ 34,740	Discounted cash flow	Power Prices	\$12.49 per MWh	\$42.80 per MWh	\$31.03 per MWh
Natural gas	\$ 3,343	\$ 6,142	Discounted cash flow	Natural Gas Prices	\$3.53 per MMBtu	\$4.54 per MMBtu	\$4.15 per MMBtu

¹ The valuation techniques, unobservable inputs and ranges are the same for asset and liability positions.

The significant unobservable inputs listed above would have a direct impact on the fair values of the above instruments if they were adjusted. Consequently significant increases or decreases in the forward prices of electricity or natural gas in isolation would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value for Level 3 assets and liabilities. Generally, interrelationships exist between market prices of natural gas and power. As such, an increase in natural gas pricing would potentially have a similar impact on forward power markets. At September 30, 2013, a hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in market prices of natural gas and electricity would change the fair value of the Company's derivative portfolio, classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy, by \$16.2 million.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

At the time of merger, Puget Energy recorded the fair value of its intangible assets in accordance with ASC 360, "Property, Plant, and Equipment," (ASC 360). The fair value assigned to the power contracts was determined using an income approach comparing the contract rate to the market rate for power over the remaining period of the contracts incorporating nonperformance risk. Management also incorporated certain assumptions related to quantities and market presentation that it believes market participants would make in the valuation. The fair value of the power contracts is amortized as the contracts settle.

ASC 360 requires long-lived assets to be tested for impairment on an annual basis, and upon the occurrence of any events or circumstances that would be more likely than not to reduce the fair value of the long-lived assets below their carrying value. One such triggering event is a significant decrease in market price.

At June 30, 2013, Puget Energy completed a valuation and impairment test of its purchased power contracts classified as intangible assets. The valuation indicated a fair value of \$484.1 million with an impairment to one of the purchased power contracts. As of June 30, 2013, the carrying value for the Priest Rapids Reasonable Portion intangible asset contract was \$47.1 million and its fair value on a discounted basis was determined to be an asset of \$33.6 million, thereby requiring a write-down of \$13.5 million to the intangible asset with a corresponding reduction in the regulatory liability.

The valuation was measured using the income approach. Significant inputs included forward electricity prices and power contract pricing which provided future net cash flow estimates which are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. An insignificant input is the discount rate reflective of PSE's cost of capital used in the valuation. Below are significant unobservable inputs used estimating the long-term power purchase contracts' fair value of \$484.1 million on June 30, 2013:

Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Low	High	Weighted Average
Discounted cash flow	Power prices	\$ 30.85 per MWh	\$ 65.35 per MWh	\$ 48.47 per MWh
Discounted cash flow	Power contract costs (in thousands)	\$ 389 per year	\$ 6,845 per year	\$ 4,110 per year

(5) Retirement Benefits

PSE has a defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all PSE employees. Pension benefits earned are a function of age, salary, years of service and, in the case of employees in the cash balance formula plan, the applicable annual interest crediting rates. PSE also maintains a non-qualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP) for its key senior management employees. In addition to providing pension benefits, PSE provides group health care and life insurance benefits for certain retired

employees. These benefits are provided principally through an insurance company. The insurance premiums, paid primarily by retirees, are based on the benefits provided during the year.

The 2009 merger of Puget Energy with Puget Holdings triggered a new basis of accounting for PSE's retirement benefit plans in the Puget Energy consolidated financial statements. Such purchase accounting adjustments associated with the remeasurement of the retirement plans are recorded at Puget Energy.

The following tables summarize the Company's net periodic benefit cost for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012:

Puget Energy

Three Months Ended September 30, (Dollars in Thousands)	Qualified Pension Benefits		SERP Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$ 4,822	\$ 4,232	\$ 375	\$ 268	\$ 34	\$ 35
Interest cost	6,188	6,496	511	538	166	188
Expected return on plan assets	(9,774)	(9,051)	—	—	(109)	(109)
Amortization of prior service cost	(495)	(495)	(4)	—	—	—
Amortization of net loss (gain)	722	192	365	176	17	13
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,374	\$ 1,247	\$ 982	\$ 108	\$ 127

Puget Energy

Nine Months Ended September 30, (Dollars in Thousands)	Qualified Pension Benefits		SERP Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$ 14,464	\$ 12,695	\$ 1,123	\$ 805	\$ 100	\$ 105
Interest cost	18,565	19,490	1,534	1,614	498	563
Expected return on plan assets	(29,321)	(27,153)	—	—	(327)	(327)
Amortization of prior service cost	(1,485)	(1,485)	(13)	—	—	—
Amortization of net loss (gain)	2,167	576	1,096	527	52	40
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 4,390	\$ 4,123	\$ 3,740	\$ 2,946	\$ 323	\$ 381

Puget Sound Energy

Three Months Ended September 30, (Dollars in Thousands)	Qualified Pension Benefits		SERP Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$ 4,822	\$ 4,232	\$ 375	\$ 268	\$ 34	\$ 35
Interest cost	6,188	6,496	511	538	166	188
Expected return on plan assets	(10,172)	(10,384)	—	—	(109)	(109)
Amortization of prior service cost	(393)	(393)	(4)	74	7	9
Amortization of net loss (gain)	5,153	3,754	548	358	(71)	(61)
Amortization of transition obligation	—	—	—	—	—	12
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 5,598	\$ 3,705	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,238	\$ 27	\$ 74

Puget Sound Energy

Nine Months Ended September 30, (Dollars in Thousands)	Qualified Pension Benefits		SERP Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$ 14,464	\$ 12,695	\$ 1,123	\$ 805	\$ 100	\$ 105
Interest cost	18,565	19,490	1,534	1,614	498	563
Expected return on plan assets	(30,514)	(31,150)	—	—	(327)	(327)
Amortization of prior service cost	(1,180)	(1,180)	(13)	220	22	27
Amortization of net loss (gain)	15,459	11,261	1,645	1,074	(213)	(184)
Amortization of transition obligation	—	—	—	—	—	37
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 16,794	\$ 11,116	\$ 4,289	\$ 3,713	\$ 80	\$ 221

The following table summarizes the Company's change in benefit obligation for the periods ended September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

Puget Energy and Puget Sound Energy	Qualified Pension Benefits		SERP Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
(Dollars in Thousands)						
Change in benefit obligation:						
Benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 616,290	\$ 565,997	\$ 51,795	\$ 48,370	\$ 17,672	\$ 16,436
Service cost	14,464	16,926	1,123	1,073	100	139
Interest cost	18,565	25,986	1,534	2,152	498	751
Amendment	—	—	—	(122)	—	—
Actuarial loss/(gain)	3,436	40,914	—	5,483	(1,055)	1,199
Benefits paid	(34,875)	(33,533)	(5,061)	(5,161)	(1,202)	(1,523)
Medicare part D subsidiary received	—	—	—	—	125	670
Benefit obligation at end of period	\$ 617,880	\$ 616,290	\$ 49,391	\$ 51,795	\$ 16,138	\$ 17,672

The fair value of the Company's qualified pension plan assets was \$585.1 million and \$531.2 million at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

The aggregate expected contributions by the Company to fund the qualified pension plan, SERP and the other postretirement plans for the year ending December 31, 2013 are expected to be at least \$20.4 million, \$5.0 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. During the three months ended September 30, 2013, the Company contributed \$5.1 million, \$1.9 million, and \$0.1 million to fund the qualified pension plan, SERP and the other postretirement plan, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company contributed \$15.3 million, \$5.1 million and \$0.8 million to fund the qualified pension plan, SERP and the other postretirement plan, respectively.

(6) Regulation and Rates

On May 7, 2012, the Washington Commission issued its order in PSE's consolidated electric and natural gas general rate case filed in June 2011, approving a general rate increase for electric customers of \$63.3 million or 3.2% annually, and an increase in natural gas rates of \$13.4 million or 1.3% annually. The rate increases for electric and natural gas customers became effective May 14, 2012. In its order, the Washington Commission approved a weighted cost of capital of 7.8% and a capital structure that included 48.0% common equity with a return on equity of 9.8%.

On June 1, 2012, PSE filed with the Washington Commission a petition seeking an Accounting Order authorizing PSE to change the existing natural gas conservation tracker mechanism into a rider mechanism to be consistent with the electric conservation program recovery. The accounting petition requested the ability to recover the costs associated with the Company's current gas conservation programs via transfers from amounts deferred for the overrecovery of commodity costs in the Company's PGA mechanism. The Washington Commission granted PSE's accounting petition on June 28, 2012. The approved accounting petition resulted in an increase to gas conservation revenues of \$6.9 million and an increase to conservation amortization expense of \$6.6 million, the difference being recognized as revenue sensitive taxes.

On October 31, 2012, the Washington Commission approved PSE's PGA natural gas tariff filing and allowed the rates to go into effect on November 1, 2012 on a temporary basis subject to revision. The rates resulted in a decrease to the rates charged to customers under the PGA. On May 1, 2013, the Washington Commission approved the proposed rates and allowed them to be made permanent. The estimated revenue impact of the approved change is a decrease of \$77.0 million, or 7.7% annually. The rate adjustment has no impact on PSE's net income.

On January 31, 2013, the Washington Commission approved a rate change to PSE's Federal Incentive Tracker tariff, effective February 1, 2013, which incorporated the effects of the Treasury Grant related to the Lower Snake River wind generation project and keeping the ten year amortization period and inclusion of interest on the unamortized balance of the grants. The rate change will pass through 11 months of amortization for both grants to eligible customers over 11 months beginning February 1, 2013,

including grant amortization pass-back of \$34.6 million and interest pass-back of \$23.8 million. This represents an overall average rate decrease of 2.76%.

On June 25, 2013, the Washington Commission approved PSE's electric and natural gas decoupling mechanism and expedited rate filing (ERF) tariff filings, effective July 1, 2013. The estimated revenue impact of the decoupling mechanism is an increase for electric of \$21.4 million, or 1.0% annually, and an increase for natural gas of \$10.8 million, or 1.1% annually. The estimated revenue impact of the ERF filings is an increase for electric of \$30.7 million, or 1.5% annually, while the revenue impact for natural gas is a decrease of \$2.0 million, or a decrease of 0.2% annually. In its order, the Washington Commission approved a weighted cost of capital of 7.77% and a capital structure that included 48.0% common equity with a return on equity of 9.8%.

On July 24, 2013, the Public Counsel Division of the Washington State Attorney General's Office (Public Counsel) and the Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities (ICNU) each filed a petition in Thurston County Superior Court (the Court) seeking judicial review of various aspects of the Washington Commission's ERF and decoupling mechanism final order. The parties' petition argues that the order violates various procedural and substantive requirements of the Washington Administrative Procedure Act, and so requests that it be vacated and that the matter be remanded to the Washington Commission. Oral arguments regarding this matter are scheduled for May 2014. PSE filed a motion to intervene in the proceedings, which the Court granted. The Washington Commission filed a motion to dismiss the petitions, which will be heard by the Court on November 8, 2013.

On April 25, 2013, PSE filed revised tariffs seeking to update its Schedule 95 rates for a power cost only rate case (PCORC) to reflect decreases in the Company's overall normalized power supply costs. PSE's initial filing represented a revenue decrease of \$0.6 million (an average decrease of approximately 0.03%) for customers. PSE's rebuttal case, filed on August 28, 2013, supported a revenue decrease of \$1.0 million (an average decrease of approximately 0.05%) for customers. PSE and all parties to the PCORC filed a settlement agreement supported by joint testimony with the Washington Commission on September 16, 2013. The agreement was intended to settle all issues in the proceeding and called for a revenue decrease of \$10.5 million (an average decrease of approximately 0.5%) for customers. This was approved by the Washington Commission on October 23, 2013 and became effective on November 1, 2013.

On September 24, 2013, PSE filed a Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA) natural gas tariff with the Washington Commission which proposed to reflect changes in wholesale gas and pipeline transportation costs and changes in deferral amortization rates. The impact of PGA rates is an annual revenue increase of \$4.1 million, or 0.4%, with no impact on net operating income. This was approved by the Washington Commission on October 30, 2013 and became effective on November 1, 2013.

(7) Litigation

Residential Exchange

The Northwest Power Act, through the Residential Exchange Program (REP), provides access to the benefits of low-cost federal power for residential and small farm customers of regional utilities, including PSE. The program is administered by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). Pursuant to agreements (including settlement agreements) between the BPA and PSE, the BPA has provided payments of REP benefits to PSE, which PSE has passed through to its residential and small farm customers in the form of electricity bill credits.

In 2007, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Ninth Circuit) ruled that REP agreements of the BPA with PSE and a number of other investor-owned utilities were inconsistent with the Northwest Power Act. Since that time, those investor-owned utilities, including PSE, the BPA and other parties have been involved in ongoing litigation at the Ninth Circuit relating to the amount of REP benefits paid to utilities, including PSE, for the fiscal year 2002 through fiscal year 2011 period and the amount of REP benefits to be paid going forward.

