

FORECASTING PANEL - ELECTRIC

1 Q. Would the members of the Forecasting Panel please state
2 their names and business address?

3 A. Margaret M. Lenz, Patrick F. Hourihane, Hock G. Ng, and
4 Rebecca Craft, 4 Irving Place, New York, New York
5 10003.

6 Q. By whom are you employed, in what capacity, and what
7 are your professional backgrounds and qualifications?

8 A. (Lenz). I will act as chairperson of the Panel. We
9 are employed by Consolidated Edison Company of New
10 York, Inc. ("Con Edison" or the "Company"). I am
11 Department Manager of Revenue and Volume Forecasting in
12 Corporate Accounting. My background is as follows: I
13 received my Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics
14 from St. Lawrence University in 1981. I also received
15 an MBA Degree in Finance in 1995 from Adelphi
16 University. In 1981, I was employed by Con Edison in
17 its Management Intern Program. I have held various
18 positions of increasing responsibility in the Company's
19 Planning organization, Corporate Accounting, Energy
20 Service and Rate Engineering Departments. I have
21 overseen the electric revenue and volume forecasting
22 section since December 2002 and have been in my current
23 position overseeing all three systems since July 2006.

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1 (Hourihane). I am Section Manager of Electric Revenue
2 and Volume Forecasting in Corporate Accounting. My
3 background is as follows: I received a Bachelor of
4 Arts Degree in History from Saint Meinrad in 1974 and a
5 Master in Energy Management Degree from New York
6 Institute of Technology in 2000. In 1975, I began my
7 employment with Con Edison in the Customer Service
8 Department. Between 1978 and 2005, I worked in
9 positions of increasing responsibility in Customer
10 Service and Energy Management Departments working on
11 such projects as the electric governmental forecast and
12 the gas sales forecast. In 2005, I transferred to the
13 Rate Engineering Department. In December 2006, I was
14 promoted to my present position.

15 (Ng). I am a Senior Planning Analyst of Electric
16 Revenue and Volume Forecasting in Corporate Accounting.
17 My background is as follows: I received a Bachelor of
18 Economics degree from the University of Western
19 Australia in 1983. I also received a PhD degree in
20 Economics in 1992 from Stanford University. In 2005, I
21 began my employment with Con Edison. Prior to joining
22 Con Edison, I taught and performed research in
23 economics and econometrics at various universities.

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1 (Craft). I am Director of Energy Efficiency. My
2 background is as follows: I received my Bachelor of
3 Arts degree in Economics from Wellesley College in
4 1981. I also received an JD Degree in 1984 from
5 Indiana University School of Law. In September 2002, I
6 began my employment with Con Edison in the Market
7 Policy Group. I became Director of that Group in 2004.
8 In 2005, I became the Assistant to the Chairman and
9 have been in my current position since April 2007.
10 Prior to working at Con Edison, I was employed by The
11 Prudential Insurance Company of America (now known as
12 Prudential Financial, "Prudential"). At Prudential, I
13 held a number of positions, including Assistant General
14 Counsel; Vice President, Enterprise Planning; Senior
15 Vice President, Strategy and Product Development,
16 Retirement Services; and Managing Director,
17 International Investments. My responsibilities
18 included strategic planning and financing of
19 infrastructure projects.

20 Q. Has any panel member published any literature, which is
21 relevant to modeling and forecasting?

22 A. (Ng). Yes, I co-authored two articles dealing with
23 forecast modeling issues that have been published in

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- 1 the International Journal of Forecasting, and Systems
2 Analysis Modeling Simulation, respectively.
- 3 Q. Have you previously testified in regulatory
4 proceedings?
- 5 A. (Lenz). I testified in Case Nos. 07-E-0523 and 06-E-
6 1433 and submitted testimony in Case Nos. 04-E-0572 and
7 07-E-0949.
- 8 (Hourihane). I testified in Case No. 07-E-0523 and
9 submitted testimony in Case No. 07-E-0949.
- 10 (Ng). I testified in Case No. 07-E-0523.
- 11 (Craft). I testified in Case No. 07-E-0523.
- 12 Q. What is the purpose of the Forecasting Panel's
13 testimony?
- 14 A. The Panel presents the Company's forecast of electric
15 sales volumes, revenues and system sendout for January
16 2008 through March 31, 2014, and discusses the
17 methodologies used to develop these forecasts.
- 18 Q. What is the purpose of the sales volumes and sendout
19 forecasts?
- 20 A. The sales volume forecast is used to determine the
21 revenue forecast. The sendout forecast is supplied to
22 Company witness Holtman for his forecast of the cost of
23 energy supply.

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1 Q. Do you have any exhibits that accompany this testimony?

2 A. Yes, we are presenting 9 exhibits, Exhibit ____ (FP-1)
3 through Exhibit ____ (FP-9).

4 Q. Were these nine exhibits prepared under the Panel's
5 direction and supervision?

6 A. Yes. We will describe these exhibits in the course of
7 our testimony.

8

9 SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION

10 Q. What forecasting methodologies are used to project the
11 electric sales volumes?

12 A. The sales volume forecasts are based on various
13 econometric and time series models. Three types of
14 models are used to develop the forecasts. For sales
15 volumes to large service classifications, the forecasts
16 are based on econometric models and Box-Jenkins type of
17 time series models. For two small service
18 classifications (SC 5 -- Rail Road Platform and
19 Stations Lightings, and SC 6 -- New York City Private
20 Street Lighting), under which sales volumes have not
21 changed significantly, forecasts were done on a
22 deterministic basis.

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1 Econometric Models

2 Q. For which classes did the Company use econometric
3 models?

4 A. Econometric models were used to forecast electric sales
5 volumes for SC 1 (Residential), SC 2 (Small
6 Commercial), SC 4 (Large Commercial Redistribution), SC
7 7 (Residential All Electric Homes), SC 8 (Master
8 Metered Apartments), SC 9 (Large Commercial), and SC 12
9 (Multiple Dwelling Space Heating). The modeling
10 periods, the independent variables, and the model
11 structure are described below.

12 Modeling Period

13 The SC 12 econometric model is on a monthly basis,
14 using data from 1983 through 2007. The other
15 econometric models are developed on a quarterly basis,
16 using data from the first quarter of 1983 through the
17 fourth quarter of 2007.

18 Independent Variables

19 We employ three types of variables - weather, economic
20 and dummy.

21 Weather variables, in terms of heating and cooling
22 degree days, are included in all models to account for
23 sales variations due to differences in weather

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1 conditions. Key economic variables included in the
2 various models are as follows.

3 The SC 1, SC2 and SC 9 models include the number
4 of customers in the class, real electric price of the
5 class, and private non-manufacturing employment.

6 An SC 1 model that included a per-capita personal
7 income variable in place of private non-manufacturing
8 employment was tested and produced forecasts with
9 similar annual sales volumes as the model chosen. The
10 personal income variable, however, is available only on
11 an annual basis and its use requires an ad-hoc
12 conversion of the annual data to quarterly data.
13 Hence, the model with private non-manufacturing
14 employment, which is available on a quarterly basis, is
15 preferred.

16 The SC 4 model includes real electric price of the
17 class and private non-manufacturing employment.

18 The SC 7 model includes real electric price and
19 number of customers in the class.

20 The SC 8 model includes the real electric price of
21 the class.

22 The SC 12 model includes the number of customers
23 in the class.

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1 Dummy variables are included in the SC 4 and SC 12
2 models to account for the impacts of special events,
3 such as September 11, 2001.

4 Model Structure

5 Each of the econometric models consists of two parts:
6 the first part is a regression model, which correlates
7 the sales volume with the set of independent variables
8 selected into the model; the second part is an
9 integrated autoregressive and moving average ("ARIMA")
10 model. The combined model is often referred as an
11 ARIMAX model in modeling literature, where the letter
12 "X" stands for the set of independent variables
13 included in the model. The ARIMA model can take many
14 different forms, and each model has its own ARIMA
15 structure statistically determined according to the
16 data pattern of each SC.

17 Q. What is the purpose of including an ARIMA part in the
18 model?

19 A. In forecast modeling, the model can include only a few
20 key economic variables, such as real electric price,
21 number of customers and employment. All other economic
22 variables, which may have an effect on electric sales
23 but either are not quantifiable or have no data

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1 available, are excluded from the model. The ARIMA
2 mechanism captures the collective effect of those
3 excluded variables. In addition, ARIMA also smoothes
4 out autocorrelations in the data; the presence of
5 autocorrelations would increase forecast error.

6 Box-Jenkins Models

7 Q. For which SC is a Box-Jenkins model used?

8 A. The Box-Jenkins model is used for one service class, SC
9 13 (Bulk Power - High Tension - Housing Developments).

10 Q. Please describe the Box-Jenkins type of time series
11 model.

12 A. A Box-Jenkins model relates a variable with its own
13 past values and uses this relationship to produce
14 forecasts. For SC 13, statistical correlation between
15 the sales volume and the set of economic variables
16 included in the econometric models is not significant.
17 This means that the economic variables do not have
18 significant impacts on sales volumes in this SC.
19 Therefore, we did not use an econometric model for SC
20 13 and instead developed a monthly Box-Jenkins model
21 for forecasting.

22 Q. Please describe the modeling period, independent
23 variables and model structure.

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1 A. The modeling period starts January 1990 and ends
2 December 2007. SC 13 has one customer and its electric
3 consumption has remained stable for a long time;
4 Therefore, a shorter time period has been used for this
5 particular model.

6 The model includes heating and cooling degree days as
7 independent variables, i.e., it is an ARIMAX model, but
8 the weather variables are included to account for their
9 impacts on the historical data, not as driving
10 variables. Forecasts are based on the ARIMA part of
11 the model; weather conditions are assumed to be normal
12 and have no impact on forecasts.

13 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the models that
14 you have just described?

15 A. Yes, we have prepared a nine-page document entitled
16 "VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS." In the Exhibit, we
17 provide the econometric models used for forecasting
18 sales volume for SCs 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13, as
19 well as the sendout model.

20 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-1)

21 Q. What are the criteria used to measure the accuracy of
22 the econometric models?

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1 A. Generally accepted criteria to measure the accuracy of
2 each model are used. Many different model structures
3 are tested for each SC, with variations especially in
4 the structure of the ARIMA part of the model. A
5 Durbin-Watson value near 2, a low standard error, and a
6 high R^2 , are criteria used to select the models for
7 forecasting.