In July 2011, the BPA, PSE and a number of other parties entered into a settlement agreement that by its terms, if upheld in its entirety, would resolve the disputes between BPA and PSE regarding REP benefits paid for fiscal years 2002-2011 and determine REP benefits for fiscal years 2012-2028. In October 2011, certain other parties challenged BPA decisions with regard to its entering into this most recent settlement agreement. On October 28, 2013, the Ninth Circuit issued an order dismissing this challenge to this settlement; the challenging parties may seek judicial review of this Ninth Circuit opinion. Pending disposition of this challenge, the other pending Ninth Circuit litigation regarding REP benefits has been stayed by the Ninth Circuit.

Due to the pending and ongoing proceedings, PSE is unable to reasonably estimate any amounts of REP payments either to be recovered by the BPA or to be paid for any future periods to PSE, and is unable to determine the impact, if any, these proceedings and litigation may have on PSE. However, the Company believes it is unlikely that any unfavorable outcome would have a material adverse effect on PSE because REP benefits received by PSE are passed through to PSE's residential and small farm customers.

Colstrip

PSE has a 50% ownership interest in Colstrip Units 1 and 2, and a 25% interest in Colstrip Units 3 and 4. On March 6, 2013, Sierra Club and Montana Environmental Information Center (MEIC) filed a Clean Air Act citizen suit against all Colstrip owners (including PSE) alleging 39 claims for relief, most which relate to alleged prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) violations.

One claim relates to the alleged failure to update the Title V permit to reflect the major modifications alleged in the first thirty-six claims, another claim alleges that the previous Title V compliance certifications have been incomplete because they did not address the alleged major modifications, and the last claim alleges opacity violations since 2007. The lawsuit was filed in U.S. District of Montana, Billings Division requesting injunctive relief and civil penalties, including a request that the owners remediate environmental damage and that \$100,000 of the civil penalties be used for beneficial mitigation projects. This lawsuit followed various Notices of Intent to Sue sent to Colstrip owners (including PSE) from the Sierra Club and the MEIC between July and December 2012. Discovery in the case has begun, and a prehearing conference took place in July 2013. The case has been bifurcated into separate liability and remedy trials set for October 2014 and August 2015, respectively. PSE is evaluating the allegations set forth in the notices and cannot at this time predict the outcome of this matter.

Other Proceedings

The Company is also involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business. The Company has recorded reserves of \$1.4 million and \$3.4 million relating to these claims as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

(8) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following tables present the changes in the Company's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI) by component for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013:

Puget Energy Changes in AOCI, net of tax (Dollars in Thousands)	Net unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps	Net unrealized gain (loss) and prior service cost on pension plans	Net unrealized gain (loss) on energy derivative instruments	Total
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$ (1,307)	\$ (29,825)	\$ (849)	\$ (31,981)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	811	393	—	1,204
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	811	393	—	1,204
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ (496)	\$ (29,432)	\$ (849)	\$ (30,777)

Puget Energy Changes in AOCI, net of tax (Dollars in Thousands)	Net unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps	Net unrealized gain (loss) and prior service cost on pension plans	Net unrealized gain (loss) on energy derivative instruments	Total
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ (3,022)	\$ (29,065)	\$ (742)	\$ (32,829)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	—	(1,548)	—	(1,548)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	2,526	1,181	(107)	3,600
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	2,526	(367)	(107)	2,052
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ (496)	\$ (29,432)	\$ (849)	\$ (30,777)

Puget Sound Energy Changes in AOCI, net of tax (Dollars in Thousands)	Net unrealized gain (loss) and prior service cost on pension plans	Net unrealized gain (loss) on energy derivative instruments	Net unrealized gain (loss) on treasury interest rate swaps	Total
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$ (170,733)	\$ (2,765)	\$ (6,466)	\$ (179,964)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	3,406	—	79	3,485
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	3,406	—	79	3,485
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ (167,327)	\$ (2,765)	\$ (6,387)	\$ (176,479)

Puget Sound Energy Changes in AOCI, net of tax (Dollars in Thousands)	Net unrealized gain (loss) and prior service cost on pension plans	Net unrealized gain (loss) on energy derivative instruments	Net unrealized gain (loss) on treasury interest rate swaps	Total
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ (175,998)	\$ (4,576)	\$ (6,624)	\$ (187,198)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(1,548)	—	—	(1,548)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	10,219	1,811	237	12,267
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	8,671	1,811	237	10,719
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ (167,327)	\$ (2,765)	\$ (6,387)	\$ (176,479)

Details about these reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended September 30, 2013 are as follows:

Puget Energy (Dollars in Thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	
Details about accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Affected line item in the statement where net income (loss) is presented
Net unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps:		
Interest rate contracts	\$ (1,247)	Interest expense
	436	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (811)	Net of Tax
Net unrealized gain (loss) and prior service cost on pension plans:		
Amortization of prior service cost	499	¹
Amortization of net gain (loss)	(1,104)	¹
	(605)	Total before tax
	212	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (393)	Net of Tax
Net unrealized gain (loss) on energy derivative instruments:		
Commodity contracts: electric derivatives	—	Purchased electricity
	—	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ —	Net of Tax
Total reclassification for the period	\$ (1,204)	Net of Tax

¹ These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 5 for additional details).

Puget Sound Energy (Dollars in Thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	
Details about accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Affected line item in the statement where net income (loss) is presented
Net unrealized gain (loss) and prior service cost on pension plans:		
Amortization of prior service cost	\$ 390	¹
Amortization of net gain (loss)	(5,630)	¹
	(5,240)	Total before tax
	1,834	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (3,406)	Net of Tax
Net unrealized gain (loss) on energy derivative instruments:		
Commodity contracts: electric derivatives	—	Purchased electricity
	—	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ —	Net of Tax
Net unrealized gain (loss) on treasury interest rate swaps:		
Interest rate contracts	(122)	Interest expense
	43	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (79)	Net of Tax
Total reclassification for the period	\$ (3,485)	Net of Tax

¹ These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 5 for additional details).

Details about these reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 are as follows:

Puget Energy (Dollars in Thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	
Details about accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Affected line item in the statement where net income (loss) is presented
Net unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps:		
Interest rate contracts	\$ (3,886)	Interest expense
	1,360	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (2,526)	Net of Tax
Net unrealized gain (loss) and prior service cost on pension plans:		
Amortization of prior service cost	1,498	¹
Amortization of net gain (loss)	(3,315)	¹
	(1,817)	Total before tax
	636	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (1,181)	Net of Tax
Net unrealized gain (loss) on energy derivative instruments:		
Commodity contracts: electric derivatives	164	Purchased electricity
	(57)	Tax (expense) or benefit
	107	Net of Tax
Total reclassification for the period	\$ (3,600)	Net of Tax

¹ These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 5 for additional details).

Puget Sound Energy (Dollars in Thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	
Details about accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Affected line item in the statement where net income (loss) is presented
Net unrealized gain (loss) and prior service cost on pension plans:		
Amortization of prior service cost	\$ 1,171	¹
Amortization of net gain (loss)	(16,891)	¹
	(15,720)	Total before tax
	5,501	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (10,219)	Net of Tax
Net unrealized gain (loss) on energy derivative instruments:		
Commodity contracts: electric derivatives	(2,786)	Purchased electricity
	976	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (1,810)	Net of Tax
Net unrealized gain (loss) on treasury interest rate swaps:		
Interest rate contracts	(366)	Interest expense
	129	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (237)	Net of Tax
Total reclassification for the period	\$ (12,266)	Net of Tax

¹ These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 5 for additional details).

(9) Other

Jefferson County Public Utility District (JPUD). PSE completed the sale of its electric infrastructure assets located in Jefferson County and the transition of electrical services in the county to JPUD on March 31, 2013. The proceeds from the sale exceeded the transferred assets' net carrying value of \$46.7 million resulting in a pre-tax gain of approximately \$60.0 million. In its 2010 order on the subject, the Washington Commission stated that PSE must file an accounting and ratemaking petition with the Washington Commission to determine how this gain will be allocated between customers and shareholders. As a result, the gain was deferred and recorded as a regulatory liability until the Washington Commission determines the accounting and ratemaking treatment. PSE expects to complete this filing in the fourth quarter of 2013.

For federal income tax purposes, the Company has elected to treat the transaction as an involuntary conversion under the Internal Revenue Code which allows for deferral of the tax gain if PSE acquires qualified replacement property by December 31, 2015. Based on PSE's current construction program projection, it anticipates meeting this requirement through such purchases by that date.

Bond Issuances. On May 23, 2013, PSE refinanced \$161.9 million of its Pollution Control Revenue Refunding Bonds (the Bonds) to a lower weighted average interest rate from 5.01% to 3.91%. The Bonds will mature on March 1, 2031. On or after March 1, 2023, the Company may elect to call the bonds at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, without premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date. Due to the refinance of the Bonds, Puget Energy wrote off \$18.0 million of fair value related to the Bonds that were redeemed to interest expense.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this report on Form 10-Q. The discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as Puget Energy, Inc.'s (Puget Energy) and Puget Sound Energy, Inc.'s (PSE) objectives, expectations and intentions. Words or phrases such as "anticipates," "believes," "continues," "could," "estimates," "expects," "future," "intends," "may," "might," "plans," "potential," "predicts," "projects," "should," "will likely result," "will continue" and similar expressions are intended to identify certain of these forward-looking statements. However, these words are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. Puget Energy's and PSE's actual results could differ materially from results that may be anticipated by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements" included elsewhere in this report and in the section entitled "Risk Factors" included in Part 1, Item 1A in Puget Energy's and Puget Sound Energy's Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2012. Except as required by law, neither Puget Energy nor PSE undertakes any obligation to revise any forward-looking statements in order to reflect events or circumstances that may subsequently arise. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made in this report and in Puget Energy's and PSE's other reports filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect Puget Energy's and PSE's business, prospects and results of operations.

Overview

Puget Energy is an energy services holding company and all of its operations are conducted through its subsidiary PSE, a regulated electric and natural gas utility company. PSE is the largest electric and natural gas utility in the state of Washington, primarily engaged in the business of electric transmission, distribution and generation and natural gas distribution. Puget Energy's business strategy is to generate stable cash flows by offering reliable electric and natural gas service in a cost-effective manner through PSE. In 2009, Puget Holdings LLC (Puget Holdings) completed its merger with Puget Energy. Puget Holdings is a consortium of long-term infrastructure investors including Macquarie Infrastructure Partners I, Macquarie Infrastructure Partners II, Macquarie Capital Group Limited, FSS Infrastructure Trust, the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board, the British Columbia Investment Management Corporation, and the Alberta Investment Management Corporation. As a result of the merger, all of Puget Energy's common stock is indirectly owned by Puget Holdings. Puget Energy accounted for the merger as a business combination and all its assets and liabilities were recorded at fair value as of the merger date. PSE's basis of accounting continues to be on a historical basis and PSE's financial statements do not include any purchase accounting adjustments. Puget Energy and PSE are collectively referred to herein as "the Company."

The Company's strategy is to be a safe, dependable, and efficient utility. The Company strives to be world-class in safety for employees, customers and communities, and is committed to providing exceptional customer service, investing in technology to enhance customer service, assisting in the professional development of its workforce, working with stakeholders to ensure timely and consistent regulatory support, and driving necessary changes to maintain the financial strength of the Company.

These investments and commitments related to utility infrastructure and customer service may give rise to expenditures, which may not be recovered on a timely basis through the ratemaking process. Additionally, Washington state law requires PSE to pursue conservation initiatives that promote efficient use of energy. This mandate has traditionally negatively impacted financial performance due to the lost sales margins arising from reduced energy sales. To mitigate the "regulatory lag" and costs associated with conservation initiatives, the Company focused on the following initiatives:

- Expedited Rate Filing (ERF) to reduce the regulatory lag. This was approved in June 2013 and became effective on July 1, 2013.
- Decoupling mechanism to allow recovery of costs on electric transmission, distribution, gas operations and general administrative operations on a per-customer basis, rather than on consumption. This was approved in June 2013 and became effective on July 1, 2013.
- Design of a pipeline integrity program that would accelerate and enhance the safety of the gas system and ultimately reduce costs.
- Power Cost Only Rate Case to recover the cost of new plants and update power costs. This was approved on October 23, 2013 and became effective on November 1, 2013.

PSE generates revenue and cash flow primarily from the sale of electric and natural gas services to residential and commercial customers within a service territory covering approximately 6,000 square miles, principally in the Puget Sound region of the state of Washington. To meet customer growth, to replace expiring power contracts and to meet Washington state's renewable energy portfolio standards, PSE is increasing energy efficiency programs to reduce the demand for additional energy generation and is pursuing additional renewable energy production resources (primarily wind) and base load natural gas-fired generation. The

Company's external financing requirements principally reflect the cash needs of its construction program, its schedule of maturing debt and certain operational needs. PSE requires access to bank and capital markets to meet its financing needs.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, as compared to the same periods in 2012, PSE's net income was affected primarily by the following factors: (1) an increase in electric margin; (2) implementation of a property tax tracker mechanism which lowered property tax expense by reducing regulatory lag, thus matching expense with revenues; and (3) a decrease in unrealized gain in derivatives instruments for energy contracts.

Further detail on each of these primary drivers, as well as other factors affecting performance, is set forth in this "Overview" section, as well as in other sections of the Management's Discussion & Analysis.

Factors and Trends Affecting PSE's Performance. PSE's regulatory requirements and operational needs require the investment of substantial capital in 2013 and future years. Because PSE intends to seek recovery of these investments through the regulatory process, its financial results depend heavily upon favorable outcomes from that process. Further, PSE's financial performance is heavily influenced by general economic conditions in its service territory, which affect customer growth and use-per-customer and thus utility sales, as well as by its customers' conservation investments, which reduces energy sales. The principal business, economic and other factors that affect PSE's operations and financial performance include:

- The rates PSE is allowed to charge for its services;
- PSE's ability to recover fixed costs that are included in rates which are based on volume;
- PSE's ability to manage costs during the rate stay out period through March 31, 2016;
- Weather conditions, including snow-pack affecting hydrological conditions;
- Demand for electricity and natural gas among customers in PSE's service territory;
- Regulatory decisions allowing PSE to recover costs, including purchased power and fuel costs, on a timely basis;
- PSE's ability to supply electricity and natural gas, either through company-owned generation, purchase power contracts or by procuring natural gas or electricity in wholesale markets;
- Availability and access to capital and the cost of capital;
- Regulatory compliance costs, including those related to new and developing federal regulations of electric system reliability, state regulations of natural gas pipelines and federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations;
- The impact of energy efficiency programs on sales;
- Wholesale commodity prices of electricity and natural gas;
- Increasing depreciation; and
- Federal, state, and local taxes.

Regulation of PSE Rates and Recovery of PSE Costs. The rates that PSE is allowed to charge for its services influence its financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. PSE is highly regulated and the rates that it charges its retail customers are approved by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Washington Commission). The Washington Commission has traditionally required that these rates be determined based, to a large extent, on historic test year costs plus weather normalized assumptions about hydroelectric conditions and power costs in the relevant rate year. Incremental customer growth and sales typically have not provided sufficient revenue to cover year-to-year cost growth, thus rate increases are required. If, in a particular year, PSE's costs are higher than what is currently allowed to be recovered in rates, revenue may not be sufficient to permit PSE to earn its allowed return. In addition, the Washington Commission determines whether expenses and investments are reasonable and prudent in providing electric and natural gas service. If the Washington Commission determines that part of PSE's costs do not meet the standard applied, those costs may be disallowed partially or entirely and not recovered in rates.

Recent Rate Proceedings

On January 31, 2013, the Washington Commission approved a rate change to PSE's Federal Incentive Tracker tariff, effective February 1, 2013, which incorporated the effects of the Treasury Grant related to the Lower Snake River wind generation project and keeping the ten year amortization period and inclusion of interest on the unamortized balance of the grants. The rate change will pass through 11 months of amortization for both grants to eligible customers over 11 months beginning February 1, 2013. Of the total credit, \$34.6 million represents the pass-back of grant amortization and \$23.8 million represents the pass through of interest. This represents an overall average rate decrease of 2.76%.

Expedited Rate Filing (ERF). On February 4, 2013, PSE filed revised tariffs seeking to update its rates established in its base rate proceedings in May 2012 known as an Expedited Rate Filing (ERF). The ERF was limited in scope and rate impact. This filing was primarily intended to establish baseline rates on which the decoupling mechanisms, described below, are proposed to operate. The filing also provided for the collection of property taxes through a property tax tracker mechanism based on cash

payments of property tax made by PSE during the year. Any difference between the cash payments and property tax valuation accruals will be deferred and recovered in a property tax tracker.

Decoupling. On October 25, 2012, PSE and the Northwest Energy Coalition (NWEK) filed a petition for an order seeking approval of an electric and a natural gas decoupling mechanism for the recovery of its delivery-system costs and authority to record accounting entries associated with the mechanisms. After the petition and supporting testimony were filed, the Washington Commission held two technical conferences to allow interested stakeholders to further discuss the proposed decoupling mechanisms. PSE also responded to inquiries of interested stakeholders seeking additional information about the decoupling proposal.

On March 4, 2013, PSE and NWEK, taking this process into account, reached an agreement on certain modifications to the decoupling mechanisms and filed an amended petition and testimony in support of these modifications to the original decoupling proposal. The Washington Commission's regulatory staff (Commission Staff) filed testimony in support of the revised proposal on the same day. Included in the amended decoupling petition was a rate plan that allows PSE an opportunity to earn its authorized rate of return without the need for another general rate case process over the plan period. The rate plan includes predetermined annual increases (K factor) to PSE's allowed electric and gas revenue which are effective January of each year. Under this plan, PSE, with limited exceptions, would be allowed to file its next general rate case no sooner than April 1, 2015 and no later than April 1, 2016 unless agreed to otherwise by the parties. PSE would continue to be authorized to file for rate changes under existing rate mechanisms such as the Power Cost Adjustment (PCA) and Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA) mechanism, and emergency rate relief during the rate plan period.

PSE's rates related to the cumulative deferred decoupling mechanism accrued by each rate group through the calendar year and effective May 1 in the following year will be subject to a 3.0% "soft cap" on rate increases. Any amount in excess of the soft cap will be added to the decoupling tracker in subsequent rate periods, subject to a 3.0% soft cap on rate increases in the subsequent year. In addition, PSE and the customers would have shared 50.0% each in any earnings in excess of the authorized rate of return of 7.77%. The customers share of the over earnings will be returned to customers over the subsequent 12 month period beginning May 1 of each year.

TransAlta Centralia Agreement. In 2012, PSE executed a power purchase agreement with TransAlta Centralia for the purchase of up to 380 Megawatt (MW) of coal transition power. PSE filed a petition for approval of the TransAlta Centralia agreement and recovery of related acquisition costs. The Washington Commission issued an order granting PSE's petition which contained conditions that left PSE with a level of uncertainty such that it could terminate the contract. PSE subsequently filed a Petition for Reconsideration of the order with the Washington Commission.

Washington Commission Decision. PSE filed a settlement agreement with the Washington Commission on March 22, 2013. The agreement was intended to settle all issues regarding decoupling, the power purchase agreement with TransAlta Centralia and the ERF which included the property tax tracker. The Washington Commission placed these filings under a common procedural schedule. On June 25, 2013, the Washington Commission issued three final orders resolving the amended decoupling petition, the ERF filing and the Petition for Reconsideration. Order No. 6 rejected the multi-party settlement agreement between PSE, NWEK and Commission Staff due to uncertainty regarding the legality of consolidating the three filings. Order No. 7 approved PSE's ERF filing with a small change to its cost of capital from 7.80% to 7.77% to update long term debt costs. This order also approved the property tax tracker discussed above. In addition, Order No. 7 approved the amended decoupling and rate plan filing as filed by PSE and NWEK on March 4, 2013 with the requirement that PSE update the underlying ERF rates for the change in cost of capital, and with the further condition that PSE and the customers will share 50.0% each in earnings in excess of the 7.77% authorized rate of return. Order No. 8 granted PSE's Petition for Reconsideration, clarifying certain portions of the Washington Commission's original order.

As currently approved, the ERF filing will produce an additional \$30.7 million in annual electric revenue and reduce annual gas revenue by \$2.0 million. The property tax rate tracker will initially produce no incremental revenue, but is intended to reduce regulatory lag associated with the recovery of future increases in property tax expenses. PSE's 2012 and 2013 property taxes that are not in current rates will be recovered in later years. The decoupling mechanisms will initially produce an additional \$21.4 million in annual electric revenue and \$10.8 million in annual gas revenue. The allowed decoupling revenue per customer for the recovery of delivery system costs will subsequently increase by 3.0% for the electric customers and 2.2% for the gas customers on January 1 of each year, until the conclusion of PSE's next general rate case.

Three parties to the ERF and decoupling proceedings have filed Petitions for Reconsideration of Order of No. 7, requesting that the Washington Commission reconsider its decision not to reduce PSE's allowed return on equity and requesting that certain rate schedules used to provide service to larger retail customers be removed from the operation of the decoupling mechanism. The disposition of these petitions is still pending and the Company cannot at this time predict the outcome of this matter.

On July 24, 2013, the Public Counsel Division of the Washington State Attorney General's Office (Public Counsel) and the Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities (ICNU) each filed a petition in Thurston County Superior Court (the Court) seeking judicial review of various aspects of the Washington Commission's ERF and decoupling mechanism final order. The parties' petition argues that the order violates various procedural and substantive requirements of the Washington Administrative Procedure

Act, and so requests that it be vacated and that the matter be remanded to the Washington Commission. Oral arguments regarding this matter are scheduled for May 2014. PSE filed a motion to intervene in the proceedings, which the Court granted. The Washington Commission filed a motion to dismiss the petitions, which will be heard by the Court on November 8, 2013.

Electric Rates

PSE has a PCA mechanism that provides for the recovery of power costs from customers or refunding of power cost savings to customers in the event those costs vary from the “power cost baseline” level of power costs. The “power cost baseline” levels are set, in part, based on normalized assumptions about weather and hydroelectric conditions. Excess power costs or power cost savings are apportioned between PSE and its customers pursuant to the graduated scale set forth in the PCA mechanism.

The graduated scale is as follows:

Annual Power Cost Variability	Customers’ Share	Company’s Share
+/- \$20 million	0%	100%
+/- \$20 million - \$40 million	50	50
+/- \$40 million - \$120 million	90	10
+/- \$120 + million	95	5

PSE had a favorable PCA imbalance for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 which was \$12.3 million and \$51.3 million, respectively, below the “power cost baseline” level, of which \$10.7 million and \$20.2 million, respectively, was apportioned to customers. This compares to an unfavorable imbalance for the three months ended September 30, 2012 of \$18.1 million and a favorable imbalance for nine months ended September 30, 2012 of \$39.9 million, respectively, of which \$16.3 million and \$9.9 million, respectively, was apportioned to customers.

Power Cost Only Rate Case (PCORC). On April 25, 2013, PSE filed revised tariffs seeking to update its Schedule 95 rates for a power cost only rate case to reflect decreases in the Company's overall normalized power supply costs. PSE's initial filing represented a revenue decrease of \$0.6 million (an average decrease of approximately 0.03%) for customers. PSE's rebuttal case, filed on August 28, 2013, supported a revenue decrease of \$1.0 million (an average decrease of approximately 0.05%) for customers. PSE and all parties to the PCORC filed a settlement agreement supported by joint testimony with the Washington Commission on September 16, 2013. The agreement was intended to settle all issues in the proceeding and called for a revenue decrease of \$10.5 million (an average decrease of approximately 0.5%) for customers. This was approved by the Washington Commission on October 23, 2013 and became effective on November 1, 2013.

As discussed above, the Washington Commission approved rate increases related to the recovery of PSE's electric delivery system costs. The following table sets forth the associated electric rate adjustments approved by the Washington Commission and the corresponding impact to PSE's annual revenue based on the effective dates:

Type of Rate Adjustment	Effective Date	Average Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Rates	Annual Increase (Decrease) in Revenue (Dollars in Millions)
PCORC	November 1, 2013	(0.5)%	\$ (10.5)
Decoupling Rate Filing	July 1, 2013	1.0	21.4
Expedited Rate Filing	July 1, 2013	1.5	30.7

In addition, PSE will be increasing the allowed delivery revenue per customer under the ERF filing by 3.0% for electric customers on January 1 of each year until the conclusion of PSE's next general rate case.

Natural Gas Rates

PSE has a PGA mechanism in retail natural gas rates to recover variations in natural gas supply and transportation costs. Variations in these natural gas costs are passed through to customers. Therefore, PSE's net income is not affected by such variations. Changes in the PGA rates affect PSE's revenue, but do not impact net income as the changes to revenue are offset by increased or decreased purchased gas and gas transportation costs.

On September 24, 2013, PSE filed a PGA natural gas tariff with the Washington Commission which proposed to reflect changes in wholesale gas and pipeline transportation costs and changes in deferral amortization rates. The impact of PGA rates is an annual revenue increase of \$4.1 million, or 0.4%, with no impact on net operating income. This was approved by the Washington Commission on October 30, 2013 and became effective on November 1, 2013.