8 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the measures of
9 accuracy you have just described?

10 A. Yes, we have prepared a one-page document entitled
11 "ELECTRIC FORECASTING MODEL STATISTICS." In the
12 Exhibit, we present measures of model performance for
13 SC 1, SC 2, SC 4 and SC 9. These four service
14 classifications are featured because they account for
15 over 90 percent of total Con Edison sales volumes.

16 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-2)

17 Q. Please explain this Exhibit.

18 A. The Exhibit contains Table 1, which lists the adjusted
19 R^2 , standard error, and Durbin-Watson statistic of the
20 models for SC 1, SC 2, SC 4 and SC 9. All three
21 statistics indicate that the models fit the historical
22 data very well.

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1 Model Assumptions

2 Q. You listed the key economic variables used in
3 forecasting models as private non-manufacturing
4 employment, real electric price, and the number of
5 customers in each SC. Please explain how the forecast
6 of private non-manufacturing employment is developed.

7 A. The private non-manufacturing employment forecast is
8 developed using the economic consulting firm, Moody's
9 Economy.com's forecast. The forecasts from Moody's
10 Economy.com are used by the New York Independent System
11 Operator and other New York State utilities. The
12 Moody's Economy.com forecast is developed for New York
13 State as a whole as well as for individual regions and
14 counties within the State. For the historical period,
15 the Company uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current
16 Employment Survey ("CES") data for New York City and
17 Westchester County (through 2004). The Bureau of Labor
18 Statistics CES discontinued the Westchester County
19 series at the end of 2004. As such, the 2005, 2006 and
20 2007 employment figures for Westchester County are
21 estimated by applying the most up to date year over
22 year growth rates (obtained from Moody's Economy.com's
23 database) to the actual CES historical figures.

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1 The forecast for New York City was developed by
2 applying the annual growth rates available in Moody's
3 Economy.com database in January 2008 (the most current
4 available at the time the forecast was developed) to
5 the CES actuals. The forecast for Westchester County
6 through 2013 was developed by applying the annual
7 growth rates available in Moody's Economy.com database
8 in January 2008 to the CES actuals. Westchester
9 County's forecast for first quarter of 2014 was
10 developed by applying the annual growth rates for 2014
11 in Moody's Economy.com database in March 2008 to the
12 previously developed forecast. For the Company's
13 service territory, private non-manufacturing employment
14 is projected to increase by 1.0% in 2008, 0.4% in 2009,
15 1.5% in 2010, 1.1% in 2011, 1.0% in 2012, 0.9% in 2013
16 and 0.9% in 2014.

17 Q. What assumption does the model use for the real
18 electric price variable for forecasting purposes?

19 A. For forecasting purposes, we assumed that the real
20 electric price remains at the 2007 level and does not
21 include the April 2008 rate increase.

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1 Q. Are the forgoing projections of employment and real
2 electric price used as inputs in the forecasting models
3 to generate the Con Edison sales volume forecasts?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Please explain the development of the forecasts of the
6 number of customers for the various service
7 classifications.

8 A. The forecast of the number of customers for SCs 1, 2,
9 4, 7, 8, and 9 are based on ARIMA models, using
10 quarterly data from the first quarter of 1983 through
11 the fourth quarter of 2007. The forecast for the
12 number of SC 12 customers is based on a monthly ARIMA
13 model, using data from 1983 through 2007. The forecast
14 of the number of customers for SC 5 is based on recent
15 trends. The forecast of the number of customers for SC
16 6 is done on a deterministic basis. SC 1 and SC 9
17 represent the two largest classes in terms of volume.

18 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the ARIMA models
19 used for forecasting the number of customers?

20 A. Yes, we have prepared a seven-page document entitled
21 "CUSTOMERS FORECASTING MODELS." In the Exhibit, we
22 provide the ARIMA models used to forecast the number of
23 customers for SCs 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 12.

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1 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-3)

2 Q. Based upon the foregoing methodologies, what are the
3 projections for customers for SC 1 and SC 9?

4 A. The number of customers for SC 1 is projected to grow
5 by 0.60% in 2008, 0.46% in 2009 and 0.47% per year in
6 2009 through first quarter of 2014, while the number of
7 customers for SC 9 is projected to grow by 1.35% in
8 2008, 1.44% in 2009, 1.41% in 2010, 1.38% in 2011,
9 1.36% in 2012, and 1.33% in 2013, with a 1.32% in the
10 first quarter of 2014.

11 Q. Are the forgoing projections of the numbers of
12 customers used as inputs in the forecasting models to
13 generate the Con Edison sales volume forecasts?

14 A. For SCs 1, 2, 7, 9 and 12, these customer forecasts are
15 used as inputs in their respective forecasting models.
16 However, customer forecasts for all Con Edison service
17 classes were developed for use in projecting the number
18 of bills to determine competitive charge revenues, as
19 explained later in our testimony.

20 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the economic
21 assumptions you have described?

22 A. Yes, we have prepared a one-page document entitled
23 "ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS." In the Exhibit, we provide

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1 projected values of the economic variables during the
2 forecast period.

3 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-4)

4 Q. Are there other sales volumes that are included in the
5 forecast?

6 A. Yes. We also include NYPA, the power supplied by KIAC
7 to JFK airport and Economic Development Delivery
8 Service ("EDDS") in our forecast.

9 Q. Please describe the methodology for forecasting NYPA
10 volumes.

11 A. For SC 66 (Westchester Street Lighting), the forecast
12 of sales volume is based on a simple regression model
13 with the number of burnhours as the only independent
14 variable. The forecasts of sales volumes for all other
15 NYPA service classes are based on Box-Jenkins type of
16 time series models on a monthly basis. The NYPA
17 forecast is then adjusted upward by adding the volumes
18 supplied by KIAC to JFK Airport for its power needs.

19 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the models that
20 you have just described?

21 A. Yes, we have prepared a five-page document entitled
22 "NYPA VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS." In the Exhibit, we

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1 provide the econometric models used for forecasting
2 NYPA sales volume.

3 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-5)

4 Q. Please describe how EDDS is forecasted.

5 A. The EDDS forecast is done on a per customer basis.
6 That is, we start with the historical level of volumes
7 for known customers. Adjustments are made to these
8 volumes for any known customers who will no longer be
9 taking service under EDDS as well as for volumes
10 related to additional allocations in the future.

11 Q. How are the total sales volumes for the franchise area
12 derived?

13 A. The total sales volumes are equal to the sum of Con
14 Edison, NYPA (including KIAC), and EDDS volumes.

15 Q. What are the actual and normalized sales volumes for
16 2007?

17 A. The actual franchise area sales volume for 2007 is
18 58,261 gigawatt hours ("GWHs"). The 2007 sales volume
19 normalized for weather is 58,136 GWHs.

20 Q. Would you please summarize, in aggregate form, your
21 sales volume forecast?

22 A. The 2008 sales volume forecast is 58,696 GWHs, an
23 increase of 560 GWHs over the 2007 weather-normalized

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1 sales volume. The 2009 sales volume forecast is 59,077
2 GWHs or 381 GWHs over the 2008 forecast. The sales
3 volume forecasts for the five rate year periods are
4 59,027 GWHs ending March 2010, 59,022 GWHs ending March
5 2011, 59,286 GWHs ending March 2012, 59,450 GWHs ending
6 March 2013, and 59,901 GWHs ending March 2014.

7 Q. Does your forecast of sales volumes reflect savings due
8 to the impact of demand side management ("DSM")
9 programs?

10 A. Yes. The forecasts are net of the impact of the
11 Company's pilot and current Targeted DSM programs, the
12 Targeted DSM program submitted in this rate case and
13 the programs submitted in the EEPS proceeding. The
14 forecasts also include the impact of reductions
15 attributable to others (exclusive of codes and
16 standards) as itemized in the Straw Proposal issued by
17 the Administrative Law Judges in that proceeding on
18 February 13, 2008, which provides a reasonable estimate
19 of the incremental reductions to be achieved as a
20 result of the overall State effort to achieve the 15 x
21 15 goal.

22 Q. Have you treated the DSM savings in a similar fashion
23 as in the last rate case?

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1 A. Yes. Our forecast is adjusted for these savings in the
2 same manner as in the Company's last rate proceeding
3 (Case 07-E-0523), which adjustment was accepted by the
4 Commission. The sales forecast generated from the
5 forecasting models was manually adjusted to reflect the
6 incremental DSM savings that these programs will
7 provide once the DSM measures have been installed.

8 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the DSM savings
9 you have included in the sales volume forecast?

10 A. Yes, we have prepared a one-page document entitled
11 "ESTIMATED DSM REDUCTIONS." In the Exhibit, we provide
12 the DSM impacts by service class for 2008 and 2009, and
13 for each subsequent rate year.

14 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-6)

15 Q. For what periods are sales volumes forecasted?

16 A. Quarterly. However, the quarterly sales volumes need
17 to be disaggregated into monthly amounts.

18 Q. Why do you need to disaggregate the quarterly sales
19 volumes into monthly forecasts?

20 A. Monthly sales volumes are required to calculate
21 revenues.

22 Q. How are the quarterly sales volumes disaggregated into
23 monthly sales volumes?

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1 A. Quarterly sales volumes are divided into monthly sales
2 volumes by reflecting the patterns of historical
3 weather-normalized monthly sales volumes. Monthly
4 sales volumes are also adjusted to reflect the
5 differences in forecasted billing cycle days.

6

7

REVENUE FORECAST

8 Q. Please explain the method of estimating Con Edison's
9 delivery revenue.

10 A. The delivery revenue forecast consists of both the non-
11 competitive delivery revenues and the competitive
12 delivery revenues. The non-competitive delivery
13 revenues represent revenues from customer charges, and
14 the energy and demand delivery rates while the
15 competitive delivery revenues are comprised of the
16 Merchant Function Charge ("MFC"), Billing and Payment
17 Processing Charge ("BPP"), and Metering Charge
18 Revenues.

19 Q. Please explain the method of estimating Con Edison's
20 non-competitive transmission and distribution delivery
21 ("T&D") revenues for the forecast periods.

22 A. The T&D revenues from the forecasted sales volumes to
23 Con Edison's customers are estimated by month and by

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1 service classification. For each of the energy only
2 classes (SCs 1, 2, and 7), a pricing equation is
3 developed by correlating historical average T&D revenue
4 of the class to historical volume of the class, the
5 number of billing-days and summer/winter rate
6 differentials, if applicable, for the period January
7 2006 through December 2006. For each of the commercial
8 classes (SCs 4, 8, 9, 12 and 13), where energy and
9 demand charges apply, a demand pricing equation is also
10 developed by correlating historical average T&D revenue
11 of the class to historical billed demand of the class,
12 the number of billing-days and summer/winter rate
13 differentials, if applicable, for the period January
14 2006 through December 2006. The T&D energy revenues
15 for commercial classes are based upon pricing equations
16 similar to those developed for the energy only classes.
17 These pricing equations are then applied to the sales
18 and demand forecast to obtain revenue at 2006 rates.
19 The revenue from the pricing models is then adjusted to
20 reflect the rate increases that went into effect April
21 1, 2007, and April 1, 2008.

22 Q. Please explain the method of estimating Con Edison's
23 competitive delivery revenues for the forecast periods.

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- 1 A. The MFC revenues represent the supply and credit and
2 collection related charges. The service class sales
3 for full service customers only were multiplied by the
4 current MFC rate as determined in Case 07-E-0523. The
5 BPP revenues are determined by applying the \$/bill to
6 the forecasted number of bills. The \$/bill charge is
7 the level set in Case 07-E-0523 and depends on the
8 customer's choice of billing option and choice of
9 service. The Metering Charge is also on a per bill
10 basis and applies to demand classes only (SCs 4, 5, 8,
11 9, 12 and 13). We similarly forecast this charge by
12 using the rates set in Case 07-E-0523.
- 13 Q. Please explain the development of the forecasts of the
14 number of bills for the various service
15 classifications.
- 16 A. The forecasted monthly number of bills by service class
17 is determined by adding the monthly year over year
18 change in the number of customers to the monthly number
19 of bills for the twelve months ending December 31, 2005
20 as was provided to us by the Electric Rate Panel, i.e.,
21 the historical period for which detailed billing data
22 is available. For the years 2006 and 2007, this change
23 in the number of customers is based on actual customer

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1 counts. For the future years, number of bills is
2 adjusted to reflect the change in the number of
3 customers from the number of customer forecast.

4 Q. Please explain the projection of billable demand for
5 Con Edison's commercial customers.

6 A. The billable demand forecast is the ratio of the
7 forecasts for energy volume and the average hours use.

8 Q. How are the average hours use forecasted?

9 A. A detailed analysis of the relationship between
10 historical sales volumes and billable demand is used to
11 project the average hours use.

12 Q. Please explain the method of estimating NYPA delivery
13 service revenues for the forecast periods.

14 A. The NYPA delivery service revenues are estimated by
15 applying monthly average demand rates to the estimated
16 billable demand. The estimated monthly demand rates
17 are based upon the actual 2006 average demand rates
18 adjusted to reflect the rate increases that became
19 effective on April 1, 2007 and April 1, 2008. For the
20 energy only classes, for SC 80 (New York City Street
21 Lighting), and for KIAC, the delivery revenues are
22 estimated by applying the appropriate tariff rates to
23 our forecast.

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1 Q. Please explain the method of arriving at the estimated
2 NYPA demand.

3 A. Monthly billable demands are projected using historical
4 growth patterns. Billable demands are not applicable
5 to small general services and non-New York City street
6 lighting that only have an energy charge component.

7 Q. Your revenue forecast also includes Market Supply
8 Charge and Market Adjustment Clause revenues. Please
9 explain how these components are forecasted.

10 A. These revenues are supplied to us by the Financial
11 Forecasting Section of Corporate Accounting and also
12 include the uncollectible bill expense associated with
13 the Market Supply Charge and the Market Adjustment
14 Clause.

15

16

SENDOUT FORECAST

17 Q. How is the franchise area sendout forecast developed?

18 A. An econometric model is used to forecast the franchise
19 area sendout on a quarterly basis.

20 Q. What variables are used in the sendout model?

21 A. Weather variables in terms of heating and cooling
22 degree days are included in the model to account for
23 variations due to differences in weather conditions.

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1 Like the sales forecast, the key economic variables
2 included in the sendout model are real electric price,
3 total non-manufacturing employment and the number of
4 customers.

5 Q. Please explain how the forecast variables are derived.

6 A. The basis for the real electric price is the same as
7 for the sales forecast. Total non-manufacturing
8 employment is the sum of private non-manufacturing
9 employment and governmental employment. The
10 governmental employment projection is based on Moody's
11 Economy.com forecasts of total government employment.
12 Total non-manufacturing employment is projected to
13 increase by 0.9% in 2008, 0.3% in 2009, 1.2% in 2010,
14 0.9% in 2011, 0.9% in 2012, 0.8% in 2013 and 0.7% in
15 2014. The number of customers is represented by the
16 number of customers in the SC 9 class.

17 Q. Does your forecast of system sendout reflect the impact
18 of DSM programs?

19 A. Yes. Like the sales volume forecast, the sendout
20 forecast is net of the impact of the DSM programs.

21 Q. How do you determine the sendout forecasts for the
22 different categories of sales volumes such as NYPA,
23 EDDS and retail access sales volumes?

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1 A. The NYPA and EDDS customer sendout forecasts are
2 derived by applying the appropriate distribution
3 efficiency factor to their respective sales volume
4 forecasts. Retail access is done on the basis of
5 proportional allocation.

6 Q. How was the sendout for Con Edison full service
7 customers derived?

8 A. It is derived by subtracting the sendout forecasts for
9 NYPA, EDDS and retail access customers from the
10 franchise area sendout.

11 Q. What is the actual and normalized sendout for 2007?

12 A. The actual franchise area sendout for 2007 is 62,591
13 GWHs. The 2007 sendout normalized for weather is
14 62,246 GWHs.

15 Q. Please summarize your sendout forecasts.

16 A. The 2008 sendout forecast is 62,732 GWHs, an increase
17 of 486 GWHs over the 2007 weather-normalized sendout.
18 The 2009 sendout forecast is 62,985 GWHs, 253 GWHs
19 higher than the 2008 forecast. The sendout forecasts
20 for the five rate years are 63,070 GWHs ending March
21 2010, 63,334 GWHs ending March 2011, 63,945 GWHs ending
22 March 2012, 63,737 GWHs ending March 2013 and 64,214
23 GWHs ending March 2014.

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1 Q. Do you need to disaggregate the quarterly sendout
2 forecasts into monthly forecasts?

3 A. Yes. Company witness Holtman requires the monthly full
4 service sendout for forecasting fuel costs.

5 Q. How are the quarterly sendout forecasts disaggregated
6 into monthly sendouts?

7 A. Quarterly sendouts are divided into monthly sendouts by
8 reflecting the patterns of historical weather-
9 normalized monthly sendout figures.

10 Q. I show the Panel a one-page document entitled "ELECTRIC
11 SENDOUT, SALES VOLUMES, AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES
12 - FORECASTED YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2008, DECEMBER
13 31, 2009, MARCH 31, 2010, MARCH 31, 2011, MARCH 31,
14 2012, MARCH 31, 2013, AND MARCH 31, 2014" and ask if it
15 was prepared under the Panel's supervision and
16 direction?

17 A. Yes, it was.

18 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-7)

19 Q. Will you please describe what is shown on this Exhibit?

20 A. Yes. The Exhibit shows the forecast of electric system
21 sendout, sales volumes and revenues from sales volumes
22 for the calendar years 2008 and 2009, and the rate
23 years ending March 31, 2010, March 31, 2011, March 31,

FORECASTING PANEL - ELECTRIC

1 2012, March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2014. Lines 1
2 through 4 show sendout categories within the Con Edison
3 franchise area, and the total sendout for each period.
4 Lines 5 through 8 show electric system sales volumes
5 for the same categories. Lines 9 through 22 show
6 revenues for each of the periods. For the first rate
7 year, as shown in column 3, lines 23 to 27 show the
8 proposed revenue increases from sales volumes to Con
9 Edison customers, NYPA customers, and Economic
10 Development Delivery Service customers, as well as the
11 associated revenue taxes, and line 28 shows total
12 revenue at the proposed rates.

13 Q. I show the Panel a document consisting of seven pages,
14 entitled "ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM
15 SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION" and ask if
16 this exhibit was prepared under the Panel's supervision
17 and direction?

18 A. Yes, it was.

19 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-8)

20 Q. Does this Exhibit set forth the results of the
21 forecasts?

22 A. Yes. This Exhibit sets forth in greater detail, by
23 service classification, the data that were shown in

FORECASTING PANEL - ELECTRIC

1 summary form on Exhibit ____ (FP-7). Page 1 of this
2 Exhibit shows the forecasted electric sales volumes and
3 revenues by service classification for the year ending
4 December 31, 2008. Kilowatt hour sales volumes are
5 shown in Column 1, the annual sum of the monthly
6 billable demand for Con Edison, NYPA and Economic
7 Development Delivery Service in Column 2, non-
8 competitive transmission and distribution delivery
9 revenues at the current rates in Column 3, the accrual
10 under the revenue decoupling mechanism ("RDM") as per
11 the methodology in the Commission's Final Order for
12 Case No. 07-E-0523 in Column 4, competitive service
13 revenues at the current rates in Column 5, System
14 Benefit Charge/Renewable Portfolio Standard revenues in
15 Column 6, Market Supply Charge and Market Adjustment
16 Clause revenues in Column 7, revenue taxes in Column 8,
17 and total revenues at current rates in Column 9. Pages
18 2 through 7 are similar in format to page 1; page 2
19 covers the forecast for calendar year 2009, page 3
20 covers the forecast for the rate year ending March 31,
21 2010, page 4 covers the forecast for the rate year
22 ending March 31, 2011, page 5 covers the forecast for
23 the rate year ending March 31, 2012, page 6 covers the

FORECASTING PANEL - ELECTRIC

1 forecast for the rate year ending March 31, 2013 and
2 page 7 covers the forecast for the rate year ending
3 March 31, 2014. For the five rate years, the low
4 income discounts are shown as a separate item on line 9
5 at the level proposed by the Customer Operations Panel.
6 For the first rate year, as shown on page 3, the effect
7 of the proposed changes in revenues, annualized for the
8 rate year, are shown in Columns 10 through 12, with the
9 associated increase in revenue taxes shown in Column
10 13. Column 14 shows the total revenues at proposed
11 rates. The total proposed revenue increase to Con
12 Edison's customers of \$546,074,000, exclusive of GRT,
13 consists of the non-competitive T&D related delivery
14 revenue increase of \$512,421,000, the competitive
15 service revenue requirement portion of the delivery
16 revenue increase of \$14,003,000 and a MAC increase of
17 \$19,650,000. The proposed rates also result in
18 increases, exclusive of GRT, in NYPA delivery revenue
19 of \$86,332,000 and in Economic Development Delivery
20 Service revenue of \$4,326,000. The resultant proposed
21 overall increase for rate year one, inclusive of the
22 increase in rates and charges of \$17,060,000 for
23 revenue taxes, amounts to \$653,792,000.