As discussed above, the Washington Commission approved rate increases related to the recovery of PSE's gas delivery system costs. The following table sets forth the associated natural gas rate adjustments, including those for the PGA, that were approved by the Washington Commission and the corresponding impact to PSE's annual revenue based on the effective dates:

Type of Rate Adjustment	Effective Date	Average Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Rates	Annual Increase (Decrease) in Revenue (Dollars in Millions)
Purchased Gas Adjustment	November 1, 2013	0.4%	\$ 4.1
Decoupling Rate Filing	July 1, 2013	1.1	10.8
Expedited Rate Filing	July 1, 2013	(0.2)	(2.0)
Purchased Gas Adjustment	November 1, 2012	(7.7)	(77.0)
Gas General Rate Case	May 14, 2012	1.3	13.4

In addition, PSE will be increasing the allowed delivery revenue per customer under the ERF filing by 2.2% for natural gas customers on January 1 of each year until the conclusion of PSE's next general rate case.

Weather Conditions. Weather conditions in PSE's service territory have a significant impact on customer energy usage, affecting PSE's billed revenue and energy supply expenses. PSE's operating revenue and associated energy supply expenses are not generated evenly throughout the year. While both PSE's electric and natural gas sales are generally greatest during winter months, variations in energy usage by customers occur from season to season and month to month within a season, primarily as a result of weather conditions. PSE normally experiences its highest retail energy sales, and subsequently higher power costs, during the winter heating season in the first and fourth quarters of the year and its lowest sales in the third quarter of the year. Varying wholesale electric prices and the amount of hydroelectric energy supplies available to PSE also make quarter-to-quarter comparisons difficult. PSE reported lower usage by its natural gas customers in the nine months ended September 30, 2013, primarily due to Pacific Northwest temperatures being warmer as compared to the same period in the prior year. The actual average temperature during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was 56.33 degrees, or 2.72 degrees warmer than the same period in the prior year, and 1.55 degrees warmer when compared to the historical average.

Revenue Decoupling. While fluctuations in weather conditions will continue to affect PSE's billed revenue and energy supply expenses from month to month, PSE's new decoupling mechanisms that went into effect on July 1, 2013 for electric and gas operations will greatly diminish the impact of weather on operating revenue and net income. The Washington Commission has allowed PSE to record a monthly adjustment to its electric and gas operating revenues related to electric transmission and distribution, gas operations and general administrative costs from residential, commercial and industrial customers to eliminate the effects of abnormal weather and changes in usage patterns per customer. As a result, these electric and gas revenues will be recovered on a per customer basis regardless of actual consumption levels. The energy supply costs, which are part of the PCA and PGA mechanisms, are not included in the decoupling mechanism. The revenue recorded under the decoupling mechanisms will be affected by customer growth and not actual consumption. Following each calendar year, PSE will bill or refund the difference between allowed decoupling revenue and the corresponding actual revenue to affected customers during the following May to April time period.

Customer Demand. PSE expects the number of natural gas customers to grow at rates slightly above the number of electric customers. PSE also expects energy usage by both residential electric and natural gas customers to continue a long-term trend of slow decline primarily due to continued energy efficiency improvements.

Access to Debt Capital. PSE relies on access to bank borrowings and short-term money markets as sources of liquidity and longer-term capital markets to fund its utility construction program, to meet maturing debt obligations and other capital expenditure requirements not satisfied by cash flow from its operations or equity investment from its parent, Puget Energy. Neither Puget Energy nor PSE have any debt outstanding whose maturity would accelerate upon a credit rating downgrade. However, a ratings downgrade could adversely affect the Company's ability to renew existing, or obtain access to new credit facilities and could increase the cost of such facilities. For example, under Puget Energy's and PSE's credit facilities, the borrowing costs increase as their respective credit ratings decline due to increases in credit spreads and commitment fees. If PSE is unable to access debt capital on reasonable terms, its ability to pursue improvements or acquisitions, including generating capacity, which may be relied on for future growth and to otherwise implement its strategy, could be adversely affected. PSE monitors the credit environment

and expects to continue to be able to access the capital markets to meet its short-term and long-term borrowing needs. PSE's credit facilities expire in 2018 and Puget Energy's senior secured credit facility expires in 2017. (See discussion on credit facilities in the section entitled "Financing Program - Credit Facilities and Commercial Paper").

Regulatory Compliance Costs and Expenditures. PSE's operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations. These regulations cover electric system reliability, gas pipeline system safety and energy market transparency, among other areas. Environmental laws and regulations related to air and water quality, including climate change and endangered species protection, waste handling and disposal (including generation byproducts such as coal ash), remediation of contamination and siting new facilities also impact the Company's operations. PSE must spend significant amounts to fulfill requirements set by regulatory agencies, many of which have greatly expanded mandates, and on measures including, but not limited to, resource planning, remediation, monitoring, pollution control equipment and emissions-related abatement and fees in order to comply with these regulatory requirements.

Compliance with these or other future regulations, such as those pertaining to climate change and generation by-products, could require significant capital expenditures by PSE and may adversely affect PSE's financial position, results of operations, cash flows and liquidity.

Other Challenges and Strategies

Energy Supply. As noted in PSE's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) filed with the Washington Commission, PSE projects that beginning in 2015, its future energy needs will exceed current resources in its supply portfolio. The IRP identifies reductions in contractual supplies of energy and capacity available under certain long-term power purchase agreements, requiring replacement of supplies to meet projected demands. Therefore, PSE's IRP sets forth a multi-part strategy of implementing energy efficiency programs and pursuing additional renewable resources (primarily wind) and additional base load natural gas-fired generation to meet the growing needs of its customers. If PSE cannot acquire needed energy supply resources at a reasonable cost, it may be required to purchase additional power in the open market at a cost that could, in the absence of regulatory relief, significantly increase its expenses and reduce earnings and cash flows.

Infrastructure Investment. PSE is investing in its utility infrastructure and customer service functions in order to meet regulatory requirements, serve customers' energy needs and replace aging infrastructure. These investments and operating requirements give rise to significant growth in depreciation, amortization and operating expenses, which are not recovered through the ratemaking process in a timely manner. This "regulatory lag" is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Operational Risks Associated With Generating Facilities. PSE owns and operates coal, natural gas-fired, hydroelectric, wind-powered, solar and oil-fired generating facilities. Operation of electric generating facilities involves risks that can adversely affect energy output and efficiency levels, including facility shutdowns due to equipment and process failures or fuel supply interruptions. PSE does not have business interruption insurance coverage to cover replacement power costs.

PSE owns a 25% share of Colstrip Unit 4 coal fired plant in eastern Montana. PSE's share of the unit's net maximum capacity is 185.0 MWs. On July 1, 2013, Colstrip Unit 4 was tripped off-line. Upon inspection of the unit, significant damage was observed to the generator which will require repairs to the stator, core and rotor. The unit is expected to return to service in the first quarter of 2014. PSE's share of the estimated costs of repair, which are capital expenditures, would be in the range of \$7.0 million to \$8.0 million. The repair costs for the plant are covered by insurance and are subject to PSE's share of the deductible of \$0.6 million. In addition, power costs are projected to increase approximately \$13.3 million in 2013 based on the Company's latest estimate. The power costs are subject to the PCA mechanism sharing bands, of which PSE's share of the cost increase is estimated to be \$6.7 million.

Markets For Intangible Power Attributes. The Company is actively engaged in monitoring the development of the commercial markets for such intangible power attributes as Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) and carbon financial instruments. The Company supports the development of regional and national markets for these products that are open, transparent and liquid.

Results of Operations

Puget Sound Energy

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this document. The following discussion provides the significant items that impacted PSE's results of operations:

Puget Sound Energy (Dollars in Thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	2013	2012	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Operating revenue:						
Electric						
Residential sales	\$ 211,298	\$ 213,475	(1.0)%	\$ 818,483	\$ 827,689	(1.1)%
Commercial sales	213,444	204,874	4.2	627,562	633,699	(1.0)
Industrial sales	29,684	26,994	10.0	79,208	80,851	(2.0)
Other retail sales, including unbilled revenue	5,360	2,034	*	(17,636)	(23,092)	23.6
Total retail sales	459,786	447,377	2.8	1,507,617	1,519,147	(0.8)
Transportation sales	1,965	2,799	(29.8)	6,145	7,723	(20.4)
Sales to other utilities and marketers	15,677	7,564	*	33,819	16,000	*
Decoupling revenue	(3,146)	—	*	(3,146)	—	*
Other	3,201	(2,014)	*	9,339	(5,106)	*
Total electric operating revenue	477,483	455,726	4.8	1,553,774	1,537,764	1.0
Gas						
Residential sales	67,727	70,262	(3.6)	442,070	496,698	(11.0)
Commercial sales	38,756	41,812	(7.3)	200,064	226,664	(11.7)
Industrial sales	4,470	5,088	(12.1)	19,475	22,906	(15.0)
Total retail sales	110,953	117,162	(5.3)	661,609	746,268	(11.3)
Transportation sales	4,187	3,731	12.2	12,177	11,404	6.8
Decoupling revenue	2,093	—	*	2,093	—	*
Other	3,563	3,091	15.3	10,410	10,101	3.1
Total gas operating revenue	120,796	123,984	(2.6)	686,289	767,773	(10.6)
Non-utility operating revenue	69	(99)	*	479	1,203	(60.2)
Total operating revenue	598,348	579,611	3.2	2,240,542	2,306,740	(2.9)
Operating expenses:						
Energy costs						
Purchased electricity	92,774	85,933	(8.0)	380,360	441,145	13.8
Electric generation fuel	76,689	64,798	(18.4)	176,513	154,596	(14.2)
Residential exchange	(13,949)	(14,038)	(0.6)	(51,464)	(52,675)	(2.3)
Purchased gas	45,889	51,311	10.6	315,359	381,291	17.3
Net unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments	(8,888)	(65,594)	*	(54,252)	(115,309)	(53.0)
Utility operations and maintenance	129,963	120,386	(8.0)	389,484	376,627	(3.4)
Non-utility expense and other	2,318	2,161	(7.3)	8,439	7,665	(10.1)
Depreciation	91,834	85,314	(7.6)	270,314	248,872	(8.6)
Amortization	5,365	16,491	67.5	17,542	41,381	57.6
Conservation amortization	20,645	20,650	0.0	77,220	83,570	7.6
Taxes other than income taxes	59,623	62,192	4.1	213,260	235,021	9.3
Total operating expenses	502,263	429,604	(16.9)	1,742,775	1,802,184	3.3
Operating income (loss)	96,085	150,007	(35.9)	497,767	504,556	(1.3)
Other income	9,197	6,891	33.5	32,051	40,153	(20.2)
Other expense	(1,844)	(2,775)	33.5	(4,840)	(8,475)	42.9
Interest expense	(62,303)	(56,306)	(10.7)	(186,303)	(167,528)	(11.2)
Income (loss) before income taxes	41,135	97,817	(57.9)	338,675	368,706	(8.1)
Income tax (benefit) expense	14,530	30,949	53.1	105,470	108,250	2.6
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,605	\$ 66,868	(60.2)%	\$ 233,205	\$ 260,456	(10.5)%

* Not meaningful

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES - Electric and Gas Margins

The following discussion includes financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), as well as two other financial measures, electric margin and gas margin, that are considered “non-GAAP financial measures.” Generally, a non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of a company's financial performance, financial position or cash flows that exclude (or include) amounts that are included in (or excluded from) the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. The presentation of electric margin and gas margin is intended to supplement an understanding of PSE's operating performance. Electric margin and gas margin are used by PSE to determine whether PSE is collecting the appropriate amount of energy costs from its customers to allow recovery of operating costs. PSE's electric margin and gas margin measures may not be comparable to other companies' electric margin and gas margin measures. Furthermore, these measures are not intended to replace operating income as determined in accordance with GAAP as an indicator of operating performance.

Electric Margin

Electric margin represents electric sales to retail and transportation customers less the cost of generating and purchasing electric energy sold to customers, including transmission costs to bring electric energy to PSE's service territory. The following table displays the details of PSE's electric margin changes:

Electric Margin (Dollars in Thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	2013	2012	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Electric operating revenue:						
Residential sales	\$ 211,298	\$ 213,475	(1.0)%	\$ 818,483	\$ 827,689	(1.1)%
Commercial sales	213,444	204,874	4.2	627,562	633,699	(1.0)
Industrial sales	29,684	26,994	10.0	79,208	80,851	(2.0)
Other retail sales, including unbilled revenues	5,360	2,034	*	(17,636)	(23,092)	23.6
Total retail sales	459,786	447,377	2.8	1,507,617	1,519,147	(0.8)
Transportation sales	1,965	2,799	(29.8)	6,145	7,723	(20.4)
Sales to other utilities and marketers	15,677	7,564	*	33,819	16,000	*
Decoupling revenue	(3,146)	—	*	(3,146)	—	*
Other	3,201	(2,014)	*	9,339	(5,106)	*
Total electric operating revenues ¹	477,483	455,726	4.8	1,553,774	1,537,764	1.0
Minus power costs:						
Purchased electricity ¹	92,774	85,933	(8.0)	380,360	441,145	13.8
Electric generation fuel ¹	76,689	64,798	(18.4)	176,513	154,596	(14.2)
Residential exchange ¹	(13,949)	(14,038)	(0.6)	(51,464)	(52,675)	(2.3)
Total electric power costs	155,514	136,693	(13.8)	505,409	543,066	6.9
Electric margin ²	\$ 321,969	\$ 319,033	0.9 %	\$ 1,048,365	\$ 994,698	5.4 %

* Not meaningful

¹ As reported on PSE's Consolidated Statement of Income.