FORECASTING PANEL - ELECTRIC

1 Q. Assuming that retail access customers' supply costs
2 were equivalent to the supply cost projected by the
3 Company to its full service customers, and assuming
4 that the NYPA and Economic Development Delivery Service
5 customers' supply costs were \$0.08211/kWh, as specified
6 in the testimony of the Electric Rate Panel, what is
7 the overall percentage increase corresponding to the
8 total overall revenue increase?

9 A. The percentage increase for the first rate year is 5.8
10 percent.

11 Q. Has the Forecast Panel prepared an exhibit that shows
12 the future average prices of delivery and supply by
13 service class, taking into account both the increase in
14 proposed delivery rates and other expected changes,
15 such as changes in the MSC and MAC?

16 A. Yes, we have prepared a one-page document entitled
17 "FUTURE AVERAGE DELIVERY AND SUPPLY PRICES BY SERVICE
18 CLASSIFICATION." In the Exhibit, we provide the
19 forecast of the average price of T&D Delivery and
20 Supply for each service classification for the five
21 rate years. The supply charges reflect the effect of
22 projected MSC and MAC charges based on the supply cost
23 projections made by Company witness Holtman. The

FORECASTING PANEL - ELECTRIC

1 delivery charges consist of projected non-competitive
2 T&D charges and projected competitive service charges
3 based on three years of proposed delivery revenue
4 increases and two years of forecasted delivery revenue
5 increases as provided to us by the Rate Panel.

6 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-9)

7 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

8 A. Yes, it does.

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 1 (RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH01/(BDA0*NC01),0,4)

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4

Included observations: 100

Convergence achieved after 28 iterations

Backcast: 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.013586	0.002051	6.623738	0.000000
DLOG(PRICE01S(-1),0,4)	-0.119268	0.032490	-3.670911	0.000400
DLOG(PNEMP_N(-1),0,4)	0.170595	0.086053	1.982439	0.050500
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000622	3.46E-05	17.96257	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-0.000317	5.63E-05	-5.634465	0.000000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	6.17E-05	1.27E-05	4.855871	0.000000
WCDD3	1.95E-06	7.81E-07	2.491226	0.014600
AR(1)	-0.713189	0.080309	-8.880589	0.000000
SAR(4)	-0.370983	0.106377	-3.48744	0.000800
MA(1)	0.976249	0.015985	61.07168	0.000000
R-squared	0.886077	Mean dependent var		0.018917
Adjusted R-squared	0.874685	S.D. dependent var		0.058772
S.E. of regression	0.020805	Akaike info criterion		-4.812601
Sum squared resid	0.038957	Schwarz criterion		-4.552084
Log likelihood	250.6301	F-statistic		77.77867
Durbin-Watson stat	1.970783	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	.55-.55i	.55+.55i	-.55+.55i	-.55+.55i
	-0.71			
Inverted MA Roots	-0.98			

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 2 (GENERAL - SMALL)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH02/BDA0,0,4)

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4

Included observations: 100

Convergence achieved after 15 iterations

Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.003450	0.000798	4.325460	0.000000
DLOG(PRICE02S(-1),0,4)	-0.126654	0.024762	-5.114901	0.000000
DLOG(PNEMP_N(-1),1,4)	0.361715	0.227247	1.591727	0.114900
DLOG(NC02,0,4)	0.620783	7.82E-02	7.939017	0.000000
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000239	2.06E-05	11.59008	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-6.01E-05	3.37E-05	-1.783800	0.077800
D(WHDD0,0,4)	5.70E-05	8.46E-06	6.739345	0.000000
AR(1)	0.631713	0.082334	7.672567	0.000000
MA(4)	-0.950824	0.011307	-84.08789	0.000000
R-squared	0.859052	Mean dependent var		0.012723
Adjusted R-squared	0.846661	S.D. dependent var		0.031298
S.E. of regression	0.012256	Akaike info criterion		-5.879931
Sum squared resid	0.013669	Schwarz criterion		-5.645465
Log likelihood	302.9965	F-statistic		69.32859
Durbin-Watson stat	1.812333	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.63			
Inverted MA Roots	0.99	-.00+.99i	-.00-.99i	-0.99

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 4 (COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL - REDISTRIBUTION)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH04/BDA0,0,4)

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4

Included observations: 100

Convergence achieved after 61 iterations

Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.004855	0.004851	1.000649	0.319700
DLOG(PRICE04S(-1),0,4)	-0.020731	0.019036	-1.089038	0.279100
DLOG(PNEMP_N(-1),0,4)	0.546516	0.202365	2.700638	0.008300
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000176	1.74E-05	10.08041	0.000000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	3.58E-05	8.93E-06	4.007981	0.000100
D(D199504,0,4)	7.94E-02	1.14E-02	6.992855	0.000000
D(D199602,0,4)	-2.99E-02	1.13E-02	-2.653543	0.009400
D(WTC,0,4)	-0.044127	0.011322	-3.897571	0.000200
AR(1)	0.948194	0.028565	33.19400	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.211599	0.111724	-1.893954	0.061500
SMA(4)	-0.943663	0.019990	-47.20750	0.000000
R-squared	0.868022	Mean dependent var		0.018927
Adjusted R-squared	0.853193	S.D. dependent var		0.036371
S.E. of regression	0.013936	Akaike info criterion		-5.605280
Sum squared resid	0.017284	Schwarz criterion		-5.318712
Log likelihood	291.2640	F-statistic		58.53541
Durbin-Watson stat	1.997811	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.95			
Inverted MA Roots	0.99	0.21	.00+.99i	-.00-.99i
	-0.99			

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 7 (RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS - HEATING)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH07/BDA0,0,4)

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4

Included observations: 100

Convergence achieved after 12 iterations

Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.000535	0.002116	-0.252651	0.801100
DLOG(PRICE07S(-2),0,4)	-0.165811	0.044443	-3.730899	0.000300
DLOG(NC07,0,4)	0.642942	0.314714	2.042939	0.043900
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000411	8.46E-05	4.857978	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-0.000292	1.38E-04	-2.116071	0.037000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	4.26E-04	3.04E-05	14.01087	0.000000
MA(4)	-8.68E-01	5.56E-02	-15.62668	0.000000
R-squared	0.863324	Mean dependent var		0.007702
Adjusted R-squared	0.854506	S.D. dependent var		0.113220
S.E. of regression	0.043186	Akaike info criterion		-3.379158
Sum squared resid	0.173450	Schwarz criterion		-3.196796
Log likelihood	175.9579	F-statistic		97.90702
Durbin-Watson stat	1.646510	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted MA Roots	0.97	.00-.97i	-.00+.97i	-0.97

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 8 (MULTIPLE DWELLINGS - REDISTRIBUTION)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH08/(BDA0),0,4)

Method: Least Squares

Date: 03/03/08 Time: 15:18

Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4

Included observations: 100

Convergence achieved after 12 iterations

Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.012501	0.000479	26.07115	0.000000
DLOG(MA4PRICE08S(-1),0,4)	-0.055527	0.016589	-3.347268	0.001200
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000457	2.75E-05	16.60049	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-7.95E-05	4.53E-05	-1.754824	0.082600
D(WHDD0,0,4)	5.07E-05	1.03E-05	4.908458	0.000000
AR(1)	1.72E-01	1.02E-01	1.686121	0.095100
MA(4)	-7.88E-01	6.58E-02	-11.97856	0.000000
R-squared	0.904619	Mean dependent var		0.013499
Adjusted R-squared	0.898466	S.D. dependent var		0.046807
S.E. of regression	0.014915	Akaike info criterion		-5.505489
Sum squared resid	0.020688	Schwarz criterion		-5.323127
Log likelihood	282.2744	F-statistic		147.0068
Durbin-Watson stat	2.014511	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.17			
Inverted MA Roots	0.94	.00-.94i	.00+.94i	-0.94

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 9 (GENERAL - LARGE)

Dependent Variable: DLOG((GWH09FG)/BDA0,0,4)

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4

Included observations: 100

Convergence achieved after 19 iterations

Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.001538	0.002773	0.554422	0.580700
DLOG(PRICE09S(-4),0,4)	-0.024719	0.015103	-1.636739	0.105100
DLOG(PNEMP_N,0,4)	0.337650	0.064089	5.268418	0.000000
DLOG(NC09,0,4)	0.673700	1.28E-01	5.252610	0.000000
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000184	1.14E-05	16.12671	0.000000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	3.72E-05	5.79E-06	6.417461	0.000000
AR(1)	8.85E-01	6.00E-02	14.74465	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.487497	0.126924	-3.840851	0.000200
SMA(4)	-0.946861	0.028362	-33.38528	0.000000
R-squared	0.903589	Mean dependent var		0.023597
Adjusted R-squared	0.895113	S.D. dependent var		0.024552
S.E. of regression	0.007952	Akaike info criterion		-6.745203
Sum squared resid	0.005754	Schwarz criterion		-6.510737
Log likelihood	346.2601	F-statistic		106.6092
Durbin-Watson stat	1.980532	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.89			
Inverted MA Roots	0.99	0.49		

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 12 (MULTIPLE DWELLING SPACE HEATING)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH12,0,12)
Method: Least Squares
Sample (adjusted): 1983M06 2007M12
Included observations: 295 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 9 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.003371	0.005622	-0.599670	0.549200
D(CDD0,0,12)	0.000360	8.49E-05	4.247155	0.000000
D(CDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000544	0.000085	6.390473	0.000000
D(HDD0,0,12)	0.000375	3.84E-05	9.777182	0.000000
D(HDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000534	3.79E-05	14.09458	0.000000
DLOG(NC12,0,12)	0.276443	1.32E-01	2.089223	0.037600
D(D200309,0,12)	-1.73E-01	4.89E-02	-3.537315	0.000500
AR(1)	1.74E-01	5.76E-02	3.019770	0.002800
AR(2)	0.188064	0.058575	3.210671	0.001500
AR(4)	0.195216	0.057413	3.400221	0.000800
SAR(12)	-0.465943	0.053091	-8.776282	0.000000
R-squared	0.697436	Mean dependent var		-0.001188
Adjusted R-squared	0.686782	S.D. dependent var		0.111649
S.E. of regression	0.062485	Akaike info criterion		-2.671191
Sum squared resid	1.108858	Schwarz criterion		-2.533711
Log likelihood	405.0007	F-statistic		65.46444
Durbin-Watson stat	2.053735	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	.91+.24i	.91-.24i	0.8	.66-.66i
	.66+.66i	.24+.91i	.24-.91i	.03+.59i
	.03-.59i	-.24+.91i	-.24-.91i	-.66-.66i
	-.66-.66i	-0.69	-.91-.24i	-.91+.24i

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 13 (BULK POWER - HIGH TENSION - HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(MWH13,0,12)
Method: Least Squares
Sample (adjusted): 1993M02 2007M12
Included observations: 179 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 18 iterations
Backcast: 1993M01

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.009172	0.004542	2.019400	0.045000
D(CDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000253	0.000107	2.371305	0.018800
D(HDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000245	4.73E-05	5.174172	0.000000
AR(1)	0.895029	7.41E-02	12.08223	0.000000
SAR(12)	-0.552139	6.64E-02	-8.317792	0.000000
SAR(24)	-4.01E-01	6.20E-02	-6.465246	0.000000
MA(1)	-7.87E-01	1.04E-01	-7.563586	0.000000
R-squared	0.415063	Mean dependent var		0.005654
Adjusted R-squared	0.394658	S.D. dependent var		0.073096
S.E. of regression	0.056872	Akaike info criterion		-2.857719
Sum squared resid	0.556314	Schwarz criterion		-2.733073
Log likelihood	262.7659	F-statistic		20.34148
Durbin-Watson stat	2.250164	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	.95+.16i	.95-.16i	.90+.33i	.90-.33i
	0.9	.74+.61i	.74-.61i	.61+.74i
	.61-.74i	.33-.90i	.33+.90i	.16+.95i
	.16-.95i	-.16+.95i	-.16-.95i	-.33+.90i
	-.33-.90i	-.61-.74i	-.61+.74i	-.74+.61i
	-.74-.61i	-.90-.33i	-.90+.33i	-.95+.16i
	-.95-.16i			
Inverted MA Roots	0.79			

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

SENDOUT

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWHSO,0,4)

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4

Included observations: 100

Convergence achieved after 8 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.009288	0.003081	3.014266	0.003300
DLOG(PRICE_S(-3),0,4)	-0.035948	0.017570	-2.046042	0.043600
DLOG(EMP_N*(NC09),0,4)	0.306785	0.072839	4.211840	0.000100
D(CDD,0,4)	0.000280	1.25E-05	22.39853	0.000000
D(CDD24,0,4)	-2.16E-05	2.03E-05	-1.067747	0.288500
D(HDD,0,4)	5.18E-05	4.99E-06	10.37910	0.000000
D(LEAPY,0,4)	1.42E-02	2.87E-03	4.969632	0.000000
AR(1)	5.62E-01	9.00E-02	6.240135	0.000000
SAR(4)	-0.195767	0.104243	-1.877995	0.063600
R-squared	0.910134	Mean dependent var		0.020706
Adjusted R-squared	0.902234	S.D. dependent var		0.032450
S.E. of regression	0.010146	Akaike info criterion		-6.257746
Sum squared resid	0.009368	Schwarz criterion		-6.023280
Log likelihood	321.8873	F-statistic		115.2023
Durbin-Watson stat	1.872079	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.56 -.47+.47i	.47-.47i	.47-.47i	-.47+.47i

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC FORECASTING MODEL STATISTICS**

Model Statistics For Electric Sales Volume Forecasting Models			
	Adj R-Sqr *	SER	Durbin-Watson
SC1	0.9889	2.1%	1.971
SC2	0.9843	1.2%	1.812
SC4	0.9904	1.4%	1.998
SC9	0.9979	0.8%	1.981

* When the models are in differenced form, their Adj R-Sqr's are lower than shown in the table, because differencing accounts for a portion of the R-Sqr values.

Notes: Adj R-Sqr represents R Square adjusted for degrees of freedom.
SER represents Standard Error of Regression.

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
CUSTOMERS FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 1 (RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS)

Dependent Variable: D(NC01,0,4)

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4

Included observations: 100

Convergence achieved after 13 iterations

Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	13.43145	0.406772	33.01958	0.000000
AR(1)	0.912124	0.044643	20.43170	0.000000
MA(1)	0.299342	0.102764	2.912904	0.004500
SMA(4)	-0.937224	0.029340	-31.94369	0.000000
R-squared	0.861567	Mean dependent var		13.70060
Adjusted R-squared	0.857241	S.D. dependent var		4.808661
S.E. of regression	1.816881	Akaike info criterion		4.071297
Sum squared resid	316.9013	Schwarz criterion		4.175504
Log likelihood	-199.5649	F-statistic		199.1582
Durbin-Watson stat	1.893708	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.91			
Inverted MA Roots	0.98			

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
CUSTOMERS FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 2 (GENERAL - SMALL)

Dependent Variable: D(NC02,0,4)
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4
Included observations: 100
Convergence achieved after 7 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.387257	5.105449	1.055197	0.294000
AR(1)	0.975196	0.024958	39.07311	0.000000
SAR(4)	-0.457742	0.099553	-4.597969	0.000000
MA(1)	0.676241	0.078903	8.570538	0.000000
R-squared	0.962238	Mean dependent var		3.293350
Adjusted R-squared	0.961058	S.D. dependent var		5.000216
S.E. of regression	0.986729	Akaike info criterion		2.850336
Sum squared resid	93.46892	Schwarz criterion		2.954543
Log likelihood	-138.5168	F-statistic		815.4137
Durbin-Watson stat	1.802140	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.98 -.58-.58i	.58+.58i	.58+.58i	-.58-.58i
Inverted MA Roots	-0.68			

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
CUSTOMERS FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 4 (COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL - REDISTRIBUTION)

Dependent Variable: NC04
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4
Included observations: 100
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.230373	0.408500	5.459905	0.000000
AR(1)	0.338687	0.096893	3.495486	0.000700
AR(2)	0.318178	0.097757	3.254801	0.001600
AR(4)	0.292525	0.095157	3.074148	0.002700
R-squared	0.879821	Mean dependent var		1.784280
Adjusted R-squared	0.876065	S.D. dependent var		0.337168
S.E. of regression	0.118698	Akaike info criterion		-1.385291
Sum squared resid	1.352564	Schwarz criterion		-1.281084
Log likelihood	73.26456	F-statistic		234.2695
Durbin-Watson stat	2.265514	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.98	.06+.63i	.06-.63i	-0.76

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
CUSTOMERS FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 7 (RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS - HEATING)

Dependent Variable: NC07
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4
Included observations: 100
Convergence achieved after 6 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	17.88174	1.335729	13.38724	0.000000
AR(1)	0.986292	0.007769	126.9497	0.000000
MA(4)	0.348809	0.097110	3.591913	0.000500
R-squared	0.996566	Mean dependent var		15.73174
Adjusted R-squared	0.996495	S.D. dependent var		0.881488
S.E. of regression	0.052186	Akaike info criterion		-3.038473
Sum squared resid	0.264165	Schwarz criterion		-2.960318
Log likelihood	154.9237	F-statistic		14074.72
Durbin-Watson stat	1.699207	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.99			
Inverted MA Roots	.54-.54i	.54+.54i	-.54+.54i	-.54+.54i

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
CUSTOMERS FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 8 (MULTIPLE DWELLINGS - REDISTRIBUTION)

Dependent Variable: NC08
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4
Included observations: 100
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.963286	0.152411	12.88149	0.000000
AR(1)	0.984483	0.014741	66.78738	0.000000
R-squared	0.978502	Mean dependent var		1.816090
Adjusted R-squared	0.978283	S.D. dependent var		0.058197
S.E. of regression	0.008576	Akaike info criterion		-6.659821
Sum squared resid	0.007208	Schwarz criterion		-6.607718
Log likelihood	334.9911	F-statistic		4460.554
Durbin-Watson stat	1.299062	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.98			

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
CUSTOMERS FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 9 (GENERAL - LARGE)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(NC09,0,4)
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2007Q4
Included observations: 100
Convergence achieved after 37 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.009895	0.013345	0.741481	0.460200
AR(1)	0.983681	0.015371	63.99667	0.000000
MA(4)	-0.960831	0.021748	-44.18089	0.000000
R-squared	0.880385	Mean dependent var		0.024520
Adjusted R-squared	0.877919	S.D. dependent var		0.011044
S.E. of regression	0.003859	Akaike info criterion		-8.247371
Sum squared resid	0.001444	Schwarz criterion		-8.169216
Log likelihood	415.3686	F-statistic		356.9677
Durbin-Watson stat	1.701289	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.98			
Inverted MA Roots	0.99	.00+.99i	-.00-.99i	-0.99

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
CUSTOMERS FORECASTING MODELS**

SC 12 (MULTIPLE DWELLING SPACE HEATING)

Dependent Variable: D(NC12,0,12)

Method: Least Squares

Sample (adjusted): 1983M02 2007M12

Included observations: 299 after adjustments

Convergence achieved after 10 iterations

Backcast: 1982M12 1983M01

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.132743	7.268682	0.018262	0.985400
AR(1)	0.954054	0.018401	51.84801	0.000000
SAR(12)	-0.436006	0.052637	-8.283282	0.000000
MA(1)	0.113584	0.059493	1.909220	0.057200
MA(2)	0.181307	0.059778	3.032997	0.002600
R-squared	0.934184	Mean dependent var		1.578595
Adjusted R-squared	0.933289	S.D. dependent var		24.72825
S.E. of regression	6.386933	Akaike info criterion		6.562966
Sum squared resid	11993.12	Schwarz criterion		6.624847
Log likelihood	-976.1635	F-statistic		1043.256
Durbin-Watson stat	1.985143	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.95	.90-.24i	.90+.24i	.66+.66i
	.66-.66i	.24+.90i	.24-.90i	-.24-.90i
	-.24+.90i	-.66+.66i	-.66+.66i	-.90+.24i
	-.90-.24i			
Inverted MA Roots	-.06-.42i	-.06+.42i		