² Electric margin does not include any allocation for amortization/depreciation expense or electric generation operation and maintenance expense.

Electric margin increased \$2.9 million and \$53.7 million, or 0.9% and 5.4%, to \$322.0 million and \$1,048.4 million from \$319.0 million and \$994.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2012. Following is a discussion of significant items that impact electric operating revenue and electric energy costs, which are included in electric margin:

Electric Operating Revenue

Electric operating revenues increased \$21.8 million, or 4.8%, to \$477.5 million from \$455.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase in operating revenues was primarily due to higher electric retail sales of \$12.4 million, higher sales to other utilities and marketers of \$8.1 million, and higher miscellaneous operating revenues of \$5.2 million. The increase was partially offset by decoupling revenue over-collection of \$3.1 million. These items are discussed in more detail below.

Electric operating revenues increased \$16.0 million, or 1.0%, to \$1,553.8 million from \$1,537.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase in operating revenues was primarily due to higher sales to other utilities and marketers of \$17.8 million, and higher miscellaneous operating revenues of \$14.4 million, which was partially offset by lower electric retail sales of \$11.5 million. These items are discussed in more detail below.

Electric retail sales increased \$12.4 million, or 2.8%, to \$459.8 million from \$447.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase in electric retail sales was primarily resulting from a revenue increase of \$10.9 million due to higher retail electricity usage of 111,846 Megawatt Hours (MWhs), or 2.4% during the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase was also driven by a net revenue increase of \$1.5 million due to the rate increase primarily related to PSE's expedited rate filing and decoupling rate increase which became effective on July 1, 2013.

Electric retail sales decreased \$11.5 million, or 0.8%, to \$1,507.6 million from \$1,519.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily resulting from a revenue decrease of \$6.0 million due to lower retail electricity usage of 60,413 MWhs, or 0.4%, as a result of warmer average temperatures in PSE's service territory during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in the prior year and the transition of electrical services in Jefferson County to JPUD on March 31, 2013. The decrease was also driven by a net revenue decrease of \$5.5 million primarily due to PSE's Federal Incentive Tracker tariff which passes through to customers the benefits of federal income tax incentives with no impact on earnings. The offset is recorded in amortization expense and federal tax expense. The rate decrease was offset by the electric rate increase of 3.2% effective May 14, 2012, the expedited rate filing and the decoupling rate increase of 2.5% which became effective July 1, 2013 and various other pass-through tariff items that have no impact on earnings.

Sales to other utilities and marketers increased \$8.1 million, or 107.3%, to \$15.7 million from \$7.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily driven by an increase of \$6.8 million due to higher wholesale electricity prices for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Sales to other utilities and marketers increased \$17.8 million, or 111.4%, to \$33.8 million from of \$16.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily driven by an increase of \$16.7 million due to higher wholesale electricity prices.

Decoupling revenue resulted in an over-collection of \$3.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 due to higher actual revenue per electric customer as compared to the allowed amount under the decoupling mechanism effective July 1, 2013. The offset is recorded in a regulatory liability and after all monthly offsets are recognized for the calendar year, the balance in this account will either be a regulatory asset or liability and will be recovered from or passed back to customers through a future rate filing.

Other electric operating revenue increased \$5.2 million to \$3.2 million from a loss of \$2.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily the result of an increase of \$4.7 million due to lower losses on non-core gas sales and an increase of \$1.7 million due to higher transmission revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Other electric operating revenue increased \$14.4 million to \$9.3 million from a loss of \$5.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily the result of an increase of \$7.5 million due to lower losses on non-core gas sales and an increase of \$6.3 million due to higher transmission revenue.

Electric Energy Costs

Purchased electricity expense increased \$6.8 million, or 8.0%, to \$92.8 million from \$85.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily the result of a \$26.9 million increase in the overrecovery of power costs, which is shared with customers in accordance with the PCA mechanism. Also contributing to the increase was an increase of \$8.4 million due to a market price offset as it relates to generation plant in the PCA mechanism which provides the customer an offset for the market power purchases built into current rates that will not be incurred during the deferral period. The increase was partially offset by a \$30.3 million decrease in long-term firm purchases and market purchases as it was more economical to meet customer demand with PSE's own power generation due to market price fluctuation.

Purchased electricity expense decreased \$60.8 million, or 13.8%, to \$380.4 million from \$441.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily the result of an \$80.7 million decrease in long-term firm purchases and market purchases. This decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$10.2 million due to an increase in the overrecovery of power costs and an increase of \$5.8 million due to a market price offset for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012.

To meet customer demand, PSE economically dispatches resources in its power supply portfolio, such as, fossil-fuel generation, owned and contracted hydroelectric energy and long-term contracted power. However, depending principally upon availability of hydroelectric and wind energy, plant availability, fuel prices and/or changing load as a result of weather, PSE may sell surplus power or purchase deficit power in the wholesale market. PSE manages its regulated power portfolio through short-term and intermediate-term off-system physical purchases and sales as well as through other risk management techniques.

Electric generation fuel expense increased \$11.9 million, or 18.4%, to \$76.7 million from \$64.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily due to a \$13.7 million increase in fuel expense at PSE's combustion turbine facilities primarily resulting from an increase in electric generation at combustion turbine facilities of 1,117,819 MWhs, or 131.2%, for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was offset by a decrease of \$1.8 million in fuel expense at PSE's Colstrip facility primarily because Colstrip Unit 4 was shut down for repair and maintenance during the third quarter of 2013. The unit is expected to return to service in the first quarter of 2014.

Electric generation fuel expense increased \$21.9 million, or 14.2%, to \$176.5 million from \$154.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily due to a \$11.7 million increase in fuel expense at PSE's combustion turbine facilities primarily resulting from an increase in electric generation at combustion turbine facilities of 1,473,109 MWhs, or 73.0%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. Also contributing to the increase was a \$10.2 million increase in fuel expense at PSE's Colstrip facility primarily due to two coal plants at Colstrip facility that were taken offline in 2012 for maintenance for an extended period and reintroduced into production when it was more economical to generate energy during the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Natural Gas Margin

Gas margin is natural gas sales to retail and transportation customers less the cost of natural gas purchased, including transportation costs to bring natural gas to PSE's service territory. The following table displays the details of PSE's natural gas margin:

Natural Gas Margin (Dollars in Thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	2013	2012	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Gas operating revenue:						
Residential sales	\$ 67,727	\$ 70,262	(3.6)%	\$ 442,070	\$ 496,698	(11.0)%
Commercial sales	38,756	41,812	(7.3)	200,064	226,664	(11.7)
Industrial sales	4,470	5,088	(12.1)	19,475	22,906	(15.0)
Total retail sales	110,953	117,162	(5.3)	661,609	746,268	(11.3)
Transportation sales	4,187	3,731	12.2	12,177	11,404	6.8
Decoupling revenue	2,093	—	*	2,093	—	*
Other	3,563	3,091	15.3	10,410	10,101	3.1
Total gas operating revenues ¹	120,796	123,984	(2.6)	686,289	767,773	(10.6)
Minus purchased gas costs ¹	45,889	51,311	10.6	315,359	381,291	17.3
Natural gas margin ²	\$ 74,907	\$ 72,673	3.1%	\$ 370,930	\$ 386,482	(4.0)%

* Not meaningful

¹ As reported on PSE's Consolidated Statement of Income.

² Gas margin does not include any allocation for amortization/depreciation expense or electric generation operations and maintenance expense.

Natural gas margin increased \$2.2 million, or 3.1%, to \$74.9 million from \$72.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. Natural gas margin decreased \$15.6 million, or 4.0%, to \$370.9 million from \$386.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. Following is a discussion of significant items of gas operating revenue and gas energy costs which are included in gas margin:

Gas Operating Revenue

Gas operating revenues decreased \$3.2 million, or 2.6%, to \$120.8 million from \$124.0 million for three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was due primarily to lower natural gas retail sales as discussed in more detail below.

Gas operating revenues decreased \$81.5 million, or 10.6%, to \$686.3 million from \$767.8 million for nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was due primarily to lower natural gas retail sales as discussed in more detail below.

Natural gas retail sales decreased \$6.2 million, or 5.3%, to \$111.0 million from \$117.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily the result of a net revenue decrease of \$8.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 primarily due to the PGA rate decrease of 7.7% effective November 1, 2012. The decrease was offset by a revenue increase of \$2.2 million due to higher therm sales of 1.5 million, or 1.9%, for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Natural gas retail sales decreased \$84.7 million, or 11.3%, to \$661.6 million from \$746.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily the result of a revenue decrease of \$42.1 million due to lower therm sales of 29.9 million, or 4.8%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 primarily due to warmer average temperatures; and a net revenue decrease of \$35.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, which was primarily the result of the PGA rate change. The PGA mechanism passes through to customers increases or decreases in the natural gas supply portion of the natural gas service rates based upon changes in the price of natural gas purchased from producers and wholesale marketers or changes in natural gas pipeline transportation costs. PSE's net income is not affected by changes under the PGA mechanism.

Also contributing to the decrease for nine months ended September 30, 2013 was a decrease of \$6.9 million related to gas conservation revenues as a result of an approved accounting petition authorizing PSE to recover the costs associated with the Company's 2012 gas conservation programs via transfers from amounts deferred for the over-recovery of commodity costs in the Company's PGA commodity account. This had no impact on earnings as conservation expense increased by the same amount.

Decoupling revenue resulted in an under-collection of \$2.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 due to lower actual revenue per natural gas customer as compared to the allowed amount under the decoupling mechanism effective July 1, 2013. The offset is recorded in regulatory asset and after all monthly offsets are recognized for the calendar year, the balance in this account will either be a regulatory asset or liability and will be recovered from or passed back to customers through a future rate filing.

Gas Energy Costs

Purchased gas expenses decreased \$5.4 million, or 10.6%, to \$45.9 million from \$51.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to lower natural gas costs reflected in PGA rates effective November 1, 2012; and was partially offset by an increase in customer usage of 1.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012.

Purchased gas expenses decreased \$65.9 million, or 17.3%, to \$315.4 million from \$381.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to lower natural gas costs reflected in PGA rates effective November 1, 2012. Also contributing to the decrease was a reduction in customer usage of 4.8% as a result of warmer average temperatures for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012.

The PGA mechanism provides the rates used to determine natural gas costs based on customer usage. The rate decrease was the result of decreasing costs of wholesale natural gas. The PGA mechanism allows PSE to recover expected natural gas supply and transportation costs and defer, as a receivable or payable, any natural gas supply and transportation costs that exceed or fall short of this expected natural gas cost amount in PGA mechanism rates, including accrued interest. PSE is authorized by the Washington Commission to accrue carrying costs on PGA receivable and payable balances. A receivable balance in the PGA mechanism reflects an underrecovery of natural gas cost through rates. A payable balance reflects overrecovery of natural gas cost through rates. The PGA mechanism payable balance at September 30, 2013 was \$4.7 million, which will be reflected on customers' bills through a future PGA rate filing.

Other Operating Expenses

Net unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments decreased \$56.7 million to \$8.9 million from \$65.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The net gain during the three months ended September 30, 2013 was due to gains of \$2.3 million and \$6.6 million related to PSE's electric and natural gas derivative instruments,

respectively. This compares to gains of \$27.5 million and \$38.1 million related to PSE's electric and natural gas derivative instruments, respectively, during the same period in 2012.

Net unrealized gain on derivative instruments decreased \$61.1 million to \$54.3 million from \$115.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The net gain during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was due to gains of \$45.6 million and \$8.7 million related to PSE's electric and natural gas derivative instruments, respectively. This compares to gains of \$63.5 million and \$51.8 million related to PSE's electric and natural gas derivative instruments, respectively, during the same period in 2012.

Utility operations and maintenance expense increased \$9.6 million, or 8.0%, to \$130.0 million from \$120.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily driven by an increase of \$4.3 million in electric transmission and distribution expenses mostly related to storm expenses in September 2013, an increase of \$3.2 million in production operations and maintenance expenses, and an increase of \$3.1 million in administrative and general expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2013. Partially offsetting the increase was a decrease of \$1.2 million in customer service expenses.

Utility operations and maintenance expense increased \$12.9 million, or 3.4%, to \$389.5 million from \$376.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily driven by an increase of \$7.3 million in administrative and general expenses, an increase of \$4.6 million in production operations and maintenance expense, and an increase of \$3.2 million in low income program expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Partially offsetting the increase was a decrease of \$1.5 million in customer service expenses, and a decrease of \$1.0 million in electric transmission and distribution expenses due primarily to the higher expenses during the same period in 2012 related to the January 2012 storm.