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS (1,000)												PRIVATE NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (1,000) Service Area Employment	REAL ELECTRIC PRICE (¢/KWHR)																															
	2008				2009				2010					2011				2012				2013				2014																			
	SC.1	SC.2	SC.4	SC.5	SC.6	SC.7	SC.8	SC.9	SC.12	SC.1	SC.2	SC.4		SC.5	SC.6	SC.7	SC.8	SC.9	SC.12	SC.1	SC.2	SC.4	SC.5	SC.6	SC.7	SC.8	SC.9	SC.1	SC.2	SC.4	SC.5	SC.6	SC.7	SC.8	SC.9										
Q1	2,743,990	359,305	2,193	0.016	3,745	16,968	1,925	124,910	0.488	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	16,968	1,925	124,910	0.488	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	16,968	1,925	124,910	0.488	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	16,968	1,925	124,910	0.488	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	16,968	1,925	124,910	0.488
Q2	2,746,375	360,786	2,213	0.016	3,725	16,981	1,925	125,012	0.485	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	16,981	1,925	125,012	0.485	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	16,981	1,925	125,012	0.485	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	16,981	1,925	125,012	0.485	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	16,981	1,925	125,012	0.485
Q3	2,747,000	361,037	2,209	0.016	3,721	16,968	1,926	126,177	0.486	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	16,968	1,926	126,177	0.486	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	16,968	1,926	126,177	0.486	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	16,968	1,926	126,177	0.486	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	16,968	1,926	126,177	0.486
Q4	2,753,133	363,163	2,215	0.016	4,507	16,982	1,926	126,615	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	16,982	1,926	126,615	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	16,982	1,926	126,615	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	16,982	1,926	126,615	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	16,982	1,926	126,615	0.488
Q1	2,756,492	367,497	2,207	0.016	3,745	16,995	1,927	126,719	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	16,995	1,927	126,719	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	16,995	1,927	126,719	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	16,995	1,927	126,719	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	16,995	1,927	126,719	0.489
Q2	2,758,958	369,016	2,213	0.016	3,725	17,007	1,928	126,814	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,007	1,928	126,814	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,007	1,928	126,814	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,007	1,928	126,814	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,007	1,928	126,814	0.486
Q3	2,759,658	368,690	2,211	0.016	3,721	17,019	1,928	127,986	0.486	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,019	1,928	127,986	0.486	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,019	1,928	127,986	0.486	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,019	1,928	127,986	0.486	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,019	1,928	127,986	0.486
Q4	2,765,859	370,199	2,214	0.016	4,507	17,031	1,929	128,421	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,031	1,929	128,421	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,031	1,929	128,421	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,031	1,929	128,421	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,031	1,929	128,421	0.488
Q1	2,769,280	374,023	2,212	0.016	3,745	17,042	1,929	128,518	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,042	1,929	128,518	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,042	1,929	128,518	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,042	1,929	128,518	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,042	1,929	128,518	0.489
Q2	2,771,902	375,464	2,214	0.016	3,725	17,054	1,930	128,605	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,054	1,930	128,605	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,054	1,930	128,605	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,054	1,930	128,605	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,054	1,930	128,605	0.486
Q3	2,772,554	375,344	2,213	0.016	3,721	17,065	1,930	129,785	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,065	1,930	129,785	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,065	1,930	129,785	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,065	1,930	129,785	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,065	1,930	129,785	0.487
Q4	2,778,902	377,078	2,214	0.016	4,507	17,076	1,931	130,218	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,076	1,931	130,218	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,076	1,931	130,218	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,076	1,931	130,218	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,076	1,931	130,218	0.488
Q1	2,782,266	381,080	2,214	0.016	3,745	17,088	1,931	130,307	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,088	1,931	130,307	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,088	1,931	130,307	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,088	1,931	130,307	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,088	1,931	130,307	0.489
Q2	2,784,827	382,502	2,215	0.016	3,725	17,098	1,932	130,387	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,098	1,932	130,387	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,098	1,932	130,387	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,098	1,932	130,387	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,098	1,932	130,387	0.486
Q3	2,785,615	382,235	2,215	0.016	3,721	17,109	1,932	131,575	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,109	1,932	131,575	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,109	1,932	131,575	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,109	1,932	131,575	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,109	1,932	131,575	0.487
Q4	2,791,895	383,814	2,215	0.016	4,507	17,120	1,933	132,006	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,120	1,933	132,006	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,120	1,933	132,006	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,120	1,933	132,006	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,120	1,933	132,006	0.488
Q1	2,795,389	387,684	2,216	0.016	3,745	17,130	1,933	132,088	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,130	1,933	132,088	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,130	1,933	132,088	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,130	1,933	132,088	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,130	1,933	132,088	0.489
Q2	2,797,978	389,066	2,216	0.016	3,725	17,140	1,934	132,161	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,140	1,934	132,161	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,140	1,934	132,161	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,140	1,934	132,161	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,140	1,934	132,161	0.486
Q3	2,798,790	388,818	2,216	0.016	3,721	17,151	1,934	133,358	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,151	1,934	133,358	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,151	1,934	133,358	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,151	1,934	133,358	0.487	9,636	22,208	18,094	0.016	3,721	17,151	1,934	133,358	0.487
Q4	2,805,093	390,421	2,217	0.016	4,507	17,161	1,935	133,787	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,161	1,935	133,787	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,161	1,935	133,787	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,161	1,935	133,787	0.488	9,337	20,336	15,857	0.016	4,507	17,161	1,935	133,787	0.488
Q1	2,808,607	394,306	2,217	0.016	3,745	17,171	1,935	133,862	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,171	1,935	133,862	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,171	1,935	133,862	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,171	1,935	133,862	0.489	9,113	18,567	14,556	0.016	3,745	17,171	1,935	133,862	0.489
Q2	2,811,214	395,662	2,217	0.016	3,725	17,180	1,935	133,929	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,180	1,935	133,929	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,180	1,935	133,929	0.486	10,025	21,122	16,885	0.016	3,725	17,180												

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
NYPA VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

Dependent Variable: SC62GWHR
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1998M01 2007M12
Included observations: 120
Convergence achieved after 7 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.189809	0.823465	0.230501	0.818100
HDDCYCA	0.000574	0.000120	4.792724	0.000000
TRIPAVG	0.060582	0.026531	2.283444	0.024200
AR(1)	0.882485	0.041906	21.05878	0.000000
R-squared	0.828319	Mean dependent var		2.336858
Adjusted R-squared	0.823879	S.D. dependent var		0.569472
S.E. of regression	0.238989	Akaike info criterion		0.007966
Sum squared resid	6.625420	Schwarz criterion		0.100882
Log likelihood	3.522052	F-statistic		186.5575
Durbin-Watson stat	2.684363	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.88			

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
 NYPA VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

Dependent Variable: SC66GWHR
 Method: Least Squares
 Sample: 1996M01 2007M12
 Included observations: 144

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.710635	0.047131	15.07772	0.000000
BURNHRS	0.012687	0.000131	97.20885	0.000000
R-squared	0.985195	Mean dependent var		5.228188
Adjusted R-squared	0.985091	S.D. dependent var		0.771752
S.E. of regression	0.094233	Akaike info criterion		-1.872311
Sum squared resid	1.260927	Schwarz criterion		-1.831064
Log likelihood	136.8064	F-statistic		9449.561
Durbin-Watson stat	1.659184	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
 NYPA VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

Dependent Variable: SC80GWHR
 Method: Least Squares
 Sample: 1996M02 2007M12
 Included observations: 143
 Convergence achieved after 7 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.499393	0.638357	10.18144	0.000000
BURNHRSNYC	0.071981	0.001721	41.83033	0.000000
SC80WATTADJ	-6.118205	0.335146	-18.25532	0.000000
AR(1)	0.628324	0.066178	9.494496	0.000000
R-squared	0.982574	Mean dependent var		30.04339
Adjusted R-squared	0.982198	S.D. dependent var		5.492873
S.E. of regression	0.732874	Akaike info criterion		2.243889
Sum squared resid	74.65759	Schwarz criterion		2.326765
Log likelihood	-156.4380	F-statistic		2612.597
Durbin-Watson stat	2.188221	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.63			

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
NYPA VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

Dependent Variable: D(SC91GWHR,0,12)
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1997M01 2007M12
Included observations: 132
Convergence achieved after 12 iterations
Backcast: 1995M12 1996M12

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	17.71273	0.575791	30.76243	0.000000
D(HDDCALA,0,12)	0.141356	0.026360	5.362589	0.000000
D(CDDCALA,0,12)	0.374366	0.062250	6.013886	0.000000
D(TRIP18,0,12)	10.06298	2.185359	4.604726	0.000000
D(WEATHER2005,0,12)	52.13211	16.35908	3.186739	0.001800
MA(1)	-0.268185	0.083373	-3.216677	0.001700
SMA(12)	-0.847878	0.032031	-26.47063	0.000000
R-squared	0.608853	Mean dependent var		17.22576
Adjusted R-squared	0.590078	S.D. dependent var		41.56558
S.E. of regression	26.61242	Akaike info criterion		9.452206
Sum squared resid	88527.63	Schwarz criterion		9.605082
Log likelihood	-616.8456	F-statistic		32.42885
Durbin-Watson stat	1.966566	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted MA Roots	0.99	.85-.49i	.85+.49i	.49-.85i
	.49+.85i	0.27	.00+.99i	-.00-.99i
	-.49-.85i	-.49+.85i	-.85+.49i	-.85-.49i
	-0.99			

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
 NYPA VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS**

Dependent Variable: KIACNEWMWHR
 Method: Least Squares
 Sample: 1999M01 2007M12
 Included observations: 108
 Convergence achieved after 5 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-4.684928	2.156821	-2.172145	0.032200
HDDCALA(-1)	0.006746	0.000667	10.11267	0.000000
CDDCALA(-1)	0.009985	0.001219	8.192136	0.000000
TRIP02	1.022184	0.068492	14.92417	0.000000
LITERAIL	3.484334	0.487617	7.145640	0.000000
AR(1)	0.450669	0.088766	5.077040	0.000000
R-squared	0.835228	Mean dependent var		31.82307
Adjusted R-squared	0.827151	S.D. dependent var		3.059150
S.E. of regression	1.271845	Akaike info criterion		3.372766
Sum squared resid	164.9940	Schwarz criterion		3.521773
Log likelihood	-176.1294	F-statistic		103.4076
Durbin-Watson stat	2.487330	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.45			