Depreciation expense increased \$6.5 million and \$21.4 million, or 7.6% and 8.6%, to \$91.8 million and \$270.3 million from \$85.3 million and \$248.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2012. The increase was primarily due to additional capital expenditures placed into service, net of retirements, such as the Lower Snake River (LSR) wind generation facility which began commercial operations on February 29, 2012, Snoqualmie Falls Plant 2 which returned to service on April 17, 2013, and Baker hydroelectric generating facility which went into service July 25, 2013.

Amortization expense decreased \$11.1 million, or 67.5%, to \$5.4 million from \$16.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to an increase in regulatory credit related to amortization of Treasury Grants of \$9.3 million and deferral of generating plants fixed costs of \$4.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. Partially offsetting the decrease was an increase of \$3.4 million in computer software system amortization for the three months ended September 30, 2013 related to a new Customer Information System placed in service in April 2013.

Amortization expense decreased \$23.8 million, or 57.6%, to \$17.5 million from \$41.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to an increase in regulatory credit related to amortization of Treasury Grant of \$28.1 million. Also contributing to the decrease was the deferral of generating plants fixed costs of \$10.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. Partially offsetting the decrease was a decrease of \$9.4 million in other regulatory credit and an increase of \$4.8 million in computer software system amortization for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 related to a new Customer Information System.

Conservation amortization decreased \$6.4 million, or 7.6%, to \$77.2 million from \$83.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease of \$7.4 million in gas conservation amortization for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. During the second quarter of 2012, an approved accounting petition authorized PSE to recover the costs associated with the Company's 2012 gas conservation programs via transfers from amounts deferred for the over-recovery commodity costs in the Company's PGA commodity account. Conservation amortization is a pass-through tariff item with no impact on earnings. The decrease was offset by an increase of \$1.0 million in electric conservation amortization for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Taxes other than income taxes decreased \$2.6 million, or 4.1%, to \$59.6 million from \$62.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction of \$8.6 million in property taxes associated with the tracker approved in June 2013 (See discussion in the section entitled "Regulations and Rates"), for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$2.9 million in Washington State excise taxes and municipal taxes primarily due to higher electric retail sales of 2.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012.

Taxes other than income taxes decreased \$21.8 million, or 9.3% to \$213.3 million from \$235.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction of \$20.5 million in property taxes associated with the tracker mechanism approved in June 2013, \$4.7 million related to Montana property tax settlement, and \$3.4 million in Washington State excise taxes and municipal taxes primarily due to lower natural gas retail sales of 11.3% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012.

Other Income and Interest Expense and Income Tax Expense

Other income decreased \$8.1 million, or 20.2%, to \$32.1 million from \$40.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease of \$5.7 million in Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

(AFUDC) income mostly related to the decrease in average construction work in process, and a decrease of \$3.7 million in regulatory interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$0.9 million in life insurance gains for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012.

Other expense decreased \$3.6 million, or 42.9%, to \$4.8 million from \$8.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction of \$2.4 million related to customer credits resulting from the outages due to the January 2012 winter storm.

Interest expense increased \$6.0 million, or 10.7%, to \$62.3 million from \$56.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$3.3 million in interest expense associated with LSR Treasury Grant regulatory liability for the three months ended September 30, 2013. In December 2012, the U.S. Treasury approved a Treasury Grant of \$205.3 million related to LSR wind generation project. The Treasury Grant and the interest on its unamortized balance will be passed through to eligible customers as specified in PSE's Federal Incentive Tracker tariff, effective February 1, 2013. Also contributing to the increase was a decrease of \$2.9 million related to the debt component of AFUDC for the three months ended September 30, 2013 primarily due to the decrease in average construction work in process. The increase was partially offset by a decrease of \$1.0 million in debt issuance cost amortization for the three months ended September 30, 2013 primarily because PSE adjusted its revolving credit facilities in February 2013.

Interest expense increased \$18.8 million, or 11.2%, to \$186.3 million from \$167.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$13.7 million in interest expense associated with LSR Treasury Grant regulatory liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Also contributing to the increase was a decrease of \$7.1 million related to the debt component of AFUDC for the increase primarily due to the decrease in average construction work in process. The increase was partially offset by a decrease of \$2.5 million in debt issuance cost amortization for the increase primarily because PSE adjusted its revolving credit facilities in February 2013.

Income tax expense decreased \$16.4 million, or 53.1%, to \$14.5 million from \$30.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012, primarily due to lower pre-tax income.

Income tax expense decreased \$2.8 million, or 2.6%, to \$105.5 million from \$108.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012, primarily due to lower pre-tax income.

Puget Energy

Summary Results of Operations

All the operations of Puget Energy are conducted through its subsidiary PSE. Puget Energy's net income (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 was as follows:

Benefit/(Expense) (Dollars in Thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percent Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percent Change
	2013	2012		2013	2012	
PSE net income	\$ 26,605	\$ 66,868	(60.2)%	\$ 233,205	\$ 260,456	(10.5)%
Other operating revenue	—	(856)	*	111	(856)	*
Net unrealized gain on energy derivative instruments	—	1,895	*	2,952	11,530	(74.4)
Non-utility expense and other	3,958	2,216	78.6	12,029	6,928	73.6
Other income	—	1	*	1	12	(91.7)
Non-hedging interest rate derivative (expense) income	(470)	1,512	*	1,790	(5,258)	*
Interest expense ¹	(30,147)	(34,949)	13.7	(103,070)	(114,910)	10.3
Income tax benefit (expense)	8,594	10,005	(14.1)	29,901	34,961	(14.5)
Puget Energy net income (loss)	\$ 8,540	\$ 46,692	(81.7)%	\$ 176,919	\$ 192,863	(8.3)%

* Not meaningful

¹ Puget Energy's interest expense includes elimination adjustments of intercompany interest on short-term debt.

Puget Energy's net income for the three months ended September 30, 2013 was \$8.5 million with operating revenue of \$598.3 million as compared to a net income of \$46.7 million with operating revenue of \$578.8 million for the same period in 2012. Puget Energy's net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$176.9 million with operating revenue of \$2.2 billion as compared to a net income of \$192.9 million with operating revenue of \$2.3 billion for the same period in 2012. The following are significant factors that impacted Puget Energy's net income, which are not included in PSE's discussion:

Net unrealized gain on derivative instruments decreased \$8.6 million, or 74.4%, to \$3.0 million from \$11.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012, due to the effects of purchase accounting on derivative contracts in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) of \$6.4 million and the fair value amortization of Normal Purchase Normal Sale (NPNS) derivative contracts of \$2.2 million.

Income related to **non-utility expense and other** increased \$5.1 million, or 73.6%, to \$12.0 million from \$6.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012 due primarily to pension expense.

Income related to **non-hedging interest rate derivatives** increased \$7.1 million to an income of \$1.8 million from an expense of \$5.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. Due to swap balance reductions in February and May, 2012, the interest expense decreased by \$19.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Additionally, mark-to-market gains on non-hedging interest rate derivative decreased by \$12.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Interest expense decreased \$4.8 million, or 13.7%, to \$30.1 million from \$34.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease of \$3.6 million in mark-to-market gains on hedged interest rate swap contracts, and a decrease of \$0.6 million in interest expense related to Puget Energy's revolving senior secured credit facility as its balance was reduced by \$80.0 million during the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Interest expense decreased \$11.8 million, or 10.3%, to \$103.1 million from \$114.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease of \$20.3 million in interest expense related to hedged interest rate swap contracts, a write-off of the unamortized issuance costs of \$13.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, related to the retirement of a five-year term loan, a decrease of \$4.9 million in interest expense related to Puget Energy's revolving senior secured credit facility as its balance was reduced by \$135.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, and an increase of \$2.2 million in mark-to-market gains on hedged interest rate swap contracts. The decrease was partially offset by a write off of the unamortized fair value adjustment and debt issuance cost of \$18.0 million related to PSE's Pollution Control Bonds, and an increase of \$11.5 million in interest expense related to the senior secured notes of \$450.0 million issued on June 15, 2012.

Income tax benefit decreased \$5.1 million, or 14.5%, to \$29.9 million from \$35.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012 due primarily to a lower pre-tax loss.

Capital Requirements

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

There have been no material changes to the contractual obligations set forth in Part II, Item 7 in Puget Energy's and PSE's combined annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The following are PSE's and Puget Energy's aggregate availability under commercial commitments as of September 30, 2013:

Commercial Commitments (Dollars in Thousands)	Amount of Available Commitments Expiration Per Period				
	Total	2013	2014-2015	2016-2017	Thereafter
PSE liquidity facility ¹	\$ 647,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 647,000
PSE energy hedging facility ¹	349,700	—	—	—	349,700
Inter-company short-term debt ²	402	402	—	—	—
Total PSE commercial commitments	\$ 997,102	\$ 402	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 996,700
Puget Energy revolving credit facility ³	501,000	—	—	501,000	—
Less: Inter-company short-term debt elimination ²	(402)	(402)	—	—	—
Total Puget Energy commercial commitments	\$ 1,497,700	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 501,000	\$ 996,700

¹ As of December 31, 2012, PSE had three credit facilities totaling \$1.15 billion and no amount had been drawn. On February 4, 2013, PSE entered into two new credit facilities and terminated its previous three credit facilities. The new credit facilities provide, in aggregate, \$1.0 billion of short-term liquidity needs. These facilities consist of a \$650.0 million revolving liquidity facility (which includes a liquidity letter of credit facility and a swingline facility) for general corporate purposes, including a backstop to the PSE's commercial paper program and a \$350.0 million revolving energy hedging facility (which includes an energy hedging letter of credit facility). The \$650.0 million liquidity facility includes a swingline feature allowing same day availability on borrowings up to \$75.0 million. The new credit facilities also have an accordion feature that, upon the banks' approval, would increase the total size of these facilities to \$1.5 billion. As of September 30, 2013, no amount was drawn and outstanding under PSE's \$650.0 million liquidity facility. One letter of credit totaling \$3.0 million in support of contracts was outstanding under the facility, and \$129.0 million was outstanding under the commercial paper program. One letter of credit in the amount of \$0.3 million was outstanding under PSE's \$350.0 million facility supporting energy hedging. Outside of the credit agreements, PSE had a \$4.6 million letter of credit in support of a long-term transmission contract.

² As of September 30, 2013, PSE had a revolving credit facility with Puget Energy in the form of a promissory note to borrow up to \$30.0 million of which 29.6 million was drawn.

³ Concurrent with the closing of the new PSE credit facilities in February 2013, the Company reduced the size of Puget Energy's credit facility from \$1.0 billion to \$800.0 million. The Puget Energy revolving senior secured credit facility also has an accordion feature that, upon the banks' approval, would increase the size of the facility to \$1.3 billion. All other terms and conditions of that facility remain unchanged. As of September 30, 2013, \$299.0 million was drawn under the \$800.0 million Puget Energy revolving senior secured credit facility.

Utility Construction Program

PSE's construction programs for generating facilities, the electric transmission system and the natural gas and electric distribution systems are designed to meet regulatory requirements and customer growth and to support reliable energy delivery. Construction expenditures, excluding equity AFUDC, were \$450.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Presently planned utility construction expenditures, excluding AFUDC, are as follows:

Capital Expenditure Projections (Dollars in Thousands)	2013	2014	2015
Total energy delivery, technology and facilities expenditures	\$ 557,927	\$ 514,331	\$ 565,341

The program is subject to change based upon general business, economic and regulatory conditions. Utility construction expenditures and any new generation resource expenditures may be funded from a combination of sources which may include cash from operations, short-term debt, long-term debt and/or equity. PSE's planned capital expenditures may result in a level of spending that will exceed its cash flow from operations. As a result, execution of PSE's strategy is dependent in part on continued access to capital markets. The largest single projects include the following:

Snoqualmie Falls. Under the Snoqualmie Falls hydroelectric facility's federal operating license granted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in 2004 and amended in 2009, PSE is completing a major, three year redevelopment project to upgrade aging energy infrastructure, enhance park and recreation amenities and preserve cultural and historical artifacts. This project is expected to enable Snoqualmie Falls to continue to produce clean, renewable energy for decades to come.

The substantial upgrades and enhancements to its power-generating infrastructure include new generators, water-intake structures, penstocks and flow-control systems at Plant 1 and Plant 2. The upgrades have boosted the project's authorized output from 44 MW to 54 MW. Plant 2 returned to service on April 17, 2013. Plant 1 returned to service on September 5, 2013.

Baker. Under the terms of the FERC issued 50-year operating license for the Baker hydroelectric generating facility, PSE has completed several capital projects and is currently undertaking several more, each of which implements various license provisions and upgrades for the 80-year old facility. One of these upgrades includes the addition of 30 MW of generating capacity, which went into service July 25, 2013.