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ESTIMATED DSM REDUCTIONS

	Impact of DSM on Sales - GWhs										Total NYPA Sales Impact	Total Con Ed Sales Impact	Impact of DSM on Sendout Gwhs
	SC.1	SC.2	SC.4	SC.5	SC.7	SC.8	SC.9	SC.12	SC.13				
Annual 2008	(33)	(11)	(137)	0	0	(11)	(229)	(2)	(60)	(17)	(483)	(521)	
Annual 2009	(69)	(22)	(243)	0	0	(15)	(444)	(12)	(120)	(18)	(925)	(991)	
RATE YEAR SUMMARY													
12 months ending March 2010	(94)	(23)	(278)	0	0	(18)	(530)	(12)	(120)	(18)	(1,075)	(1,149)	
12 months ending March 2011	(150)	(36)	(497)	0	0	(31)	(1,025)	(12)	(120)	(33)	(1,871)	(2,010)	
12 months ending March 2012	(189)	(51)	(731)	(9)	0	(60)	(1,564)	(12)	(120)	(76)	(2,736)	(2,938)	
12 months ending March 2013	(204)	(64)	(941)	(12)	0	(77)	(2,037)	(20)	(120)	(127)	(3,475)	(3,731)	
12 months ending March 2014	(222)	(77)	(1,096)	(12)	0	(91)	(2,371)	(25)	(120)	(180)	(4,014)	(4,310)	

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SENDOUT, SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES
FORECASTED YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2008, DECEMBER 31, 2009, MARCH 31, 2010, MARCH 31, 2011, MARCH 31, 2012, MARCH 31, 2013 AND MARCH 31, 2014

		FORECASTED						
		Forecast						
		Year Ended						
		12/31/2008	12/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2011	3/31/2012	3/31/2013	3/31/2014
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	SENDOUT - MILLION KILOWATTHOURS							
2	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	50,326	50,476	50,526	50,582	50,956	50,582	50,801
3	NYP&A CUSTOMERS	11,335	11,532	11,565	11,769	12,007	12,176	12,432
4	ECONOMIC DELIVERY SERVICE CUSTOMERS	1,071	977	979	983	992	979	981
	TOTAL	62,732	62,985	63,070	63,334	63,945	63,737	64,214
5	SALES VOLUMES - MILLION KILOWATTHOURS							
6	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	47,031	47,281	47,198	47,009	47,087	47,094	47,305
7	NYP&A CUSTOMERS	10,672	10,885	10,918	11,102	11,288	11,445	11,685
8	ECONOMIC DELIVERY SERVICE CUSTOMERS	993	911	911	911	911	911	911
	TOTAL	58,696	59,077	59,027	59,022	59,286	59,450	59,901
9	REVENUES - \$1,000							
10	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	\$2,914,158	\$2,974,407	\$2,970,189	\$2,955,515	\$2,954,676	\$2,952,331	\$2,960,613
11	NON COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES *	(18,678)	(668)					
12	RDM ACCRUAL	77,250	103,350	102,945	102,343	103,583	104,569	105,830
13	COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES	3,455,416	3,566,706	3,564,352	3,556,335	3,645,382	3,718,054	3,776,866
14	MSC AND MAC REVENUES	114,505	124,628	126,421	136,541	172,006	65,374	38,210
15	SBC AND RPS REVENUES	6,542,651	6,768,423	6,763,907	6,750,734	6,780,847	6,840,328	6,881,519
16	SUB-TOTAL	363,451	386,663	387,424	389,979	390,763	391,570	391,995
17	NYP&A DELIVERY CHARGE AT CURRENT RATES	(5,215)	(3,386)					
18	RDM ACCRUAL	26,493	24,852	24,852	24,852	24,852	24,852	24,852
19	ECONOMIC DELIVERY SERVICE CUSTOMERS	188,000	192,375	192,258	192,060	193,221	195,210	198,332
20	REVENUE TAXES	\$7,115,380	\$7,368,927	\$7,368,441	\$7,357,625	\$7,389,683	\$7,451,960	\$7,496,688
21	SUB-TOTAL	(17,400)	(17,400)	(17,400)	(17,400)	(17,400)	(17,400)	(17,400)
22	CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT	\$7,115,380	\$7,368,927	\$7,351,041	\$7,340,225	\$7,372,283	\$7,434,560	\$7,479,298
	TOTAL	\$7,115,380	\$7,368,927	\$7,340,833	\$7,340,225	\$7,372,283	\$7,434,560	\$7,479,298
23	PROPOSED RATE INCREASE - ANNUALIZED							
24	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS		\$546,074					
25	NYP&A CUSTOMERS		86,332					
26	ECONOMIC DELIVERY SERVICE CUSTOMERS		4,326					
27	REVENUE TAXES		17,060					
	TOTAL PROPOSED RATE INCREASE		\$653,792					
28	GRAND TOTAL	\$7,115,380	\$7,368,927	\$7,340,833	\$7,340,225	\$7,372,283	\$7,434,560	\$7,479,298

* Delivery Revenues at Current Rates do not reflect the Low Income Discount

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
FORECASTED 12 MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2008**

CATEGORY	SC.NO.	DESCRIPTION	REVENUES (\$1,000)									
			VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (1)	SUM OF MONTHLY BILLABLE DEMAND (MM) (2)	NON COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES* (3)	RDM ACCRUAL (4)	COMPETITIVE SERVICE RATES BPP/MFC/METERING (5)	SBC/RP/S (6)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (7)	REVENUE TAX (8)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (9)	
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS												
1	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS SPACE HEATING	14,286		\$1,239,259	(\$21,310)	\$50,090	\$34,765	\$1,483,599	\$91,839	\$2,878,242	
	7	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	196		11,553	(119)	459	477	18,161	840	31,371	
			14,482		1,250,812	(21,429)	50,549	35,242	1,501,760	92,679	2,909,613	
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,221		207,735	846	6,245	5,406	220,413	11,797	452,442	
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,979	16,368	323,938	(6,127)	2,191	16,996	323,192	14,919	675,109	
	8	MULT DWELL REDISTRIBUTION	2,020	4,399	95,054	(1,046)	1,087	4,918	133,144	6,364	239,521	
	9	GENERAL LARGE	20,610	51,819	1,012,891	9,680	16,984	50,196	1,250,935	52,661	2,393,347	
	12	MULT DWELL SPACE HEATING	458	966	15,548	(120)	94	1,116	11,049	656	28,343	
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	90	165	1,596	(196)	45	218	10,166	0	11,829	
		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	32,378	73,717	1,656,762	3,037	26,646	78,850	1,948,899	86,397	3,800,591	
	5	RAILROADS	120	279	3,518	(169)	15	292	2,579	156	6,391	
	6	STREET LIGHTING	16		1,893	(117)	40	38	1,268	63	3,185	
		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	136	279	5,411	(286)	55	330	3,847	219	9,576	
	14	STANDBY SERVICE	35	72	1,173	0	0	83	910	52	2,218	
		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	47,031	74,068	2,914,158	(18,678)	77,250	114,505	3,455,416	179,347	6,721,998	
	6	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	993	1,834	26,493					573	27,066	
	7	NYPA CUSTOMERS	10,672	23,060	363,451	(5,215)				8,080	366,316	
	8	TOTAL SYSTEM	58,696	98,962	\$3,304,102	(\$23,893)	\$77,250	\$114,505	\$3,455,416	\$188,000	\$7,115,380	

* Non-Competitive Delivery Revenues At Current Rates do not reflect the Low Income Discount

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
FORECASTED 12 MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009**

CATEGORY	SC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	REVENUES (\$1,000)									
			VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (1)	SUM OF MONTHLY BILLABLE DEMAND (MW) (2)	NON COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES* (3)	NON COMPETITIVE RDM ACCRUAL (4)	COMPETITIVE SERVICE RATES (5)	SBC/RPS (6)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (7)	REVENUE TAX (8)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (9)	
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS												
1	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,531		\$1,273,028	(\$581)	\$66,146	\$38,278	\$1,552,124	\$93,403	\$3,022,398	
	7	SPACE HEATING	196		11,731	7	800	515	18,770	844	32,667	
		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	14,727		1,284,759	(574)	66,946	38,793	1,570,894	94,247	3,055,065	
2	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,259		213,807	195	8,749	5,955	228,162	12,260	469,128	
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,907	16,079	323,199	(652)	2,895	18,210	321,213	14,977	679,842	
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,039	4,430	97,714	(241)	1,445	5,371	137,922	6,585	248,796	
	9	GENERAL LARGE	20,700	51,798	1,031,764	901	23,013	54,579	1,290,274	54,264	2,434,795	
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	446	957	15,774	16	190	1,178	9,685	637	27,480	
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	32	55	673	112	32	85	3,947	0	4,849	
		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	32,383	73,319	1,682,931	331	36,324	85,378	1,991,203	88,723	3,884,890	
3	5	RAILROADS	120	278	3,539	(53)	21	317	2,343	153	6,320	
	6	STREET LIGHTING	16		1,984	(372)	59	45	1,393	68	3,177	
		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	136	278	5,523	(425)	80	362	3,736	221	9,497	
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE	35	72	1,194		0	95	873	52	2,214	
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	47,281	73,669	2,974,407	(668)	103,350	124,628	3,566,706	183,243	6,951,666	
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	911	1,672	24,852					536	25,388	
7		NYPA CUSTOMERS	10,885	23,259	386,663	(3,386)				8,596	391,873	
8		TOTAL SYSTEM	59,077	98,600	\$3,385,922	(\$4,054)	\$103,350	\$124,628	\$3,566,706	\$192,375	\$7,368,927	

* Non-Competitive Delivery Revenues At Current Rates do not reflect the Low Income Discount

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
FORECASTED 12 MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 2012**