Capital Resources

Cash From Operations

Puget Sound Energy

Cash generated from operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 decreased by \$8.5 million from \$647.8 million generated during the same period in 2012. The decrease in cash flow was primarily the result of the following:

- Cash collections from revenues decreased by \$51.3 million.
- A decrease in the purchased gas adjustment of \$40.1 million.
- A decrease in fuel and gas inventory of \$19.2 million.

The decrease in cash generated from operating activities in 2013 described above was primarily offset by the following cash increases:

- In 2013 there was \$4.1 million of storm costs compared to approximately \$68.8 million of cash outflow for costs incurred related to the January 2012 winter storm of which \$58.8 million was deferred for future recovery.
- Decrease in accounts payable of \$25.3 million due to a reduction in non-energy payables and energy payables which were offset by increases in construction payables and unapplied customer accounts payments.

Puget Energy

Cash generated from operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$579.3 million, a decrease of \$46.9 million from the \$626.1 million generated during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The decrease from cash provided by the operating activities of PSE, as previously discussed, of \$8.5 million, plus cash outflow of \$35.9 million related to the following:

- In 2012, the unhedged swap interest expense was \$20.8 million compared to \$0.5 million in 2013.
- In 2013, interest expense decreased by \$7.9 million compared to an increase in interest expense in 2012 of \$7.7 million.

Financing Program

The Company's external financing requirements principally reflect the cash needs of its construction program, its schedule of maturing debt and certain operational needs. The Company anticipates refinancing the redemption of bonds or other long-term borrowings with its credit facilities and/or the issuance of new long-term debt. Access to funds depends upon factors such as Puget Energy's and PSE's credit ratings, prevailing interest rates and investor receptivity to investing in the utility industry, Puget Energy and PSE.

Credit Facilities and Commercial Paper

Proceeds from PSE's short-term borrowings and sales of commercial paper are used to provide working capital and the interim funding of utility construction programs. Puget Energy and PSE continue to have reasonable access to the capital and credit markets.

Puget Sound Energy Credit Facilities

On February 4, 2013, PSE entered into two new unsecured revolving credit facilities and terminated its previous three credit facilities. The new credit facilities provide, in aggregate, \$1.0 billion of short-term liquidity needs. These facilities consist of a \$650.0 million revolving liquidity facility (which includes a liquidity letter of credit facility and a swingline facility) to be used for general corporate purposes, including a backstop to the Company's commercial paper program and a \$350.0 million revolving energy hedging facility (which includes an energy hedging letter of credit facility). The \$650.0 million liquidity facility includes a swingline feature allowing same day availability on borrowings up to \$75.0 million. The new credit facilities also have an accordion feature that, upon the banks' approval, would increase the total size of these facilities to \$1.5 billion.

The credit agreements for these two replacement credit facilities contain similar terms and conditions and are syndicated among numerous lenders and mature in February 2018. The credit agreements contain usual and customary affirmative and negative covenants that, among other things, place limitations on PSE's ability to incur additional indebtedness and liens, issue equity, pay dividends, transact with affiliates and make asset dispositions and investments. The credit agreements also contain a financial covenant of total debt to total capitalization of 65% or less. PSE certifies its compliance with such covenants to participating banks each quarter. As of September 30, 2013, PSE was in compliance with all applicable covenants.

The credit agreements provide PSE with the ability to borrow at different interest rate options. The credit agreements allow PSE to borrow at the bank's prime rate or to make floating rate advances at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a

spread that is based upon PSE's credit rating. PSE must pay a commitment fee on the unused portion of the credit facilities. The spreads and the commitment fee depend on PSE's credit ratings. As of the date of this report, the spread to the LIBOR is 1.50% and the commitment fee is 0.225%.

As of September 30, 2013, no amount was drawn and outstanding under PSE's \$650.0 million liquidity facility. One letter of credit in the amount of \$3.0 million in support of contracts was outstanding under the facility, and \$129.0 million was outstanding under the commercial paper program. One letter of credit in the amount of \$0.3 million was outstanding under PSE's \$350.0 million facility supporting energy hedging. Outside of the credit agreements, PSE had a \$4.6 million letter of credit in support of a long-term transmission contract.

Demand Promissory Note.

On June 1, 2006, PSE entered into a revolving credit facility with Puget Energy, in the form of a credit agreement and a Demand Promissory Note (Note) pursuant to which PSE may borrow up to \$30.0 million from Puget Energy subject to approval by Puget Energy. Under the terms of the Note, PSE pays interest on the outstanding borrowings based on the lower of the weighted-average interest rates of PSE's outstanding commercial paper interest rate or PSE's senior unsecured revolving credit facility. Absent such borrowings, interest is charged at one-month LIBOR plus 0.25%. At September 30, 2013, \$29.6 million was outstanding under the Note. The outstanding balance and the related interest under the Note are eliminated by Puget Energy upon consolidation of PSE's financial statements.

Puget Energy Credit Facilities

On February 10, 2012, Puget Energy entered into a \$1.0 billion five-year revolving senior secured credit facility. Concurrent with the closing of the new PSE credit facilities in February 2013, the Company reduced the size of Puget Energy's credit facility from \$1.0 billion to \$800.0 million. The Puget Energy revolving senior secured credit facility also has an accordion feature that, upon the banks' approval, would increase the size of the facility to \$1.3 billion. All other terms and conditions of that facility remain unchanged from when it was committed in 2012. Initial borrowings under this facility were used to repay debt outstanding under the term loan and capital expenditure credit facility and those agreements were terminated. As a revolving facility, amounts borrowed may be repaid without a reduction in the size of the facility.

The five-year revolving senior secured credit facility contains usual and customary affirmative and negative covenants. The agreement also contains two financial covenants based on the following ratios: Group Funds From Operations (FFO) Coverage Ratio and Maximum Leverage Ratio, as defined in the agreement governing the senior secured credit facility. As of September 30, 2013, Puget Energy was in compliance with all applicable covenants.

The revolving senior secured credit facility provides Puget Energy the ability to borrow at different interest rate options and includes variable fee levels. Interest rates may be based on the bank's prime rate or LIBOR, plus a spread based on Puget Energy's credit ratings. Puget Energy must pay a commitment fee on the unused portion of the facility. As of September 30, 2013, \$299.0 million was drawn and outstanding under the facility, the spread over LIBOR was 2.0% and the commitment fee was 0.375%. Puget Energy entered into interest rate swap contracts to manage the interest rate risk associated with the credit facility (see Note 3 and the "Interest Rate Risk" section in Item 3).

Dividend Payment Restrictions

The payment of dividends by PSE to Puget Energy is restricted by provisions of certain covenants applicable to long-term debt contained in PSE's electric and natural gas mortgage indentures. At September 30, 2013, approximately \$400.2 million of unrestricted retained earnings was available for the payment of dividends under the most restrictive mortgage indenture covenant.

Beginning February 6, 2009, pursuant to the terms of the Washington Commission merger order, PSE may not declare or pay dividends if PSE's common equity ratio, calculated on a regulatory basis, is 44.0% or below except to the extent a lower equity ratio is ordered by the Washington Commission. Also, pursuant to the merger order, PSE may not declare or make any distribution unless on the date of distribution PSE's corporate credit/issuer rating is investment grade, or, if its credit ratings are below investment grade, PSE's ratio of Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) to interest expense for the most recently ended four fiscal quarter periods prior to such date is equal to or greater than 3 to one. The common equity ratio, calculated on a regulatory basis, was 47.3% at September 30, 2013 and the EBITDA to interest expense was 4.4 to one for the twelve months then ended.

PSE's ability to pay dividends is also limited by the terms of its credit facilities, pursuant to which PSE is not permitted to pay dividends during any Event of Default, or if the payment of dividends would result in an Event of Default (as defined in the facilities), such as failure to comply with certain financial covenants.

Puget Energy's ability to pay dividends is also limited by the merger order issued by the Washington Commission. Pursuant to the merger order, Puget Energy may not declare or make a distribution unless on such date Puget Energy's ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated interest expense for the four most recently ended fiscal quarters prior to such date is equal to or greater than 2 to one. Puget Energy's EBITDA to interest expense was 2.9 to one for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013.

At September 30, 2013, the Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants, including those pertaining to the payment of dividends.

Debt Restrictive Covenants

The type and amount of future long-term financings for PSE may be limited by provisions in PSE's electric and natural gas mortgage indentures.

PSE's ability to issue additional secured debt may also be limited by certain restrictions contained in its electric and natural gas mortgage indentures. Under the most restrictive tests, at September 30, 2013, PSE could issue:

- Approximately \$1.8 billion of additional first mortgage bonds under PSE's electric mortgage indenture based on approximately \$2.9 billion of electric bondable property available for issuance, subject to an interest coverage ratio limitation of 2.0 times net earnings available for interest (as defined in the electric utility mortgage), which PSE exceeded at September 30, 2013; and
- Approximately \$318.0 million of additional first mortgage bonds under PSE's natural gas mortgage indenture based on approximately \$477.9 million of gas bondable property available for issuance, subject to a combined gas and electric interest coverage test of 1.75 times net earnings available for interest and a gas interest coverage test of 2.0 times net earnings available for interest (as defined in the natural gas utility mortgage), both of which PSE exceeded at September 30, 2013.

At September 30, 2013, PSE had approximately \$6.8 billion in electric and natural gas ratebase to support the interest coverage ratio limitation test for net earnings available for interest.

Upon approval of the merger in 2009, the Company was required to refinance its debt in place at the time of the merger. The Company has met this refinancing requirement as of September 30, 2013.

Shelf Registrations and Long-Term Debt Activity

Puget Sound Energy. PSE has in effect a shelf registration statement under which it may issue, from time to time, senior notes secured by first mortgage bonds. The Company remains subject to the restrictions of PSE's indentures and credit agreements on the amount of first mortgage bonds that PSE may issue.

On May 23, 2013, PSE refinanced \$161.9 million of its Pollution Control Revenue Refunding Bonds to a lower weighted average interest rate from 5.01% to 3.91%. The bonds will mature on March 1, 2031. On or after March 1, 2023, the Company may elect to call the bonds at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, without premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date.

Other

Residential Exchange

The Northwest Power Act, through the Residential Exchange Program (REP), provides access to the benefits of low-cost federal power for residential and small farm customers of regional utilities, including PSE. The program is administered by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). Pursuant to agreements (including settlement agreements) between the BPA and PSE, the BPA has provided payments of REP benefits to PSE, which PSE has passed through to its residential and small farm customers in the form of electricity bill credits.

In 2007, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Ninth Circuit) ruled that REP agreements of the BPA with PSE and a number of other investor-owned utilities were inconsistent with the Northwest Power Act. Since that time, those investor-owned utilities, including PSE, the BPA and other parties have been involved in ongoing litigation at the Ninth Circuit relating to the amount of REP benefits paid to utilities, including PSE, for the fiscal year 2002 through fiscal year 2011 period and the amount of REP benefits to be paid going forward.

In July 2011, the BPA, PSE and a number of other parties entered into a settlement agreement that by its terms, if upheld in its entirety, would resolve the disputes between BPA and PSE regarding REP benefits paid for fiscal years 2002-2011 and determine REP benefits for fiscal years 2012-2028. In October 2011, certain other parties challenged BPA decisions with regard to its entering into this most recent settlement agreement. On October 28, 2013, the Ninth Circuit issued an order dismissing this challenge to this settlement; the challenging parties may seek judicial review of this Ninth Circuit opinion. Pending disposition of this challenge, the other pending Ninth Circuit litigation regarding REP benefits has been stayed by the Ninth Circuit.

Due to the pending and ongoing proceedings, PSE is unable to reasonably estimate any amounts of REP payments either to be recovered by the BPA or to be paid for any future periods to PSE, and is unable to determine the impact, if any, these proceedings and litigation may have on PSE. However, the Company believes it is unlikely that any unfavorable outcome would have a material adverse effect on PSE because REP benefits received by PSE are passed through to PSE's residential and small farm customers.

Colstrip

PSE has a 50% ownership interest in Colstrip Units 1 and 2, and a 25% interest in Colstrip Units 3 and 4. On March 6, 2013, Sierra Club and Montana Environmental Information Center (MEIC) filed a Clean Air Act citizen suit against all Colstrip owners

(including PSE) alleging 39 claims for relief, most which relate to alleged prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) violations. One claim relates to the alleged failure to update the Title V permit to reflect the major modifications alleged in the first thirty-six claims, another claim alleges that the previous Title V compliance certifications have been incomplete because they did not address the alleged major modifications, and the last claim alleges opacity violations since 2007. The lawsuit was filed in U.S. District of Montana, Billings Division requesting injunctive relief and civil penalties, including a request that the owners remediate environmental damage and that \$100,000 of the civil penalties be used for beneficial mitigation projects. This lawsuit followed various Notices of Intent to Sue sent to Colstrip owners (including PSE) from the Sierra Club and the MEIC between July and December 2012. Discovery in the case has begun and a prehearing conference took place in July 2013. The case has been bifurcated into separate liability and remedy trials set for October 2014 and August 2015, respectively. PSE is evaluating the allegations set forth in the notices and cannot at this time predict the outcome of this matter.