CATEGORY	SC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	REVENUES (\$1,000)									
			VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (1)	SUM OF MONTHLY BILLABLE DEMAND (MW) (2)	NON COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES (3)	COMPETITIVE SERVICE RATES BPP/MFC/METERING (5)	SBC/IRPS (6)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (7)	REVENUES TAX (8)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (9)		
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS												
1	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS SPACE HEATING	15,084		\$1,309,714	\$66,891	\$24,297	\$1,637,407	\$95,959	\$3,134,268		
	7	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	197		11,774	772	316	19,147	834	32,843		
1			15,281		1,321,488	67,663	24,613	1,656,554	96,793	3,167,111		
2	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,305		216,232	8,646	3,813	228,582	12,493	469,766		
4	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,574	14,747	300,408	2,731	10,918	316,613	14,237	644,907		
8	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,050	4,428	97,827	1,401	3,325	139,441	6,628	248,622		
9	9	GENERAL LARGE	20,237	49,529	996,046	22,853	33,496	1,285,586	52,970	2,390,951		
12	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	444	936	15,405	176	716	9,398	609	26,304		
13	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	34	62	740	34	47	4,382	0	5,203		
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	31,644	69,702	1,626,658	35,841	52,315	1,984,002	86,937	3,785,753		
5	5	RAILROADS	111	266	3,354	20	195	2,420	147	6,136		
6	6	STREET LIGHTING	16		1,984	59	26	1,495	69	3,633		
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	127	266	5,338	79	221	3,915	216	9,769		
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE	35	72	1,192	0	57	911	52	2,212		
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	47,087	70,040	2,954,676	103,583	77,206	3,645,382	183,998	6,964,845		
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	911	1,672	24,852				536	25,388		
7		NYP&A CUSTOMERS	11,288	23,595	390,763				8,687	399,450		
8		TOTAL SYSTEM	59,286	95,307	\$3,370,291	\$103,583	\$77,206	\$3,645,382	\$193,221	\$7,389,683		
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(17,400)					(17,400)		
10		TOTAL SYSTEM	59,286	95,307	\$3,352,891	\$103,583	\$77,206	\$3,645,382	\$193,221	\$7,372,283		

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
FORECASTED 12 MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 2014

CATEGORY	SC.NO.	DESCRIPTION	REVENUES (\$1,000)								
			VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (1)	SUM OF MONTHLY BILLABLE DEMAND (MW) (2)	NON COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES (3)	COMPETITIVE SERVICE RATES BPP/MFC/METERING (5)	SBC/RPS (6)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (7)	REVENUE TAX (8)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (9)	
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS											
1	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	15,700		\$1,350,556	\$68,653	\$13,090	\$1,708,235	\$101,117	\$3,241,651	
	7	SPACE HEATING	197		11,799	760	109	19,176	864	\$32,708	
		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	15,897		1,362,355	69,413	13,199	1,727,411	101,981	3,274,359	
2	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,345		218,364	8,568	1,799	225,170	12,117	466,018	
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,346	13,800	283,756	2,697	5,099	323,975	14,065	629,592	
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,072	4,415	97,895	1,436	1,705	146,924	6,544	254,504	
	9	GENERAL LARGE	20,023	48,281	976,646	23,434	16,007	1,334,420	53,530	2,404,037	
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	426	879	14,489	167	247	9,294	575	24,772	
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	37	64	779	38	24	4,700	7	5,548	
		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	31,249	67,439	1,591,929	36,340	24,881	2,044,483	86,838	3,784,471	
3	5	RAILROADS	108	247	3,153	18	84	2,497	142	5,894	
	6	STREET LIGHTING	16		1,984	59	12	1,510	71	3,636	
		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	124	247	5,137	77	96	4,007	213	9,530	
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE	35	72	1,192	0	34	965	53	2,244	
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	47,305	67,758	2,960,613	105,830	38,210	3,776,866	189,085	7,070,604	
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	911	1,672	24,852				531	25,383	
7		NYPA CUSTOMERS	11,685	23,683	391,995				8,716	400,711	
8		TOTAL SYSTEM	59,901	93,113	\$3,377,460	\$105,830	\$38,210	\$3,776,866	\$198,332	\$7,496,698	
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(17,400)					(17,400)	
10		TOTAL SYSTEM	59,901	93,113	\$3,360,060	\$105,830	\$38,210	\$3,776,866	\$198,332	\$7,479,298	

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
FUTURE AVERAGE DELIVERY AND SUPPLY PRICES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION

S.C. NO.	DESCRIPTION	Rate Year Ended 3/31/2010				Rate Year Ended 3/31/2011				Rate Year Ended 3/31/2012				Rate Year Ended 3/31/2013				Rate Year Ended 3/31/2014				
		VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES (\$1,000)	SUPPLY REVENUES (\$1,000)	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR)	VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES (\$1,000)	SUPPLY REVENUES (\$1,000)	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR)	VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES (\$1,000)	SUPPLY REVENUES (\$1,000)	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR)	VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES (\$1,000)	SUPPLY REVENUES (\$1,000)	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR)	VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES (\$1,000)	SUPPLY REVENUES (\$1,000)	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR)	
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS																						
1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,542	\$1,650,771	\$2,037,098	14.14	\$1,654,092	\$2,110,609	13.48	\$2,034,009	\$2,185,029	15.084	\$2,180,664	\$2,245,718	15.700	\$2,321,247	\$2,289,623	14.79	15,392	\$2,180,664	\$2,245,718	14.17	14.59
2	SPACE HEATING	185	15,796	23,776	8.10	17,490	24,223	9.02	16,831	23,126	19.7	19,812	25,134	19.6	20,733	25,541	10.52	196	19,812	25,134	10.11	12.82
3	GENERAL SMALL	2,263	276,751	358,104	12.23	306,279	368,500	16.34	334,802	376,751	2,305	354,905	381,612	2,345	373,360	387,200	15.92	2,326	354,905	381,612	15.26	16.41
4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,870	405,451	982,063	5.90	436,250	993,713	6.84	449,639	979,128	6,432	457,768	972,646	6,346	467,127	967,170	7.36	6,432	457,768	972,646	7.12	7.97
5	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,038	126,298	275,025	6.20	140,358	282,359	7.31	149,941	287,011	2,059	157,781	291,389	2,072	165,784	293,345	8.25	2,059	157,781	291,389	7.97	8.25
6	GENERAL LARGE	20,642	1,325,838	2,809,487	6.42	1,450,548	2,844,932	7.11	1,527,821	2,862,193	20,237	1,589,609	2,867,484	20,023	1,651,002	2,862,400	8.25	20,023	1,589,609	2,867,484	7.92	8.25
7	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	445	20,197	49,978	4.54	22,212	50,815	5.01	23,224	52,989	444	23,738	51,737	426	23,847	53,074	5.60	433	23,738	51,737	5.48	5.60
8	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	32	966	4,069	3.02	1,129	4,270	3.42	1,201	4,487	36	1,320	4,798	37	1,379	4,812	3.73	36	1,320	4,798	3.67	3.73
9	RAILROADS	120	4,430	13,311	3.69	4,919	13,757	4.10	4,919	13,757	111	4,919	13,757	108	5,025	13,722	4.65	108	4,919	13,757	4.65	4.65
10	STREET LIGHTING	16	2,531	1,445	15.82	2,807	1,489	17.54	3,031	1,533	16	3,197	1,546	16	3,353	1,549	20.96	16	3,197	1,546	20.96	20.96
11	STANDBY SERVICE	35	1,512	5,118	4.32	1,676	5,216	4.79	1,772	5,237	35	1,869	5,326	35	1,944	5,347	5.55	35	1,869	5,326	5.55	5.55
12	TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	47,198	3,830,643	6,560,472	8.12	4,239,761	6,689,863	9.02	4,549,150	6,792,496	47,094	4,795,685	6,860,343	47,305	5,034,201	6,903,783	10.64	47,094	4,795,685	6,860,343	10.18	10.64
EDDS CUSTOMERS																						
911			\$29,960	\$74,802	3.29	\$33,375	\$74,802	3.66	\$36,390	\$74,802	911	\$38,468	\$74,802	911	\$40,507	\$74,802	4.46	911	\$38,468	\$74,802	4.22	4.46
NYP&A CUSTOMERS																						
10,918			\$486,448	\$896,477	4.46	\$545,448	\$911,565	4.91	\$595,955	\$926,858	11,288	\$632,052	\$939,749	11,685	\$666,341	\$959,455	5.70	11,445	\$632,052	\$939,749	5.52	5.70
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS																						
1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS		11.35	14.01	11.35	12.57	14.31	13.48	13.48	14.49		14.17	14.59		14.79	14.58						
2	SPACE HEATING		8.10	12.19	8.10	9.02	12.49	9.56	9.56	12.75		10.11	14.59		10.52	12.97						
3	GENERAL SMALL		12.23	15.87	12.23	13.53	16.17	14.53	14.53	16.34		15.26	16.41		15.92	16.51						
4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION		5.90	14.29	5.90	6.51	14.67	6.84	6.84	14.89		7.12	15.12		7.36	15.24						
5	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION		6.20	13.49	6.20	6.87	13.81	7.31	7.31	14.00		7.66	14.15		7.97	14.16						
6	GENERAL LARGE		6.42	13.61	6.42	7.11	13.95	7.55	7.55	14.14		7.92	14.29		8.25	14.30						
7	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING		4.54	11.23	4.54	5.01	11.47	5.23	5.23	11.93		5.48	11.95		5.60	12.46						
8	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.		3.02	12.72	3.02	3.42	12.94	3.53	3.53	13.33		3.67	13.33		3.73	13.01						
9	RAILROADS		3.69	11.09	3.69	4.10	11.46	4.43	4.43	11.72		4.65	11.89		4.65	12.71						
10	STREET LIGHTING		15.82	9.03	15.82	17.54	9.31	18.94	18.94	9.66		19.98	9.68		20.96	9.68						
11	STANDBY SERVICE		4.32	14.62	4.32	4.79	14.90	5.05	5.05	14.96		5.34	15.22		5.55	15.28						
12	TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS		8.12	13.80	8.12	9.02	14.23	9.66	9.66	14.43		10.18	14.57		10.64	14.59						
EDDS CUSTOMERS																						
911			3.29	8.21	3.29	3.66	8.21	3.99	3.99	8.21		4.22	8.21		4.45	8.21						
NYP&A CUSTOMERS																						
10,918			4.46	8.21	4.46	4.91	8.21	5.28	5.28	8.21		5.52	8.21		5.70	8.21						

Notes: Delivery revenues consist of non-competitive T&D charges, competitive service charges (i.e., BPP, MFC and metering charges, as applicable), SBC and RPS charges, and uncollectible bill expense associated with MSC and MAC. Supply revenues assume projected MSC and MAC Charges. Supply revenues for the 12 months ended 3/31/2010 reflect the proposed MAC rate increase.