Item 3. **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk**

Energy Portfolio Management

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 815, “Derivatives and Hedging” (ASC 815), requires a significant amount of disclosure regarding the Company’s derivative activities and the nature of their impact on PSE’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The information in this Item 3 should serve as an accompaniment to Management’s Discussion and Analysis and Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, included in Item 2 and Part 1 of this report, respectively.

PSE maintains energy risk policies and procedures to manage commodity price exposure and risks associated with its natural gas and electric portfolios. PSE’s Energy Management Committee (EMC) establishes PSE’s risk management policies and procedures and monitors compliance. The EMC is comprised of certain PSE officers and is overseen by the PSE Board of Directors. It is not engaged in the business of assuming risk for the purpose of speculative trading.

PSE hedges open natural gas and electric positions to reduce the volatility risk in prices. The exposure position is determined by using a probabilistic risk system that models 250 simulations of how PSE’s natural gas and power portfolios will perform under various weather, hydroelectric and unit performance conditions. The objectives of the hedging strategy are to:

- Ensure physical energy supplies are available to reliably and cost-effectively serve retail load;
- Manage the energy portfolio prudently to serve retail load at overall least cost and limit undesired impacts on PSE’s customers and shareholders;
- Reduce power costs by extracting the value of PSE’s assets; and
- Meet the credit, liquidity, financing, tax and accounting requirements of PSE.

The nature of serving regulated electric customers with its portfolio of owned and contracted electric generation resources exposes PSE and its customers to some volumetric and commodity price risks within the sharing mechanism of the PCA. PSE’s natural gas retail customers are served by natural gas purchase contracts which expose PSE’s customers to commodity price risks through the PGA mechanism. All purchased natural gas costs are recovered through customer rates with no direct impact on PSE. Therefore, wholesale market transactions and related hedging strategies are focused on reducing costs and risks where feasible thus reducing volatility in costs in the natural gas and electric portfolio. PSE’s energy risk portfolio management function monitors and manages these risks using analytical models and tools. In order to manage risks effectively, PSE enters into forward physical electric and natural gas purchase and sale agreements, floating-for-fixed swap contracts, and commodity call/put options. The forward physical electric contracts are both fixed and variable (at index) while the physical natural gas contracts are variable with investment grade counterparties that do not require collateral calls on the contracts. To fix the price of wholesale electricity and natural gas, PSE may enter into floating-for-fixed swap (financial) contracts with various counterparties. Beginning June 2013, PSE began trading natural gas call and put options. Utilizing options as an additional hedging instrument increases the hedging portfolio’s flexibility to react to commodity price fluctuations, as well as create a commodity price cap for customers, thus protecting rate payers against future price increases.

The following table presents the fair values of the Company's energy derivative instruments, recorded on the balance sheets:

Puget Energy and Puget Sound Energy

(Dollars in thousands)

	September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Electric portfolio:				
Current	\$ 3,364	\$ 44,480	\$ 3,418	\$ 93,097
Long-term	4,480	27,959	6,139	38,096
Total electric derivatives	\$ 7,844	\$ 72,439	\$ 9,557	\$ 131,193
Natural Gas portfolio:				
Current	\$ 3,279	\$ 51,766	\$ 3,451	\$ 77,851
Long-term	2,164	18,870	8,675	30,227
Total natural gas derivatives	\$ 5,443	\$ 70,636	\$ 12,126	\$ 108,078
Total energy derivatives	\$ 13,287	\$ 143,075	\$ 21,683	\$ 239,271

At September 30, 2013, the Company had total assets of \$13.3 million and total liabilities of \$143.1 million related to derivative contracts used to hedge the supply and cost of electricity and natural gas to serve PSE customers. As the gains and losses in the electric portfolio are realized, they will be recorded as either purchased power costs or electric generation fuel costs under the PCA mechanism. Any fair value adjustments relating to the natural gas business have been deferred in accordance with ASC 980, "Regulated Operations" (ASC 980) due to the PGA mechanism, which pass the cost of natural gas supply to customers. As the gains and losses on the hedges are realized in future periods, they will be recorded as natural gas costs under the PGA mechanism.

A hypothetical 10.0% increase or decrease in market prices of natural gas and electricity would change the fair value of the Company's derivative contracts by \$43.9 million.

For further details regarding both the fair value of derivative instruments and the impacts such instruments have on current period earnings and OCI, see Notes 3 and 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Contingent Features and Counterparty Credit Risk

PSE is exposed to credit risk primarily through buying and selling electricity and natural gas to serve customers. Credit risk is the potential loss resulting from a counterparty's non-performance under an agreement. PSE manages credit risk with policies and procedures for, among other things, counterparty analysis and measurement, monitoring and mitigation of exposure.

Where deemed appropriate, and when allowed under the terms of the agreements, PSE may request collateral or other security from its counterparties to mitigate the potential credit default losses. Criteria employed in this decision include, among other things, the perceived creditworthiness of the counterparty and the expected credit exposure. As of September 30, 2013, PSE held approximately \$17.4 billion worth of standby letters of credit and parental guarantees in support of various electric and natural gas transactions.

It is possible that volatility in energy commodity prices could cause PSE to have material credit risk exposures with one or more counterparties. If such counterparties fail to perform their obligations under one or more agreements, PSE could suffer a material financial loss. As of September 30, 2013, approximately 87.15% of PSE's energy and natural gas portfolio exposure, including NPNS transactions, is with counterparties that are rated at least investment grade by the major rating agencies, while 12.85% are either rated below investment grade or are not rated by rating agencies. PSE assesses credit risk for counterparties that are not rated.

PSE has entered into commodity master arrangements with its counterparties to mitigate credit exposure to those counterparties. PSE generally enters into the following master arrangements: WSPP, Inc. (WSPP) agreements which standardize physical power contracts in the electric industry; International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements which standardize financial gas and electric contracts; and North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) agreements which standardize physical gas contracts. PSE believes that entering into such agreements reduces the risk of default by allowing a counterparty the ability to make only one net payment.

PSE monitors counterparties that are experiencing financial problems, have significant swings in credit default swap rates, have credit rating changes by external rating agencies or have changes in ownership. Counterparty credit risk impacts PSE's decisions on derivative accounting treatment. A counterparty may have a deterioration of credit below investment grade, potentially indicating it is no longer probable that it will fulfill its obligations under a contract (e.g., make a physical delivery upon the contract's maturity). If a forecasted transaction associated with cash flow hedge is probable of not occurring, PSE will reclassify the amounts deferred in accumulated OCI into earnings.

Should a counterparty file for bankruptcy, which would be considered a default under master arrangements, PSE may terminate related contracts. Derivative accounting entries previously recorded would be reversed in the financial statements. PSE would compute any terminations receivable or payable, based on the terms of existing master agreements.

The Company computes credit reserves at a master agreement level by counterparty (i.e., WSPP, ISDA or NAESB). The Company considers external credit ratings and market factors, such as credit default swaps and bond spreads, in determination of reserves. The Company recognizes that external ratings may not always reflect how a market participant perceives a counterparty's risk of default. The Company uses both default factors published by Standard & Poor's and factors derived through analysis of market risk, which reflect the application of an industry standard recovery rate. The Company selects a default factor by counterparty at an aggregate master agreement level based on a weighted average default tenor for that counterparty's deals. The default tenor is used by weighting the fair value and contract tenors of all deals for each counterparty and arriving at an average value. The default factor used is dependent upon whether the counterparty is in a net asset or a net liability position after applying the master agreement levels.

The Company applies the counterparty's default factor to compute credit reserves for counterparties that are in a net asset position. The Company calculates a non-performance risk on its derivative liabilities by using its estimated incremental borrowing rate over the risk-free rate. The fair value of derivatives includes the impact of credit and non-performance reserves. As of September 30, 2013, the Company was in a net liability position with the majority of its counterparties, therefore the default factors of counterparties did not have a significant impact on reserves for the year. During the third quarter of 2013, PSE was required to post a \$0.3 million letter of credit as a condition of transacting on a physical energy exchange and clearinghouse in Canada. PSE did not trigger collateral requirements with any of its counterparties, nor were any of PSE's counterparties required to post collateral resulting from credit rating downgrades.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company believes its interest rate risk primarily relates to the use of short-term debt instruments, variable rate leases and anticipated long-term debt financing needed to fund capital requirements. The Company manages its interest rate risk through the issuance of mostly fixed-rate debt with varied maturities. The Company utilizes internal cash from operations, borrowings under its commercial paper program, and its credit facilities to meet short-term funding needs. Short-term obligations are commonly refinanced with fixed-rate bonds or notes when needed and when interest rates are considered favorable. The Company may also enter into swap instruments or other financial hedge instruments to manage the interest rate risk associated with these debts. As of September 30, 2013, Puget Energy had two interest rate swap contracts outstanding and PSE did not have any outstanding interest rate swap instruments.

At September 30, 2013, the fair value of the interest rate swaps was a \$14.7 million pre-tax loss. This fair value considers the risk of Puget Energy's non-performance by using Puget Energy's incremental borrowing rate on unsecured debt over the risk-free rate in the valuation estimate. During the quarter ending September 30, 2013, Puget Energy paid down \$80.0 million of the balance outstanding under its revolving senior secured credit facility, bringing the balance down to \$299.0 million. As the related forecasted transactions (i.e. future interest payments associated with the debt pay down) are now remote of occurring, Puget Energy reclassified a \$0.5 million loss from accumulated OCI into earnings.

The ending balance in OCI includes a loss of \$0.8 million pre-tax and \$0.5 million after tax, related to the interest rate swaps previously designated as a cash flow hedge. Currently, all changes in market value are recorded in earnings instead of OCI. A hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in interest rates would change the fair value of Puget Energy's interest rate swaps by \$1.2 million.

The following table presents the fair values of Puget Energy's interest rate swaps, recorded on the balance sheet:

Puget Energy (Dollars in Thousands)	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	Liabilities	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps:		
Current	\$ 6,602	\$ 6,571
Long-term	8,120	14,953
Total interest rate swaps	\$ 14,722	\$ 21,524

From time to time, PSE may enter into treasury locks or forward starting swap contracts to hedge interest rate exposure related to an anticipated debt issuance. The ending balance in OCI related to the forward starting swaps and previously settled treasury lock contracts at September 30, 2013 was a net loss of \$6.4 million after tax compared to an after-tax loss of \$6.6 million in OCI as of December 31, 2012. All financial hedge contracts of this type are reviewed by an officer, presented to the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board, as applicable, and approved prior to execution. PSE had no treasury locks or forward starting swap contracts outstanding at September 30, 2013.

Item 4.

Controls and Procedures

Puget Energy

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of Puget Energy's management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Puget Energy has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of September 30, 2013, the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Puget Energy concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

Puget Sound Energy

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of PSE's management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, PSE has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of September 30, 2013, the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of PSE concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. **Legal Proceedings**

For details on legal proceedings, see the Litigation footnote in the notes to the consolidated financial statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Contingencies arising out of the normal course of PSE's business existed as of September 30, 2013. Litigation is subject to numerous uncertainties and PSE is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of these matters.

Item 1A. **Risk Factors**

There have been no material changes from the risk factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A in Puget Energy's and PSE's Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2012.

Item 6. **Exhibits**

Included in the Exhibit Index are a list of exhibits filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

SIGNATURES

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

PUGET ENERGY, INC.
PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.

/s/ Michael J. Stranik

Michael J. Stranik
Controller and Principal Accounting Officer

Date: November 7, 2013

Officer duly authorized to sign this report on behalf of each registrant

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 12.1* Statement setting forth computation of ratios of earnings to fixed charges of Puget Energy, Inc. (2008 through 2012 and 12 months ended September 30, 2013).
- 12.2* Statement setting forth computation of ratios of earnings to fixed charges of Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (2008 through 2012 and 12 months ended September 30, 2013).
- 31.1* Chief Executive Officer certification of Puget Energy pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2* Principal Financial Officer certification of Puget Energy pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.3* Chief Executive Officer certification of Puget Sound Energy pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.4* Principal Financial Officer certification of Puget Sound Energy pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1* Chief Executive Officer certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2* Principal Financial Officer certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101** Financial statements from the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Puget Energy, Inc. and Puget Sound Energy, Inc. for the quarter ended September 30, 2013, filed on November 7, 2013 formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Statement of Income (Unaudited), (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited), (iii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited), (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited), and (iv) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (submitted electronically herewith).

* Filed herewith.

** In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the XBRL information in Exhibit 101 to this quarterly report on Form 10-Q shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.